A DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

VOL. I.
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From a Painting by Sir Joshua Reynolds, in the Possession of B. Langton Esq.

Published at the Act Streets August 21st, 1788, by J. Longman in St. Botolphs Row.
A DICTIONARY
OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE:
IN WHICH
THE WORDS ARE DEDUCED FROM THEIR ORIGINALS,
AND ILLUSTRATED IN THEIR DIFFERENT SIGNIFICATIONS BY EXAMPLES FROM THE BEST WRITERS.

TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED,
A HISTORY OF THE LANGUAGE,
AND
AN ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

BY SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL.D.

IN TWO VOLUMES.—VOL. I.

THE SIXTH EDITION.

LONDON:

M.DCC.LXXXV.
PREFACE.

IT is the fate of those who toil at the lower employments of life, to be rather driven by the fear of evil, than attracted by the prospect of good; to be exposed to ceniture, without hope of praise; to be disgraced by mischance, or punished for neglect, where success would have been without applause, and diligence without reward.

Among these unhappy mortals is the writer of dictionaries; whom mankind have considered, not as the pupil, but the slave of science, the pioneer of literature, doomed only to remove rubbish and clear obstructions from the paths through which Learning and Genius presed forward to conquest and glory, without bestowing a smile on the humble drudge that facilitates their progress. Every other author may aspire to praise; the lexicographer can only hope to escape reproach, and even this negative recompense has been yet granted to very few.

I have, notwithstanding this discouragement, attempted a Dictionary of the English language, which, while it was employed in the cultivation of every species of literature, has itself been hitherto neglected; suffered to spread, under the direction of chance, into wild exuberance; resignd to the tyranny of time and fashion; and exposed to the corruptions of ignorance, and caprices of innovation.

When I took the first survey of my undertaking, I found our speech copious without order, and energetic without rules: wherever I turned my view, there was perplexity to be disentangled, and confusion to be regulated; choice was to be made out of boundles variety, without any established principle of selection; adulterations were to be detected, without a settled test of purity; and modes of expression to be rejected or received, without the suffrages of any writers of classical reputation or acknowledged authority.

Having therefore no assistance but from general grammar, I applied myself to the perusal of our writers; and noting whatever might be of use to ascertain or illustrate any word or phrase, accumulated in time the materials of a dictionary, which, by degrees, I reduced to method, establishing to myself, in the progress of the work, such rules as experience and analogy suggested to me; experience, which practice and observation were continually increasing; and analogy, which, though in some words obscure, was evident in others.

In adjusting the Orthography, which has been to this time unsettled and fortuitous, I found it necessary to distinguish those irregularities that are inherent in our tongue, and perhaps coeval with it, from others which the ignorance or negligence of later writers has produced. Every language has its anomalies, which, though inconvenient, and in themselves once unnecessary, must be tolerated among the imperfections of human things, and which require only to be registered, that they may not be increased, and afterwards, that they may not be confounded: but every language has likewise its improprieties and absurdities, which it is the duty of the lexicographer to correct or proscribe.

As language was at its beginning merely oral, all words of necessary or common use were spoken before they were written; and while they were unfixed by any visible signs, must have been spoken with great diversity, as we now observe those who cannot read to catch sounds imperfectly, and utter them negligently. When this wild and barbarous jargon was first reduced to an alphabet, every penniian endeavoured to express, as he could, the sounds which he was accustomed to pronounce or to receive, and vitiated in writing such words as were already vitiated in speech. The powers of the letters, when they were applied to a new language, must have been vague and unsettled, and therefore different hands would exhibit the fame found by different combinations.

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From this uncertain pronunciation arise in a great part the various dialects of the same country, which will always be observed to grow fewer, and less different, as books are multiplied; and from this arbitrary representation of sounds by letters, proceeds that diversity of spelling observable in the Saxon remains, and I suppose in the first books of every nation, which perplexes or destroys analogy, and produces anomalous formations, that, being once incorporated, can never be afterwards diffused or reformed.

Of this kind are the derivatives length from long, strength from strong, darling from dear, breadth from broad, from dry, drought, and from high, height, which Milton, in zeal for analogy, writes height; Quid te exempta juvat spinis de pluribus una? to change all would be too much, and to change one is nothing.

This uncertainty is most frequent in the vowels, which are so capriciously pronounced, and so differently modified, by accident or affectation, not only in every province, but in every mouth, that to them, as is well known to etymologists, little regard is to be shewn in the deduction of one language from another.

Such defects are not errors in orthography, but spots of barbarity impressed so deep in the English language, that criticism can never wash them away: these, therefore, must be permitted to remain untouched; but many words have likewise been altered by accident, or depraved by ignorance, as the pronunciation of the vulgar has been weakly followed; and some still continue to be variously written, as authors differ in their care or skill: of these it was proper to enquire the true orthography, which I have always considered as depending on their derivation, and have therefore referred them to their original languages: thus I write enchant, enchantment, enchanter, after the French, and incantation after the Latin; thus entire is chosen rather than intire, because it passed to us not from the Latin integer, but from the French entier.

Of many words it is difficult to say whether they were immediately received from the Latin or the French; since at the time when we had dominions in France, we had Latin service in our churches. It is, however, my opinion, that the French generally supplied us; for we have few Latin words, among the terms of domestic use, which are not French; but many French, which are very remote from Latin.

Even in words of which the derivation is apparent, I have been often obliged to sacrifice uniformity to custom; thus I write, in compliance with a numberless majority, convey and inveigh, deceit and receipt, fancy and phantom; sometimes the derivative varies from the primitive, as explain and explanation, repeat and repetition.

Some combinations of letters having the same power, are used indifferently without any discoverable reason of choice, as in chook, choke; soap, sope; feuer, fuel, and many others; which I have sometimes inserted twice, that those who search for them under either form, may not search in vain.

In examining the orthography of any doubtful word, the mode of spelling by which it is inserted in the series of the dictionary, is to be considered as that to which I give, perhaps not often rashly, the preference. I have left, in the examples, to every author his own practice un molested, that the reader may balance suffrages, and judge between us: but this question is not always to be determined by reputed or by real learning; some men, intent upon greater things, have thought little on sounds and derivations; some, knowing in the ancient tongues, have neglected those in which our words are commonly to be sought. Thus Hammond writes feblines of feblines, because I suppose he imagined it derived immediately from the Latin; and some words, such as dependant, dependent; dependance, dependence, vary their final syllable, as one or another language is present to the writer.

In this part of the work, where caprice has long wantoned without controul, and vanity sought praise by petty reformation, I have endeavoured to proceed with a scholar's reverence for antiquity, and a grammarians's regard to the genius of our tongue. I have attempted few alterations, and among those few, perhaps the greater part is from the modern to the ancient practice; and I hope I may be allowed to recommend to those, whose thoughts have been perhaps employed too anxiously on verbal singularities, not to disturb, upon narrow views, or for minute propriety, the orthography of their fathers. It has been ascertained, that for the law to be known, is of more importance than to be right. Change, says Hooker, is not made without inconvenience, even from worse to better. There is in constancy and stability a general and lasting advantage, which will always overbalance the slow improvements of gradual correction.

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Much less ought our written language to comply with the corruptions of oral utterance, or copy that which every variation of time or place makes different from itself, and imitate those changes, which will again be changed, while imitation is employed in observing them.

This recommendation of steadiness and uniformity does not proceed from an opinion, that particular combinations of letters have much influence on human happiness; or that truth may not be successfully taught by modes of spelling fanciful and erroneous: I am not yet so lost in lexicography, as to forget that words are the daughters of earth, and that things are the sons of heaven. Language is only the instrument of science, and words are but the signs of ideas: I wish, however, that the instrument might be left apt to decay, and that signs might be permanent, like the things which they denote.

In settling the orthography, I have not wholly neglected the pronunciation, which I have directed, by printing an accent upon the acute or elevated syllable. It will sometimes be found, that the accent is placed by the author quoted, on a different syllable from that marked in the alphabetical series; it is then to be understood, that custom has varied, or that the author has, in my opinion, pronounced wrong. Short directions are sometimes given where the sound of letters is irregular; and if they are sometimes omitted, defect in such minute observations will be more easily excused, than superfluity.

In the investigation both of the orthography and signification of words, their Etymology was necessarily to be considered, and they were therefore to be divided into primitives and derivatives. A primitive word, is that which can be traced no further to any English root; thus circumspect, circumvent, circumstance, delude, conceive, and complicate, though compounds in the Latin, are to us primitives. Derivatives are all those that can be referred to any word in English of greater simplicity.

The derivatives I have referred to their primitives, with an accuracy sometimes needless; for who does not see that remoteness comes from remote, lovely from love, concavity from concave, and demonstrative from demonstrate? But this grammatical exuberance the scheme of my work did not allow me to reprefs. It is of great importance, in examining the general fabric of a language, to trace one word from another, by noting the usual modes of derivation and inflection; and uniformity must be preserved in systematical works, though sometimes at the expense of particular propriety.

Among other derivatives I have been careful to insert and elucidate the anomalous plurals of nouns and preterites of verbs, which in the Teutonick dialects are very frequent, and, though familiar to those who have always used them, interrupt and embarras the learners of our language.

The two languages from which our primitives have been derived are the Roman and Teutonick: under the Roman I comprehend the French and provincial tongues; and under the Teutonick range the Saxon, German, and all their kindred dialects. Most of our polysyllables are Roman, and our words of one syllable are very often Teutonick.

In affixing the Roman original, it has perhaps sometimes happened that I have mentioned only the Latin, when the word was borrowed from the French; and considering myself as employed only in the illustration of my own language, I have not been very careful to observe whether the Latin word be pure or barbarous, or the French elegant or obsolete.

For the Teutonick etymologies I am commonly indebted to Junius and Skinner, the only names which I have forborne to quote when I copied their books; not that I might appropriate their labours or uplive their honours, but that I might spare a general repetition by one general acknowledgment. Of these, whom I ought not to mention but with the reverence due to instructors and benefactors, Junius appears to have excelled in extent of learning, and Skinner in rectitude of understanding. Junius was accurately skilled in all the northern languages, Skinner probably examined the ancient and remoter dialects only by occasional inspection into dictionaries; but the learning of Junius is often of no other use than to show him a track by which he may deviate from his purpose, to which Skinner always presses forward by the shortest way. Skinner is often ignorant, but never ridiculous: Junius is always full of knowledge; but his variety distracts his judgment, and his learning is very frequently disfigured by his absurdities.

The votaries of the northern muses will not perhaps easily restrain their indignation, when they find the name of Junius thus degraded by a disadvantageous comparison; but whatever reverence is due to his diligence, or his attainments, it can be no criminal degree of cenfurioufness to charge that etymologist with want of judgment, who can seriously derive dream from drama, because life is a drama, and a drama is a dream.
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Dream; and who declares with a tone of defiance, that no man can fail to derive mean from μέν, mones, single or solitary, who considers that grief naturally loves to be alone.*

Our knowledge of the northern literature is scanty, that of words undoubtedly Teutonic, the original is not always to be found in any ancient language; and I have therefore inserted Dutch or German Substitutes, which I consider not as radical, but parallel, not as the parents, but sitters of the English.

The words which are represented as thus related by descent or cognition, do not always agree in sense; for it is incident to words, as to their authors, to degenerate from their ancestors, and to change their manners when they change their country. It is sufficient, in etymological enquiries, if the sences of kindred words be found such as may easily pass into each other, or such as may both be referred to one general idea.

The etymology, so far as it is yet known, was easily found in the volumes where it is particularly and professedly delivered; and, by proper attention to the rules of derivation, the orthography was soon adjusted. But to collect the Words of our language was a task of greater difficulty: the deficiency of dictionaries was immediately apparent; and when they were exhausted, what was yet wanting must be sought by fortuitous and unguided excursions into books, and gleaned as industry should find, or chance should offer it, in the boundless chaos of a living speech. My search, however, has been either skilful or lucky; for I have much augmented the vocabulary.

As my design was a dictionary, common or appellative, I have omitted all words which have relation to proper names; such as Arius, Socinian, Calvinist, Beneditine, Mahometan; but have retained those of a more general nature, as Heathen, Pagan.

Of the terms of art I have received such as could be found either in books of science or technical dictionaries; and have often inferred, from philosophical writers, words which are supported perhaps only by a single authority, and which being not admitted into general use, stand yet as candidates or probations, and must depend for their adoption on the suffrage of futurity.

The words which our authors have introduced by their knowledge of foreign languages, or ignorance of their own, by vanity or wantonness, by compliance with fashion or lust of innovation, I have registered as they occurred, though they often only to confute them, and warn others against the folly of naturalizing useless foreigners to the injury of the natives.

I have not rejected any by design, merely because they were unecessary or exuberant; but have received those which by different writers have been differently formed, as vixid, and vixidit, vixiens, and vixecity.

Compound or double words I have seldom noted, except when they obtain a signification different from that which the components have in their simple state. Thus highwayman, woodman, and horse courser, require an explanation; but of thieving or coach driver, no notice was needed, because the primitives contain the meaning of the compounds.

Words arbitrarily formed by a constant and settled analogy, like diminutive adjectives in ibi, as greenish, blueish; adverbs in ly, as dully, openly; substantives in nesses, as vileness, faultines; were left diligently sought, and sometimes have been omitted, when I had no authority that invited me to insert them; not that they

* That I may not appear to have spoken too irreverently of Janius, I have here subjoined a few specimens of his etymological extravagance.


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are not genuine and regular offsprings of English roots, but because their relation to the primitive being always the same, their signification cannot be mistaken.

The verbal nouns in -ing; such as the keeping of the castle, the leading of the army, are always neglected, or placed only to illustrate the sense of the verb, except when they signify things as well as actions, and have therefore a plural number, as dwelling, living; or have an absolute and abstract signification, as colouring, painting, learning.

The participles are likewise omitted, unless, by signifying rather habit or quality than action, they take the nature of adjectives; as a-thinking man, a man of prudence; a pacing horse, a horse that can pace: these I have ventured to call participial adjectives. But neither are these always inserted, because they are commonly to be understood, without any danger of mistake, by consulting the verb.

Obsolete words are admitted, when they are found in authors not obsolescent, or when they have any force or beauty that may deserve revival.

As composition is one of the chief characteristics of a language, I have endeavoured to make some preparation for the universal negligence of my predecessors, by inserting great numbers of compounded words, as may be found under after, fare, new, right, fair, and many more. These, numerous as they are, might be multiplied, but that use and curiosity are here satisfied, and the frame of our language and modes of our combination amply discovered.

Of some forms of composition, such as that by which re is prefixed to note repetition, and an to signify contrariety or privation, all the examples cannot be accumulated, because the use of these particles, if not wholly arbitrary, is so little limited, that they are hourly affixed to new words as occasion requires, or is imagined to require them.

There is another kind of composition more frequent in our language than perhaps in any other, from which arises to foreigners the greatest difficulty. We modify the signification of many words by a particle subjoined; as to come off, to escape by a fetch; to fall on, to attack; to fall off, to apostatize; to break off, to stop abruptly; to bear out, to justify; to fall in, to comply; to give over, to cease; to set off, to embellish; to set in, to begin a continual tenour; to set out, to begin a course or journey; to take off, to copy; with innumerable expressions of the same kind, of which some appear widely irregular, being so far distant from the sense of the simple words, that no sagacity will be able to trace the steps by which they arrived at the present use. These I have noted with great care; and though I cannot flatter myself that the collection is complete, I believe I have so far assisted the students of our language, that this kind of phraseology will be no longer insuperable; and the combinations of verbs and particles, by chance omitted, will be easily explained by comparison with those that may be found.

Many words yet stand supported only by the name of Bailey, Ainsworth, Philips, or the contracted Dictionaries subjoined; of these I am not always certain that they are read in any book but the works of lexicographers. Of such I have omitted many, because I had never read them; and many I have inserted, because they may perhaps exist, though they have escaped my notice: they are, however, to be yet considered as resting only upon the credit of former dictionaries. Others, which I considered as useful, or know to be proper, though I could not at present support them by authorities, I have suffered to stand upon my own attestation, claiming the same privilege with my predecessors, of being sometimes credited without proof.

The words, thus selected and disposed, are grammatically considered; they are referred to the different parts of speech, traced, when they are irregularly inflected, through their various terminations; and illustrated by observations, not indeed of great or striking importance, separately considered, but necessary to the elucidation of our language, and hitherto neglected or forgotten by English grammarians.

That part of my work on which I expect malignity most frequently to fasten, is the Explanation; in which I cannot hope to satisfy those, who are perhaps not inclined to be pleased, since I have not always been able to satisfy myself. To interpret a language by itself is very difficult; many words cannot be explained by synonyms, because the idea signified by them has not more than one appellation; nor by paraphrase, because simple ideas cannot be described. When the nature of things is unknown, or the notion unsettled and indefinite, and various in various minds, the words by which such notions are conveyed, or such things denoted, will be ambiguous and perplexed. And such is the fate of hapless lexicography, that not only darkness, but light, impedes and diffuses it; things may be not only too little, but
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too much known, to be happily illustrated. To explain, requires the use of terms less abstruse than that which is to be explained, and such terms cannot always be found; for as nothing can be proved but the supposing something intuitively known, and evident without proof, so nothing can be defined but by the use of words too plain to admit a definition.

Other words there are, of which the sense is too subtle and evanescent to be fixed in a paraphrase; such are all those which are by the grammarians termed expletives, and, in dead languages, are suffered to pass for empty sounds, of no other use than to fill a verse, or to modulate a period, which are easily perceived in living tongues to have power and emphasis, though it be sometimes such as no other form of expression can convey.

My labour has likewise been much increased by a class of verbs too frequent in the English language, of which the signification is so loose and general, the use so vague and indeterminate, and the senses distorted so widely from the first idea, that it is hard to trace them through the maze of variation, to catch them on the brink of utter inanity, to circumscribe them by any limitations, or interpret them by any words of distinct and settled meaning; such are bear, break, come, cast, full, get, give, do, put, set, go, run, make, take, turn, throw. If of these the whole power is not accurately delivered, it must be remembered, that while our language is yet living, and variable by the caprice of every one that speaks it, these words are hourly shifting their relations, and can no more be ascertained in a dictionary, than a grove, in the agitation of a storm, can be accurately delineated from its picture in the water.

The particles are among all nations applied with so great latitude, that they are not easily reducible under any regular scheme of explication: this difficulty is not less, nor perhaps greater, in English, than in other languages. I have laboured them with diligence, I hope with success; such at least as can be expected in a task, which no man, however learned or sagacious, has yet been able to perform.

Some words there are which I cannot explain, because I do not understand them; these might have been omitted very often with little inconvenience, but I would not so far indulge my vanity as to decline this confession: for when Tully owns himself ignorant whether levis, in the twelve tables, means a funeral song, or mourning garment; and Aristotle doubts whether iberus, in the Iliad, signifies a mule, or muleteer, I may surely, without shame, leave some obscurities to happier industry, or future information.

The rigour of interpretative lexicography requires that the explanation, and the word explained, should be always reciprocal; this I have always endeavoured, but could not always attain. Words are seldom exactly synonymous; a new term was not introduced, but because the former was thought inadequate: names, therefore, have often many ideas, but few ideas have many names. It was then necessary to use the proximate word, for the deficiency of single terms can very seldom be supplied by circumlocution; nor is the inconvenience great of such mutilated interpretations, because the sense may easily be collected entire from the examples.

In every word of extensive use, it was requisite to mark the progress of its meaning, and show by what gradations of intermediate sense it has passed from its primitive to its remote and accidental signification; so that every foregoing explanation should tend to that which follows, and the series be regularly concatenated from the first notion to the last.

This is spesious, but not always practicable; kindred senses may be so interwoven, that the perplexity cannot be disentangled, nor any reason be assigned why one should be ranged before the other. When the radical idea branches out into parallel ramifications, how can a consecutive series be formed of senses in their nature collateral? The shades of meaning sometimes pass imperceptibly into each other; so that though on one side they apparently differ, yet it is impossible to mark the point of contact. Ideas of the same race, though not exactly alike, are sometimes so little different, that no words can express the difference; though the mind easily perceives it, when they are exhibited together; and sometimes there is such a confusion of acceptations, that difference is wearied, and distinction puzzled, and perseverance herself hurries to an end, by crowding together what she cannot separate.

These complaints of difficulty will, by those that have never considered words beyond their popular use, be thought only the jargon of a man willing to magnify his labours, and procure veneration to his studies by involution and obscurity. But every art is obscure to those that have not learned it: this uncertainty of terms, and commixture of ideas, is well known to those who have joined philosophy with grammar; and if
I have not expressed them very clearly; it must be remembered that I am speaking of that which words are insufficient to explain.

The original sense of words is often driven out of use by their metaphorical acceptations; yet must be inferred for the sake of a regular origination. Thus I know not whether ardour is used for material heat, or whether fragrant, in English, ever signifies the same with burning; yet such are the primitive ideas of these words, which are therefore set first, though without examples, that the figurative senses may be commodiously deduced.

Such is the exuberance of signification which many words have obtained, that it was scarcely possible to collect all their senses; sometimes the meaning of derivatives must be sought in the mother term, and sometimes deficient explanations of the primitive may be supplied in the train of derivation. In any case of doubt or difficulty, it will be always proper to examine all the words of the same race; for some words are lightly passed over to avoid repetition, some admitted easier and clearer explanation than others, and all will be better understood, as they are considered in greater variety of structures and relations.

All the interpretations of words are not written with the same skill, or the same happiness: things equally easy in themselves, are not all equally easy to any single mind. Every writer of a long work commits errors, where there appears neither ambiguity to mislead, nor obscurity to confound him; and in a search like this, many felicities of expression will be casually overlooked, many convenient parallels will be forgotten, and many particulars will admit improvement from a mind utterly unequal to the whole performance.

But many seeming faults are to be imputed rather to the nature of the undertaking, than the negligence of the performer. Thus some explanations are unavoidably reciprocal or circular, as bind, the female of the flag; flag, the male of the hound: sometimes easier words are changed into harder, as burial into sepulture or interment, drier into defactive, dryness into fictitious or aridity, fit into paroxysm: for the easiest word, whatever it be, can never be translated into one more easy. But eafiness and difficulty are merely relative, and if the present prevalence of our language should invite foreigners to this dictionary, many will be asfitted by those words which now seem only to increase or produce obscurity. For this reason I have endeavoured frequently to join a Teutonick and Roman interpretation, as to cheer, to gladden, or exhilarate, that every learner of English may be asfitted by his own tongue.

The solution of all difficulties, and the supply of all defects, must be sought in the examples, subjoined to the various senses of each word, and ranged according to the time of their authors.

When I first collected these authorities, I was desirous that every quotation should be useful to some other end than the illustration of a word; I therefore extracted from philosophers principles of science; from historians remarkable facts; from chemists complete processes; from divines striking exhortations; and from poets beautiful descriptions. Such is design, while it is yet at a distance from execution. When the time called upon me to range this accumulation of elegance and wisdom into an alphabetical series, I soon discovered that the bulk of my volumes would fright away the student, and was forced to depart from my scheme of including all that was pleasing or useful in English literature, and reduce my transcriptions very often to clusters of words, in which scarcely any meaning is retained; thus to the weariness of copying, I was condemned to add the vexation of expunging. Some passages I have yet spared, which may relieve the labour of verbal searches, and intersperse with verdure and flowers the dusty deserts of barren philology.

The examples, thus mutilated, are no longer to be considered as conveying the sentiments or doctrine of their authors; the word for the sake of which they are inserted, with all its appendant clauses, has been carefully preferred; but it may sometimes happen, by hasty detruncation, that the general tendency of the sentence may be changed: the divine may defect his tenets, or the philosopher his system.

Some of the examples have been taken from writers who were never mentioned as matters of elegance or models of style; but words must be sought where they are used; and in what pages, eminent for purity, can terms of manufacture or agriculture be found? Many quotations serve no other purpose, than that of proving the bare existence of words, and are therefore selected with less scrupulousness than those which are to teach their structures and relations.

My purpose was to admit no testimony of living authors, that I might not be misled by partiality, and that none of my contemporaries might have reason to complain; nor have I departed from this resolution,
but when some performance of uncommon excellence excited my veneration, when my memory supplied me, from late books, with an example that was wanting, or when my heart, in the tenderness of friendship, solicited admission for a favourite name.

So far have I been from any care to grace my pages with modern decorations, that I have studiously endeavoured to collect examples and authorities from the writers before the restoration, whose works I regard as the well of English undefiled, as the pure sources of genuine diction. Our language, for almost a century, has, by the concurrence of many causes, been gradually departing from its original Teutonic character, and deviating towards a Gallic structure and phraxeology, from which it ought to be our endeavour to recall it, by making our ancient volumes the ground-work of style, admitting among the additions of later times, only such as may supply real deficiencies, such as are readily adopted by the genius of our tongue, and incorporate easily with our native idioms.

But as every language has a time of rudeness antecedent to perfection, as well as of false refinement and declension, I have been cautious left my zeal for antiquity might drive me into times too remote, and crowd my book with words now no longer understood. I have fixed Sidney's work for the boundary, beyond which I make few excursions. From the authors which rose in the time of Elizabeth, a speech might be formed adequate to all the purposes of use and elegance. If the language of theology were extracted from Hooker and the translation of the Bible; the terms of natural knowledge from Bacon; the phrasés of policy, war, and navigation from Raleigh; the dialect of poetry and fiction from Spenser and Sidney; and the diction of common life from Shakespeare, few ideas would be lost to mankind, for want of English words, in which they might be expressed.

It is not sufficient that a word is found, unless it be so combined as that its meaning is apparently determined by the tract and tenour of the sentence; such passages I have therefore chosen, and when it happened that any author gave a definition of a term, or such an explanation as is equivalent to a definition, I have placed his authority as a supplement to my own, without regard to the chronological order, that is otherwise observed.

Some words, indeed, stand unsupported by any authority, but they are commonly derivative nouns, or adverbs, formed from their primitives by regular and constant analogy, or names of things seldom occurring in books, or words of which I have reason to doubt the existence.

There is more danger of censure from the multiplicity than paucity of examples; authorities will sometimes seem to have been accumulated without necessity or use, and perhaps some will be found, which might, without loss, have been omitted. But a work of this kind is not hastily to be charged with superfluities: those quotations, which to careless or unskilful perusers appear only to repeat the same sense, will often exhibit, to a more accurate examiner, diversities of signification, or, at least, afford different shades of the same meaning: one will shew the word applied to persons, another to things; one will express an ill, another a good, and a third a neutral sense; one will prove the expression genuine from an ancient author; another will shew it elegant from a modern: a doubtful authority is corroborated by another of more credit; an ambiguous sentence is ascertained by a passage clear and determinate; the word, how often ever repeated, appears with new associates and in different combinations, and every quotation contributes something to the stability or enlargement of the language.

When words are used equivocally, I receive them in either sense; when they are metaphorical, I adopt them in their primitive acceptation.

I have sometimes, though rarely, yielded to the temptation of exhibiting a genealogy of sentiments, by shewing how one author copied the thoughts and diction of another: such quotations are indeed little more than repetitions, which might justly be censured, did they not gratify the mind, by affording a kind of intellectual history.

The various syntactical structures occurring in the examples have been carefully noted; the licence or negligence with which many words have been hitherto used, has made our style capricious and indeterminate; when the different combinations of the same word are exhibited together, the preference is readily given to propriety, and I have often endeavoured to direct the choice.

Thus have I laboured by settling the orthography, displaying the analogy, regulating the structures, and ascertaining the signification of English words, to perform all the parts of a faithful lexicographer: but I have
have not always executed my own scheme, or satisfied my own expectations. The work, whatever proofs of diligence and attention it may exhibit, is yet capable of many improvements: the orthography which I recommend is still controvertible, the etymology which I adopt is uncertain, and perhaps frequently erroneous; the explanations are sometimes too much contracted, and sometimes too much diffused, the significations are distinguished rather with subtilty than skill, and the attention is harass'd with unnecessary minuteness.

The examples are too often injudiciously truncated, and perhaps sometimes, I hope very rarely, alleged in a mistaken sense; for in making this collection I trusted more to memory, than, in a state of diffiquet and embarrassment, memory can contain, and purposed to supply at the review what was left incomplete in the first transcriptions.

Many terms appropriated to particular occupations, though necessary and signifieant, are undoubtedly omitted; and of the words most studiously considered and exemplified, many sences have escaped observation.

Yet these failures, however frequent, may admit extenuation and apology. To have attempted much is always laudable, even when the enterprize is above the strength that undertakes it: To rest below his own aim is incident to every one whose fancy is active, and whose views are comprehensive; nor is any man satisfied with himself because he has done much, but because he can conceive little. When first I engaged in this work, I resolved to leave neither words nor things unexamined, and pleased myself with a prospect of the hours which I should revel away in feats of literature, the obscure recesses of northern learning which I should enter and ramble, the treasures with which I expected every search into those neglected mines to reward my labour, and the triumph with which I should display my acquisitions to mankind. When I had thus enquired into the original of words, I resolved to show likewise my attention to things; to pierce deep into every science, to enquire the nature of every substance of which I inferred the name, to limit every idea by a definition strictly logical, and exhibit every production of art or nature in an accurate description, that my book might be in place of all other dictionaries whether appertaining or technical. But these were the dreams of a poet doomed at last to wake a lexicographer. I soon found that it is too late to look for instruments, when the work calls for execution, and that whatever abilities I had brought to my task, with those I must finally perform it. To deliberate whenever I doubted, to enquire whenever I was ignorant, would have protracted the undertaking without end, and, perhaps, without much improvement; for I did not find by my first experiments, that what I had not of my own was easily to be obtained: I saw that one enquiry only gave occasion to another, that book referred to book, that to search was not always to find, and to find was not always to be informed; and that thus to pursue perfection, was, like the first inhabitants of Arcadia, to chase the sun, which, when they had reached the hill where he seemed to rest, was still beheld at the same distance from them.

I then contracted my design, determining to confide in myself, and no longer to solicit auxiliaries, which produced more incumbrance than assistance: by this I obtained at least one advantage, that I set limits to my work, which would in time be ended, though not completed.

Dependancy has never so far prevailed, as to depress me to negligence; some faults will at last appear to be the effects of anxious diligence and persevering activity. The nice and subtle ramifications of meaning were not easily avoided by a mind intent upon accuracy, and convinced of the necessity of disentangling combinations, and separating similitudes. Many of the distinctions, which to common readers appear useless and idle, will be found real and important by men versed in the school philosophy, without which no dictionary can ever be accurately compiled, or skilfully examined.

Some senses however there are, which, though not the same, are yet so nearly allied, that they are often confounded. Most men think indistinctly, and therefore cannot speak with exactness; and consequently some examples might be indifferently put to either signification: this uncertainty is not to be imputed to me, who do not form, but register the language; who do not teach men how they should think, but relate how they have hitherto expressed their thoughts.

The imperfect sense of some examples I lamented, but could not remedy, and hope they will be compensated by innumerable passages selected with propriety, and preserved with exactness; some shining with sparks of imagination, and some replete with treasures of wisdom.

The orthography and etymology, though imperfect, are not imperfect for want of care, but because care will not always be successful, and recollection or information come too late for use.

That
That many terms of art and manufacture are omitted, must be frankly acknowledged; but for this defect I may boldly allege that it was unavoidable: I could not visit caverns to learn the miner’s language, nor take a voyage to perfect my skill in the dialect of navigation, nor visit the warehouses of merchants, and shops of artificers, to gain the names of wares, tools and operations, of which no mention is found in books; what favourable accident, or easy enquiry brought within my reach, has not been neglected; but it had been a hopeless labour to glean up words, bycourting living information, and contesting with the fullness of one, and the roughness of another.

To furnish the academicians della Crusca with words of this kind, a series of comedies called la Fiera, or the Fair, was professedly written by Buonarotti; but I had no such assistant, and therefore was content to want what they must have wanted likewise, had they not luckily been supplied.

Nor are all words which are not found in the vocabulary, to be lamented as omissions. Of the laborious and mercantile part of the people, the diction is in a great measure casual and mutable; many of their terms are formed for some temporary or local convenience, and though current at certain times and places, are in others utterly unknown. This fugitive cant, which is always in a state of increase or decay, cannot be regarded as any part of the durable materials of a language, and therefore must be suffered to perish with other things unworthy of preservation.

Care will sometimes betray to the appearance of negligence. He that is catching opportunities which seldom occur, will suffer those to pass by unregarded, which he expects hourly to return; he that is searching for rare and remote things, will neglect those that are obvious and familiar: thus many of the most common and cursory words have been infected with little illustration, because in gathering the authorities, I forbore to copy those which I thought likely to occur whenever they were wanted. It is remarkable that, in reviewing my collection, I found the word Sea unexemplified.

Thus it happens, that in things difficult there is danger from ignorance, and in things easy from confidence; the mind, afraid of greatness, and disdainful of littleness, hastily withdraws herself from painful searches, and palls with scornful rapidity over tasks not adequate to her powers, sometimes too secure for caution, and again too anxious for vigorous effort; sometimes idle in a plain path, and sometimes distracted in labyrinths, and dispirited by different intentions.

A large work is difficult because it is large, even though all its parts might singly be performed with facility; where there are many things to be done, each must be allowed its share of time and labour, in the proportion only which it bears to the whole; nor can it be expected, that the stones which form the dome of a temple, should be squared and polished like the diamond of a ring.

Of the event of this work, for which, having laboured it with so much application, I cannot but have some degree of parental fondness, it is natural to form conjectures. Those who have been persuaded to think well of my design, will require that it should fix our language, and put a stop to those alterations which time and chance have hitherto been suffered to make in it without opposition. With this confluence I will confess that I flattered myself for a while; but now begin to fear that I have indulged expectation which neither reason nor experience can justify. When we see men grow old and die at a certain time one after another, from century to century, we laugh at the elixir that promises to prolong life to a thousand years; and with equal justice may the lexicographer be derided, who being able to produce no example of a nation that has preserved their words and phrases from mutability, shall imagine that his dictionary can embalm his language, and secure it from corruption and decay, that it is in his power to change sublunary nature, and clear the world at once from folly, vanity, and affectation.

With this hope, however, academies have been instituted, to guard the avenues of their languages, to retain fugitives, and repulse intruders; but their vigilance and activity have hitherto been vain; sounds are too volatile and subtle for legal restraints; to enchain syllables, and to lath the wind, are equally the undertakings of pride, unwilling to measure its desires by its strength. The French language has visibly changed under the inscription of the academy; the style of Amelot’s translation of father Paul is observed by Le Courayer to be un peu passe; and no Italian will maintain, that the diction of any modern writer is not perceptibly different from that of Boccace, Machiavel, or Caro.

Total and sudden transformations of a language seldom happen; conquests and migrations are now very rare; but there are other causes of change, which, though flow in their operation, and invisible in
their progress, are perhaps as much superior to human resistance, as the revolutions of the sky, or intumescence of the tide. Commerce, however necessary, however lucrative, as it deprives the manners, corrupts the language; they that have frequent intercourse with strangers, to whom they endeavour to accommodate themselves, must in time learn a mingled dialect, like the jargon which serves the traffickers on the Mediterranean and Indian coasts. This will not always be confined to the exchange, the warehouse, or the port, but will be communicated by degrees to other ranks of the people, and be at last incorporated with the current speech.

There are likewise internal causes equally forcible. The language most likely to continue long without alteration, would be that of a nation raised a little, and but a little, above barbarity, secluded from strangers, and totally employed in procuring the conveniences of life; either without books, or, like some of the Mahometan countries, with very few: men thus buffeted and unlearned, having only such words as common use requires, would perhaps long continue to express the same notions by the same signs. But no such constancy can be expected in a people polished by arts, and clasped by subordination, where one part of the community is sustained and accommodated by the labour of the other. Those who have much leisure to think, will always be enlarging the flock of ideas; and every increase of knowledge, whether real or fancied, will produce new words, or combinations of words. When the mind is unchained from necessity, it will range after convenience; when it is left at large in the fields of speculation, it will shift opinions; as any custom is diffused, the words that expressed it must perish with it; as any opinion grows popular, it will innovate speech in the same proportion as it alters practice.

As by the cultivation of various sciences a language is amplified, it will be more furnished with words deflected from their original sense; the geometrical will talk of a courtier's zenith, or the eccentric virtue of a wild hero, and the physician of fanguine expectations and phlegmatick delays. Copiousness of speech will give opportunities to capricious choice, by which some words will be preferred, and others degraded; vicissitudes of fashion will enforce the use of new, or extend the signification of known terms. The tropes of poetry will make hourly encroachments, and the metaphorical will become the current sense: pronunciation will be varied by levity or ignorance, and the pen must at length comply with the tongue; illiterate writers will, at one time or other, by publick infatuation, rise into renown, who, not knowing the original import of words, will use them with colloquial licentiousness, confound distinction, and forget propriety. As politeness increases, some expressions will be considered as too gross and vulgar for the delicate, others as too formal and ceremonious for the gay and airy; new phrasés are therefore adopted, which must, for the same reasons, be in time disused. Swift, in his pettish treatise on the English language, allows that new words must sometimes be introduced, but proposes that none should be suffered to become obsolete. But what makes a word obsolete, more than general agreement to forbear it? and how shall it be continued, when it conveys an offensive idea, or recalled again into the mouths of mankind, when it has once become unfamilar by disuse, and unpleasing by unfamilarity?

There is another cause of alteration more prevalent than any other, which yet is the present state of the world cannot be obviated. A mixture of two languages will produce a third distinct from both, and they will always be mixed, where the chief part of education, and the most conspicuous accomplishment, is skill in ancient or in foreign tongues. He that has long cultivated another language, will find its words and combinations crowd upon his memory; and haste and negligence, refinement and affectation, will obtrude borrowed terms and exotick expressions.

The great object of speech is frequency of translation. No book was ever turned from one language into another, without imparting something of its native idiom; this is the most mischievous and comprehensive innovation; single words may enter by thousands, and the fabric of the tongue continue the same; but new phrasology changes much at once; it alters not the single stones of the building, but the order of the columns. If an academy should be established for the cultivation of our style, which I, who can never wish to fee dependance multiplied, hope the spirit of English liberty will hinder or destroy, let them, instead of compiling grammars and dictionaries, endeavour, with all their influence, to stop the licentious of translators, whose idleness and ignorance, if it be suffered to proceed, will reduce us to babble a dialect of France.

If the changes that we fear be thus irresistible, what remains but to acquiesce with silence, as in the other insurmountable distresses of humanity? It remains that we retard what we cannot repel, that we palliate what we cannot cure. Life may be lengthened by care, though death cannot be ultimately defeated.
tongues, like governments, have a natural tendency to degeneration; we have long preserved our constitution, let us make some struggles for our language.

In hope of giving longevity to that which its own nature forbids to be immortal, I have devoted this book, the labour of years, to the honour of my country, that we may no longer yield the palm of philology, without a contest, to the nations of the continent. The chief glory of every people arises from its authors: whether I shall add any thing by my own writings to the reputation of English literature, must be left to time: much of my life has been lost under the pressures of disease; much has been trifled away; and much has always been spent in provision for the day that was passing over me; but I shall not think my employment useless or ignorable, if by my assistance foreign nations, and distant ages, gain access to the propagators of knowledge, and understand the teachers of truth; if my labours afford light to the repositories of science, and add celebrity to Bacon, to Hooker, to Milton, and to Boyle.

When I am animated by this wish, I look with pleasure on my book, however defective, and deliver it to the world with the spirit of a man that has endeavoured well. That it will immediately become popular I have not promised to myself: a few wild blunders, and trifling absurdities, from which no work of such multiplicity was ever free, may for a time furnish folly with laughter, and harden ignorance in contempt; but useful diligence will at last prevail, and there never can be wanting some who distinguish defect; who will consider that no dictionary of a living tongue ever can be perfect, since while it is hastening to publication, some words are budding, and some falling away; that a whole life cannot be spent upon syntax and etymology, and that even a whole life would not be sufficient; that he, whose design includes whatever language can express, must often speak of what he does not understand; that a writer will sometimes be hurried by eagerness to the end, and sometimes faint with weariness under a task, which Scaliger compares to the labours of the anvil and the mine; that what is obvious is not always known, and what is known is not always present; that sudden fits of inadvertency will surprize vigilance, slight avocations will seduce attention, and casual eclipses of the mind will darken learning; and that the writer shall often in vain trace his memory at the moment of need, for that which yesterday he knew with intuitive readiness, and which will come uncalled into his thoughts to-morrow.

In this work, when it shall be found that much is omitted, let it not be forgotten that much likewise is performed; and though no book was ever spared out of tenderness to the author, and the world is little solicitous to know whence proceeded the faults of that which it condemns; yet it may gratify curiosity to inform it, that the English Dictionary was written with little assistance of the learned, and without any patronage of the great; not in the soft obscurities of retirement, or under the shelter of academick bowers; but amidst inconvenience and distraction, in sickness and in sorrow. It may represent the triumph of malignant criticism to observe, that if our language is not here fully displayed, I have only failed in an attempt which no human powers have hitherto completed. If the lexicons of ancient tongues, now immutably fixed, and comprised in a few volumes, be yet, after the toil of successive ages, inadequate and delusive; if the aggregated knowledge, and co-operating diligence of the Italian academicians, did not secure them from the cenure of Bemi, if the emblazoned criticisms of France, when fifty years had been spent upon their work, were obliged to change its economy, and give their second edition another form, I may surely be contented without the praise of perfection, which, if I could obtain, in this gloom of solitude, what would it avail me? I have protracted my work till most of those whom I wished to please have sunk into the grave, and success and miscarriage are empty sounds: I therefore dismiss it with frigid tranquility, having little to fear or hope from cenure or from praise.

THE
THOUGH the Britains or Welsh were the first possessors of this island, whose names are recorded, and are therefore in civil history always considered as the predecessors of the present inhabitants; yet the deduction of the English language, from the earliest times of which we have any knowledge to its present state, requires no mention of them: for we have so few words which can, with any probability, be referred to British roots, that we justly regard the Saxons and Welsh as nations totally distinct. It has been conjectured, that when the Saxons seized this country, they suffered the Britains to live among them in a state of vassalage, employed in the culture of the ground, and other laborious and ignoble services. But it is scarcely possible, that a nation, however depressed, should have been mixed with another in considerable numbers without some communication of their tongue, and therefore, it may, with great reason, be imagined, that those, who were not sheltered in the mountains, perished by the sword.

The whole fabrick and scheme of the English language is Gotbick or Teutonick: it is a dialect of that tongue, which prevails over all the northern countries of Europe, except those where the Saxonian is spoken. Of these languages Dr. Hickes has thus exhibited the genealogy.

GOTHICK,

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<tr>
<th>Anglo-Saxon</th>
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<td>Dutch</td>
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Of the Gotbick, the only monument remaining is a copy of the gospels somewhat mutilated, which, from the silver with which the characters are adorned, is called the silver book. It is now preferred at Upfal, and having been twice published before, has been lately reprinted at Oxford, under the inspection of Mr. Lye, the editor of Junius. Whether the diction of this venerable manuscript be purely Gotbick, has been doubted; it seems however to exhibit the most ancient dialect now to be found of the Teutonick race; and the Saxon, which is the original of the present English, was either derived from it, or both have descended from some common parent.

What was the form of the Saxon language, when, about the year 450, they first entered Britain, cannot now be known. They seem to have been a people without learning, and very probably without an alphabet; their speech, therefore, having been always curvory and extemporaneous, must have been artless and unconnected, without any modes of transition or invention of clauses; which abruptness and inconnection may be observed even in their later writings. This barbarity may be supposed to have continued during their wars with the Britains, which for a time left them no leisure for foster studies; nor is there any reason for supposing it abated, till the year 570, when Augustine came from Rome to convert them to Christianity. The Christian religion always implies or produces a certain degree of civility and learning; they then became by degrees acquainted with the Roman language, and so gained, from time to time, some knowledge and elegance, till in three centuries they had formed a language capable of expressing all the sentiments of a civilized people, as appears
appears by king Alfred’s paraphrase or imitation of Beowulf, and his short preface, which I have selected as the first specimen of ancient English.

CAP. I.

ON Eæne tide the Levan of Sidonum magnæ
pib Romana jucie zepin upahopon. 
jum heopia cymingum. Radicora and Calleianip paro
hate. Romane bunip abacon. 
and all Italia jucie t i bertux ham muntum 
q Binia hám ealonde in anpald gezepiton.
ß a acen ham porpeppccen cymingum Deoqnic pöng to ham
ilcan nice. pe Deoqnic par Amulinga, he pag
Uprten. ßeh he on ham Arhurianic zepolan
duplipunode. De gebet Romanum hir fpred-
ique. ppa t hi-mortan heopia ealopbhia pynnbe
beon. Ac he ßa gebet pripde yele geleste.
ß yppde vpfe zeendode mid manege mane.
ß par to eacan oqsum anqumemum yylhum. 
ß he johanner bone papan het opplae.
ßa pe tump conful, pe ße hepetotab hatap. 
Boeatr pag haken, pe pér in bocacentrim 
j on populs eanpending re pihupirtschafta.
ßa onccent ßa manipe-
bladan ypel ße re cyaning Deoqnic pib 
ham Uprtenandone ß pib ßam Romanisrum pitum
üye. he ßa zemundzana eapnpena 
ßa ealopbhia de hi unson ham Larepe ham 
heopia ealophilopodum. Da ongan he yrmeaz 
ßan on him pelpum hu he ßy nice ham unqhipi-
rycning apenm mbute. ßa on qyht gelepyppla
and on pihuipryca anplbd gezibungan. 
ßede ßa bigellce yeempqepmittu to ham 
Larepe to Constantiropolim. ßap ß Eptca 
heah huncg ß heopia cymertzol.
ßom ham re Larepe par heopia ealophilopod cyner. 
ßadon hine ßat he him to 
heopia Uprtendomo ß to heopia ealophilopod gez-
pultumde. ßa ßa gebet re pellepeopa cyming
Deoqnic. ßat he ße gezibungan on canepen
ßat yppde imebelan. ßa hit ßa gelomp ß re 
appuryde per on 
pra mcelepe neapennerre be-
com. ßa pe ßa micle yppricon on hir Mode 
gepereph. ßap hir hir Mod æn yppricon to ham 
populd re yuq unqoped per. ß he ßa nanne 
pprope he inman ham canepen ne zemundz. 
ß he gepeol nipol of bene on ßa aton. 
ß one armepnete ypppe unneot. and ornpod 
hine rypne
ppag ypppar ß fyr upingen de cpeh.

CAP. II.

DA hod ße ße epe ceppra geco duplilec poyng.
ße p eccentrico epiepenhe pringun. 
ßi mep ypi w zepo-
sum popum gezepettan. 
ßap hir geco leipum 
decplilec pynbe. ac ßc ßi nepenbe ß yppnepede of
zepoq popa miqeo, me ablenand ßar unpe-
ppenopan popuold ppelpa, ßa ßa pofletan 
ppa blinde on hir ommbe hol. 
ßa nepenod ockene lypcanepeppre 
ßa ßa him yppbe betst 
tunpade. ßa penton hu me heopia bec to 
and me mid ealle yppnepettan. 
ßo phon reedolaman 
mine yppnde pexgen betc är ygerlep mon pepe,
hu magre beon yerlep re be on dam ygerlep 
Dulipuman ne moti.

CAP. III.

DA ßa ßa hir leof, cpeeh Boeatr, zeepnende 
ayungen hape. ßa com ßan gan in to me 
heo-
epencond pircom. ßa ßap
mnjepne ßod mid 
hir popum gezeppete. 
ßap cpeh. ßa ße 
epene ßa men pe on munpe roole pepe aep 
ße-
enbe. 
ßa hpopon pypde ßu mid 
pircom populd popum hir ppiphe gezeppende. 
buton ßc pa ß 
ßa hycet ßana peppana to hycet popgten ßc 
ßc ße är realebe. 
ßa cypode ße pircom ß cpeh.
Lepph ßu ayungen pepopul popa of 
mynpe 
hepene Mode. 
ßapjam ße mid ßa 
manep ypealama. 
ßetap hine éep ehpopean to minun lapum. 
ßa eode ße pircom 
nep. 
cpeeh Boeatr, 
minum heepnende gezepette. 
ßit ßa mepo follic 
hat hpeza upande, 
appube ßa manynep 
Modor eagen. 
and hit 
peep popum 
hepphen hit onconepe hir 
yepennemod. 
ßap 
ßa ßa Mod midh pepe. 
ßa zeecnop 
ripiphe yeepette hir agne modon. 
ßer ße 
pic-
com ße hit lapte æn 
ryche. 
ßa hit on-
peep hir yape 
ripif totempennhe 
ßripif 
yepennene mid 
ypppe hombun. 
ßyhe ßa ßap 
ße ßepunde. 
ßa anuppyde ße 
piccom hir ßa 
rahe. 
ßiir 
yppnepan 
hedonhine ßa totempenne.
ßep ßap 
hec 
nehdon. ßa ßa 
heopia ealhbe 
peep yppnepettan. 
ßap ßa ßa 
epenpepe. ßa ßeppee 
ppiccom hir ßa 
rahe. 
ßiir 
yppnepan 
hedonhine ßa totempenne.
ßep ßap 
hec 
nehdon. ßa ßa 
heopia ealhbe 
peep yppnepettan. 
ßap ßa ßa 
epenpepe. ßa ßeppee 
ppiccom hir ßa 
rahe. 
ßiir 
yppnepan 
hedonhine ßa totempenne.

This may perhaps be considered as a specimen of the Saxen in its highest state of purity, for here are scarcely any words borrowed from the Roman dialects.
Of the following version of the gospels the age is not certainly known, but it was probably written between the time of Alfred and that of the Norman conquest, and therefore may properly be inferred here.

Translations seldom afford just specimens of a language, and leaf of all those in which a scrupulous and verbal interpretation is endeavoured, because they retain the phraseology and structure of the original-tongue; yet they have often this convenience, that the same book, being translated in different ages, affords opportunity of marking the gradations of change, and bringing one age into comparison with another. For this purpose I have placed the Saxon version and that of Wickliffe, written about the year 1380, in opposite columns, because the convenience of easy collation seems greater than that of regular chronology.

**L U C A E, C A P. I.**

FORBAW he pricodice manega pohton Papa
vinga nace ge-endebyndon pe on yr gepyl-
lede rent.
2 Spa yr betehtun pa de hit of pyymde
geparon, and byne prynace beryn pepon.
3 Me geplute [of-geplute from pyuma] geopniece eallum, [mip] endebyndonere ryt
ce. pu de relutra Theophilup.
4 Hef pu ononape bana ponpa rodferntere.
off fam de pu seleped arpe.
5 On penoper dagum ludea cynnecge, purp
rump raceno on naman Zachapayr, of Abian tune.
7 hur pip per of Aypone dothun, and hynpe
nama per Elizabeth.
6 Solice hir pepon butu pihtyfere beopon
Lode. gangende on eallum hir bebodum y piht-
piyfere butan pyhote.
7 And hir nacoon nan bainn. popham de
Elizabeth per unbepende. y hy on hynya dagum
buctu zopd-codon:
8 Soalice per geponden pa Zachapayr hir ra-
cerbader breacon hir geypynery endebyndonere
beopon Lode.
9 Efetep geyunan hir racerbader bletter,
he eode y hy hir opynunge rette. da hy on
Loder tempel code.
10 Call penop dit polcer per ufe gebiddende
on bryne opynunge timan.
11 Da zepyrome hym Dnitnere engel stonde
ende per peoperb pyhpian heale.
12 Da peape Zachapayr gebraced y zere-
one. y hym ege onhepar.
13 Da eap de engel him to. Ne onopeh mu
de Zachapayr. popham pin ben yr gepluere.
15 pin per Elizabeth ye runu cend. and hy nemt
hir naman Iohanner.
14 y he byd pe to zepene I to byrre. y
manega on hir acenedezer geypynad.
15 Soalice he byd maye beopon Dnitnere,
and he ne oynce pin ne bopn. y he byd zepylle
on haligm Larte. yonne yht of hir moosn in-
node.
16 And manega Jpyahela beanna he gebyn to
Dnitnere hynpa Lode.

**L U K, C A P. I.**

IN the days of Eroude kyng of Judee ther was a
prest Zacharye by name: of the fort of Abia, and
his wyf was of the doughtris of Aaron: and hir
name was Elizabeth.
2 An bothe were just before God: goynge in
alle the maundements and justifyingis of the Lord
without playnte.
3 And thei hadden no child, for Elizabeth was
bareyn and bothe were of greet age in her dayes.
4 And it bifel that whanne Zacharye schould do
the office of presthod in the ordir of his course
to fore God.
5 Aftir the custum of the presthod, he wente
forth by lot and entride into the temple to encenfe.

6 And at the multitude of the puple was with-
out forth and preyede in the our of encenfing.
7 And an angel of the Lord apperide to him:
and stood on the right half of the auter of en-
cenfe.
8 And Zacharye seynge was aysrayed: and drede
fel upon hym.
9 And the angel sayde to him, Zachary drede
thou not: for thyn preier is herd, and Elizabeth
thi wif schal here to thee a bone: and his name schal
be ecleid Jon.
10 And joye and gladyng schal be to thee: and
manye schulen have joye in his nativyte.
11 For he schal be great before the Lord: and
he schal not drinke wyn ne fydyr, and he schal be
fulfild with the holy goft yit of his modir wombe.
12 And he schal converte manye of the children
of Israel to her Lord God.
58 tie hype nechbeunye tie hype cuban tie ge-
hynnon. tie Dphiren hir mid-heonntenje mid
ti hype maniowde tie hir mid hype blispordon:
59 Da on jam eltedoan oaye tie comon tie
cub ymbradnan. and nemdon hir fadren
namin Zachapiam:

60 Dapentrapode hir modon. Ne re poder.
ac he brd lohannen genemned:
61 Da crashan. li to hype. Nir nan on hynne
ma. De jyrym naman genemned:
62 Da bencodon li to hir peden. Ipait he
polde hype genenmede beon:
63 Pu prat he gezedenum pex-brede. lohann-
ner hir name. Da punnondon hir ealle:
64 Da peap" pona hir mid tie hir tunye
openen: J the rpnaec. Dphiren blertynende:
65 Da peap" oge zeponden open ealle hype
nechbeunye. and open ealle ludea munt-land
pepon jon pond zepimmenode:
66 J ealle ba be hype gezedun. on hype heon-
tan weton j crashon. Betre bu hirat by feir
snapa. pirodlice Dphiren hand paf mid him:
67 And Zachapiam hir peden paf mid hale-
tum lafte gezyleed. J the ptregeode and crae.
68 Lieble猇 ry Dphiren Iznahela Lord. pop-
ym he be geoneord. J hir polde alypyrejere
byde.

69 And he up hate hoph anapode on Dauner
hype hir cnhter.
70 Spa he rpmec buh hir halegana pizgiene
mund: ba be of poldier gyym be rpnaec:
71 J the alype w of upum peondum. and op
calpa bopia handa be up hatebun.
72 Mid-heontenje to vyrcenne mid upum
fadenum. J gemonen hir halegana cydenne.
73 8yne wy to riyllene bone do be pe upum
faden Abraham popen.
74 Dat pe butan ege. of upne pconanda
alypebe. him heopan

75 On aligenejere bepojan him cookum upum
dagen:
76 And bu snapa hirt har heyrten pizgiene
zenemned. bu zarte bepojan Dphiren anyne.
hir pegir zappin.
77 To ryllene hir polde hate gezire on hype
jyyna forsyjenne.
78 Buu inmodar uper Goder mid-heontenjere.
on him be up geoneord op eardebele
up-rymmyndene.
79 Onlycan jam be on yryrnum J on wader
reade rittad. upne pet to genecenne on nibbe
reg.
80 Solice re snapa poex. J paf on garre
geterpazod. J paf on pettenum od bone letag
hir aytjeyejennum on Iznahel.
Of the Saxon poetry some specimen is necessary, though our ignorance of the laws of their metre and the quantities of their syllables, which it would be very difficult, perhaps impossible, to recover, excludes us from that pleasure which the old bards undoubtfully gave to their contemporaries.

The first poetry of the Saxons was without rhyme, and consequently must have depended upon the quantity of their syllables; but they began in time to imitate their neighbours, and close their verses with correspondent sounds.

The two passages, which I have selected, contain apparently the rudiments of our present lyric measures, and the writers may be justly considered as the genuine ancestors of the English poets.

De mai him pope apópezen,
Dev he ñanne one biwde ne mugen,
Uop e blumpted ilome.
De ir pir ñ bit and bote
And bet buopen dome.
Deid com on ñir mideland
Dudp day defle ther onde,
And yenne and forse and iptime,
On ye and on londe.

Ic am elden ñanne ic per,
A pynen ñe ñe a loren.
Ic ealbi mone ñanne ic deye,
O ñir oplece to bi mone.
Se ñe hine releu uopger,
Uop pue opeñ uop childe.
De ral comen on euele jëcde,
Bute zôd him bi midle.

Ne hopie pir to hipe penne,
Ne pene to pue pire.
Bi ron him releu eupich man,
Drep pyle he biñg alue.

Eupich man mids ñe he haude,
Mai bëtgen heuphiche.
Se ñe leftr ñe ñe de mone,
Bene aircen diche.

Dëwene and eide he orenpied,
Dif eghen bid pulbëhtr.
Sôme ñe mone ñe alle fëppen,
Bëd ñëptre on ñir liphe.

Se pot hpet ñencheñ and hpet doph,
Alë quike phike.

Nñr no louenp pich ñir xirñ,
Ne no king pich ñir ñibiche.

Dëwene ñ eipde ñal ñat ñir,
Biloken ñir on ñir honde.

Pëd al ñir hir pyle ñir,
On ñir and ec on londe.

Se ñir opd abutën opde,
And ende abutën ende.

Se one ñir eune on eche jëcde,
Wende pën odu pende,

De ir buuen up and bineñen,
Buopen and ec bihme.
Se man ñ gëpere pillé ñed,
Die mai hine ahpban unde.

Eche pune he thenñ,
And pot eche ñede.

De ñuphe rëg ñecher ñëcane,
Wai hpat rël up to ñede.

Se man neune nele von god,
Ne neune god lip lënden.

En ñëd ñ dom come to hir ñune,
Se mai him röpe apÖZen.

Dënger ñ duprët ñere ñe ñele,
Eche and all unhelide.

Duph ñëd com on ñir mideland,
And ópën unyelide.

Ne mai non hepte hir ñenche,
Ne no tunge tellë.

Du muchële ñinum and hir ñele,
Bëd inne helie.

Loure ëod mid ñe ñelepte.
And mid all ñele midte.

And ñone eincërreten jëo up rël,
Sop up lëpëd ñinhte.

Sôme ñëm habbëd ñësës ñenche,
And rume ñëm habbëd mone.

Ech oñepend ñan ñe he ñede,
Oñepend ñe ñëpan ñone.

Ne rël ñëm bi ñpeñ ñe ñin,
Ne ñopen kënnen ñerte.

Lod one rël ñ bi echer lip,
And ñyrece and eche ñerçe.

Ne rël ñan ñ bi ñerçe ñe ñreñu,
Ne pojped ñerle pele none.

Ac ñi mëpës ñi men ñr biñat,
All räl ñen ñod one.

Ne mai no mëpës ñi jëo ñuclë,
Sop ñir gëdre ñuðë.

Bi ñir rëp jëne and ñuñht,
And ñš ñutë nihëte.

Dëp ñi ñele ñutë ñane,
And ñerçe ñutë ñrpinche.

Se ñi mai and ñele ñcede come,
Sôme hir ñel ñuncheñche.

Dëp ñi ñyrece ñutë ñeçe,
And ñp ñutë ñade.

Dëc eune pullen ñunche ñëp,
Blide bi bëp and ñafe.

Dëp ñi ñeçë搬家 ñutë ñede,
And ñede ñutë unhelie.

Nñr ñëp pûjte ñe ñop ñon,
Ne non unyelide.

Dëp me rël ñuñten ñreñ,
Sop ñer he ñir mid ñyrre.

Dëp one mai and ñel ai ñiën,
Engler and mënner ñyrece.
About the year 1150, the Saxon began to take a
form in which the beginning of the present English
may be plainly discovered; this change seems not to
have been the effect of the Norman conquest, for
very few French words are found to have been intro-
duced in the first hundred years after it; the
language must therefore have been altered by causes
like those which, notwithstanding the care of writers
and societies instituted to obviate them, are even
now daily making-innovations in every living lan-
guage. I have exhibited a specimen of the lan-
guage of this age from the year 1135 to 1140 of the
Saxon chronicle, of which the latter part was ap-
parently written near the time to which it relates.
ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

...to don on the handern-pyescan. And he beget in lander. a piece men herein mid repenge: of Willem: Wilts will he solden Roystharn he carv on he pan Lotinghe y Orton. y op byco of Wite- ute he pan byttinglo. y Scanepic. y xl. pop. of Aldenpingle alt yen. And he makest manie muneket. y plantes: pimruckt. y makest; manie peopker. y pende to tun betepe han it eyn pay. and pef god munece god man. y popdi huueben God and gode men. Nu pe pilten yen en tol par belamp on Stephene kinger time. On hir time he Juseur of Non-pie bohten an Lysreten cul beopnen Orten. and puden him alle he ilce pinin g y une Dhuinht pan pined. and on lang- pruden him on pode hengen pon une Dhuinhtner luue. y ryden bypueben him. Wenden y it pindleben ben pop holen. oc une Dhuinht atyppede y he par halu mactyp. y to muneket him namen. y bebnyeke him helke. in de mypene. y he makest hun in Dhuinht punenlise and mani- pableuce mypeker. y hatte he y Willem:

On hir geen com Dauro king of Scotland mid opmrite pape to hir land polede pinnan hir land. he com toegenre Willem ecop of Albaman heking ashe betehe Guon-pie. y to oep suez men mid exu men y firehten piod heom. y pebmen he kinger te randep. y plogen pynke miele on hir zengen.

On hir geen polede he king Stephene tecen Rob- bent ecop of Lousaretce. he kinger rune Denuer. ac he ne mihte pop he pape it pan. Da eften hi be lengten pertepe he runne y te tei abution nootend deyer. ha men eten y me lihtede candelor. te aten bi. y par xiii. k. April. pepon men pynke opgunde. Den eften popd-peogene Wil- lem xnce-byroop of Lantspan-byng. y te kinging beote.; Tebalb xnce-byroop. y he pape abbot in he Be. Den eften pax pynke mihte uwepne betuyx he kiny y Randole ecop of Lysrete nonhe popdi y he ne jaf he am al y he cuke axen him. alfe he vide alle odene. oc apepe bemanu iap heom he penpe he papeon him. y de copi heald Lincoln agyn. y benam him al y he atbe to hauen. y te king. pop. popen. y bepsethe he y hi broneth Willem de R... aye in he carcel. y te copi reall ut y pop he eften Robbent ecop of Lous- cetere. y bhophe him piden mihte pynke. y huueben grube on Landelmaerse-ziag agyn. heope lauepc. y namen him. pop hen men him ruyeke plegen. y ludhe him to Bynteco and bidon pan in pyprun. y ... tenep. Da par all Engle-land repen man han ex pay. and all ywel pay in lande. Den eften he kinger doleton Denyer he hepere ben Empene on Alamanie. y nu pay cuntetre in Angou. y com to Lunden. y te Landenbryce pole heipe pole teceen y cece pleh. y posper par mihte: Den eften be byroop of Win caryte Denu. he kinger brodene Stephener.

ppac pib Robbent ecop y pib hennepence and y pyn- heom abar y he nepeine ma mid te king hi broneth polde halben. y cupebe alle he men he mid him heolden. y rype heom y he polde fiuen heom up Win-caryte. and namen Robbent ecop of Lous-caryte and lebed him to Roue-caryte. and viden him pane in pyprun. and te empence plehe into an myartere. Da eopden he dpe men be- t spying. he kinger penebo y te eopler penebo. and y pyned lune y me yeuile leten ut he king of pyprun sone he ecop. y te eoplon pop he king. y rra biden. siden y eften pahlenede he king y Ran- dole ecop at Scan-piep. y afer pypoen and tenyde pertepon y hep noude yeuile beprukend oepen. y he ne popy-rod nahte. pop he king fiden nam in Bamten. pyphe pecc peed. y bide he in pyprun. y op poner he let him ut yuine pypere pedo to pynenpe he y puon on haldom. y gyerler hand. y he alle he king carter yeuile fiuen up. some he iar up. and yuine ne iar he noht. and bide pane pypere danhe he hau yeuile. Da par Engle-land ruide to-bele. yme heiden mid te king. y yume mid hennepence. pop. he king par in pyprun. he penden he eopler y te nice men y he nepeine mape yeuile cumme ut. y pethlebed pyn hennepence. he bhothen heipe into Oxen-pone. and auwen heipe he buxhe. Da beking par ute. he hepe y segen. and toce hef popd. y hezet heipe in he tup. y me ket heipe bun on nicht op he tup mid pape. y rral ut y cece pleh y aede on pote to Waling-pone. Den eften pce pende open rae. y hi of Nonumandi penden alle pna he king to he ecop of Angee. pume hepe panker y pume hepe un-panker. pop he hezet heom till hi auruen up hepe carter. y hi nan helpe ne hearden op he king. Da pende Surfage he kinger rune to France. ynam he kinger runter of France to pipe. penden to bigaton Nonumandi pyn huphe. oc he pendebe trelol. y be gode juphe. pop he par an yvel man. pop papehe he ... y vale pyna yuine panne god. he nepebe he lander ladebe mc. y on. benhoite heipe pyp to Engle-land. y bide heipe in he carse. ... ceb. god pinman pce pay. oc pce hebude trelol bluysse mid him. y xipte ne polede y he yeuile langed pynhe. y pepend he and moyebe belen. y te ecop of Angee perep deo. y his pune Denu toke to he puce. and te cuen of France to- valbe yna he king. y rae com to he yung eopl Denu. he to heipe to pipe. y al Peitou mid hipe. Da pende he mid miael peop into Engle-land. y pan carter. y te king pende agyn he mihte mape peop. y podapepeputen hinoht. e
Nearly about this time, the following pieces of poetry seem to have been written, of which I have inferred only short fragments; the first is a rude attempt at the present measure of eight syllables, and the second is a natural introduction to Robert of Gloucester, being composed in the same measure, which, however rude and barbarous it may seem, taught the way to the Alexandrines of the French poetry.

FUR
in see bi west spasynge.
If a leod shote cokaygne.
Der niu lond under heunereich.
Of wel of godnis hit iliche.
Doj paradis be mun and brot.
Lokaig if of fairsi fyt.
What if per in paradis.
Bot greffe and flere and generere.
Doj per be to or and gret dute.
Der niu met botu frute.
Der niu halle bure no bench.
Bot watir man if purto quench.
Be per no men but two.
Bely and enok also.
Linglich may hi go.
What per wonp men no mo.
In cokaygne if met and drunck.
Wipute care how and swunk.
De met if trye be drunk so clere:
To none ruffin and toppor.
I sigge for sop boure were.
Der niu lond on erpe if perre.
Under heuen niu londi uffe.
Of so mochil iu and blisse.
Der if mani swete fytere.
Al if dai niu per no niyte.
Der niu harte nofer strif.
Nif per no tep ac ever lif.
Der niu lac of met no clop.
Der niu no man no woman sorry.

SANC TA MARGARETTA.

OLDE ant yonge i prent ou oure folke for to lete.
Drenchet on god yat yef ou wit oure suffel to lete.
Here mai tellen ou. wid wordeis ferre and swete.
De vie of one meirian. was hoten Maregrete.
Bire fader was a patriac. af ic ou tellen may.
In auncroie wif ech is be false lay.
Deve godeis ant vombie. he served nitt ant day.
So oden mony opere. bat singere wealawy.
Theodosius waf if nome. on crist ne levete he nout.
Be levete on be false godeis. bat peren wid honden wroutt.
Do yat child sceleb chrystine ben. ic com him well in poutt.
E be ween it were bere, to befe it were ibpoutt.
De moter waf an hefene wif yat hire to wyman bere.
Do yat child ibore waf. nolte ho hit surfare.
Bo fente ic into asye. wid meffagers ful yare.
To a nourse yat hire wifte. ant sette hire to lore.
De nource yat hire wifte. children aheeude euene.
De uettef waf maregrete. cristeft may of heuene.
Tales ho ani tolce. ful feire ant ful euene.
Wou ho poleden marctod. sein Laurence ant feinte Steuene.

In these fragments, the adulteration of the Saxon tongue, by a mixture of the Norman, becomes apparent; yet it is not so much changed by the admixture of new words, which might be imputed to commerce with the continent, as by changes of its own forms and terminations; for which no reason can be given.
ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Hitherto the language used in this island, however different in successive time, may be called Saxan; nor can it be expected, from the nature of things gradually changing, that any time can be ascribed, when the Saxan may be said to cease, and the English to commence. Robert of Gloucester however, who is placed by the critics in the thirteenth century, seems to have used a kind of intermediate diction, neither Saxan nor English; in his work therefore we see the transition exhibited, and, as he is the first of our writers in rhyme, of whom any large work remains, a more extensive quotation is extracted. He writes apparently in the same measure with the foregoing author of St. Margaret, which, polished into greater exactnesses, appeared to our ancestors so suitable to the genius of the English language, that it was continued in use almost to the middle of the seventeenth century.

Of the battle of Denemarch, that hii dide in this londe, that worst were of all ope, we mote abbe an honde.

Worst hii were, vor ope adde somepwe yudo,
As Romeyns & Saxons, & wel wuste that lond herto.

Ac hii ne kept yt holde nort, bote robbey, and sende,
And destrue, & berne, & ile, & ne coupe abbe non ende.

And bote lute yt nas worp, by hii were overcomme ylome.

Vor myd flypes and gret poer as prest efHONE hii come.

Kynge Adelwolf of this londe kyng was tentyt yer.

He Deneys come by hym rywor pan hii dide er.

Vor in he al our vorst fer of is kyndom
Myd fer & prytyt flypuol men her prince hyder come,

And at Southamtonere aryuede, an hauene by Souhe.

Anofer gret oft fulke tymce aryuede at Portefmouhe.

He kyng nuste wefer kepe, at delee ys oft atuo.

He Denes adde he maytre. Jo al was ydo,
And by Estangle and Lyndeleye hii wende vorp atte lalte,

And so hamward al by Kent, & lowe & barnde valfe,

Agen wynter hii wende hem. anofer fer est hii come.

And destrude Kent al out, and Londeone nome.

Jus al an ten fer pat lond hii brogyte jer doune,
So pat in he tepe fer of he kynges crowne,
Al bysoufe hii come alon, and fer folc of Sומרfete

For he byssope Alcston and fer folc of Dorsete

Hii come & smyte an batayle, & here, geru Godes grace,

Je Deneys were al byynge, & je lond folc adde he place,

And more proveffe dude jo, pan he kyng myyte byuore,

Peruore gode lond men ne bep nort al verlore.

He kyng was he boldore jo, & aget hem he more drou,

And ys foure godes fones woxe vaffe yt nou,

Edelbold and Adelbrygte, Edelred and Alfred.

Eys was a filawarde tem, & of gret wyflom & red,

And kynges were al foure, & defendevel wel hys lond,

An Deneys dude flame ynow, par me volvel vond.

Is fryxtehe gere of he kynges kyndom

In eldeste fone Adelb gord oft to ym nome,

And ys fader also god, and opere heye mene al so,

And wende aget heys Deneys, par muche wo adde y do.

Vor myd tuo hondered flypes & an alf at Temfe mouph hii come,

And London, and Kanterbury, and ofer tounes nome,

And so vorp in to Sopherye, & lowe & barnde vaffe,

Here he kyng and ys fone hem mette atte larte.

Here was batayle strong ynow yfymte in an prow.

He godes kyngtes leyc adoun as gras, wan medep moue.

Heueden, (pat were of yfymte,) & oper lymes also,

Flete in blode al fram he gronde, ar he batayle were ydo.

Wanne pat blod flod al abrod, vas par gret wo y nou.

Nys yt reufe vorto hure, pat me fo volc flou ?

Ac our fute Louerad atte lafe frawede ys fute grace,

And fende he Criptyne Englifhe men he maytreyne in he place,

And he hefene men of Denemarch byynge were echon.

Nou nas par yut in Denemarch Cristendom nom;

He kyng her alter to holy chyrche ys herte he more drou,

And tepezedd wel & al ys lond, as hii agte, wel y nou.

Seyn Swythyn at Wyncheste fyrflup po was,

And Alcston at Syreboure, pat amendeved muche hys cas.

He kyng was wel pe betere man poru her beyre red,

Tuenty wynter he was kyng, ar he were ded.

At Wyncheste he was ybed, as he yut lyph per.

Heys tuyehe stopes he gey ys lond, as he byget ham erem.

Adelbold, the eldore, he kyndom of Eftflex,

And fulfhe Adelbrygt, Kent and Wettflex.

Etyge honderd fer yt was and seuen and fyfty al so,

After pat God anerfe com, pat hys dede was ydo.

Bope hii wuste by her tyme wel her kyndom,

At pe vysfe fer Adelbold out of hys lyue nome.
At Sætrebourne he was ybured, & ys broër Adelbrycta.
His kynedom adde after hyme, as lawe was and ryst.
By ys daye he verde com of he heñene men wel prout,
And Hamteþyre and destrüde Wynchefore al out.
And þat lond folc of Hamteþyre her red þo nome
And of Barcsþyre, and fósfe and þe frywen over-
come.
Adelbrycta was kynge of Kent þeres folle tene,
And of Wærfex bote vȝue, þo he deyde ych wene.

Adelred was after hyme kynge þe mad in þe place,
Eȝte hondred ðæruene & fyxty as in þe ægie of grace.
Þe vorste þær of þis kynedome þe Deneȝs þyce ke com,
And robbede and destrüde, and cýttes valte nome.
Mayftræ his adde of her oþt, as þe were dukë, tueye,
Hynghuer and Hubba, þat frywen were byeþe.
In Þæt Angle þe blyleuède, to rett hem as þe were,
Myð þe her oþt al þe wynter, of þe vorste þær.
Þe oþfer þær hihdude hem vorþ, & oþer Hомер com,
And slowe to grounde & barnde, & Euerwyk nome.
Þer was batayle stong þy nou, vor yfawe was þeere
Ofryc kynge of Hunquelund, & monye þat with þym
weren.
Þo Humberland was þus yfœnd, hii wende & tounes
nome.
So þat attre lafte to Eſtangle ægen þyme come.
Þer hii barnde & robbede, and þat folc to grounde
slowe,
And, as wolues among þep, reulych hem to droue.
Seȝnt Edmond was þo her kynge, & þe he feþ þat
deluol cas
þat me morþrede fo þat folc, & non amendementnas,
He ches leuere to deye hymefulf, þat sçuch forwe to
vyfey.
He dúde hyme vorþ among þis fon, nole þe noþyng
þe.
Hii nome hyme & fœuredg hyme, & þufþe naked
hyme bounde
To a tre, & to hyme slote, & made hyme mony a
wounde,
þat þe arewe were on hyme þo þyce, þat no flote
nas byleuede.
Atte lafte hii martred hyme, and fynyte of þis heued.
Þe fyxte zer of þe crounement of Aldered þe kynge
A nywe oþt com into þys lond, greþ þoru alle þyng,
And anon to Reyndyge robbede and slowe.
Þe þynge and Alfred þys þroer nome þen ynowe,
Mette hem, and a batayle fynyte vp Alfeldoune.
Þer was mony moder child, þat fone lay þer doune.
Þe batayle ýlaþte vorte nýȝt, & þer þere were aławef
Vyf dukets of Denemarch, ar hii wolde wyp þrawa,
And monye þousend of oþer men, & þo gonne hii
to fle;
Ach hii adde alle ybbe a堃, gyf þe nýȝt madde yþe,
Tuye batayles her after in þe súlf þær
Hii fynyte, and at boþe þe heþene mayþræs were:
þe þynge Aldered fone þo þen wey of þep nome,
As þe vel, þe výftý þær of þis kynedom.
At Wæmbourne he was ybured, as God þef þat cas,
þe gode Alfred, þys þroer, after hyme kynge was.

Alfred, þys noble man, as in þe ægie of grace
he hom
Eȝte hondred & fyxty & tuelue þe kynedom.
Arit he adde at Rome ybe, &; vor yȝe grete wyþdom,þe pope Leon hyme blesþede, þo he þuder com,
And þe kynges croune of hyme lond, þat in þys lond
ȝut þes:
And he led hyme to be kynge, ar he kynge were ywþys.
An he was kynge of Englond, of alle þat þer come,
þat vorst þus ylade was of þe pope of Rome,
An þufþe oþer after hyme of þe erchebyþlpes echon.
So þat hþuor hyme pore kynþng nas þer non.
In þe Soub þyde of Temeþe þynge batayles he nome
Aþen þe Deneȝs þe vorst þær of þis kynedom.
Nye þær he was þus in þys lond in batayle & in wo,
An ofte þyde aboue was, and byneþe ofþor mo;
So longe, þat hyme nere þe blyeude bote þre ÿþren in
þys hond,
Hamteþyre, and Wylþteþyre, and Somerfete, of al
þys lond.
A day as he werþy was, and aþuoddyngþe hyme nome
And þys men were ywþend auȝfþeþ, Seyn Cutbert to
hyme com.
“Þe am,” he sþede, “Cutbert, to þe þecham ywend
To bryþge þe gode týþynes. Fræm God þecham
þyld.
“Vor þat folc of þys lond to sþyne her wyþle al
þe,
“And þut rolle herto her sþynnes byleuæ
þoru me & oþer halewæ, þat in þys lond were
yboþe;
þan vor þou bþþodeþ God, wanne we béþ hyme
byuore;
“Houre Loureþt myþ þys eþen of miþæ on þe lokeþ
þeruore,
“þan þy poër þe wolþ þyue ægen, þat þou aþ neþ
vþlore;
“þan þou þer of þof þyle, þou sþalt abbe
tokýþynge.
“Vor þym men, þat béþ ago to day auþþyne,
In leþepes & in couſles þo mucþe yþis hii fıkæ
hym brynge,
“þat ech man wondryþ flæþ of þo greþ cacchynde,
“þan ðech moþ vor þe harde vorste, þat þe water
ýþfoþreas hþs,
“þat þe more ægen þe kunde of vyþþynge þyt þs.
“Of ferue ýþ welæþen God, and ýþef meþs meþlæger,
“þan þou sþall þy wyþl æþyþe, as þecham ðytold
þer.”
As þys kynge hero of aunc, and of þys eygte þoge,  
Hys vyflares come to hym, & so gret won of ðys  
hym brogfe,  
þat wonder þt was, & namelyche vor þe weder was  
so colde.  
þo lyuede þe god man wel, þat Seyn Cuthbert adde  
ytold.  
In Deuynysye þer after aryuede of Deneyis  
jre and tuenty ðywpul men, all aegen þe þeys,  
þe kynge's brofer of Denemarch duc of ðot was.  
Oure kynge's men of Engelond mette hem by cas,  
And numte þer an batayle, and her gret duc flowe,  
And eygte hundred & fourty men, & her caronyes  
to drowe.  
þo kynge Alfred hurde þys, þs herte gladede þo,  
þat lond folc to hym come so þycke to þyt myyte go,  
Of Somerfete, of Wyltesffyre, of Hamtesffyre þerto,  
Euere as he wende, and of þys owe folc al fo.  
So þat he adde poer þnow, and atte lasse hii come,  
And a batayle at Edendene aegen þe Denyes nome.  
And flowe to grounde, & wonne þe maȝtre of the  
velde.  
þe kynge & þys grette duke bygonne hem to geilde  
To þe kynge Alfred to þys wylle, and ostoffe toke,  
Vorto wende out of þys lond, ðyf he þt wolde loke;  
And þut þerto, vor þys loue, to awunge Cristlendom.  
Kynge Gurumund, þe hexte kynge, vorit þer to come.  
Kynge Alfred þis godfader was. & y baptysde ek þer  
were  
þrettý of her hexte dukes, and muche of þat folc þere  
Kynge Alfred hem huld wþþ hym tuelf dawes as he  
hende,  
And luffte he þet hem large ðyfes, and let hym  
wende.  
Hii, þat nolde Cristyn be, of lande flowe þo,  
And bygonde nec in France wel muche wo.  
þut þe frewene come aegen, and muche wo here wrogt.  
Ac þe kynge Alfred alatte to flame hem euere brogfe.  
Kynge Alfred was þe wþþst kynge, þat long was  
bþuore.  
Vor þey melegge þelawes beþ in worre þyme vorlore,  
Nas þt norte to his daye. vor þey he in worre were,  
Lawes he made rþtguollore, and stremore þan er  
were.  
Clerc he was god ynow, and þut, as me telleþ me,  
He was more þan ten þer old, ar he couþe þys abece.  
Ac þys gode moder ðe male þyfes hyme tolk,  
Vor to byleue oper ple, and loky on þys boke.  
So þat þy þor clerlyc þys rþþ lawes he wonde,  
þat nuere er nere þe mad, to gourny þys lond.  
And vor þe worre was so muche of þe lþþþ Deneys,  
þe men of þys flue londe were of þe worþe þeys.  
And robbed and flowe oper, þeruir he bȳuonde,  
þat þer were hundredes in ech contraye of þys lond,  
And in eþt tourne of þe hundred a teþþnge were alfo.  
And þat ech man wyhte gret lond in teþþnge were  
þdo.

And þat ech man knewe oþer þat in teþþnge were,  
And wulfte somdel of her flat, ðyfemþu vp hem bere.  
So streyþ he was, þat þey me ledde amydde weydes  
heþe  
Seluer, þat non man ne dorste þt nyme, þeþ he þt  
seye.  
Abbeþs he erde mony on, and mony þþdes þyþys.  
Ac Wþneflþyre he erde on, þat nþwe munþtre  
ycluped þys.  
Hys lþþ eygte and tuenty þer in þþs kynedom ðlafe.  
After þþs dep he was þbyred at Wþneflþtre atte larte.

Sir John Mandeville wrote, as he himself informs  
us, in the fourteenth century, and his work, which  
comprising a relation of many different particulars,  
consequently required the use of many words and  
phrases, may be properly specified in this place.  
Of the following questions, I have chosen the first,  
because it shows, in some measure, the state of Eu-  
ropean science as well as of the English tongue; and  
the second, because it is valuable for the force of  
thought and beauty of expression.

IN that lond, ne in many other beonde that,  
no man may see the sterre transmontane, that  
is clept the sterre of the see, that is unmoveable,  
and that is toward the North, that we cleen  
the lode sterre. But men seen another sterre, the  
contrarie to him, that is toward the South, that  
is clept Antartyk. And right as the schip men  
taken here avys here, and governe hem be the lode  
sterre, right so don schip men beonde the parties,  
be the sterre of the South, the which sterre ap-  
perethe not to us. And this sterre, that is toward  
the Northre, that we cleepen the lode sterre, ne  
apperethe not to hem. For whiche cause, men may  
well perceye, that the lond and the see ben of  
rownde schapp and forme. For the partie of the  
firmament scheweth in o contrace, that scheweth  
ot in another contrare. And men may well preven  
be experience and fotyle compassement of wytt, that  
sif a man fond passages be schippes, that wolde go  
to ferchen the world, men myghte go be schippie  
alle aboute the world, and aboven and benethen.  
The whiche thing I prove thus, after that I have  
seyne. For I have been toward the parties of Bra-  
ban, and beholden the Aftrolabre, that the sterre  
that is clept the transmontayne, is 53 degrees highe.  
And more forthe in Almaven and Bewme, it  
hath 58 degrees. And more forthe toward the  
parties septemtrionales, it is 62 degrees of highte,  
and certyn mynutes. For I my selfe have meryed  
it by the Aftrolabre. Now schulle ye knowe, that  
azen the Tranmontayne, is the tooth sterre, that  
is clept Antartyk; as I have seyd before. And  
tho 2 sterres ne meecwen nevere. And be hem  
turneth,
THE HISTORY OF THE

turneth the alle the firmament, righe as dothe a wheel, that turneth be his axile tree: so that the sterres bener the firmament in 2 egalle parties; so that it hathe als mochel aboven, as it hath benethen. Aftre this, I have gon toward the parties meridionales, that is toward the South: and I have founden, that in Lybye, men seen first the sterre Antaryk. And so fer I have gon more in the contrées, that I have founde that sterre more highe; so that toward the highe Lybye, it is 18 degrees of heythe, and certeyn minutes (of the which, 60 minutes maken a degree) after goynge be see and be londe, toward this contrée, of that I have spoke, and to other yles and londes bezonde that contrée, I have founden the sterre Antaryk of 33 degrees of heythe, and mo mynutes. And zif I hadde had companye and schippynde, for to go more bezonde, I trowe wel in certyn, that we scholde have seen alle the roundnesh of the firmament alle aboute. For as I have sayd zou be forn, the half of the firmament is betwene tho 2 sterres: the whiche halfonnelle I have sayd. And of the other halfonderelle, I have seen toward the Northe, under the Tranfmontane 62 degrees and 10 mynutes; and toward the partie meridionale, I have seen under the Antaryk 33 degrees and 16 mynutes: and thanne the halfonderelle of the firmament in alle, neu holdeth the not but 180 degrees. And of tho 180, I have seen 62 on that 0 part, and 33 on that other part, that ben 95 degrees, and nyghte the halfonderelle of a degree; and tho there ne saylethe but that I have seen alle the firmament, saf 84 degrees and the halfonderelle of a degree; and that is not the fourthe part of the firmament. For the 4 partie of the roundnesh of the firmament holt 90 degrees: so there saylethe but 5 degrees and an half, of the fourthe partie. And also I have seen the 3 partie of alle the roundnesh of the firmament, and more zit 5 degrees and an half. Be the whiche I feye zou certeynly, that men may environne alle the erthe of alle the world, as wel under as aboven, and turnen azen to his contrée, that hadde companye and schippynde and conduyt; and alle wyees he scholde synde men, londes, and yles, as wel as in this contrée. For zee wyten well, that thi that ben toward the Antaryk, thi ben fieghte, feet azen feet of hem, that dwellen under the Tranfmontane; als well as wee and thei that dwellyn under us, ben feett azenfeet. For alle the partie of see and of lond han here appoistes, habitables or trespassibles, and thei of this half and beond half. And wyette the wel, that aften that, that I may parcyve and comprehendhe, the londes of Prefsre John, emperour of Ynde ben under us. For in goynge from Scotlond or from Englund toward Jerusalem, men gon upward always. For oure lond is in the lowe partie of the erthe, toward the West: and the lond of Prefsre John is the lowe partie of the erthe, toward the Est: and thei han there the day, when wee have the nyghte, and also highe to the contrarie, thei han the nyghte, when wee han the day. For the erthe and the see ben of round forme and schapp, as I have sayd befor. And than that men gon upward to o coft, men gon downward to another coft. Also zee have herd me feye, that Jerusalem is in the mynddes of the world; and that may men preven and schewen there, be a spere, that is pighte in to the erthe, upon the hour of mynday, when it is equenoxium, that schewete the no schadwe on no syde. And that it scholde ben in the mynddes of the world, David wynteneft teh in the Pfautre, where he feythe, Deus operatus eft saluté in medio terre. Thanne thei that parten fro the parties of the West, for to go toward Jerusalem, als many iornyes as thei gon upward for to go thidre, in als many iornyes may thei gon fro Jerusalem, unto other connynges of the superficicall of the erthe bezonde. And when men gon bezonde tho iornyes, toward Ynde and to the fortien yles, alle is envyrongyte the roundnesh of the erthe and of the see, undre oure contrées on this half. And therfore hath he beenfallen many tyme of o thing, that I have herd cownet, when I was zong; how a worthi man departed somethyme from oure contrées, for to go ferche the world. And so he passed Ynde, and the yles bezonde Ynde, where ben mo than 5000 yles: and so longe he wente be see and londe, and so environne the world be many seyfons, that he fond an yle, where he herde speke his owne langage, callynge on oxen in the plowinge, suche wordes as men speken to bettes in his own contrée: whereof he hadde gret merweyde: for he knewe not how it myghte be. But I feye, that he had gon so longe, be londe and be see, that he had envyrond alle the erthe, that he was comen azenz envirounynge, that is to feye, goynge aboute, unto his owne marches, zif he wolde have passed forthe, til he had founden his contrée and his owne conocleche. But he turned azen from thens, from whens he was come fro: and so he loste moche penyeful labour, as he self feye, a gret while affre, that he was comen hon. For it beffel affre, that he wente in to Norweye: and there tempelt of the see toke him; and he arryved in an yle; and when he was in that yle, he knew wel, that it was the yle, where he herd speke his owne langage before, and the callynge of the oxen at the plowinge: and that was possible thinges. But how it femeethe to symple men unlearned, that men ne movte nor go undre the erthe, and also that men fcholde falle towarde the hevene, from undre! But that may not be, upon lest, than wee movte falle toward hevene, fro the erthe, where ween ben: For fro what partie of the erthe, that men dulle, outher
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outher aboven or benethen, it femethe alwayes to hem that duellen, that thei gon more righte than any other folk. And righte as it semethe to us, that thei ben undre us, righte so it semethe hem, that wee ben undre hem. For zif a man myghte salle fro the erthe unto the firmament; be grettere refound, the erthe and the see, that ben so grete and so hevy, fehold fallen to the firmament: but that may not be: and therfore feith feur Lord God, Non timeas me, qui suspenxi terrae ex nichilo? And alle be it, that it be possible thing, that men may seo envyronne alle the world, natheles of 1000 perfoines, on ne myghte not happen to returnen in to his contrée. For, for the gretneffe of the erthe and of the see, men may go be a 1000 and a 1000 other weyes, that no man cowde reyde him perfitely toward the parties that he cam fro, but zif it were be aventure and happ, or be the grace of God. For the erthe is fulle large and fulle gret, and holt in roundneffe and aboute envyron, be aboven and be benethen. Now thanne, be the gret compas reprented for the firmament, and the littile compas reprented for the erthe. Now thanne the firmament is devyled, be astronomeres, in 12 signes; and every signe is devyled in 30 degrees, that is 360 degrees, that the firmament hath aboven. Also, be the erthe devyled in als many parties, as the firmament; and let every partie anfwere to a degree of the firmament: and wyneth it wel, that after the audctures of astronome, 300 furlonges of erthe anfweren to a degree of the firmament; and the ben 87 miles and 4 furlonges. Now be that here multiplieth be 360 sthes; and then thi ben 315000 myles, every of 8 furlonges, after myles of oure contrée. So moche hath the erthe in roundneffe, and of hechte enviroun, after myn opynyon and myn undifornynge. And zee schulle undirflonde, that after the opynyon of olde wife philofo- phres and astronomeres, oure contrée ne Irelond ne Wales ne Scotlond ne Norweye ne the other yles cotyngye to hem, ne ben not in the superfical ye cownted abowen the erthe; as fechewethe be alle the bokes of astrononye. For the superfiциale of the erthe is departed in 7 parties, for the 7 planetes: and tho parties ben cleft clymates. And oure parties be not of the 7 clymates: for thei ben defendynege toward the Wift. And also tho yles of Ynde, which beth evene azenft us, beth noght reckned in the clymates: for thei ben azenft us, that ben in the lowe contrée. And the 7 clymates strechen hem envirowynge the world.

II. And I John Maundevylle knyght aboveseyd, (alle though I be unworthy) that departed from oure contrées and passed the see, the zeer of grace 1322. that have passed manye londes and manye yles and contrées, and cerched manye fulle faurange places, and have ben in many a fulle gode honouorable companye, and at many a faire dode of armes, (alle be it that I dide none mylef, for myn unable insuffiſciency) now I am comen hom (mawgree myself) to refete: for gowtes, arteſykes, that me diffreyen, tho diffynn the ende of my labour, azenft my will (God knowethe.) And thus takynge falace in my wrecched refete, recordynge the tyme passedy, I have fulfilled theife thinges and putte hem wryten in this boke, as it wolde come in to my mynde, the zeer of grace 1356 in the 34 zeer that I departedde from oure contrées. Wheresore I preye to alle the rederes and hereres of this boke, zif it plēfe hem, that thei wolde preyen to God for me: and I schalle preye for hem. And alle tho that feyn for me a Pater noſter, with an Ave Maria, that God forzeve me my fynnes, I make hem partners and graunte hem part of alle the gode pilgrmyages and of alle the gode dedes, that I have don, zif ony be to his pleſance: and noghte only of tho, but of alle that euer I schalle do unto my lyfes ende. And I beſeeche Almyghty God, fro whom alle godence and grace cometh fro, that he voucheſaf, of his excellent mercy and habundant grace, to fulle fylle hire foules with infpi- riacion of the Holy Goſt, in makynge defence of alle hire goſty enemies here in erthe, to hire salviacion, bothe of body and soule; to worʃipe and thangye of him, that is three and on, with ouent begynnynge and without endynge; that is, with ouent qua- ritee, good, and with ouent quantitee, gret: that in alle places is preſent, and alle thinges contenynge; the whiche that no goodneffe may amende, ne non evelle empeyr: that in perfeyte trynteet lyveth and regnethe God, be alle worlde and be alle tymes. Amen, Amen, Amen.
NOWE for to speke of the commune,
It is to drede of that fortune,
Whiche hath befalle in sondrye londes:
But ote for defaute of bondes
All fodeinly, er it be wif,
A tunne, when his lie arift
Tobreke, and renneth all aboute,
Whiche els shulde nought gone out.
And eke full ofte a littell skare
Vpon a banke, er men be ware,
Let in the streme, whiche with grete peine,
If any man it shal refreine.
Where lawe failleth, errour groweth.
He is not wife, who that ne troweth.
For it hath proued oft er this.
And thus the common clamour is
In euery londe, where people dwelleth:
And eche in his complainte telleth,
How that the worlde is miswent,
And therypon his argument
Yeueth euery man in sondrie wife:
But what man wolde him felle auife
His conscience, and nought mifufe,
He maie well at the first excuse
His god, whiche euer flant in one,
In him there is defaute none
So muf it stand vpon vs felue,
Nought only vpon ten ne twelue,
But plenarly vpon vs all.
For man is cause of that shall fall.

CHAUCER.

ALAS! I wepyng am constrained to begin verfe of forowfull matter, that whilom in florishing fludie made delitable dietes. For lo! rendyng mufes of a Poetes edite to me thinges to be written, and drie teres. At lafte no drede ne might overcame tho mufes, that thei ne werren fellows, and foloweden my waie, that is to faire, when I was exiled, thei that were of my youth whilom welfull and grene, comforten now forowfull weirdes of me olde man: for elde is comen unwarily upon me, hafted by the harmes that I have, and forowe hath commaund him to be in me. Heres hore are neshad overtimeliche upon my hed: and the flacke skine trembleth of mine empted bodie. Thilke deth of men is welefull, that he ne cometh not in yeres that be swee, but

C O L V I L E.

That in tyme of prosperite, and florishing Runyde, made pleasaunte and delectable dieties, or verfes: alas now byng heawy and sad overthrown in aduersitie, am compelled to fele and taft heynes and gret. Beholde the mufes Poeticall, that is to sye: the pleasure that is in poetes verfes, do appoynt me, and compel me to writy thes verfes in meeter, and the forowfull verfes do wet my wretched face with very waterye teares, yslunging out of my eyes for forowe. Whiche mufes no tare without doubt could overcome, but that they wold follow me in my journey of exile or baniishment. Sometime the tye of happy and lustly delectable youth dyd comfort me, and nowe the course of forowfull olde age caufeth me to rejoyc. For hasty old age vnloked for is come vpon me with
cometh to wretches often icleped: Alas, alas! with how dest an ere deth cruellyturneth avaie fro wretches, and naith for to close wepyng eyen. While fortune unfaithfull favoured me with light godes, that forowfull houre, that is to faie, the deth, had almost trome myne hedde: but now for fortune cloudie hath chaunged her decevable chere to mewarde, myne unpitous life draweth along ungreable dwellynges. O ye my frendes, what, or whereto avauenty ye me to ben welfull? For he that hath fallin, ftoode in no stedfaft degre.

WHYLES that I confiderydde prylylye with my felle the stynges before fayd, and described my wofull complaynte after the maner and office of a wrytrer, me thought I fawe a woman stand over my head of a revend countenaunce, haungyng quycke and gylyfering clere eye, aboue the common sorte of men in lyuely and delectable cooure, and ful of strength, although the femed fo olde that by no meannes she is thought to be one of thisoure tyme, her stature is of douteful knowlidge, for nowe the fhewthe herfelfe at the comen length or stature of men, and other whiles the femeth fo high, as though she touched heuen with the crown of her hed. And when the wold stretche fourth her hed hygher, it also perceed thorough heauen, so that mens lyghte could not attayne to broidder her. Her veurtures or cloths were perfyte of the fynyte thredes, and subtile workemanship, and of subtance permanent, whych veurtures she had wuen with her owne handes as I perceyued after by her owne faiynige. The kynde or beautye of the whyche veurtures, a certayne darkenes or rather ignoraunce of oldenes forgotten hadde obscyred and darkened, as the smoke is wont to darkn Images that stand nyghte the fmoke. In the lower parte of the said veurtures was read the greke letter P, wouen whych signifith practife or actyffe, and in the hygher parte of the veurtures the greke letter T, whych estedaneth for theoria, that signifith speculacion or contemplation. And betwene both the

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fayd
fayd letters were sene certayne degrees, wroght after the maner of ladders, wherein as it were a passage or waye in steppes or degrees from the lower part wher the letter P. was which is vnderstand, from practys or actyf, unto the hygher parte wher the letter T. was whych is vnderstand speculation or contemplacion. Neuertheles the handes of some yvolente feriones had cut the fayde vfeatures and had taken awaye certaine pecis thereof, such as every one could catch. And the fer flete dyd bare in her ryght hand litel bokes, and in her lefte hande a scepter. And when she sawe thes Poeticall mufes approching about my bed, and enditing wordes to my wepynges, she was a little amoved, and glowed with cruell eyen. Who (q)f she hath suffered approch to this fike manne these commen from pompettes, of which is the place that mennc callen Theatre, the whiche onely ne asswagen nor his fowrues with remedies, but thei would feden and norithe hym with swete vnriue? Forsothe, that ben tho that with thornes, and prickynges of talentes of afeccions, whiche that ben nothing fruchtuous nor profitable, distroien the Come, plentuous of fructes of renson. For thei holden herites of men in utage, but thei n e deliver no folke fro maladic. But if ye mufes had withdrawn fro me with your flatteries any unconnying and unprofitable manne, as ben wont to finde commonly among the peple, I would well suffre the laffe grevously. For why, in soche an unprofitable man myn ententes were nothing endamaged. But ye withdrawn fro me this man, that hath ben nourisfied in my studies or scoles of Eleaticis, and of Academicis in Greece. But goeth now rather awaie ye Mermaidens, whiche that ben swete, till it be at the laft, and suffreth this man to be cured and heled by my mufes, that is to say, by my note-full sciences. And thus this companie of mufes iblamed calfen wrothly the chere downward to the yerth, and shewing by redness ther shame, they passeden forowfully the thrashold. And I of whom the ffight plounged in teres was darked, so that I ne might not know what that woman was, of so Imperial authoritie, I woke all abashed and flonied, and cast my ffight doune to the yerth, and began still for to abide what she would doen afterward. Then came she nere, and set her doune upon the utterest corner of my bed, and she beholding my chere, that was caft to the yerth, heve and gревous of wepyng, complained with these wordes (that I shall laine) the perturbation of my thought.
The conclusions of the Astrolabie.
This book (written to his son in the year of our Lord 1391, and in the 14 of King Richard II.) standeth so good at this day, especially for the horizon of Oxford, as in the opinion of the learned it cannot be amended, says an Edit. of Chaucer.

Lytel Lowys my sonne, I perceve well by certaine evidences thyne abylute to lerne sciences, touching nombres and proporciouns, and also well confyde I thy before prayer in especial to lerne the tretyle of the astrolobe. Than for as moche as a philosopher faith, he wrapeth hym in his frende, that condicceth to the right full prayers of his frende: therfore I have given the a sufficient astrolobe for oure orizont, compownde after the latitude of Oxenforde: upon the whiche by mediation of this lytell tremisse, I purport to teche the a certaine nombre of conclusions, pertaininge to this same instrument. I lay a certaine nombre of conclusions for thre causes, the first cause is this. Trufe well that al the conclusions that have be founden, or ells possibyle might be found in so noble an instrument as in the astrolobe, ben unknouen perfectly to anye mortal man in this region, as I suppone. Another cause this, that sothely in anye cartes of the astrolobe that I have yfene, ther ben some conclusions, that wol not in al thinges perfourme ther behets: and some of hem ben to harde to thy tender age of ten yere to conceve. This tremisse divided in five partes, wil I shewe the wonder-light rules and naked wordes in Engilise, for Latine ne canst thou nat yet: but smale, my litel sonne. But nevertheless suffisith to the these tremesi conclusions in Engilise, as wel as suffisith to these noble clerkes grekes these same conclusions in greke, and to the Arabines in Arabike, and to Jewes in Hebrewre, and to the Latin folk in Latyn: whiche Latyn folke had hemfirste out of other divers langages, and wrote hem in ther owne tonge, that is to laine in Latine.

And God wote that in all these langages and in manye mo, have these conclusions ben suffisanteley lerned and taught, and yet by divers rules, right as divers pathes led the divers folke the right waye to Rome.

Now wol I pray melyly every person discrete, that redeth ohereth this lytell tremisse to have my rude ententing excused, and my superfolute of wordes, for two causes. The first cause is, for that curious endityng and harde sentences is ful hevy at ones, for loch a childe to lerne. And the seconde cause is this, that sothely mee semeth better to witten unto a childe twise a gode sentence, than he foriste it ones. And, Lowys, if it be so that I shewe the in my Lith Engilise, as trem conclusions touching this mater, and not only as tremes but as many and subtil conclusions as ben ythered in latim, in anye common tremisse of the astrolobe, conne me the more thanke, and praye God faue the kinge, that is lorde of this langage, and all that him faith bereth, and obeith everych in his degree, the more and the lasse. But confyddeth well, that I ne uturpe not to have founden this werke of my labour or of myne engin. I name but a leude compilator of the laboure of olde astrologiens, and have it translated in myn engilise onely for thy doctrine: and with this swerde shal I sene envy.

The first party.

The first partye of this tremisse shal reherce the figures, and the members of thyne astrolobe, bycause that thou shalte have the greter knowinge of thine owne instrument.

The seconde party.

Th seconde partye shal teche the to werken the very praftike of the foresaid conclusions, as forthe and also narowe as may be fhewed in the male an instrument portatife aboute. For wel wote every astrologien, that smallest fractions ne wol not be shewed in fo mal an instrument, as in subtil tables caculde for a cause.

The Prologue of the Testament of LOVE.

MANY men there ben, that witheres openly sprad fo moche sglawen the deliciousneffe of jentes and of ryme, by queint knittinge coloures, that of the godenesse or of the badnesse of the sentence take they litel hede or els none.

Sothelye dulce witte and a thoughtfulle soule fo fore have mine and graffed in my spirtes, that foche craft of endittinge woll nat ben of mine acquaintance. And for rude wordes and boistous percen the herte of the herer to the inreit point, and planten there the sentence of thinges, so that with litel helpe it is able to spring, this boke, that no thynge hath of the grete flode of wytte, ne of femelyche coloures, is dolwen with rude wordes and boistous, and fo drawe together to maken the catchers therof ben the more redy to hent sentence.

Some men there ben, that painten with coloures riche and fome with wers, as with red inke, and some with coles and chalke: and yet is there gode matter to the leue peple of thylyke chalkye purtretyure, as hem thinketh for the time, and afterward
ward the sight of the better colours yeve to 'hem more joye for the first leudensfe. So folye this leude cloudly occupacion is not to praye, but by the leude, for comenely leude leudenesse commendeth. Eke it thal yeve fight that other precyous thynges shall be the more in reverence. In Latin and French hath many foveryn wittes had grete delaye to endite, and have many noble thinges ful-filde, but certes there ben some that speken their poifye mater in Frenche, of whiche speche the Frenche men have as gode a fantayye as we have in heryng of Frenche mens Englith. And many termes there ben in Englythe, whiche unnethe Englytheye men conne declare the knowleginge: howe shoulde than a Frenche man borne? ioch ye termes coniejumpere in his matter, but as the jay chatereth Englith. Right fo truely the understandyng of Englifhmen wol not stetch to the privie termes in Frenche, what fo ever we fopeth of straunge langage. Let then clerkes enditen in Latin, for they have the propertie of science, and the knowynge in that facultie: and lette Frenche men in ther Frenche also enditen ther quinct termes, for it is kyndely to ther mouthes; and let us shewe our fantasies in such wordes as we lerned of our dame's tonge. And although this boke be lytel thank worthy for the leudensfe in travaile, yet foch writing exiten men to thilke thinges that ben necessarie; for every man therby may as by a perpetuall myrrour fene the vices or vertues of other, in whiche thynges lightly may be conceived to elcheu perils, and necessaries to catch, after as aventures have fallen to other peple or persouns.

Certes the soverynaiyth thinge of desire and most creture refonable, have or els shuld have full appetite to ther perfeccion: unrefonable belles mowen not, fithre relon hath in 'hem no workinge: than refonable that wol not, is companioned to unrefonable, and made lyke 'hem. Forsothe the moit soverynaiyn and final perfeccion of man is in knowynge of a fothe, withouten any entent decevable, and in love of one very God, that is inchaungable, that is to knowe, and love his creator.

Nowe principally the men to bynge in knowleging and loungye his creature, is the consideracion of thynges made by the creature, wher through by thylke thinges that ben made, understandyng hee here to our wyttes, arne the unfene pryvities of God made to us lyghtfull and knowynge, in our contemplacion and understandinge. These thinges than forsothe moche bringe us to the ful knowleginge fothe, and to the parfayte love of the maker of hevenly thynges. Lo! David saith: thou haffe delited me in makinge, as who saith, to have delite in the tune how God hath lent me in consideracion of thy makinge. Wherof Arifatole in the boke de Animalibus, faith to naturell philosophers: it is a grete likyngge in love of knowynge ther creture: and also in knowynge of cause in kindelye thynges, considird forsothe the formes of kindelye thinges and the shap, a grete kyndelye love do shulde have to the werkman that 'hem made. The craft of a werkman is shewed in the werk. Herefore trulie the philosophers with a lively studie manie noble thinges, righte precious, and worthy to memorize, written, and by a grete swet and travaile to us leften of causes the properties in natures of thinges, to whiche therfore philosophers it was more joye, more lykinge, mere herty luft in kindelye vertues and matters of refonable the perfection by busy study to knowe, than to have had all the trefour, al the richeffe, al the vaine glory, that the passe emperours, princes, or kinges hadden. Therfore the names of 'hem in the boke of perpetuall memorie in vertue and pece arne written; and in the contrarie, that is to faine, in Styxe the foule pitte of belle arne thilke presse that foch godenes hated. And bicause this boke shalbe of love, and the prime causes of flering in that doinge with paffions and diletes for wantinge of desire I wil that this boke be cleped the textament of love.

But nowe thou redere, who is thilke that will not in scorne laughe, to here a dwarie or els halfe a man, say he will renede out the swerde of Hercules handes, and also he shulde set Hercules Gadis a mile yet fether, and over that he had power of strengthe to pull up the spere, that Alisander the noble might never wage, and that palinge in thinges to ben mayster of Frunce by might, there as the noble gracyus Edwardre the thirde for al his grete prouewe in victories ne might al yet conquer.

Certes I wote well, ther shalbe made more scorne and jape of me, that I so unworthyly clothed altogether in the cloudie cloude of unconning, wil putten me in prees to speke of love, or els of the causes in that matter, sithen al the grettest clerkes haun had-yongh to don, and as who faythe gathered up clene toforne 'hem, and with ther sharp fithes of conning al mowen and made therof grete rekes and nobles, ful of al pretties to fede me and many an other. Envye forsothe commendethouogh his relon, that he hath in hain, be it never so trufly. And although these noble repers, as gode workmen and worthy ther hier, han al draw and bounde up in the swees, and made many shocks, yet have I enresample to gather the smale crommes, and fullin ma walez of the that fallen from the bourde among the finalle houndes, notwithstanding the travaile of the almoigner, that hath draw up in the cloth al the remeiles, as trenchours, and the relefe to bere to the amelie. Yet also have I leve of the noble hubande Boece, although I be a straunger of conninge to come after his doctrine, and thefe grete
grete workmen, and glene my handfuls of the
shedyne after ther handes, and ye me faile ought
of my ful, to encreye my porcion with that I shal
drawe by privytes out of stockes; a flye fervant
in his owne helpe is ofte moche commended;
knowynge of trouthe in causes of thynge, was
more hardier in the firste fechers, and to sayth
Aritotle, and lighter in us that han folowed after.
For the passing stedy han freched our wittes, and
oure understanyinge han excited in consideracion
of trouthe by sharpynes of ther repons. Utterly
these things be no dremes ne japes, to throwe to
hoggis, it is lifelych mete for children of trouthe,
and as they me betiden when I pilgramed out of
my kith in wintere, when the wether out of mesure
was bolstous, and the wyld wynd Boræs, as his
kynde afketh, with drynyng coldes maked the waves
of the ocean se to arile unkindely over the com-
panyke banke that it was in point to spille all the
crthes.

The Prologues of the Canterbury Tales of
CHAUCER, from the MSS.

When that Aprilis with his flouris fote,
The drought of March had perced to the rote,
And pathed every veyn in such louer,
Of which vertue engendrid is the flour.
When Zephyrus eke, with his swete breth
Enspirid hath, in every holt and heth
The tender croppis; and that the yong Sunn
Hath in the Ramm his halvé cours yrunn:
And smalé foulsis makin melodye,
That slepon allé night with opin eye,
(So prickith them nature in ther corage)
Then longin folk to go on pilgrimage:
And palmers for to fekin frangé frondées,
To servin hallowes couth in fondynd londes:
And specially fro every shir'is end
Of England, to Canterbury they wend;
The holy blissfull martyr for to feke,
That them hath holpin, whan that they were seke.
Befell that in that febon on a day
In Southwerk at the Tabberd as I lay,
Redy to wendin on my pilgrimage
To Canterbury, with devote corage,
At night wer come into that hoffery
Wole nine and twenty in a cumpany
Of fundrie folk, by aventure yfall
In felaship; and pilgrimage wer they all:
That toward Canterbury wouldin ride.

The chambers and the stables werin wide,
And wel we werin efd at the best:
And shortly when the sunne was to ryst,
So had I spokin with them everych one,
That I was of ther felaship anone;

And made forward efrli for to ryst,
To take our weye, ther as I did devise.
But nathles whyle that I have time and space.
Er' that I further in this tale pace,
Methinkith it accordaunt to refon,
To tell you allè the condition
Of ech of them, so as it semid me,
And which they werin, and of what degree,
And eke in what array that they wer in:
And at a knight then woul I first begin.

The Knight.

A knight ther was, and that a worthy man,
That fro the time that he first began
To ridin out, he lovid Chevalrie,
Trouthe and honour, fredome and curtsey.
Full worthy was he in his lordis werre,
And thereto he had riddin mane more ferre
As well in Christendom, as in Hethynes:
And evyr honoured for his worthines.
At Alexandre' he was whan it was won;
Ful oft timis he had the bord begun
Abovin allè nacieous in Pruce;
In Lettow he riddin, and in Luce,
No Christen-man so oft of his degree
In Granada; in the sege had he be
Of Algezir, and ridd in Belmary;
At Leyis war he, and at Sataly,
Whan that they wer won; and in the grete fe
Whan manya noble army had he be:
At mortal battails had he ben fifene,
And foughtin for our feith at Tramesene,
In liftis thryss, and alwey flein his fo.
This ilke worthy knight hath ben alfo
Sometimis with the lord of Palathy,
Ayens anothir heathin in Turky;
And eviron he had a sovrane prize
And though that he was worthy, he was wise;
And of his port as meke as is a maid,
He nevir yet no villany ne faid
In all his life unto no manner wight;
He was a very parfit gentil knight.
But for to tellin you of his array,
His hors wer good; but he was nothing gay;
Of fuitian he werid a gipon,
Allè beinmodrid with his haburgeo.
For he was late ycome from his viage,
And wente for to do his pilgrimage.

The House of FAME.

The First Boke.

Now herken, as I have you saide,
What that I mette or I abraied,
Of December the tenth daie,
When it was night, to slepe I laie,

Vol. I.
Right as I was wonte for to deon,
And fill asleep wonder done,
As he that was were forgo
On pilgrimage miles two
To the corps of Saint Leonarde,
To makin liith that eke was harde.

But as me slept me mette I was
Within a temple' imade of glass,
In which there were mo images
Of golde, standing in fondryllages,
Sete in mo riche tabernacles,
And with perrè mo pinnacles,
And mo curious portraituris,
And queint maner of figuris
Of golde worke, then I fawe evir.

But certainly I ne'ft nevir
Where that it was, but well wist I
It was of Venus redily
This temple, for in purtreiture
I fawe anone right her figure
Nakid yiletyng in a fe,
And alio on her hedde parde,
Her rofy garland white and redde,
And her combe for to kenbke her hedde,
Her dovis, and Dan Cupido
Her blinde fonne, and Vulcano,
That in his face ywas full broune.

But as I romid up and dounne,
I founde that on the wall there was
Thus writtyn on a table' of bras.
I woll now syng, if that I can,
The armes, and alio the man,
That first came through his telline
Fugitife fro Troye the countre
Into Itaile, with full moche pine,
Unto the strondis of Lavine,
And tho began the storie' anone,
As I shall tellin you echeone.

First fawe I the distruccon
Of Troie, thorough the Greke Sinon,
With his faffe untrue foriwerynges,
And with his chere and his lefynge,
That made a hore, brought into Troye,
By whiche Trojans lofte all their joye.

And after this was graved, alas!
How Ilions caftill affailed was,
And won, and byng Priamus flain,
And Polites his fonne certain,
Dispointly of Dan Pyrrhus.

And next that fawe I howe Venus,
When the fawe the caftill brennde,
Doune from hevin the gan dilcende,
And bide her fonne Æneas fle,
And how he fled, and how that he
Escapid was from all the pres,
And toke his fathe', old Anchifes,
And bare hym on his backe awaie,
Crying alas and welwaie!
The whiche Anchifes in his hande,
Bare tho the goddis of the lande
I mene thilke that unbrennd were.

Then fawe I next that all in fere
How Creuifa, Dan Æneas wife,
Whom that he lovid all his life,
And her yong fonne clepid Julo,
And eke Aescanius alio,
Fleddin eke, with full drerie chere,
That it was pite for to here,
And in a foret as there went
How at a tournyng of a went
Creuifa was iloiste, alas!

That rede not I, how that it was
How he fought, and how her ghoste
Bad hym to flie the Grekis hoste,
And faiied he muft into Itaile,
As was his destine, fauns faile,
That it was pitie for to here,
When that her spirite gan appere,
The wordis that she to hym faied,
And for to kepe her fonne hym praied.

There fawe I gravin eke how he
His fathir eke, and his meine
With his hippis began to faile
Toward the country of Itaile,
As ftreight as ere the mightin go.

There fawe I eke the, cruill Juno,
That art Dan Jupiter his wife,
That haft ihatetall thy life
Mercilefs all the Trojan blode,
Rennin and crie as thou were wode
On Æolus, the god of windes,
To blowin out of alle kindes
So loudè, that he should ydrenche
Lorde, and ladie, and grome, and wenche
Of all the Trojanis nacion,
Without any' of their salvacion.

There fawe I foche tempelt arise,
That every herte might arie,
To see it paide on the wall.

There fawe I eke gravin withall,
Venus, how ye, my ladie dere,
Yweeping with full wofull chere
Yprayed Jupiter on he,
To fawe and kepyn that navie
Of that dere Trojan Æneas,
Sithins that he your fonne ywas.
Gode counsaile of Chaucer.

Suffise have the adverfite. 
Sufhe unto the gode though it be small,
For horde hath hate, and climbyng tikihesse,
Prece hath envie, and wee it brenneth all,
Savour no more the behovin shall,
Rede well thy self, that othir folke canst rede,
And troute the shall delivir it 'is no drede.

Paine the not ech crokid to redcresse,
In trust of her that tournith as a balle,
Grece rest standith in litil buxiness,
Beware allo to spurne against a nalle,
Strive not as doith a crock with a walle,
Demith thy self that demith othir's dede,
And troute the shall delivir it 'is no drede.

That she is fent receve in buxomenesse;
The wrafflyng of this worlde askith a fall;
Here is no home, here is but wildirness,
Perchye pilgrim, forsothe be out of thy stall,
Loke up on high, and thanke thy God of all,
Wevith thy luftfe and let thy ghost the lede,
And troute the shall delivir, it 'is no drede.

Balade of the village without paintyng.

This wretched world is transmutacion
As wele and wo, nowe pore, and nowe honour,
Without ordir or dus discretion
Govirnnd is by fortun'is error,
But nathelleffe the lacke of her favour,
Ne maie not doe me fyng though that I die,
Is not my pendu, mon temps & mon laboure.
For finallly fortune I doe defe.

Yet is me left the light of my reboun
To knowen frende fro foe in thy mirour,
So moche hath yet thy tournyng up and down,
I taughtin me to knowin in an hour,
But truilly no force of thy reddour
To hym that owr hymself hath maifrie,
My suffirance yhall be my succour;
For finallly fortune I do defe.

O Socrates, thou felden champion,
She ne might nevir be thy turmentour,
Thou nevir dreddist her oppression,
Ne in her chere foundin thou no favour,
Thou knewe wele the discr ipt of her colour,
And that her moite worship is for to lie,
I knowe her eke a falfe difsimulour.
For finallly fortune I do defe.

The answere of Fortune.

No man is wretched but hymself it wene,
He that yhath hymself hath suffirance,
Why failet thou then I am to the to hene,
That hath thyself out of my govirnance?

Saye thus grant mercie of thin habundaunce
That thou haft lentor this, thou shalt not dreive,
What wolst thou yet how I the wol avance?
And eke thou haft thy belte frenede alive.

I have the taught division betwene
Frende of effecke, and frende of counfaine,
The nedih not the gallè of an hine,
That curith eyin derke for their penaunce,
Now feeft thou clere that wer in ignorance,
Yet holt thine anker, and thou maiest arive
There bountie bereth the key of my substanse,
And eke thou haft thy belte frenede alive.

How many have I refused to sustene,
Sith I have the foftrid in thy plesaunce?

Wolt thou then make a litature on thy quene,
That I shall be aie at thine ordinance?
Thou born art in my reign of variaunce,
About the whole with othir muft thou drive
My lore is bet, then wicke is thy gervaunce,
And eke thou haft thy belte frenede alive.

The answere to Fortune.

Thy lore I dampne, it is adverfite,
My frende maiest thou not revin blind goddesse,
That I thy frendis knowe I thanke it the,
Take 'hem again, let 'hem go lie a preffe,
The nigardis in kepyng ther richesse
Pronoftike is thou wolt ther toure affalle.
Wicke appetite cometh aie before sickenesse,
In generall this rule ne maie not faile.

Fortune.

Thou pinchift at my mutabilitie,
For I the lent a droppe of my richesse,
And now me likith to withdrawin me,
Why shouldest thou my roialtie oppresse?
The fe maie ebbe and flowin more and lefte,
The welkin hath might to shine, rain, and haile,
Right to muft I kithin my brotilneffe,
In generall this rule ne maie not faile.

The Plaintiffe.

Lo, the executio of the majestie,
That all purveighith of his rightwifenesse,
That famé thyng fortune yelepin ye;
Ye blyndé beffis full of leudenesse!
The hevén hath propirie of sickenes,
This worldé hath evir refléffe travaile,
The laft daie is the ende of myne entrefse,
In generall this rule ne maie not faile.

Th' envoye of Fortune.

Princes I praie you of your gentilenesse,
Let not this man and me thus crie and plain,
And I shall quarin you this bufineffe,
And if ye lifte releve hym of his pain,
Praie ye his best frende of his noblenesse
That to some bettir state he maie attain.

Lydgate
Lydgate was a monk of Bury, who wrote about the same time with Chaucer. Out of his prologue to his third book of The Fall of Princes a few stanzas are selected, which, being compared with the style of his two contemporaries, will show that our language was then not written by caprice, but was in a settled state.

LIKE a pilgrim which that goeth on foot,
And hath none horse to relieve his trauayle,
Whote, drye and wery, and may finde no bote
Of wel cold whan thrust doth hym affayle,
Wine nor licour, that may to hym auayle,
Tight to fare I which in my businesse,
No succour fynde my rudenes to redresse.

I meanes as thus, I have no freth licour
Out of the conduites of Calloipe,
Nor through Cloio in rhetorike no floure,
In my labour for to refresh me:
Nor of. the sufferers in number three,
Which with Cithera on Parano dwell,
They neuer me gave drinke once of their wel.

Nor of their springs cleere and christalline,
That sprang by touchyng of the Pegase,
Their fauour lacketh my making ten lumine
I fynde theyr bawme of so great scarcellite,
To tame their tunnes with some drop of plentiful
For Polyphemus throw his great blindnes,
Hath in me derked of Argus the brightenes.

Our life here short of wit the great dulnes
The heuy foule troubled with trauayle,
And of memore the glaring brotelnes,
Drede and vncunning haue made a strong batal
With werines my spirite to affayle,
And with their subtil creping in most quent
Hath made my spirite in makynge for to feint.

And ouermore, the ferfull frowardnes
Of my stepmother called oblivion,
Hath a balyll of foryetfullnes,
To flappe the passadge, and shadow my reason
That I might haue no clere direction,
In translating of new to quicke me,
Stories to write of olde antiquite.

Thus was I set and flote in double werre
At the metynge of fearfull ways twene,
The one was this, who euer liyt to lere,
Whereas good wyll gan me contrayne,
Bochas accomplishd for to doe my payne,
Came ignorance, with a menace of drede,
My penne to ref I durit not proceade.

Fortescue was chief justice of the Common Pleas, in the reign of king Henry VI. He retired in 1474, after the battle of Tewksbury, and probably wrote most of his works in his privacy. The following passage is selected from his book of The Difference between an absolute and limited Monarchy.

HYT may peraventure be marvelid by some men, why one Realme is a Lordhypo only Royall, and the Prince thereof rulyth yt by his Law, called Jus Regale; and another Kyngdome is a Lordship, Royall and Politike, and the Prince thereof rulyth by a Lawe, called Jus Politicum & Regale; fythyn this two Princes both of egall Affect.

To this dowe it may be anfwered in this maner; The first Institution of these two Realms, upon the Incorporation of them, is the Cause of this diversйте.

When Nembroth by Might, for his own Glorye, made and incorporate the first Realme, and savyd it to hymself by Tyrannye, he would not have it governed by any other Rule or Lawe, but by his own Will; by which and for the accomplishment thereof he made it. And herfor, though he had thus made a Realme, holy Scripture denyd to cal hym a Kyng, Quia Rex dicitur a Regendo; Whych thyng he dyd not, but oppreft the People by Myght, and therfor he was a Tyrant, and callid Primus Tyrannorum. But holy Writ callith hym Robynus Venator coram Deo. For as the Hunter takyth the wyld bette for to sele and cate hym; so Nembroth subdyd to him the People with Mght, to have their service and their goods, using upon them the Lordship that is callid Dominium Regale tantum. After hym Belus that was callid first a Kyng, and after hym his Sone Nynus, and after hym other Panyms; They, by Example of Nembroth, made them Realms, would not have them rulyd by other Lawys than by their own Wills. Which Lawys ben right good under good Princes; and their Kyngdoms a then most remblyd to the Kyngdome of God, which reynith upon Man, rulyng him by hys own Will. Wherfor many Crylyn Princes uen the fame Lawe; and therfor it is, that the Lawys fayen, Quod Principi planus Legis habet vigorem. And thus I fuppose first beganne in Realms, Dominium tantum Regale. But afterward, when Mankynd was more manuete, and better dipolyd to Vertue, Grete Communalties, as was the Felship, that came into this Lond with Brute, wylyng to be unyed and made a Body Politike callid a Realme, havynge an Heed to governe it; as after the Saying of the Philosopher, every Commanltie unyed of many parts must needs have an Heed; than they chose the fame Brute to be their Heed and Kyng. And they and he upon this Incorporation and Institution, and onyng of themself into a Realme, ordeyned the fame Realme to be rulyd and Jullyfyd by such Lawys, as they al would affent unto; which Law therfor is callid Politicum; and bycaufe it is mynyftrid by a Kyng, it is callid Regale.
ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Regale. Dominium Politicum dicimus Regimen, plurium Scientiae, seu Consilio ministratum. The Kyng of Scotts reynith upon his People by this Lawe, videlicet, Regimine Politico & Regali: And as Diodorus Syculus faith, in his Boke de præcis Hisbaris, The Realme of Egypte is rulid by the same Lawe, and therfor the Kyng therof chaungith not his Lawes, without the Assent of his People. And in like formé as he faith is ruled the Kyngdome of Saba, in Felici Arabia, and the Londe of Libie; And also the more parte of al the Realmys in Afrike. Which manner of Rule and Lordship, the sayd Diodorus in that Boke, prayzith greatly. For it is not only good for the Prince, that may thereby the more fewelry do Justice, than by his owne Arbitriment; but it is also good for his People that receyve therby, such Justice as they defyer themself. Now as me seymth, it ys shewyd openly enough, why one Kyng rulyth and reynith on his People Dominio tantum Regali, and that other reynith Dominio Politico & Regali: For that one Kyng-

dome beganne, of and by, the Might of the Prince, and the other beganne, by the Desier and Institu-
tion of the People of the same Prince.

Of the works of Sir Thomas More it was necessary to give a larger specimen, both because our lan-
guage was then in a great degree formed and settled, and becaufe it appears from Ben Jonson, that his works were considered as models of pure and elegant styile. The tale, which is placed first, because earliest written, will shew what an attentive reader will, in perusing our old writers, often remark, that the familiar and colloquial part of our language, being diffused among those classics who had no ambition of refinement, or affection of novelty, has suffered very little change. There is another reason why the extracts from this author are more copious: his works are carefully and cor-
rectly printed, and may therefore be better trusted than any other edition of the English books of that, or the preceding ages.

A merry jest how a sergeant would learme to playe the frere. Written by maister Thomas More in hys youth.

WYSE men alway,  
Affyrme and say,  
That best is for a man:  
Diligently,  
For to apply,  
The bultines that he can,  
And in no wyse,  
To enterprete,  
An other faculte,  
For he that wyll,  
And can no skyll,  
Is never lyke to the.  
He that hath lye,  
The hoffers craffe,  
And falleth to makynge thone,  
The mythe that shalle,  
To payntynge fall,  
His threfty is well nigh done.  
A blacke draper,  
With whyre paper,  
To goe to wryting scole;  
An olde butler,  
Becum a cutler,  
I wene shalle proue a folk.  
And an olde trot,  
That can I wot,  
Nothynge but kyffe the cup,  
With her phisick,  
Wil kepe on sicke,  
Tyll the have fouled hym vp.  

Vol. I.
THE HISTORY OF THE

For left sum blast,
Myght ouer caft,
His ship, or by mischance,
Men with sum wil,
Myght hym begyle,
And minifi his sustaunce,
For to put out,
All maner dou,
He made a good puruy,
For every whyt,
By his owne wyt,
And toke an other way:
First fayre and wele,
Therof much dele,
He dygged it in a pot,
But then him thought,
That way was nought,
And there he left it not.
So was he faine,
From whence agayne,
To put it in a cup,
And by and by,
Coutously,
He supped it fayre vp,
In his owne brest,
He thought it best,
His money to enclose,
Then wift he well,
What euere fell,
He coulde it never lose.
He borrowed then,
Of other men,
Money and marchaundise:
Neuer payd it,
Up he laid it,
In like maner wyse.
Yet on the gere,
That he would were,
He reight not what he spent,
So it were nyce,
As for the price,
Could him not misconent.
With lusty sperte,
And with relle,
Of ioly company,
In mirth and play,
Full many a day,
He luct merelie,
And men had tworne,
Some man is borne,
To haue a lucky howre,
And so was he,
For such degree,
He gat and fuche honour,
That without dou,
Wen he went out,
A sERGEAUNT well and fayre,
Was redy ftraye,
On hym to wayte,
As fone as on the mayre.
But he doubteffe,
Of his mekenesse,
Hated sche pompe and pride,
And would not go,
Companied fo,
But drewe himself a side,
To faint Katharine,
Streight as a line,
He gat him at a tyde,
For deuocation,
Or promocion,
There would he nedes abyde.
There spent he fast,
Till all were past,
And to him came thery men,
To askethe their debt,
But none could get,
The valour of a peny.
With viage stout,
He bare it out,
Euen vnto the hard hedge,
A monthe or twaine,
Tyll he was fayre,
To lay his gowne to pledge.
Than was he there,
In greater feare,
Than ere that he came thither,
And would as fayre,
Depart againe,
But that he wift not whither.
Than after this,
To a frende of his,
He went and there abode,
Where as he lay,
So fick alway,
He myght not come abrode.
It happed that,
A marchaunt man,
That he ought money to,
Of an officere,
That gan enquere,
What him was best to do.
And he anfwere,
Be not aferde,
Take an accion therefor,
I you behelte,
I shal hym reft,
And than carent for moare.
I feare quod he,
It wyll not be,
For he wyll not come out,
The SERGEAUNT said,
Be not afrayd,
It shal be brought about.

In many a game,
Lyke to the same,
Hauve I bene well in wre,
And for your sake,
Let me be bake,
But ye I do this cure.
Thus part they both,
And forth then goth,
A pace this officere,
And for a day,
All his array,
He chaunged with a frere.
So was he dight,
That no man might,
Hym for a frere deny,
He dopped and dooked,
He speake and looked,
So religiously.
Yet in a glasse,
Or he would paffe,
He toode and he peered,
His harre for pryde,
Lepte in his fyde,
To see how well he freerde.
Than forth a pace,
Unto the place,
He goeth withouten shame
To do this dede,
But now take hede,
For here begynneth the game.
He drew hym ny,
And softly,
Streight at the dore he knocked:
And a damfell,
That hard hym well,
There came and it vnlocked.
The frere sayd,
Good speede fayre mayd,
Here lodgeth such a man,
It is told me:
Welle syr quod she,
And ye he do what than.
Quod he mayestreffe,
No harm doubtelle:
It longeth for our order,
To hurte no man,
But as we can,
Every wight to fordeir.
With hym truly,
Fayre speake would I.
Sir quod she by my say,
He is to lyke,
Ye be not lyke,
To speake with hym to day.
Quod he fayre may,
Yet I you pray,
This much at my desire.
Vouchesafe
Vouchesafe to do,  
As go hym to,  
And say an auflen frere  
Wou'd with hym speke,  
And matters breake,  
For his auyle certayn.  
Quod she I wyll,  
Sronde ye here dyll,  
Tyll I come doun again,  
Vp is the go,  
And told hym so,  
As she was bode to say,  
He mistrustysng,  
No maner thyng,  
Sayd mayden go thy way,  
And fetch him hyder,  
That we rogyder,  
May talk. A dounhe gothe,  
Vp she hym brought,  
No harme the thought,  
But it made some folke wrothe.  
This officere,  
This sayned frere,  
When he was come aloft,  
He dopped than,  
And grete this man,  
Religiously and oft.  
And he agayn,  
Ryght glad and sayn,  
Toke hym there by the hande,  
The frere than sayd,  
Ye be dismayd,  
With trouble I understande,  
In dede quod he,  
It hath with me,  
Bene better than it is.  
Syr quod the frere,  
Be of good chere,  
Yet shal it after this.  
But I would now,  
Comen with you,  
In counsayle ye you please,  
Or ellys nat,  
Of matters that,  
Shall set your heart at ease.  
Dounhe went the mayd,  
The marshaunt sayd,  
No say on gentle frere,  
Of thyys tydyng,  
That ye me bryng,  
I long full lore to here.  
When there was none,  
But they alone,  
The frere with cuyll grace,  
Sayd, I reft the,  
Come on with me,  
And out he toke his mace:  
Thau shalt obey,  
Come on thy way,  
I have the in my clouche,  
Thau goest not hence,  
For all the penfe  
The mayre hath in his pouche,  
This marshaunt there,  
For wrath and fere,  
He waxynge welyngh wood,  
Sayd horfon thefe,  
With a mirche,  
Who hath taught thee thy good.  
And with his fit,  
Vpon the lyft,  
He gaue hym such a blow,  
That backward dounne,  
Almost in soune,  
The frere is ouerthrow.  
Yet was this man,  
Well fearder than,  
Left he the frere had slayne,  
Tilli with good rappe,  
And heuy clappes,  
He dawde hym vp agayne.  
The frere toke harte,  
And vp he flarte,  
And well he layde about,  
And fo thare goth,  
Betwene them both,  
Many a lusty clout.  
They rent and terce,  
Eche others here,  
And claus togerder fast,  
Tyll with luggyng,  
And with tuggyng,  
They fell dounne bothe at laft.  
Than on the grounde,  
Togeder ronde,  
With many a fadde stroke,  
They roll and rumble,  
They turrne and tumbled,  
As pygges do in a poke.  
So long aboue,  
They heue and shoue,  
Togider that at laft,  
The mayd and wyfe,  
To breake the strife,  
Hyed them vpward fast.  
And when they fyce,  
The captaynes lye,  
Both waltering on the place,  
The freres hood,  
They pulled a good,  
Adowne about his face,  
Whyue he was bynde,  
The wenche behynede,  
Lent him leyd on the flore,  
Many a joule,  
About the noule,  
With a great batylldore.  
The wyfe cane yet,  
And with her fete,  
She holpe to kepe him dounne,  
And with her rocke,  
Many a knocke,  
She gaue hym on the crowne.  
They layd his mace,  
About his face,  
That he was wood for payne:  
The fryre frappe,  
Gate many a fwappe,  
Tyll he was full nygh slayne.  
Vp they hym lift,  
And with yill thirft,  
Hedlyng a long the slaye,  
Dounne they hym threwe,  
And sayde adewe,  
Commende us to the mayre.  
The frere arofe,  
But I suppoft,  
Amaned was his hed,  
He shoke his eares,  
And from grete fcares,  
He thought hym well yfled.  
Quod he now loft,  
Is all this coft,  
We be never the nere.  
Il mote he be,  
That caufed me,  
To make my felf a frere.  
Now marters all,  
Here now I shal,  
Ende there as I began,  
In any wyfe,  
I wou'd anyfe,  
And counsayle every man,  
His owne craft vfe,  
All newe refuge,  
And lyghtly let them gone:  
Play not the frere,  
Now make good chere,  
And welcome euerych one.
A ruful lamentacion (written by master Thomas More in his youth) of the deth of quene Eliza- 
beth mother to king Henry the eight, wife to 
king Henry the feuenth, and the eldest daughter 
to king Edward the fourth, whose Eliza- 
beth dyed in childbed in February in the yere of 
our Lord 1503, and in the 18 yere of the raigne 
of king Henry the feuenth.

O YE that put your tryst and confidence, 
In worldly joy and frayle prosperite, 
That lo lyue here as ye shoulde never hence, 
Remember death and Joke here upon me. 
Enample I thinke there may no better be. 
Your selfe worthe well that in this realme was I, 
Your quene but late, and lo now here I ly. 
Was I not borne of olde worthy linage? 
Was not my mother quene my father kyng? 
Was I not a kinges fere in marriage? 
Had I not plenty of every pleasuante thyng? 
Mercifull god this is a trauenge reckenyng: 
Rycheffe, honour, welth, and aunceftry: 
That me forfaken and lo now here I ly. 
If worship myght haue kept me, I had not gone. 
If wyte myght haue me faued, I neded not fere. 
If money myght haue holpe, I lacked none. 
But God good what vayleth all this geres. 
When deth is come thy mighty meflangere, 
Obey we must there is no remedy, 
Me hath he fommoned, and lo now here I ly. 
Yet was I late promisied otherwyse, 
This yere to lyue in welth and delice. 
Lo where to commeth thy bandiftehy promye, 
O falle astrology and deuynatryse. 
Of goddes secretes makyng thy selfe so wyse. 
How truely is for this yere thy prophecy. 
The yere yet laftehy, and lo now here I ly. 
O bryttel welth, as ful of bitterneffe, 
Thy single pleursee doubled is with payne. 
Account my forow firste and my diftere, 
In fondry wyse, and recken there agayne, 
The joye that I have haued, and I dare layne, 
For all my honour, endured yet haue I, 
More wo than welth, and lo now here I ly. 
Where are our caffels, now where are our towers, 
Goodly Rychmonde fone art thou gone from me, 
At Westminster that costly worke of yours, 
Myne owne dere lorde now shal I never fee. 
Almighty god voucheafe to graunt that ye, 
For you and your children well may edely. 
My palyse bylded is, and lo now here I ly. 
Adew myne owne dere spoufe my worthy lorde, 
The faithfull love, that dyd vs both conjynge, 
In marryage and peacleable concorde, 
Into your handes here I clene royne, 
To be bestowed vpon your children and moyn. 
Erst wer you father, and now mule ye supplie, 
The mothers part also, for lo now here I ly. 

Farewell my daughter lady Margarete. 
God wootte full oft it greued hath my mynde, 
That ye should go where we shoulde feldome mete. 
Now am I gone, and haue left you behynde. 
O mortall folke that we be very bynyde. 
That we leaft feare, full oft it is molt nye, 
From you depart I fyrfyt, and lo now here I ly. 
Farewell Madame my lords worthy mother, 
Comfort your sonne, and be ye of good chere. 
Take all a worth, for it will be no nother. 
Farewell my daughter Katherine late the fere, 
To prince Arthur myne owne chylfd fo dere, 
It boocht not for me to wepe or cry, 
Pray for my soule, for lo now here I ly. 
Adew lord Henry my louye fonne adew. 
Our lorde encreafe your honour and estate, 
Adew my daughter Mary bright of hew, 
God make you vertuous wyse and fortunate. 
Adew sweete hart my litle daughter Kate, 
Thou shalt sweete babe suche is thy defteny, 
Thy mother neuer know, for lo now here I ly. 
Lady Cicily Anne and Kate, 
Farewell my welbeloved fisters three, 
O lady Briget other fister myne, 
Lo here the ende of worldely vanitee. 
Now well are ye that earthly foly fece, 
And heavynse thynges loue and magnify, 
Farewell and pray for me, for lo now here I ly. 
A dew my lorde, a dew my lades all, 
A dew my faithful feruauntes everych one, 
A dew my commons whom I neuer shall, 
See in this world wherfore to the alone, 
Immortall god verely three and one, 
I me commende. Thy infinite mercy, 
Shew to thy feruant, for lo now here I ly. 

Certain meters in English written by master Thomas More in his youth for the boke of fortune, and 
caueth them to be printed in the beynynge of 
that boke.

The wordes of Fortune to the people.

MINE high estate power and auctoritie, 
If ye ne know, encreche and ye shall spye, 
That richesse, worship, welth, and dignitie, 
Joy, rest, and peace, and all thyng synally, 
That any pleasure or profit may come by, 
To mannes comfort, ayde, and sustenaunce, 
Is all at my deuyse and ordinaunce. 
Without my fayour there is nothing wonne. 
Many a matter haue I brought at last, 
To good conclusion, that fondly was begonne. 
And many a purpose, bounden fure and falt 
With wife prowision, I haue ouercaft. 
Without good happe there may no wit suffice. 
Better is to be fortunate than wyse.
And therefore hath there some men bene or this,  
My deadly foes and written many a boke,  
To my dispraye. And other cause there nys,  
But for me lief not friendly on them loke.  
Thus lyke the fox they fare that once forsoke,  
The pleasaunt grapes, and gan for to defy them,  
Because he lept and yet could not come by them.  

But let them write theyr labour is in vayne,  
For well ye wote, myrth, honour, and richeffe,  
Much better is than penury and payne.  
The nedy wretch that lingereth in diffresse,  
Without myne helpe is ever comfortlesse,  
A very burden odious and loth,  
To all the world, and eke to him selfe both.  
But he that by his fauour may afcende,  
To mighty power and excellent degree,  
A common wele to gouerne and defende,  
O in how blift condition standeth he:  
Him self in honour and felicite,  
And ouer that, may forther and increase,  
A region hole in joyfull rest and peace.  

Now in this poynyt there is no more to say,  
Eche man hath of him self the gouernance.  
Let every wight than folowe his owne way,  
And he that out of pouerrie and mischance,  
Lift for to liue, and wyll him selfe enhance,  
In wealth and richeffe, come forth and wayte on me.  
And he that will be a beggar, lykem be.  

THOMAS MORE to them that trust in Fortune.  

THOU that are proude of honour shape or kynne,  
That hepeft vp this wretched worlde treasure,  
Thy fingers shrinde with gold, thy tawny fkyrene,  
With freshe apparyle garnished out of meafeure,  
And wenest to hauue fortune at thy pleasure,  
Caft vp thyne eye, and loke how flipper chaunce,  
Illudeth her men with chaung and vauryance.  
Sometyme she lokeft as lovelie fayre and bright,  
As goodly Uenus mother of Cupyde.  
She becketh and the smieth on euery wight,  
But this cheere fayneed, may not long abide.  
There commeth a cloude, and farewell all our pryde.  
Like any serpent the beginneth to swell,  
And lookest as fierce as any fury of hell.  

Yet for all that we brote men are fayne,  
(So wretched is our nature and fo bylynde)  
As soone as Fortune lyft to laught agayne,  
With fayre countenance and delfcente mynde,  
To crouche and knele and gape after the wynde,  
Not one or twayne but thoulandes in a rout,  
Lyke swarmanyng bees come flickeryng her aboute.  
Then as a baiet the she bryngeth forth her ware,  
Siluer, gold, riche perle, and precious stone:  
On whiche the malede people gafe and flare,  
And gape therefore, as dogges doe for the bone.  
Fortune at them laugheth, and in her trone  

Amyd her treasure and waueryng rychesse,  
Proudly shehoueth as lady and empriss.  
Faft by her fyde doth very labour stand,  
Pale feere alfo, and forow all bewepe,  
Difdayn and hatred on the other hand,  
Eke refltes watche fro slepe with trauayle kept,  
His eyes drowfy and lokyng as he lept.  
Before her standeth danger and enuy,  
Flattery, dyscyet, mischiefe and tiranni.  
About her commeth all the world to begge.  
He akeeth lande, and he to pas would bryng,  
This roye and that, and all not worth an egge:  
He would in lue prosper above all thyng:  
He kneleth downe and would be made a kyng:  
He forceth not so he may money haue,  
Though all the worlde accompt hym for a knaue.  

Lo thus ye see diuers heddes, diuers wittes.  
Fortune alone as diuers as they all,  
Vnstable here and there among them flittes:  
And at aventure downe her giftes fall,  
Catch who so may the throweth great and small  
Not to all men, as commeth fonne or dewe,  
But for the Most part, all among a fewe.  
And yet her brotell giftes long may not laft.  
He that the-gaue them, lokest proude and hye:  
She whirleth about and plucketh away as faft,  
And gueveth them to another by and by,  
And thus from man to man continually,  
She vseth to gue and take, and Lilly toffe,  
One man to wynnyng of an others losse.  

And when the robbeth one, downe goth his pryde.  
He wepeth and wayleth and curfeth her full fere.  
But he that receueth it, on that other fyde,  
Is glad, and blest he often tymes therefore.  
But in a whyle when she loueth hym no more,  
She glydeth from hym, and her giftes to,  
And he her curfeth, as other fooles do.  

Alas the folafe people can not ceafe,  
Ne vovyed her trayne, tyll they the harme do fele.  
About her alway, befely they preace.  
But lord how he doth thanke hym self full wele.  
That may yet once his hande vppon her whyle.  
He holdeth faft: but vpward as he flieth,  
She whippeth her whyle about, and there he lyeth.  
Thus fell Julius from his mighty power.  
Thus fell Darius the worthy kyng of Perce.  
Thus fell Alexander the great conquerour.  
Thus many mo then I may well rehere.  
Thus double fortune, when the lyft reuerfe  
Her flipper fayour fro them that in her trut,  
She fleeth her wey and leyeth them in the duft.  
She fodeinly enhanceeth them aloft.  
And sodeynly mischeueth all the flocke.  
The head that late lay easly and full soft,  
In flede of pylows lyeth after on the bloccke.  
And yet alas the moft cruell proude mocke:  
The deynty mouth that ladyes kisst haue,  
She bryngeth in the caze to kyffe a knaue.
In chaungying of her course, the chaunge shewth this,
Vp starth a knaue, and downe there salth a knight,
The beggar ryche, and the ryche man pore is.
Hatred is turned to love, love to despyght.
This is her sport, thus proueth the her myght.
Great bothe she maketh yt one be by her power,
Welthy and wretched both within an howre.
Poorete of that of her giftes wyll nothing take,
Wyth mery chere, looketh vpon the prece.
Feeth how fortunes houhold goeth to wake.
East by her standeth the wyse Socrates,
Arstitippus, Pythagoras, and many a lefe.
Of olde philosophers. And eke agaynst the sonne
Bekyth hym poore Diogenes in his tonne.

With her is Byas, whose countrie lackt defence,
And wyllom of their foes ftole s to doute,
That eche man failely gan to cary thence,
And asked hym why he nought caryed out.
I bere quod he all myne with me about:
Wifdom he ment, not fortunes broteth fees.
For nought he counted his that he might leefe.

Heraclitus eke, lyft felowship to kepe
With glad pouerete, Democritus also:
Of which the fyrst can never cease but wepe,
To see how thick the byldened people goe,
With labour great to purchase care and wo.
That other laugheth to see the foolyshe apes,
How earneftly they walk about their capes.

Of this poore feft, it is comen vlage,
Onely to take that nature may foftayne,
Bannifying cleane all other furpluse,
They be content, and of nothynge compayne.
No nygarde eke is of his good to fayne.
But they more pleasure haue a thoulanted folde,
The secrete draughtes of nature to beholde.

Set fortunes fervauentes by them and ye wull,
That one is free, that other ever thrall,
That one content, that others ever full,
That one in surete, that other lyke to fall.
Who lyft to aduile them bothe, parceuye he fall,
As great difference between them as we see,
Betwyxte wretches and felicite.

Nowe haue I shewed you bothe: these whiche ye lyft,
Statly fortune, or humble pouerete:
That is to say, none lyseth it in your lyft,
To take here bondage, or free libertee.
But in this poynte and ye do after me,
Draw you to fortune, and labour her to please,
If that ye thinke your selte to well at eale.

And fyrt vpon the louely shal the smyte,
And frendly on the cait her wandering eyes,
Embrace the in her armes, and for a whyte,
Put the and kepe the in a fooles paradise:
And fourth with all what so thou lyft deuise,
She wyll the grant it liberally perhaps:
But for all that beware of after clappes.

Reckon you neuer of her favoure sure:
Ye may in cloudes as easilly trace an hare,
Or in drye lande caufe fishes to endure,
And make the burnynge fyre his heate to spare,
And all thyss woorde in compace to forfare,
As her to make by craft or engine flable,
That of her nature is ever variable.

Surete her day and nyght as reuerently,
Vpon thy knees as any feruant may,
And in conclusion, that thou shalt winne thereby
Shall not be worth thy serverice I dare say.
And looke yet what the geueth the to day,
With labour wonne the shal happily to morow
Plucke it agayne out of thyne hand with forow.

Wherefore yt thou in surete lyft to stande,
Take pouereties parte and let prowde fortune go,
Receyve nothyng that commeth from her hande.
Lowe maner and vertue: they be onely tho.
Whiche double fortune may not take the fro.
Then mayst thou boldely defye her turnynge chauce:
She can the neyther hynder nor aunauce.

But and thou wylt nedes medle with her treasure,
Truft not therein, and spende it liberally.

Beare the no proude, nor take not out of meature.
Bylde not thynce house on heyth vp in the skye.
Nonne falith farre, but he that climbeth yce.
Remember nature sent the hyther bare,
The gyftes of fortune count them borrowed ware.

THOMAS MORE to them that feke Fortune.

WHO so deuyte to proven and aysy,
Of wavering fortune the vncertayne lot,
If that the aunwere pleasse you not alway,
Blame ye not me: for I commande you not,
Fortune to tryst, and eke full well ye woor,
I haue of her no byrdle in my fitt,
She renneth loofe, and turneth where the lyft.

The rollynge dyke in whom your lucked doth stande,
With whole vnhappy chauce ye be so wroth,
Ye knowe your felte came never in myne hande.

Lo in this ponda be fythe and frogges both,
Cait in your nette: but be you litle or lothen,
Hold you content as fortune lyft allayn:
For it is your owne fythyng and not myne.

And though in one chauce fortune you offend,
Grudge not there at, but beare a mery face.
In many an other the shall it amende.
There is no manne so farre out of her grace,
But he somyyme hath comfort and solace:
Ne none agayne so farre forth in her favoure,
That is full satsfied with her behauiour.

Fortune is latelly, solemne, powde, and hye:
And ryche不说 geueth, to have feryuce thereforre.
The nedy begge catteteth an halfpeny.
Some manne a thousande pounde, some leffe some more.
But for all that he kepeth ever in flore,
From every manne some parcell of his wyll,  
That he may pray therselfe and serve her flyll.  
Some manne hath good, but children hath he none.  
Some manne hath both, but he can get none health.  
Some hath al thire, but vp to honours trone,  
Can he not crepe, by no maner of felthe.  
To fome she sendeth, children, ryches, welthe,  
Honour, woorhype, and reuerence all his lyfe:  
But yet the pyncheth hym with a shrewde wyfe.

Then for asmuch as it is fortunes gyyle,  
To graunt to manne all thyng that he wyll axe,  
But as her felle lyft order and deuyse,  
Both every manne his parte diuide and tax,  
I couenaye you eche one truwe vp your packes,  
And take no thyng at all, or be content,  
With suche rewarde as fortune hath you fent.

All thynges in this boke that ye shall rede,  
Doe as ye lyft, there shal no manne you bynde,  
Them to beleeue, as fullye as your crede.  
But norwithstanding certes in my mynde,  
I durst well swere, as true ye shal them fynde,  
In evey pointe eche answere by and by,  
As are the judgements of astronomey.

The Description of Richard the thirde.

Richard the third sonne, of whom we nowe entreate, was in witte and courrage eгал  
with either of them, in bodye and prouesse farre  
vnder them bothe, little of stature, ill setured of limmes,  
croke backed, his left shoulde much higher  
than his right, hard fauoured of vifage, and  
such as is in itates called warlye, in other menne  
otherwise, he was malicious, wrathfull, envious,  
and from afores his birth, euer frowarde. It is for  
trouthe reported, that the duches his mother had so much  
a doe in her traualie: that shee coulde not  
be deliverd of hym vnclute, and that he came  
into the world with the feete forwarde, as menne  
be borne outwarde, and (as the fame rewritten) also  
not vnto thet, whither menne of hatred reporte  
aboue the trouthe, or elles that nature chaunged  
his courfe in hys beginnynge, whiche in the courfe  
of his lyfe many thinges vnnaturalye committed.  
None euill capatine was hee in the ware, as to  
whiche his dispozion was more metely then for  
peace. Sundrye victories hadde hee, and somme-time ouerthrowes, but never in defaulte as for his  
owne parfon, either of hardinesse or poyltyke order,  
free was hee called of dympence, and sommewhat  
aboue his power liberal, with large giftes hee get  
him wynnedate frendeshippe, for whiche hee was  
fain to pil and spoyle in other places, and get him  
steadfast hatred. Hee was close and secrete, a deepe  
discerne, lowlye of countenancce, arrogante of  
heart, outwardlye comptynable where he inwardey  
hated, not letting to kiffe whome he thoughte to  
kylle: dispitiones and cruell, not for euill will alway,  
but after for ambition, and either for the furietie  
and encrease of his estate. Frende and foo was muche  
what indifferent, where his advaungtage grew, he  
sparde no mans death, whollye with foode his  
purpose. He swee with his owne handes king  
Henry the fyrst, being prisoner in the Tower, as  
menne constantly faye, and that without  
commanudement or knowledge of the king, whiche  
woulde undoubtedly ye he had entended that thynge,  
haue appointed that boocherly office, to some other  
then his owne borne brother.

Sommue wife menne alle weene, that his drif  
courteerly conuayde, lacked not in helping furth his  
brother of Clarence to his death: whiche hee refistd  
openly, howbeit somwhat (as menne deme) more  
dainly then he that wer hartely minded to his  
welth. And they that thus deme, think that he  
long time in king Edwardes lyfte, forethought to be  
king in that caze the king his brother (whose life  
hee looked that euill dyete shoulde shortern) shoulde  
happen to deceafe (as in dede he did) while his  
children wer yonge. And thei deme, that for thys  
intent he was gladd of his brothers death the  
 duke of Clarence, whose lyfe must nudes haue hin-  
dered hym fo entendynge, whither the fame duke  
of Clarence hadde keppe him true to his nephew  
yonge king, or enterprised to be kyng himfelfe. But of a] this pointe, is there no certainie,  
and whofo diuineth vppon coniecutures, maye as wel  
flote to farre as to short. Howbeit this hau I by  
credible informacion learned, that the felke nighte  
in whiche kyng Edwardes dyed, one Myftebrooke  
longe ere mornynge, came in grete halfe to the  
houle of one Pottery dwellying in Reddecruffe fritee  
without Crepulgate; and when he was with badt ye  
rappynge quickly letten in, hee frewed vnto Pottery  
that kyng Edwardes was departed. By my trouthe  
mane quod Pottier then whil my master the dufe  
of Gloucester bee kyngye. What cause hee hadde foo  
to thynke halde it is to faye, whyther hee being  
toward him, anye thynge knewe that hee suche thynge  
purposed, or otherwyse had anye Inkelye thereof:  
for hee was not likeleye to speake it of noughte.  
But nowe to returne to the courfe of this hisstorye,  
were it that the dufe of Gloucester haide of old  
fore-minded this conclusion, or was nowe at erthe  
thereunto moved, and putte in hope by the occa-  
sion of the tender age of the younge princes, his  
nephues (as opportunitie and likelyhode of spede,  
putth a manne in courrage of that hee never en-  
tended) cerrayn is it that hee conrained therdef-  
truccion, with the vflrapacion of the regal digni-  
tyte vppon hymfelle. And for as muche as hee  
well withe and holpe to mayntayn, a long continued  
grudge and hearte brennynge betweene the quenes
kinred and the kinges blood eyther partye enuying others authoritie, he nowe thought that their de-
\textit{filiation shoulde bee} (as it was in dede) a fortherlye
begynnynge to the pursuite of his intente, and a
fure ground for the foundation of al his building
ye he might firtle vnder the pretexet of reuengynge
of olde displeasure, abuse the anger and ygnoraunce
of the tone partie, to the destruccion of the tother:
and then wynne to this purpose as manye as he
coulde: and those that could not be wonne, myght
be lofte ere they looked therefore. For of one
thyng was hee certayne, that if his entente were
percieued, he shold soone haue made peace be-
twene the bothe parties, with his owne bloude.

\textit{Kynge Edward} in his life, albeit that this dis-
cencion becwene his frendes sommewhat yrked
hym: yet in his good heathe he sommewhat the
lyke regarded it, because hee thought whatsoeuer
busines shoulde falle betwene them, hymselfe
should alwaie bee hable to rule bothe the parties.

But in his laste ficknesse, when hee receiued
his naturall streinte the fore ensebled, that hee dy-
bynynge all recourye, then hee confyderynge the
youth of his chylde, albeit hee nothyng lefte
mistrusted then that that happened, yet well for-
feyng that manye harms myghte growe by theyr
debate, whyle the youth of his chylde shoulde
lacke diercicion of themself, and good consayle
of their frendes, of whiche either partye shold con-
sayle for their owne commodity and rather by plea-
saunte adowyte too wynne themselfe-fauour, then by
profitable adverturemente to do the chyldren good,
he called some of them before him that were at
variance, and in especte all the lorde marques Dor-
sayle the quenes fonne by her fyrte howsebande,
and Richarde the lorde Halynyes, a noble man,
than lorde chumberlayne agayne whome the quene
specialy grudged, for the great fauour the kyng
bare hym, and alfo for that hee thoughte hym se-
cretely familier with the kyng en wanont com-
panye. Her kynder alfo bare hym fore, as wel
for that the kyng hade made hym captayne of
Calyce (whiche office the lorde Ryuers, brother to
the quene, claimed of the kinges former promyse)
as for dierfe other great giftes whiche hee receyued,
that they loked for. When these lorde with di-
erfe other of bothe the partie were commae in
preence, the kyng leytinge vppe himselfe and
vnderfette with pillowes, as it is reported on this
wyse sayd vnto them, My lordes, my dere kin-
menne, and allies, in what plighte I lye you see, and
I feele. By whiche the lefle whyle I looke to
lyue with you, the more depelye am I moued to
care in what case I leaue you, for such as I leaue
you, fuche bee my children lyke to fynde you.
Whiche if they shoulde (that Godde forbydde)
fyne you at vrayance, myght happe to fall thm-
selfe at warre ere their diercicion woulde servre to
fette you at peace. Ye fee their youth, of whiche
I recken the onely suretie to refle in youre con-
cord. For it suffilet not that al you loue them,
yf eche of you hate other. If they wer menne,
their faithfulnesse happelye woulde suffite. But
childhood must be maintayned by mens authoritie,
and flipper youth vnderproped with elder coun-
sayle, which neither they can haue, but ye geue it,
nor ye geue it, yf ye gree not. For when eche la-
boureth to breake that the other maketh, and for
hatred of eche of others parson, impugneth eche
others counsayle, there must it nedes bee long ere
anye good conclusion goe forwarde. And alfo
while either partye laboureth to be chyfe, flattery
shall haue more place then plaine and faithfull ad-
yye, of whiche mutte needes enseue the eyyll bring-
ving vppe of the prync, whose mynd in tender
youth infect, that redily fau to mischief and riot, and
drawe downe with this noble relme to ruine: but if
grace turne him to wildom, which if Godd send,
then thei that by euyl menes before pleased him
belp, shal after fall farthest out of favour, so that
ever at length euyl driftes dree to nought, and
good plain wayes prosper. Great variance hath
ther long bene betwene you, not alway for great
cauces. Sometime a thing right wel intended, our
misconstruccion turneth vnto worse or a final dis-
pleasure done vs, eyther our owne affeccion or euil
tongues agreeueth. But this wote I well ye never
had so great caufe of hatred, as ye have of loue.
That be al men, that be chyllen men, this
shall I leaue for prechers to tel you (and yet I wote
here whither any prechers wordes ought more oughte
to moue you, then his that is by and by goyng to
the place that thei all preache of.) But this shal I
defire you to remember, that the one parte of you
is of my bloude, the other of myne allies, and eche
of you with other, eyther of kinred or affinitie,
which spyrtyuall kynred of affynity, if the sacra-
mentes of Christes churche, beare that weyghte
with vs that would Godde thei did, shoulde no
leffe moue vs to charitie, then the respecete of
feithlye confanguntye. Our Lorde forbysyde, that
you love together the worse, for the selfe causse that
you ought to loue the better. And yet that hap-
peneth. And no where fynde wee so deadlye de-
bate, as amongst them, whyche by nature and lawe
moile oughte to agree together. Such a perilietin
ferpente is ambicion and defyr of vaine glorye and
foueranty, whiche amongst stastes where he once
entreth crepeth foorth to farre, tblly with devision
and variance hee turneth all to mischief. Firste
longing to be neste the beft, afterwarde egall with
the belle, and at laste chiefe and aboue the beft.
Of which immoderate appetite of woorship, and
thereby of debate and diffencion what loffe, what
forowe,
forowe, what trouble hathe within these fewe yeares grown in this realme, I praye Godde as wel for-geate as weel remember.

Whiche things ye I coulde as wel have foresene, as I haue with my more payne then pleasure proued, by Goddes blessed Ladie (that was euer his othe) I woulde never have won the courtesye of mennes knees, with the loffe of too manye heads. But fitten thynges passe not to be gaine called, muche oughte wee the more beware, by what occasioun we haue taken foore greatte hurted aforde, that we eftefroones fall not in that occasioun agayne. Nowe be those grieues passe, and all is (Godde be thanked) quiere, and likele righte wel to prosper in wealthfull peace vnder youre cofeys, if Godde ende them life and you loue. Of whiche twoo things, the lefte loffe Wer they by whome though Godde dydde hys pleasure, yet shoulde the realme alway finde kinges and paundanture as good kinges. But ye you among your selfe in a childef raygne fall at debate, manye a good man shal perih and happily he to, and ye to, ere this land finde peace again. Wherfore in these lastt wordes that euery I looke to speake with you: I exhort you and require you al, for the loue that you haue euer borne to me, for the loue that I haue euer borne to you, for the loue that our Lord beareth to vs all, from this time forwarde, all grieues forgotten, eche of you loue other. Whiche I verelye truste you will, if ye any thing earthly regard, either Godde or you king, affinitie or kinred, this realme, your owne countrey, or your owne surety. And therewithal the king no longer enduring to fite vp laide he down on his right side, his face towards them: and none was there present that couldref refrain from weeping. But the lorde recomforting him with as good wordes as they could, and answering for the time as thei thought to stand with his pleasure, there in his presence as by ther wordes appered ech fondage other, and ioyned their hands togethther, when (as it after appeared by their dedes) their hearts wer far a fondre. As fone as the king was departed, the noble prince his sone drewe towad London, which at the time of his deceafe, kept his household at Ludlow in Wales. Which countrey being far of from the law and recurtoe to justice, was begun to be farre out of good wyll and waxen wild, and robbers and riuers walking at libertie vncoorreeft. And for this encheacon the prince was in the life of his father fente thither, to the ende that the authoritie of his presence shoulde refraine euill diisposed parsons fro the boldnes of their former outerages, to the gournaunce and order of this yonge prince at his fending thither, was there appointed Sir Anthony Wodulfe lord Riuers and brother vnto the quene, a right ho-ourable man, as valiaunte of hande as politike in counfayle. Adioyned wer there vnto him other of the same partie, and in effect every one as he was neerel of kin vnto the quene, so was plantet next about the prince. That drifte by the quene not vnwisty deusified, whereby her bloode mighte of youth be rooted in the princes favour, the duke of Gloucefler turned vnto their destrucccion, and vpon that grounde fet the foundation of all his vnhappy building. For whom focuer he perceiued, either at variance with them, or bearing himselfe their favor, he brake vnto them, some by mouth, som by writing or secret messengers, that it neyther was reaason nor in any wife to be suffered, that the yonge king their mafter and kinmanne, shold bee in the handes and custodye of his mothers kinred, se-queftrd in maner from theire companni and atten-dance, of which euery one ought him as faithul servise as they, and manye of them farr more honorable part of kin then his mothers side: whose blood (quod he) faucing the kinges pleasure, was ful vnumetly to be matched with his: whiche nowe be to as who fay removed from the kyng, and the leffe noble to be left aboute him, is (quod he) neither honorable to hys magelitie, nor vnto vs, and as to his grace no surety to haue the mightieft of his friendes from him, and vnto vs no little Jeopardy, to suffer our welproued euil willers, to grow in ouerget authoritie with the prince in youth, namely which is lighte of belefe and fone perfwaved. Ye remember I trow king Edward himself, albeit he was a man of age and of dis-cretion, yet was he in manye thynges ruled by the bende, more then ftode either with his honour, or our profite, or with the commoditie of any manne els, except onely the inmoderate aduancement of them felie. Whiche whither they forer thirsted after ther owne weale, or our woe, it wer hard I wene to gaffie. And if some folkes frendship had not holde better place with the king, then any re-pect of kinred, thei might peraduenture easely haue be trapped and brought to confusion of vs ere this. Why not as easily as they haue done some other alreadye, as seeere of his royal bloode as we. But our Lord hath wrought his wil, and thanke be to his grace that peril is paile. Howe be it as great is growing, ye wee suffer this yonge kyng in oure enemies hande, whiche without his wyttyng, might abuse the name of his commaun- dement, to ani of our vndoin, which thynge God and good prouision forbyd. Of which good pro- uition none of vs hath any thing the leffe neede, for the late made attoneemente, in whiche the kinges pleasure hadde more place then the parties willes. Nor none of vs I beleue is so vnwyle, overfone to truule a newe frende made of an olde foe, or to think that an hourely kindeless, fudaine contract in one houre continued, yet feant a fornitgh, thold
be deeper setled in their stomackes: then a long accustomed malice many yeres rootet.

With thes wordes and wytinges and suche other, the duke of Gloucester sent a fyre, them that were of themselve eth to kindle, and in especiall twayne, Edwarde duke of Buckingham, and Richard lorde Hastings and chaumberlany, both men of honour and of great power. The tone by longe succession from his antecetrie, the tother by his office and the kinges fauer. These two not hearing eche to other so muche loue, as hatred bothe vnto the quenes parte: in this poynte accorded together wyth the duke of Gloucester, that they wolde vterelye amoue fro the kinges company, all his mothers frendes, vnder the name of their enemies. Vppon this concluded, the duke of Gloucester understanding, that the lordes whiche at that tyme were aboute the kyng, entended to bryng him vppe to his coronacion, accompanied with suche power of theyr frendes, that it shoulde be harde for hym to bryng his purpose to passe, without the gathering and great assembly of people and in manner of open warre, whereof the ende he wiste was doubtous, and in which the kyng being on his side, his parte shoulde have the face and name of a rebellion: he secretely therefore by divers meanes, caufed the quene to be perfwaded and brought in the mynd, that it neither wer nede, and also shold be jeopardous, the kyng to come vp strong. For where as nowe every lorde loued other, and none other thing studied vppon, but aboute the coronacion and honoure of the king: if the lordes of her kinred shold assemble in the kinges name muche people, thei shoulde gieve the lordes attixthe whome and them hadd bene sommetyme debate, to feare and suspeete, lesthe they shoulde gather thys people, not for the kynges faugardes whome no manne emiguen, but for thei destruccion, hauinge more regard to their old variaunce, then their newe attonement. For whiche caufe thei shoulde assemble on the other parte muche people agayne for their defence, whose power the wyfel wel farre stretched. And thus shoulde all the realme fall on a rone. And of al the hurte that therof shound ensue, which was likely not to be little, and the moter ammune there like to fal wher the left would, al the worlde woulde put her and her kinred in the wyght, and say that thei had wynwyfelye and vntrewlye also, broken the amitie and peace that the kyng her husband so prudentelye made, betwene hys kinne and hers in his death bed, and whiche the other parte faithfully obturued.

The quene being in this wise perfwaded, fuchewoorde sent vnto her sonne, and vnto her brother being aboute the kyng, and ouer that the duke of Gloucester hymselfe and other lordes the chiefe of hys bende, wrote vnto the kynghe too reuerentlye, and to the quenes frendes there too louyngelye, that they nothynge earthelye mystrefuynghe, broughte the kynghe vppe in great hafte, not in good speede, with a frober companye. Nowe was the kyng in his wyse to London gone, from Northampton, where the dukes of Gloucester and Bucyngheam came thisther. Where remained behynd, the lorde Ryuers the kynges vncl, ententyng on the morowe to follow the kynghe, and bee with hym at Stonye Stratford miles thence, carely or hee departed. So was there made that nyghthe muche frendelie chere betwene thes dukes and the lorde Ryuers a greate while. But incontinente after that they were oppenlye with greate courtey depar ted, and the lorde Ryuers lodged, the dukes secretelye with a fewe of their moste priuye frendes, sette them downe in countayle, wherin they spent a great parte of the nyght. And at their ringle in the dawnyng of the day, thei sent aboute priulye to their freuantes in the inne and lodgynges aboute, geuinge them commandeemente to make them selfe shortly readeye, for their lordes wer to horfebackward. Vppon whiche mesflages, manye of their folke were attendant, when manye of the lorde Ryuers freuantes were vnreadye. Nowe hadde thes dukes taken alio into their custodye the kayes of the inne, that none shoulde passe forth without theyr licenc.

And ouer this in the hyghe wyse toward Stonye Stratfordhe where the kynghe laye, they hadde bee floowed certayne of theyr folke, that shoulde fende backe agayne, and compell to retournue, anye manne that were gotten oue of Northampton toward Stonye Stratfordhe, tylly they shoulde geue other licenc. For as muche as the dukes themselfe entended for thew theire dylygenc, to bee the fyftle that shoulde that daye attende vppon the kynges highnesse oue of that towne: thus bare they folke in hande. But when the lorde Ryuers vnderfotode the gares clofed, and the wayes on euerye side befette, neythere hys freuantes nor hynselfe suffered to go ouete, parciouslye well so greate a thyng without his knowledge not begun, for noughte, comparyng this maner present with this last nightes chere, in so fewe houres so gret a chaunge maruelously mililked. How be it the hee coulde not geat awaye, and kepe hynselfe clofe, hee woulde not, lefte hee shoulde seeme to hyde hynselfe for some secret feare of hys owne faute, whereof he faw no such caufe in hym self: he determined vppon the securetie of his owne conscience, to geoe boldelye to them, and inquire what this matter myghte meane. Whome as soone as they faw, they beganne to quarrell with hym, and faye, that hee intended to lette distaunce betweene the kynghe and them, and to brynghe them to confusion, but it shoulde no tye in hys power. And when hee beganne
A letter written with a cole by Sir Thomas More to hys daughter maistres Margaret Roper, within a whyle after he was prifoner in the Tower.

M Y N E own good daughter, our lorde be thanked I am in good heithe of bodye, and in good quiet of minde: and of worldly thynges I no more defter then I have. I befeche hym make you all mery in the hope of heauen. And such thynges as I somewhat longed to talke with you all, concerning the worlde to come, our Lorde put them into your myndes, as I trule he dothe and better to by hys holy spirite: who bleffe you and ferve you all. Written wyth a cole by your tender loving father, who in hys pore prayers forgetteth none of you all nor your babes, nor your nufses, nor your good hufbandes, nor your good hufbandes threwe wyues, nor your fathers threwe wyfe neither, nor our other frendes. And thus fare ye hartely well for lacke of paper.

Two short ballettes which Sir Thomas More made for hys paftyme while he was prifoner in the Tower of London.

L E W Y S the loft louer.

E Y flattering fortune, loke thou neuer fo fayre, Or neuer fo plesantly begin to smile, As though thou wouldst thy ruine all repayre, During my life thou fhalt not me begile. Truft thall I God, to entere in a while. Hys hauen or heauen sure and unforme. Euer after thy calme, loke I for a florne.

D A V Y the dyer.

L O N G was I lady Luke your ferving man, And now haue lost agayne all that I gat, Wherfore when I thinke on you nowe and than, And in my mynde remembre this and that, Ye may not blame me though L befrew your cat, But in fayth I bleffe you agayne a thousand times, For lending me nowe some layture to make rymes.

At the same time with Sir Thomas More lived Skelton, the poet laureate of Henry VIII. from whose works,
works it seems proper to insert a few stanzas, though he cannot be said to have attained great elegance of language.

The prologue to the Bouge of Courte.

IN Autumnpe whan the sonne in vyrgeyne
By radynte herte enrypyd hath our corne
When Luna full of mutabylyte
As Emperes the dyadem hath worne
Of our pole arkyte, smylyng halfe in scorne
At our foly and our vnfedfafieth
The time whan Mars to warre hym dyd dres,
I callynge to mynde the greate autoryte
Of poetes olde, whiche full craftely
Vnder as couerte termes as could he
Can touche a truth, and cloke futblyly
With freshe vterarunce full sentenciously
Dyuerfe in style some spared not kyse to wryte
Some of mortalitie nobly dyd endyte
Whereby I rede, theyr renome and theyr fame
May never dye, but euermore endure
I was fore moued to a forfe the fame
But ignorance full soone dyd me dyfcure
And shewed that in this arte I was not fure
For to illumine the fayd I was to dulle
Aduyfynge me my penne awaye to pulle
And not to wryte, for he fo wyll atteyne
Excedyng fether than his connynge is
His heed maye be harde, but feble is brayne
Yet hauen I knownen fuche er this
But of reproche surely he maye not mys
That clymmeth hyer than he may fotinge haue
What and he flyde downe, who shall him faue?
Thus vp and downe my mynde was drawnen and caft
That I ne wyfte what to do was brefte
So forte enwered that I was at the lafte
Enforst to flepe, and for to take some reste
And to lye downe as soone as I my drefte
At Harwyche porte flumbrynge as I laye
In myne hostes house called powers keye.

Of the wits that flourished in the reign of Henry VIII. none has been more frequently celebrated than the earl of Surry; and this history would therefore have been imperfect without some specimens of his works, which yet it is not easy to distinguish from those of Sir Thomas Wyatt and others, with which they are confounded in the edition that has fallen into my hands. The three first arc, I believe, Surry's; the rest, being of the same age, are selected, some as examples of different measures, and one as the oldest composition which I have found in blank verse.

Description of Spring, wherein eche thing newenes, fave only the lover.

THE seote seazon that bud, and blome fourth brings,
With grene hath cladde the hyll, and eke the vale;
The Nightingall with fethers newe the finges;
The turtle to her mate hath told the tale :
Somer is come, for every spry now springes,
The hart hath hungys olye head on the pale,
The bucke in brak his witer coate he flynges;
The fihes fete with newe repafyred fcale:
The adder all her floth awaye the flynges,
The swift swallow purlueth the flyes smalle,
The busie bee her honey howe the mynges;
Winter is worne that was the fliures bale.
And thus I fee amonge thefe pleafant thynges
Eche care decayes, and yet my sorrow fpriunges.

Description of the reflefs estate of a lover.

WHEN youth had led me half the race,
That Cupides fcurge had made me runne;
I looked back to meet the place,
From whence my weary course begunne:
And then I faw howe my defyre
Misguiding me had led the waye,
Myne eyne to greedy of theyr hyre,
Had made me lofe a better prey.
For when in fighes I fpent the day,
And could not cloake my griefe with game;
The bylinge fmoke dyd ftil bewray,
The prefent heat of secret flame:
And when falt teares do byyne my brefte,
Where love his pleafant traynes hath fown,
Her beautie hath the fruytes opprefte,
Ere that the buddes were fprunge and blowne.
And when myne eyne dyd ftil purifie,
The flyinge chafe of theyr requit,
Theyre greedy looks dyd oft renew,
The hydden wounde within my brefte.
When every loke thefe cheekes might flayne,
From deadlie pale to glowing red;
By outward fignes appeared playne,
To her for helpe my harte was fild.
But all to late Love learneth me,
To paynt all kynd of Colours new;
To bylnd theyr eyes that elle should see
My speckled cheekes with Cupids hew.
And now the covert breft I clame,
That worship Cupide secrectely;
And nourished hyes facred flame,
From whence no blairing sparks do flye.
Description of the sickle Affections, Pangs, and
Sleightes of Love.

SUCH wayward wayes hath Love, that mok part in discord
Our wills do stand, whereby our hartes but seldom do accord:
Decyte is his delighte, and to begyle and mocke
The simple hartes which he doth strike with forward divers stroke.
He causeth th' one to rage with golden burning darte,
And doth alay with Leaden cold, again the others hart.
Whose gleames of burning fyre and easy sparkes of flame,
In balance of unequall weighte he pondereth by ame
From easye ford where I myghte wade and pas full well,
He me withdrawes and doth me drive, into a depe dark hell:
And me withholdes where I am calde and offred place,
And wille me that my mortall foe I do becke of Grace;
He lettes me to pursuie a conquest wellerner wonne
To follow where my paynes were lost, ere that my sure begunne.
So by this meanes I know how soon a hart may turne
From warre to peace, from truce to stryfe, and so agayne returne.
I know how to content my self, in others luft,
Of little iluffe unto my self to weave a webbe of truft:
And how to hyde my harmses with fole dysymbling chere,
When in my face the painted thoughtes would outwardly appeare.
I know how that the bloud forsakes the face for dred,
And how by flame it staynes agayne the Chekes
with flaming red:
I know under the Grene, the Serpent how he lurkes:
The hammer of the reflefs forge I wote eke how it workes.
I know and con by roate the tale that I woulde tell
But ofte the woordes come fourth awrye of him that loveth well.
I know in heathe and colde the Lover how he shakes,
In lynging how he doth complayne, in sleepping how he wakes.
To languish without ache, fickleffe for to confume,
A thousand thynges for to devyse, resolvynge of his fume;
And though he lyfte to fee his Ladies Grace full lore
Such pleasures as deliyght bys Eye, do not his helthe restore.

I know to seke the tracte of my defyrde foe,
And fere to fynde that I do seek, but chiefly this I know;
That Lovers must transfourme into the thynge be loved,
And live (alas! who would believe?) with sprite from Lyle removed.
I knowe in harty sighes and laughteres of the spleene,
At once to chaunge my flate, my will, and eke my colour clene.
I know how to deceyve my self wythe others helpe,
And how the Lyon chaftiled is, by beatynge of the whelpe.
In standyngere the fyre, I know how that I freafe;
Farre of I burne, in bothe I wste, and so my Lyfe I lefe.
I know how Love doth rage upon a yeilding mynde,
How smalle a nete may take and make a harte of gentle kynde:
Or else with seldom swete to seasan hopes of gall,
Revised with a gympse of Grace old sorowes to let fall.
The hydden traynes I know, and secret fnares of Love,
How foonne a loke will prynpte a thoughte that never may remove.
The flypper flate I know, the fodein turnes from welthe
The dubtfull hope, the certaine woe, and fure defpaired helthe.

A praise of his ladie.

GEVE place you ladies and be gone,
Boast not your felves at all,
For here at hende approcheth one,
Whose face will styneye you all.

The vertue of her lively lookes
Excels the precious stone,
I wishe to have none other bookes
To reade or look upon.

In ech of her two chriystall eyes,
Smyleth a naked boy;
It would you all in heart sufffe
To fee that lampe of joye.

I think nature hath loft the mould,
Where she the shape did take;
Or else I doubte if nature could
So fyare a creature make.

She may be well comparde
Unto the Phenix kinde,
Whose like was never seene nor heard,
That any man can fynde.

In lyfe she is Diana chaft
In trouthe Penelopey,
In woord and eke in dede stedfast;
What will you more we say:
If all the world were sought so farre,
Who could finde suche a night,
Her beauty twinkled like a starre
Within the frosty night.

The Lover refued of his love, embraceth vertue.

My youthfull yeres are past,
My joyfull dayses are gone,
My lyfe it may not last,
My grave and I am one.
My myrth and joyes are fled,
And I a Man in wo,
Desirous to be ded,
My miscrese to forego.
I burne and am a colde,
I freeze amydles the fyer,
I fee the doth withholde
That is my honest defyre.
I see my helpe at hande,
I see my lyfe also,
I see where the doth flande
That is my deadly fo.
I see how the doth fee,
And yet the wil be blinde,
I see in helpyng me,
She fekes and wil not fynde.
I see how the doth wraye,
When I begynne to mone,
I see when I come nye,
How fayne she would be gone.
I see what wil ye more,
She will me gladly kill,
And you shall see therfore
That she shall have her will.
I cannot live with stones,
It is too hard a foode,
I wil be dead at ones
To do my Lady good.

The Death of ZOROAS, an Egyptian astronomer,
in the first fight that Alexander had with the Perians.

Now clattering armes, now raging broys of warre,
Gan paffe the noys of drefftull trumpettes clang,
Shrowded with shafts, the heaven with cloudes of darts,
Covered the ayre. Against full fatted bulles,
As forceth kynded yre the lyons keene,
Whole greedy gutts the gnawing hunger prickes;
So Macedons against the Perians fare,
Now corpes hyde the purpoure soyle with blood;
Large slaughter on eche side, but Peries more,
Myft fieldes bebled, theyr heartes and numbers bate,
Painted while they gave backe, and fall to flight.

The listenig Macedon by swordes, by gleaves;
By bandes and troupe of footemen, with his garde,
Speedes to Dary, but hym his mereft kyn,
Oxate preferves with horlemen on a plump.
Before his carr, that none his charge should give.
Here grunts, here groans, eche where stong youth
is spent:
Shaking her bloody hands, Bellone among
The Peries soweth all kind of cruel death:
With throte yrent he roares, he lyeth alonng
His entrailes with a lance through gyred quyte,
Hym smythes the club, hym wounds farre styking bowe,
And him the fling, and him the shining sword;
He dyeth, he is all dead, he pantes, he refles.
Right over foode in snowwhite armour brave,
The Memphite Zoroas, a cunning clarke,
To whom the heaven lay open as his booke;
And in celeftial bodies he could tell
The moving meeting light, aspect, eclips,
And influence, and constellations all;
What earthly chaunces would betyde, what yere,
Of plenty florde, what signe forewarned death;
How winter gendrith snow, what temperature
In the prime tyde doth seafon well the soyle,
Why tummer burns, why autumneth ripe grapes,
Whither the circle quadrate may become,
Whether our tunes heavens harmony can yelde
Of four begyns among themselues how great
Proportion is; what iway the erring lightes
Doth send in courfe gayne that fyre movyng heaven;
What grees one from another distance be,
What flarr doth let the hurtfull fyre to rage,
Or him more mylde what opposition makes,
What fyre doth qualifie Mavories fyre,
What house eche one doth seek, what plannett rainghes
Within this heaven sphere, nor that small thynges
I speake, whole heaven he clofeth in his breit.
This fage then in the starres hath fyped the fates
Threatned him death without delay, and, fith,
He saw he could not fallall order chaunge,
Foreward he preft in battayle, that he might
Mete with the rulers of the Macedons,
Of his right hand definous to be flain,
The bouleff born, and worthieth in the feilde;
And as a wight, now wery of his lyfe,
And feaking death, in fyrifte front of his rage,
Comes desperately to Alexanders face,
At him with darters one after other throwes,
With recklesse wordes and clamour him provokes,
And sayeth, Neceanaks bafkard shamefull flayne
Of mothers bed, why losfet thou thy frookes,
Cowardes among. Turn thee to me, in case
Manhood there be so much left in thy heart,
Come fight with me, that on my helmet weare

Apollo's
Apollo's laurell both for learnings laude,
And eke for martiaall praife, that in my shielde
The seven fold Sophi of Minerve contain,
A match more mete, Syr King, then any here.
The noble prince amoved takes ruth upon
The wilfull wight, and with soft words ayen,
O monstreous man (quoth he) what so thou art,
I pray thee live, ne do not with thy death
This lodge of Lors, the Muses mansion marre;
That trefoure house this hand shall never spoyle,
My sword shall never bruise that skullful brayne
Long gather'd heapes of science lone to spill;
O howe fayre fruittes may you to mortall men
From Wifdoms garden give; how many may
By you the wiser and the better prove:
What error, what mad moode, what frenzy thee
Perfwades to be done, sent to depe Averne
Where no artes flourisht, nor no knowledge vailes
For all these fawes. When thus the sovereign rai
Alighted Zoros with sword unheathed,
The careless king there smote above the greve,
At th' opening of his quishes wounded him,
So that the blood down trailed on the ground:
The Macedon perceiving hurt, gan gnathe,
But yet his mynde he bent in any wife
Hym to forbearre, sett spurrets unto his flede,
And turnde away, left anguish of his smarte
Should cause revenger hand deale balefull blowes.
But of the Macedonian chiestaines knights,
One Meleager could not bear this fight,
But ran upon the fai'd Egyptian rude,
And cut him in both knees: he fell to ground,
Wherewith a whole rout came of fouldours
iterne,
And all in pieces hewed the fely leg,
But happily the soule fled to the starres,
Where, under him, he hath full fight of all,
Wherat he gazed here with reaching looke.
The Persians walld such sapience to forgoe,
The very fone the Macedonians wifht
He would have lived, king Alexander felse
Demde him a man unmete to dye at all;
Who wonne like praife for conquist of his Yre,
As for foute men in field that day subdued,
Who princes taught how to dicerne a man,
That in his head to rare a jewel beares,
But over all those fame Camenes, those fame,
Divine Camenes, whose honour he procurde,
As tender parent doth his daughters weale,
Lamented, and for thankes, all that they can.
Do cherish hym deceat, and lett him free,
From dark oblivion of devouring death.

Barclay wrote about 1550; his chief work is the
Ship of Foulkes, of which the following extract will
shew his style.

Of Mockers and Scorners, and fals Accusers.

O Heartless fooles, haaste here to our doctrine,
Leave off the wayes of your enormitie,
Enforce you to my preceptes to encline,
For here shall I shewe you good and veritie:
Encline, and ye finde shall great prosperitie,
Enfuing the doctrine of our fathers olde,
And godly lawes in valour worth great golde.

Who that will followe the graces manyfoldes
Which are in vertue, shall finde auancement:
Wherfore ye-fooles that in your f搬运 are bolde,
Enfue ye wifdome, and leave your lewe intent,
Wifdome is the way of men most excellent:
Therfore haue done, and shortly speade your pace,
To quantynt your selfe and company with grace.

Lerne what is vertue, therin is great folacie,
Lerne what is truth, sadnes and prudence,
Let grutche be gone, and grauitie purchase,
Forfake your folly and inconueniency,
Cease to be fooles, and ay to fue offence,
Followe ye vertue, chiefre root of godlynes,
For it and wifdome is ground of cienlynes.

Wifdome and vertue two things are doubles,
Whiche man endueth with honour speciall,
But suche heartes as flepe in foolishnes
Knoweth nothing, and will nought know at all:
But in this little barge in principall
All foolish mockers I purpose to reproue,
Clawe he his backe that fectlith itch or greue.

Mockers and fcorners that are harde of beleu,
With a rough comb here will I clause and grate,
To-prute if they will from their vice remue,
And leave their folly, which caufeth great debate:
Suche caytuiues sparre neyther poore man nor eflate,
And where their felse are molt worthy derision,
Other men to scorn is all their most condition.

Yet are mo fooles of this abusion,
Whiche of wise men delieth the doctrine,
With mowes, mockes, scorn, and collusion,
Rewarding rebukes for their good discipline:
Shewe to suche wifdome, yet shall they not encline
Unto the same, but fet nothing therby,
But mocke thy doctrine, still or openly.

So in the world it appeareth commonly,
That who that will a foule rebuke or blame,
A mocke or mowe shal he haue by and by:
Thus in derision have fooles their speciall game:
Correct a wiseman that would sicue ill name,
And fayne would lerne, and his lewe life amende,
And to thy wordes he gladly shal intende.
The History of the

If by misfortune a rightwise man offende,
He gladly suffereth a juste correction,
And let him that teacheth taketh for his frendes,
Him selue putting meekely unto subjection.
Following his preceptes and good direction:
But if that one a foole rebuke or blame,
He shall his teacher hate, slaunder and difname.

Howbeit his wordes oft turne to his owne shame,
And his owne darres recouer to him agayne,
And so he fore woundes with the same,
And in wo endeth, great misery and paine.
It also proved full often is certayne
That they that on mockers alway their mindes cast;
Shall of all other be mocked at the last.

He that goeth right, feedfast, sure, and fast,
May him well mocke that goeth halting and lame,
And he that is white may well his scornes cast,
Agaynt a man of Inde: but no man ought to blame.
Another vice, while he vioeth the same.
But who that of finne is cleane in deede and thought,
May him well scorne whole living is stark close nought.
The scornes of Naball full dere should have been bought,
If Abigail his wife discrete and sage,
Had not by kindnes right crafty meanes sought,
The wrath of David to temper and affiarge.
Hath not two beares in their fury and rage,
Two and forty children rent and torn;
For they the prophete Helyfeus did scornc.
So might they curfe the time that they were borne,
For their mocking of this prophete diuine:
So many other of this sort often mourne.
For their lewe mockes, and fall into ruine.
Thus is it folly for wise men to encline,
To this lewe flocke of frooles, for se thou shalt
Them moste scorninge that are most bad of all.

The Lenvoy of Barclay to the frooles.

Ye mocking frooles that in scornc set your joy,
Proudly despifing Gods punition:
Take ye exemple by Cham the sonne of Noy,
Which laughed his father vnto derision,
Which him after cursed for his transgression,
And made him feruante to all his lyne and stocke.
So shal ye catyfes at the conclusion,
Since ye are nought, and other scorne and mocke.

Thus have I deduced the English language from the age of Alfred to that of Elizabeth: in some parts imperfectly for want of materials; but I hope, at least, in such a manner that its progress may be

About the year 1553 wrote Dr. Wilson, a man celebrated for the politenes of his style, and the extent of his knowledge: what was the state of our language in his time, the following may be of use to know.

Pronunciation is an apte ordering bothe of the voice, countenaunce, and all the whole bodye, accordlynge to the worthines of such wordes and matter as by speache are declared. The vie hereof is suche for anye one that liketh to have praye for tellyng his tale in open affemblie, that having a good tongue, and a comelye countenaunce, he shal be thought to passe all other that have the like vitteraunce: though they have much more learning. The tongue geveth a certayne grace to euerye matter, and beautifieth the cause in like maner, as a swete soundinge lute muche seteth forth a meane deuised ballade. Or as the founde of a good instrumente fyrreth the hearers, and moueth muche deltie, so a cleare sounding voice comforteth muche our deceitie eares, with muche swete melodie, and causeth vs to allowe the matter rather for the reporters sake, then the reporter for the matters sake. Demosthenes therfore, that famoure orator, beyng aksed what was the chiefest point in al oratorie, gave the chiefe and onely praiie to Pronunciation; being demaunded, what was the seconde, and the thirde, he still made aunswer, Pronunciation, and would make none other aunswere, till they lefte asking, declarlyng hereby that arte without vitteraunce can doe no thyng, vitteraunce without arte can doe right muche. And no doubte that man is in outardes apparaunce halfe a good clarke, that hath a cleane tongue, and a comelye gesture of his body.

Æichines lykewise beyng bannished his countrie through Demosthenes, when he had redde to the Rhodians his owne oration, and Demosthenes aunswere thereunto, by force whereof he was bannished, and all they maruellde muche at the excellencie of the same: then (god Æichines) you would have maruellde muche more if you had heard hymselfe speake it. Thus beyng cast in miferie and bannished for euer, he could not but geue such greate reporte of his deadly and mortall ennemy.

easily traced, and the gradations observed, by which it advanced from its first rudenes to its present elegance.
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OF THE

ENGLISH TONGUE.
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Experience ha; long Ikown this method to be fo diftinft a» to obviate confulion,
and fo comprchcnfive as to prevent any inconvenient omiflions. I likcwife ufe
•the terms already received, and ah-cady (nderftood, though perhaps others more
proper might fometimes be invented.
Sylbnrgius, and other innovators, whofe
new terms have fanlc their learning into negled, have left fufficieot warning
againft the trifling ambition of teaching arts in a new language.

ORTHOCRAPHy

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quifition, I follow the example of former grammarians, perhaps with more reve-

rence than judgment, bccaufe by writing in Englilh i fuppofc my reader already
acquainted with the EngliOi language, and confequenilv able to pronounce the
letters, of which I teach the pronunciation; and becaufc of founds in gcnc.-.il it
may be obfcrved, that words are unable to defcribe them. An account therefore
of the primitive and fimple ietttrs is ufclefs almoft alike to thofe who know their
found, and thofe who know it not.

VOWELS.
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J has three founds, the flender, open, and broad.
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ufed in the beginning and middle, and < at the end.

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nor into the properties and gradation of founds, or the elegance or harlhnefs
particular combinations, as a writer of univerfal and tranfcendental grammar.

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In treating on the letters, 1 fliall not, like fome other grimmarUni, enquire
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from beautify, beautifying ; in the words y5yi/,
words derived from the Greek, and written
originally with v, Zifiijiem, avmft» 5 fympathy, av^iti^uct.
For u we often write
after a vowel, to make a diphthong j
as rarw, grew, n/itvj, •vovi,floTMing, loivnefs.
The founds of all the letters are various.

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Arabick Grammar, a Anglicum turn c miftum, as having a middle found between
the open a and the t.
The French have a fimilar found in the woid /a/i, and in
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their e mafculiuc.

A

open is the a of the Italian, or nearly refembles
father, rather, congratulate, fancy, glafs.
broad refembles the a of the German ; as all, 'wall,

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words pronounced with a broad were anciently written with au, at
ftnlt, mauli ; and we fliU tty fault, vault. This was probably the Siaon found,
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A Grammar of the

for it is yet retained in the northern dialects, and in the rustic pronunciation; as mean for mean, bound not hand.

The short a approaches to the a open, as grafts.

The long a, if prolonged by e at the end of the word, is always flender, as grace, fame.

A forms a diphthong only with i or y, and u or ow. A or ay, as in plain, main, gay, clay, has only the sound of the long and flender a, and differs not in the pronunciation from plane, voan.

A or ow has the sound of the German a, as rawe, naughty.

A is sometimes found in Latin words not completely naturalized or assimilated, but is no English diphthong; and is more properly exprest by sige, as C[e, E[mor.

E.

E is the letter which occurs most frequently in the English language.

1. E is long, as in fine; or short, as in cellar, separate, celebrate, mean, then.

2. It is always short before a double consonant, or two consonants, as in vex, perplexity, relent, median, reptile, serpent, cellar, collision, blessing, fell, filling, debt.

3. E is always mute at the end of a word, except in monosyllables that have no other vowel, as the; or proper names, as Penelope, Philet, Derbe; being used to modify the preceding consonant, as since, once, hedges, oblige; or to lengthen the preceding vowel, as main, fine; that, no; will, words; and sometimes, to separate, as water, heat; as in it; as in attic.

4. Almost all words which now terminate in consonants ended anciently in e, as year, years, worldly, worldliness, which e perhaps had the force of the French feminine, and enunciated a syllable with its associative consonant; for, in old editions, words are sometimes divided thus, close, felt, knowledge. This e was perhaps for a tone vocal or silent in poetry, as convenience required; but it has been long wholly mute. Camden in his Remains calls it the silent e.

5. It does not always lengthen the preceding vowel, as glove, live, give.

6. It has sometimes in the end of words a sound obscure, and scarcely perceptible, as open, fiace, stenton, thistle, participle, live.

7. This finalness of sound is found when e separates a mute from a liquid, as in rotten; or follows a mute and liquid, as in easy.

8. E forms a diphthong with a, as near; with i, as deign, receive; and with u or ow, as new, soon.

9. E sounds like e long, as mean; or like e, as dear, clear, near.

10. E is found like e long, as fine, perceiving.

11. E sounds as u long and soft.

12. E, a, u, are combined in beauty and its derivatives, but have only the sound of u.

13. E may be said to form a diphthong by reduplication, as agree, pieking.

14. E is found in Yemen, where it is founded as e short; and in people, where it is pronounced like o.

I.

I has a sound, long, as fine; and short, as /in/.

That is eminently observable in i, which may be likewise remarked in other letters, that the short sound is not the long sound contracted, but a sound wholly different.

The long sound in monosyllables is always marked by the e final, as thin, thine.

I is often founded before r as short u; as first, first, first. It forms a diphthong only with e, as field, fields, which is founded as the double re; except friend, which is founded as frend.

1. I is joined with m in lion, and ow in view; which diphthongs are founded as the open.

O.

O is long, as bone, obedient, corroding; or short, as black, knock, oblique, ill.

Women is pronounced wimen.

The short e has sometimes the sound of a close a, as far, came.

O conveys into a diphthong with a, as mean, green, approach; ao has the sound of a long.

O is united to e in some words derived from Greek, as omen; but e being not an English diphthong, they are better written as they are sounded, with only o, as to.

With i, as oil, soil, mail, net, some.

This position of letters seems to unite the sounds of the two letters as in two sounds can be united without being destroyed, and therefore approaches more nearly than any combination in our tongue to the notion of a diphthong.

With o, as boat, boot, cooler; so has the found of the Italian u. With u or ow, as our, power, flower; but in some words has only the sound of a long, as in soul, bowl, saw, grew. These different sounds are used to distinguish different significations; as bow, an instrument for shooting; bone, a depression of the head; saw, the file of a boar; saw, to scatter feed: bowl, an orbicular body; bowl, a wooden vessel.

Ow is sometimes pronounced like o soft; as court; sometimes like o short; as rough; sometimes like u close, as could; or u open, as rough, rough; which u e only can teach.

11. U is frequently used in the last syllable of words which in Latin end in e, and are made English, as honey, linden, favow, from bono, labor, favor.

Some late innovators have ejected the u, without considering that the last syllable gives the sound neither of or nor u, but a sound between them; if not confounded of both; besides that they are probably derived to us from the French point in our, 0, as meaus favor.

U is long in use, confusion.

It conveys with e, i, o; but has rather in these combinations the force of the w, as quaff, quaff, quit, quite, language; sometimes in u the 7 loses its sound, as in juice. It is sometimes mute before a, e, i, y, as guard, gazet, guide, buy.

U is followed by e in eerie, but the e has no sound.

U is sometimes mute at the end of a word, in imitation of the French, as prestious, lonesome, strange, courage, dangerous.

Y.

Y is a vowel, which, as Quintilian observes of one of the Roman letters, we might want without inconvenience, but that we have it. It supplies the place of i at the end of words, as why; before an i, as dying; and is commonly retained in derivative words where it was part of a diphthong in the primitive; as destroy, destroyer; betray, betrayed, betrayer; pray, prayer; say, sayer; day, days.

Y being the Saxon vowel, which was commonly used where i is now put, occurs very frequently in all old books.

General Rules.

A vowel in the beginning or middle syllable, before two consonants, is commonly short, as opportunity.

In monosyllables a single vowel before a single consonant is short, as fog, fog.

Many is pronounced as if it were many.

Of Consonants.

B.

B has one unvaried sound, such as it obtains in other languages.

It is mute in debt, debtor, subtle, doubt, lamb, limb, dump, thumb, climb, comb, womb.

It is used before l and r, as black, brown.
ENGLISH TONGUE.

C.

G has the sound of \(s\), as in book, coach, custom, center, circular, circular, city, citiety; before \(a\), \(o\), and \(u\), it sounds like \(h\), as calm, concavity, copper, incorporate, curiosity, consciousness.

\(c\) might be omitted in the language without loss, since one of its sounds might be supplied by \(s\), and the other by \(k\), but that it pervades to the eye the etymology of words, as face from faces, capture from captivity.

\(ch\) has a sound which is analyzed into \(st\), as church, chin, crutch.

It is the same sound which the Italians give to \(c\) simple before \(i\) and \(e\), as catto, terra.

\(ch\) is founded like \(l\) in words derived from the Greek, as chymist, scheme, color.

Arch is commonly pronounced ark before a vowel, as archangel; and with the English sound of \(ch\) before a consonant, as archbishop.

\(ch\), in some French words not yet assimilated, sounds like \(f\), as machien, chef.

\(c\), having no determinate sound, according to English orthography, never ends a word; therefore we write fish, block, which were originally fict, biets, in such words.

It is used before \(l\) and \(r\), as cinct, crafts.

D.

Is uniform in its sound, as death, diligent.

It is used before \(r\), as draw, draft; and \(w\), as dwell.

\(F\) has a sound like \(v\), as in gay, go, gan; the other soft, as in gems, giant.

At the end of a word it is always hard, rings, fings, fong, frog.

Before \(e\) and \(i\), the sound is uncertain.

\(g\) before \(e\) is soft, as gem, generation, except in gear, gael, gape, get, genuevo, and derivatives from words ending in \(g\), as saging, stronger, and generally before \(e\) at the end of words, as finger.

\(g\) is mute before \(n\), as gnash, sign, foreign.

\(g\) before \(i\) is hard, as gnui, except in giant, gigantea, gigiant, giles, gilts, gills, gillsflower, gis, ginge, gingle, to which may be added Egypt and gypsy.

\(gh\), in the beginning of a word, has the sound of the hard \(g\), as glosly; in the middle, and sometimes at the end, it is quite silent, as though, right, rough; spoken tho', rite, four.

It has often at the end of the word, as laugh, whence laughter retains the sound found in the middle; cough, throug, rough, tough, enough,ough.

It is not to be doubted, but that in the original pronunciation \(gb\) had the force of a consonant, deep guttural, which is still continued among the Scotch.

\(G\) is used before \(k\), \(l\), and \(r\).

H.

\(h\) is a note of aspiration, and shows that the following vowel must be pronounced with a strong emission of breath, as hat, hoff.

It seldom begins any but the first syllable, in which it is always found with a full breath, except in heir, herb, hostler, bowser,umble, benefi, bowser, and their derivatives.

It sometimes begins middle or final syllables in words compounded, as blockhead; or derived from the Latin, as comprehended.

\(j\) coonant sounds uniformly like the soft \(g\), and is therefore a letter useless, except in etymology, as ejaculation, jeffer, found, fuses.

K.

\(k\) has the sound of hard \(c\), and is used before \(e\) and \(i\), where, according to English analogy, \(c\) would be soft, as kept, king, flirt, feltick, for so it should be written, not feltick, because \(c\) is founded like \(s\), as in scene.

It is used before \(n\), as kneel, knit, but totally loses its sound in modern pronunciation.

\(k\) is never doubled; but \(e\) is used before it to shorten the vowel by a double coonant, as cockle, pickle.

L.

\(l\) has in English the same liquid sound as in other languages.

The suffix is to double the \(f\) at the end of monosyllables, as kill, will, fall. These words were originally written kil, wol, fal; and when the \(f\) first grew silent, and was afterwards omitted, the \(i\) was retained, to give force, according to the analogy of our language, to the foregoing vowel.

\(l\) is sometimes mute, as in calf, half, halves, caw, rad, below, psalm, talk, salman, falcon.

The Saxon, who delighted in guttural sounds, sometimes aspirated the \(l\) at the beginning of words, as klap; a lisp, or broad; klapsy, a lisp; but this pronunciation is now discarded.

\(le\), at the end of words is pronounced like a weak \(le\), in which the \(e\) is almost mute, as table, quilt.  

M.

\(M\) has always the same sound, as murmur, monumental.

N.

\(N\) has always the same sound, as noble, manner.

\(N\) is sometimes mute after \(m\), as damn, condemn, hymn.

P.

\(P\) has always the same sound, which the Welsh and Germans confound with \(B\).

\(P\) is sometimes mute, as in psalm, and between \(m\) and \(t\), as tempt.

\(Ph\) is used for \(f\) in words derived from the Greek, as philosophy, philanthropy, Philip.

Q.

\(Q\), as in other languages, is always followed by \(u\), and has a sound which our Saxon ancestors well expressed by cp, cuw, as quadrants, queen, equifian, quilt, enquiry, quire, quotidain. \(Q\) is never followed by \(u\).

\(Qu\) is sometimes founded, in words derived from the French, like \(k\), as conquer, liquor, risque, cbequer.

R.

\(R\) has the same rough snaering sound as in other tongues.

The Saxons used often to put \(b\) before it, as before \(k\) at the beginning of words.

\(Rh\) is used in words derived from the Greek, as myrb, myrhibe, cattarbou, rheum, rheumbitis, rhynie.

\(Re\), at the end of some words derived from the Latin or French, is pronounced like a weak \(er\), as theatre, sepulcral.

S.

\(S\) has a hissing sound, as fribilation, fitter.

A single \(s\) seldom ends any word, except in the third person of verbs, as loves, grows; and the plurals of nouns, as tears, before, distresses; the pronouns
A Grammar of the

Z.

Z begins no English word; it has the sound of k's, as axle, entrance.

Y.

Y', when it follows a consonant, is a vowel; when it precedes either a vowel or diphthong, it is a consonant, ye, young. It is thought by some to be in all cases a vowel. But it may be observed of y as of u, that it follows a vowel without any hiatus, as rosy youth.

The chief argument by which we assert this to be always vowels is, that the sounds which they are supposed to have as consonants, cannot be uttered after a vowel, like that of all other consonants: thus we say, to, to, to; add, add, but in wed, wae, the two sounds of w have no resemblance to each other.

In orthography I have supposed orthoepia, or just utterance of words, to be included; orthography being only the art of expressing certain sounds by proper characters. I have therefore observed in what words any of the letters are mute.

Most of the writers of English Grammar have given long tables of words pronounced otherwise than they are written, and seem not sufficiently to have considered, that of English, as of all living tongues, there is a double pronunciation, one curfewy and colloquial, the other regular and formal. The curfew pronunciation is always vague and uncertain, being made different in different mouths by negligence, unskilfulness, or affection. The solemn pronunciation, though by no means immutable and permanent, as yet always leaves remote from the orthography and less liable to rapid innovations. They have however generally formed their tables according to the curfew speech of those with whom they happened to converse; and concluding that the whole nation combines to vitiage language in one manner, have often established the jargon of the lowest of the people as the model of speech.

For pronunciation the best general rule is, to consider those of the most elegant speakers who deviate least from the written words.

There have been many schemes offered for the emendation and settlement of our orthography, which, like that of other nations, being formed by charter, or according to the fancy of the earliest writers in rude ages, are at first very various and uncertain, and is yet sufficiently irregular. Of these reformers some have endeavoured to accommodate orthography better to the pronunciation, without considering that this is to measure by a shadow, to take that for a model or standard which is shadowy, and the other regular and formal. The curfew pronunciation is always vague and uncertain, having endeavoured to proportion the number of letters to that of sounds, that every sound may have its own character, and every character a single sound. Such would be the orthography of a new language to be formed by a synod of grammarians upon principles of science. But who can hope to prevail on nations to change their practice, and make all their old books useless? or what advantage would a new orthography procure equivalent to the confusion and perplexity of such an innovation?

Some of these schemes I shall however exhibit, which may be used according to the diversities of genius, as a guide to reformers, or terror to innovators.

One of the first who proposed a scheme of regular orthography, was Sir Thomas More, secretary of state to Queen Elizabeth, a man of superior learning, and much practised in grammatical disquisitions. Had he written the following lines according to his scheme, they would have appeared thus:

At length Enamans, that great injurt's name,
    The glory of the priesthood, and the flame,
Stemm'd the wild torrent of a barbarous age,
And drove thofe holy Vandals off the stage.

At length Enamans, Sat grist tingard nam,
At glori of St praefidii, and St mnm,
Stemm'd be wild torrent of a barbarous age,
And drove be holy Vandals off he stag.

After him another mode of writing was offered by Dr. Gill, the celebrated master of St. Paul's school in London; which cannot express exactly for want of types, but will express as truly as is by means of characters now in use, so as to make it understand, exhibiting two Tanias of Spencer in the reformed orthography.

Spenser, book iii. canto 5.

Unthankful wretch, said he, is this the mead,
With which her sovereign mercy thou dost quire?
Thy life she fared by her gracious deed;
But thou dost ween with villainous delight,
To blot her honour, and her heart's light.
Die, rather die, than so disloyally;
Deem of her high desert, or seem so light.
Fair death it is to run more flame; then die.
Die, rather die, than ever love disloyally.
But if to love disloyalty it be,
Shall I then hate her, that from deaths door
Me brought? ah! far be such reproach from me.
What can I les for thee? thou therefore,
Sith she due reward cannot restore?
Die, rather die, and dying do her serve,
Dying her serve, and living her adore.
Thy life she gave, thy life thou waste;
Die, rather die, than ever from her service swerve.

Unthankful wret, said hja, is hisSe mej,
In only regard to her fristrion much? Sou doit quj?
Dj [rij] fnted bi her graduts djid.
But Sou doit wih kinus djips.
ETYMOLOGY

ETYMOLOGY teaches the deduction of one word from another, and various modifications by which the sense of the same word is diversified; as horse, hores; love, I loved.

Of the Article

The English have two articles, an or a, and the.

AN, A.

A has an indefinite signification, and means one, with some reference to more; as This is a good book, that is, one among the books that are good. He was killed by a sword, that is, some sword. This is a better book for a man than a boy, that is, for one of these that are sadder than one of those that are boys. An army might enter without resistance, that is, any army.

In the senes in which we use a or an in the singular, we speak in the plural without an article; as, these are good books.

I have made as the original article, because it is only the Saxon an or en, one, applied to a new use, as the German ein, and the French un; the being cut off before a consonant in the speed of utterance.

Grammarians of the 17th age directed, that an should be used before a; whence it appears that the English anciently aspirated left. An is still used before the silent b, as, an herb, an honest man: but otherwise a; as,

A horfe, a horfe, my kingdom for a horfe. Shakespeare.

An or a can only be joined with a singular, the correspondent plural is the noun without an article, as I want a pen; I want pens: or with the pronominal adjective some, as I want some pens.

The has a particular and definite signification.

The fruit
Of that forbidden tree, whose mortal taste
Brought death into the world. Milton.

That is, that particular fruit, and this word in which we live. So, He giveth fodd for the cattle, and green herbs for the use of man; that is, for those beings that are cattle, and his use that is man.

The is used in both numbers.

I am as free as Nature first made man,
Ere the base laws of servitude began,
When wild in woods the noble savage ran. Dryden.

Many words are used without articles; as,

1. Proper names, as John, Alexander, Langinus, Aristarchus, Jerusalem, Athens, Rome, London. God is used as a proper name.
2. Abstract names, as blackness, witchcraft, virtue, vice, beauty, ugliness, love, hatred, anger, good-nature, kindness.
3. Words in which nothing but the mere being of any thing is implied: This is not beer, but water: this is not brisk, but brisk.

Of Nouns Substantives

The relations of English nouns to words going before or following, are not expressed by cases, or changes of termination, but as in most of the other European languages by prepositions, unless we may be said to have a genitive case.

Singular.

Nom. Magister, a Master, the Master.
Gen. Magistri, of a Master, of the Master, or Masters, the Masters.
Dat. Magistro, to a Master, to the Master.
Acc. Magistrum, a Master, the Master.
Voc. Magister, Master, O Master.
AbI. Magistro, from a Master, from the Master.

Plural.
The comparative degree of adjectives is formed by adding or, the superlative by adding est, to the positive; as fair, fairest, fairest; lovely, lovelyer, loveliest; sweet, sweeter, sweetest; low, lower, lowest; big, bigger, biggest.

Some words are irregularly compared; as good, better, best; bad, worse, worst; little, less, least; near, nearer, nearest; much, more, most; many (or more), more (or most), most (or most); late, later, latest or last.

Some comparatives form a superlative by adding most, as neither, neithermost; outer, outermost; under, undermost; up, upper, uppermost; first, former, foremost.

The superlative is sometimes added to a substantive, as topmost, southmost.

Many adjectives that admit of comparison by terminations, and are only compared by more and most, as beneficent, most beneficent.

All adjectives may be compared by more and most, even when they have comparatives and superlatives regularly formed; as fair, fairer, or more fair; fairest, or most fair.

In adjectives that admit a regular comparison, the comparative more is oftener used than the superlative most, as more fair is oftener written for fairest, than most fair for fairest.

The comparison of adjectives is very uncertain; and being much regulated by commodiousness of utterance, or agreeableness of sound, is not easily reduced to rules.

Monosyllables are commonly compared.

Poly syllables, or words of more than two syllables, are seldom compared otherwise than by more and most, as deletable, more deletable, most deletable.

Dilysyllables are seldom compared if they terminate in some, as fulsome, toksome; in suf, as careful, splendifer, dreadful; in ing, as trifling, charming; in ons, as pores; in ass, as careful, barmish; in ed, as wreathed; in id, as caused; in as, as mortal; in ent, as recent, fervent; in ain, as certain; in foy, as mischief; in dy, as woody; in fy, as puffy; in hy, as rocky, except livery, in my, as roomy; in ny, as skinny; in sy, as repay, except happy; in ny, as hearty.

Some comparatives and superlatives are yet found in good writers, formed without regard to the foregoing rules; but in a language subjected to little and so fastly to grammar, such anomalies must frequently occur.

So flanny is compared by Milton.

She did not weep for fear, but for joy, and with did she pour her nocturnal note, and with did she pour her nocturnal note.

So trifling, by Ray.

What she wills to say or do, seems wiser, virtuouf, disinterested, bid.

So trivial, by Ray.

Who is indeed of no great authority.

It is not to decorous, in respect of God, that he should immediately do all the meaneast and triflingest things himself, without making use of any inferior or subordinate minister.

Euphemia, by Milton.

I shall be nam'd among the famoobb.

Of women, sung at solemn festivals.

Inventories, by Acham.

Thou have the inventiofth heads for all purposes, and roundet tongues in all matters.

Acham's Scholastic.

Most, by Bacon.

The most mortal poisons practis'd by the Weit Indians, have some mixture of the blood, fat, or flesh of man.

Bacon.

Natural, by Wanby.

I will now deliver a few of the properest and naturalish considerations that belong to this piece.

Writings, by Jenyon.

The author's are the companions of all helps; such as preening on their own natural, desire diligence, and mock at terms when they underrind and not things.

Ben Jenyon.

Proverb, by Milton.

We have sustaine'd one day a doubtful fight.

What heaven's great King hath powerfully to send Against us from about his throne.
The termination in /s/ may be accounted for in some degree of comparison, by which the finality is diminished below the positive, as black, blacker, or tending to blackness; *also, halfly, or having a little taste of half: they therefore admit no comparisons. This termination is seldom added by words expressing sensible qualities, nor often to words of one syllable, and is scarcely used in the solemn or sublime style.

Of Pronouns.

Pronouns, in the English language, are, *is, thou, he, with their plurals, are, ye, they, it, *we, *you, *we, whether, *whomever, *whatssoever, *mine, our, ours, thy, thine, your, yours, his, her, hers, their, theirs, this, that, other, another, the same, some.

The pronouns personal are irregularly inflected.

Singular. Plural.

Nom. *I *We

Accus. and other oblique cases. *Me *Us

Nom. Thou *Ye

Oblique. Thee *You

You is commonly used in modern writers for ye, particularly in the language of ceremony, where the second person plural is used for the second person singular, You are my friends.

For the practice of ancient writers was to use be, and for *its, his.

The possessive pronouns, like other adjectives, are without cases or change of termination.

The possessive of the first person is my, mine, ours, our; of the second, thy, thine, your, yours; of the third, his, her, hers, and in the plural theirs, for both sexes.

Ours, yours, hers, theirs, are used when the substantive preceding is separated by a verb, as These are our books. These books are ours. Your children excel in features, but ours surpass yours in learning. Ours, yours, hers, theirs, notwithstanding their seeming plural termination, are applied equally to singular and plural substantives, as, *this book is ours. *These books are ours.

Mine and thine were formerly used before a vowel, as mine amiable lady, which, though now followed in prose, might be still properly continued in poetry: they are used as ours and yours, and are referred to a substantive preceding, as thy house is larger than mine, but my garden is more fertile than thine.

Their and theirs are the possessive likewise of their, when they are the plural of it, and are therefore applied to things. Pronouns relative are, whoso, which, whatevery, whether, whatsoever, whatsoever.

Sing. and Plur. Sing. and Plur.

Nom. Who | Nom. Which

Gen. Whose | Gen. Of which, or whose

Other oblique cases. Whom | Other oblique cases. Which

Who is now used in relation to persons, and which in relation to things; but they were anciently confounded. At least it was common to say, the man which, though I remember no example of the thing which. Whose is rather the poetical than regular genitive of which.

The fruit

Of that forbidden tree, whose mortal taste

Brought death into the world.

Whose is only used in the nominative and accusative cases; and has no plural, being applied only to one of a number, commonly to one of two, as Whether of these is left I know not. Whether shall I choose? It is now almost obsolete.

What, whether relative or interrogative, is without variation. Whosoever, whatsoever, being compounded of who or what, and forever, follow the rule of their primitives.

The plural other is not used but when it is referred to a substantive preceding, as I have some other horses. I have not the same horses, but others.

Another, being only an other, has no plural.

Here, there, and where, joined with certain particles, have a relative and nominal use. Hereof, thereof, hereafter, therewith, thereof, thereby, therefore, wherewith, whereof, whichever, wheresoever, wherewith, which signifies, of this, in this, of that, in that, of which, in which, &c.

Therefore and whenever, which are proper, there for and where for, for that, for which, are now reckoned conjunctions, and continued in use. The rest seem to be passing by degrees into neglect, though proper, useful, and analogous. They are referred both to singular and plural antecedents.

There are two more words used only in conjunction with pronouns, own and self.

Own is added to possessives, both singular and plural, as my own hand, our own house. It is emphatical, and implies a silent contrariety or opposition; as I live in my own house, that is, not in a hired house. This I did with my own hand, that is, without help, or not by proxy.

Self is added to possessives, as myself, ourselves; and sometimes to personal pronouns, as himself, itself, themselves. It then, like own, expresses emphasis and opposition, as I did this myself, that is, not another; or it forms a reciprocal pronoun, as We hurt ourselves by vain rage.

Himself, itself, themselves, are supposed by Wallis to be put, by corruption, for his self, its self, their selves, to that self is always a substantive. This seems justly observed, for we say, He came himself, Himself shall do this, where himself cannot be an accusative.

Of the Verb.

English verbs are active, as I love; or passive, as I'm loved. The neutrals are formed like the actives.

Most verbs signifying action may likewise signify condition or habit, and become neuter, as I love, I am in love; I fear, I am now thinking.

Verbs have only two tenses inflected in their terminations, the present, and the simple pretterite; the other tenses are compounded of the auxiliary verbs have, had, am, is, was, and the infinitive of the active or neuter verb.

The passive voice is formed by joining the participial preterite to the subjunctive verb, as I am loved.

To have. Indicative Mood.

Present Tense.

Sing. I have; thou hast; he hath or has;

Plur. We have; ye have; they have.

Has is a termination corrupted from hath, but now more frequently used both in verse and prose.

Simple Preterite.

Sing. I had; thou hadst; he had;

Plur. We had; ye had; they had.

Compound Preterite.

Sing. I have had; thou hast had; he has or hath had;

Plur. We have had; ye have had; they have had.

Pretterperfect.

Sing. I had had; thou hadst had; he had had;

Plur. We had had; ye had had; they had had.

Future.

Sing. I shall have; thou shalt have; he shall have;

Plur. We shall have; ye shall have; they shall have.

Second
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Second Future.

Sing. I will have; thou wilt have; he will have;
Plur. We will have; ye will have; they will have.

By reading these future tenses may be observed the variations of shall and will.

Imperative Mood.

Sing. Have, or have thou; let him have;
Plur. Let us have; have, or have ye; let them have.

Conjunctive Mood.

Preterite compound.

Sing. I have had; thou hast had; he have had;
Plur. We have had; ye have had; they have had.

Future.

Sing. I shall have; as in the Indicative.

Second Future.

Sing. I shall have had; thou shalt have had; he shall have had;
Plur. We shall have had; ye shall have had; they shall have had.

Potential.

The potential form of speaking is expressed by may, can; in the present; and might, could, or should, in the preterite, joined with the infinitive mood of the verb.

Preterite.

Sing. I may have; thou mayst have; he may have;
Plur. We may have; ye may have; they may have.

Preterite.

Sing. I might have; thou mightst have; he might have;
Plur. We might have; ye might have; they might have.

Preterite.

Sing. I can have; thou canst have; he can have;
Plur. We can have; ye can have; they can have.

Preterite.

Sing. I could have; thou couldst have; he could have;
Plur. We could have; ye could have; they could have.

In like manner should is united to the verb.

There is likewise a double preterite.

Sing. I should have had; thou shouldst have had; he should have had;
Plur. We should have had; ye should have had; they should have had.

In like manner we use, I might have had; I could have had, &c.

Infinitive Mood.


Verb Active. To love.

Indicative. Present.

Sing. I love; thou lovest; he loveth, or loves;
Plur. We love; ye love; they love.

Preterite simple.

Sing. I loved; thou lovedst; he loved;
Plur. We loved; ye loved; they loved.

Preterite perfect compound. I have loved, &c.

Pretertiple perfect. I had loved, &c.

Future. I shall love, &c. I will love, &c.

Imperative.

Sing. Love, or love thou; let him love;
Plur. Let us love; love, or love ye; let them love.

Conjunctive. Present.

Sing. I love; thou love; he love;
Plur. We love; ye love; they love.

Preterite simple, as in the Indicative.

Preterite compound. I have loved, &c.

Future. I shall love, &c.

Second Future. I shall have loved, &c.

Potential.

Present. I may or can love, &c.

Preterite. I might, could, or should love, &c.

Double Preterite. I might, could, or should have loved, &c.

Infinitive.


The passive is formed by the addition of the participle preterite to the different tenses of the verb to be, which must therefore be here exhibited.

Indicative. Present.

Sing. I am; thou art; he is;
Plur. We are, or be; ye are, or be; they are, or be.

The plural be is now little in use.

Preterite.

Sing. I was; thou wast, or wert; he was;
Plur. We were; ye were; they were.

Wert is properly of the conjunctive mood, and ought not to be used in the indicative.

Preterite compound. I have been, &c.

Pretertiple perfect. I had been, &c.

Future. I shall or will be, &c.

Imperative.

Sing. Be thou; let him be;
Plur. Let us be; be ye; let them be.

Conjunctive. Present.

Sing. I be; thou beft; be be;
Plur. We be; ye be; they be.

Preterite.

Sing. I were; thou wert; he were;
Plur. We were; ye were; they were.

Preterite compound. I have been, &c.

Future. I shall have been, &c.

Potential.

I may or can; would, could, or should be; could, would, or should have been, &c.

Infinitive.

Present. To be. Preterite. To have been. Participle present. Being. Participle preterit. Having been.


I am loved, &c. I was loved, &c. I have been loved, &c.

Conjunctive Mood.

If I be loved, &c. If I were loved, &c. If I shall have been loved, &c.

Potential
ENGLISH TONGUE.

Potential Mood.
I may or can be loved, &c. I might, could, or should be loved, &c. I might, could, or should have been loved, &c.

Infinitive.
Preterite. To be loved. Preterite. To have been loved.
Participle. Loved.

There is another form of English verbs, in which the infinitive mood is joined to the verb do in its various inflections, which are therefore to be learned in this place.

To Do:

Indicative. Present.
Sing. I do; thou dost; he doth; doth; we do; ye do; you do; they do.

Preterite.
Sing. I did; thou didst; he did; we did; ye did; you did; they did.

Participle, &c. I have done, &c. I had done, &c.
Future. I shall or will do, &c.

Imperative.
Sing. Do thou; let him do; do.
Plur. Let us do; do ye; let them do.

Conjunctive. Present.
Sing. I do; thou dost; he do; we do; ye do; you do; they do.

The refl are as in the Indicative.

Infinitive. To do; to have done.

Do is sometimes used superfluously, as I do love, I did love; simply for I love, or I loved; but this is considered as a vicious mode of speech. It is sometimes used emphatically; as, I do love thee, and when I love thee not, Chaos is come again. Shakespeare.

It is frequently joined with a negative; as I like her, but I do not love her; I wished him success, but did not help him. This, by culum at least, appears more early than the other form of expressing the same sense by a negative adverb after the verb, I like her, but love her not.

The Imperative prohibitory is seldom applied in the second person, at least in prose, without the word do; as Stop him, but do not hurt him; Praise beauty, but do not adore it.

Its chief use is in interrogative forms of speech, in which it is used through all the persons; as Do I love? Dost thou love me? Do they love? Did I complain? Didst thou love her? Did she die? So likewise in negative interrogations; Do I not yet grieve? Did she not die?

Do and did are thus used only for the present and simple preterite.

There is another manner of conjugating neuter verbs, which, when it is used, may not improperly denominate them neuter passive, as they are inflected according to the passive form by the help of the verb be substantive to be. They answer nearly to the reciprocal verbs in French; as Am rison, furrex, Latin; Je me suis levé, French. I was walked out, exieram; Je m'étois promené.

In like manner we commonly express the present tense: as I am going, am; I am grieveing, dole. She is dying, ill moritur. The temped is rages, furit pressilla. I am pursuing an enemy, iibum inseguer. So the other tenses, as, We were walking, invicem seambulaverunt. I have been walking, I had been walking, paxor or will be walking.

There is another manner of using the active participle, which gives it a passive signification: as, The grammar is now printing, grammaticae jam nunc chartis impressura. The brahs is forgiving, aera excurvat. This is, in my opinion, a vicious expression, probably corrupted from a phrase more pure, but now favored by scholars: The book is a forgery, a being properly art, and printing and forging verbal nouns signifying action, according to the analogy of this language.

The indicative and conjunctive moods are by modern writers frequently confounded, or rather the conjunctive is wholly neglected, when some convenience of verification does not invite its revival. It is used among the purer writers of former times after if, though, ere, before, still or until, whether, except, unless, whatsoever, whosoever, and words of willing; as, Doubtless thou art our father, though Abraham be ignorant of us, and Ishmael acknowledge us not.

Of Irregular Verbs.

The English verbs were divided by Ben Jonson into four conjugations, without any reason arising from the nature of the language, which has properly but one conjugation, such as has been exemplified; from which all deviations are to be considered as anomalies, which are indeed in our monosyllable Saxon verbs, and the verbs derived from them, very frequent; but almost all the verbs which have been adopted from other languages, follow the regular form.

Our verbs are observed by Dr. Wallis to be irregular only in the formation of the preterite, and its participle. Indeed, in the scantiness of our conjugations, there is scarcely any other place for irregularity.

The first irregularity is a slight deviation from the regular form, by rapid utterance or poetical contraction: the last syllable of ed is often joined with the former by suppresion of t; as low'd for loved; after c, s, f, j, x, and after the consonants f, s, when more strongly pronounced, and sometimes after m, n, r, if preceded by a short vowel, t is used in pronunciation, but very seldom in writing, rather than d; as plac't, frvent'l, lik'd, wak't, dined, 'tis small'; for placed, fancied, fed, smold, wind, snold, said, &c. or placed, snatched, filled, looked, dwelled, smeltled. Tho' words which terminate in l o r, or s, make their preterite in t, even in solemn language; as crept, fell, dwelt, sometimes after x, ed is changed into t, as uxt; this is not constant.

A long vowel is often changed into a short one; thus, kept, slept, crept, faint; from the verbs, to keep, to sleep, to sweep, to creep, to swoop.

Where d or t go before, the additional letter d or t, in this contracted form, coalesce into one letter with the radical d or t; if t were the radical, they coalesce into t; but if d were the radical, then into d or t, as the one or the other letter may be more easily pronounced: as read, bed, spread, fed, bred, bid, bid, Chad, fed, bid, bred, brief, bred, died, rid; from the verbs to spread, to feed, to ride, to bid, to ride, to food, to breed, to freed, to stride, to ride. And thus, cast, hurt, cast, hurt, eat, beat, sauce, sit, quit, write, sit, bit, met, met, float, from the verbs to cast, to hurt, to cast, to hurt, to eat, to beat, sauce, sit, quit, write, sit, bit, met, to meet, to float. And in like manner, lent, sent, rent, girt; from the verbs to lend, to send, to rend, to gird.

The participle preterit or passive is often formed in ed, instead of ed; as been, taken, given, shown, known; from the verbs to be, to take, to give, to flow, to know.

Many words have two or more participles, as not only written, bitten, eaten, beaten, bidden, chidden, stotten, oven, broken; but likewise norit, bit, eat, beat, bid, chid, flot, chofe, broken, are proficuously used in the participle, from the verbs to orisit, to bite, to eat, to beat, to bid, to chide, to flow, to chofe, to break, and many such like.

In the same manner, four, flour, brow, brow, movan, laden, laden, as well as sword, sword, browd, movd, loaded, laden, from the verbs to saw, to saw, to brow, to mov, to lead, or lad.

Concerning these double participles it is difficult to give any rule; but he shall seldom err who remembers, that when a verb has a participle distinct from its preterite, as orisit, orisit, orisit, that distinct participle is more proper and elegant, as The four.
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book is written, is better written. Howrera written
may be used in poetry; at least if we allow any authority
to poets, who, in the exultation of genius, think themselves perhaps
entitled to trample on grammarians.

There are other anomalies in the preterite.
1. Win, soon, began, I saw, strike, stick, fig, fig, fig, ring, ring,
rove, rove, sing, drink, spark, spark, come, run, find,
bind, grind, wound, both in the preterite, imperfect, and partici-
ble passive, give, gain, began, saw, struck, stuck, struck, fig,
flung, flung, rang, rang, song, song, song, drank, drank, drank,
come, run, found, bound, ground, wound. And most of them are
also formed in the preterite by a, as began, rang, fig, flung,
drank, came, took, and some others; but most of these are now
obsolete. Some in the participle passive likewise take en, as
strikken, strucken, strucken, sounden.

But a great many of these retain likewise the regular form,
as taught, teach, unteach, caughed, worked.

3. Take, take, forake, awake, awake, stand, break, speak,
bear, bear, bear, bear, tear, tear, use, use, cause, choose, thrive, thrive, drive,
shine, rise, rise, rise, make, wrote, write, all in the preterite and partici-
ble passive, took, took, awake, awake, stood, broke, spoke, bear, bear,
rave, rave, rave, wrote, wrote, caused, caused, thriven, thriven, drove,
shone, shone, shone, made, wrote, written, and perhaps some others, but
more rarely. In the participle passive many of them are formed by en, as
taken, foraken, broken, spoken, born, sown, sown, torn, worn, worn,
crown, thriven, driven, ridden, ridden, ridden, ridden, got,
taken, forgotten, sitten. And many do likewise retain the analogy in,
as awaked, awaked, flourished, flourished, leaved, abided, fasted.

4. Give, bid, set, make in the preterite grace, grate, hate; in
the participle passive, given, ridden, ridden; but in both bid.

5. Draw, know, knew, threw, crew, crew like a cock, fly,
fly, set, let, make their preterite deo, knew, knew, threw,
crew, crew, knew, crew, lay; their participles passive by en,
drawn, known, grown, thrown, blown, blown, flown, flown, seen,
lain. Yet from set is made hefted; from seen, from the old
wound, the participle is gotten.

Of Derivation.

That the English language may be more easily understood, it is necessary
to inquire how its derivative words are deduced from their primitives, and how
the primitives are borrowed from other languages. In this enquiry I shall some-
times copy Dr. Wallis, and sometimes endeavour to supply his defects, and rec-
tify his errors.

Nouns are derived from verbs.
The thing implied in the verb, as done or produced, is com-
monly either the present of the verb: as to love, love; to fright,
a fright; to fight, a fight; or the preterite of the verb, as, to
strike, I strike or strik, a stroke.

The action is the same with the participle present, as loving,
lovingly, lovingly, love, love.

The agent, or person acting, is denoted by the yllable er
or ed added to the verb, as lover, lover, lover.

Substantives, adjectives, and sometimes other parts of speech,
are changed into verbs: in which case the vowel is often
lengthened, or the consonant softened: as a house, to house;
brains, to brain; glass, to glass; girls, to grace; price, to prize;
breath, to breathe; a fish, to fish; oil, to oil; further, to fur-
er; forward, to forward; hinder, to hinder.

Sometimes the termination en is added, especially to ad-
jectives: as hate, to soften; length, to lengthen; strength, to

strengthen; short, to shorten; fast, to fasten; white, to whiten;
black, to blacken; hard, to harden; fast, to fasten.

From substantives are formed adjectives of plenty, by adding the
termination y, as a house, housey; wealth, wealthy; health,
healthy; might, mighty; worth, worthy; wit, witty; left, lefty;
water, wattery; earth, earthy; wood, woody; air, airy;
a heart, hearty and handy.

From substantives are formed adjectives of plenty, by adding the
termination ful, denoting abundance: as joy, joyful; fruit,
fruitful; youth, youthful; care, careful; sile, useful; delight,
delightful; plenty, plentiful; help, helpful.

Sometimes, in almost the same fene, but with some kind of
diminution thereof, the termination fere is added, denoting
funding, or in some degree: as delight, delightfully; game,
gamey, irk, irksome, burden, burdenfome; trouble, troublefome;
light, lightfome; hand, handsome; alone, alonefome; tall, tallfome.

On the contrary, the termination ifi added to substantives,
makes adjectives signifying want: as vorilefs, vorilefs, heart-
less, heartless, helpelf, helpelf. Thus comfort, comfortifl, sap,
sapless.

Privation or contrariety is very often denoted by the
word an prefixed to many adjectives, or in before words derived
from the Latin: as pleasant, unpleasant; wise, unwife; profita-
ble, unprofitable; patient, impatient. Thus unworthy, unhealthy,
unprofitable, unprofitful, and many more.

The original English privative is an: but as we often borrow from the Latin,
or its descendants, words already signifying privation, as unificating, impu-
dicating, to parallel in any particles we and we have fallen into confusion,
from which it is not easy to disengage them.

is prefixed to all words originally English: as write, writ, unwrit, unolv.

is prefixed to all participles made privative adjectives, as unfading, unaffi-
ing, unseen, unclouded, unwept.

is prefixed to most substantives which have an English termination, as un-
ferile, unfruitful, which, if they have borrowed terminations, take in or im-
perfection, imperfection, unprofitable, unprofitable, inactivity.

In borrowing adjectives, if we receive them already compounded, it is usual
to retain the particle prefixed, as in English, independent, independent; but if we borrow
the adjective, and add the participial particles, we commonly prefix an, as unpoor,
unpoor, unpoor.

The prepositional adjectives of and of the de-
and mis of the French, signify almost the same as an; yet dis
rather imports contrariety than privation, since it answers to
the Latin preposition de. Mis inicates some error, and for
the most part may be rendered by the Latin words woes or per-
eram. To like, to dislike; honour, dishonour; to honour, to
grace, to disgrace; to desire, to disdains; chance, hap,
mischance, mishap; to take, to misuse; deed, misled;
to use, to misuse; to employ, to miscarry; to apply, to mis-
apply.

Words derived from Latin words with de or di retain the
same signification: as differentiis, differentiis, differentiis, differentiis,
defere, defere, defere, defere.

The termination is added to substantives, and sometimes to
adjectives, forms adjectives that import some kind of similitude
or agreement, being formed by contraction of like or like.

A giant, giantly, giantlike; earth, earthly; heaven, heaviness;
world, worldly; God, godly; good, goodly.

The same termination is added to adjectives, forms adverbs of
like signification: as beautifully, beautifully; sweet, sweetly;
that is, in a beautiful manner; with some degree of sweetness.

The termination is added to adjectives, imports diminution;
and added to substantives, imports similitude or tendency to a
character: as green, greenish; white, whitish; -ish, -ish;
abuse, abuser, abuser; a thief, thieves; a wolf, wolves; a
child, children.

We have forms of diminutives in substantives, though very
rare; as a hill, a hillot; a cock, a cocklet; a pike, a
piket; this is a French termination: a goose, a gosling; this
is a German termination: a lamb, a lambkin; a chick, a
chicken; a man, a mankin; a pipe, a pipkin; and thus Halkin, whence the
patronymics, Hawkins; Wilkin, Wilson, and others.

Yet
Of concrete adjectives are made abstract substantives, by adding the termination *nef*, and a few in *ood* or *oat*, noting character or qualities; as white, *whitenef*; hard, *hardnef*; great, *greatnep*; skillful, *skillfulnep*, *unskillfulnep*; godhead, *manhood*, maidenhead, widowhood, knighthood, priesthood, likelihood, foolishhood.

There are other abstractions, partly derived from adjectives, and partly from verbs, which are formed by the addition of the termination *th*, a small change being sometimes made; as long, *lengthth*; strong, *strengthth*; broad, *broadth*; wide, *wideth*; deep, *depthth*; true, *trueth*; warm, *wamith*; dear, *dearth*; long, *longth*; commonly spoken and written later *mather*, after *mather*; in some modern words, *mather* is derived from *fey* or *fey*.*fey*, *weal*, *wealth*; dry, *drought*; young, *youth*; and so on, month, *monthth*.

Like these are some words derived from verbs; die, *deathth*; till, *tleeth*; grow, *growth*; move, *moweth*; after *moweth*; so that *moweth* is often used for *mow*, and *moweth* is often used for *mow*.

Some ending in *thf* imply an office, employment, or condition; as *kingthf*, *wardenship*, *guardianship*, *partnership*, *wardenship*, *headship*, *lordship*,

Thus *vopfthf* that is, *vopfthf*; whence *vopfthf* and to *vopfthf*.

Some few ending in *dom*, *richt*, *quick*, do especcially denote dominion, at least fate or condition; as *kingdom*, *ukedom*, *earldom*, *princeedom*, *popedom*, *christendom*, *freedom*, *avidom*, *subordom*, *bishopsick*, *bishopsick*.

Mess and age are plainly French terminations, and are of the same import with us as among them, fearfully ever occurring, except in words derived from the French, as *commandment*, *usage*.

There are in English often long trains of words allied by their meaning and derivation; as to *keat*, a *bat*, *hotton*, a battle, a *kettle*, a *battle-sweat*, to *kettar*, a kind of glutinous composition for food, made by beating different bodies into one mass. All these are of similar signification, and perhaps derived from the Latin *batum*. Thus rake, tach, tick, tickle, *tacketh*; all imply a local application, *batum* Latin *tangere*, *tangth*, *tang*.

From *swt* are formed *sweat*, *swet*, *sweyet*, *swyvet*, *swyt*, *swyt*, *swyt*, *swyt*, *swyt*, *swyt*, *swyt*, *swyt*.

The following remarks, extracted from Wallis, are ingenious, but of more flashy than solidify, and such as perhaps might in every language be enlarged without end.

So usually imply the *mef*, and what relates to it. From the Latin *mef* is derived the French *me* and the English *me*; and *me* a pronominky, as projecting like a nose. But as if from the consonants *m* taken from *mef*, and *w* from *wef*, we form *wine*; *wine* from *wine*; and thenere are derived many words that relate to the nose, as *fwoe*, *fwooe*, *fwoor*, *fwoor*, *fwoor*, *fwoor*, *fwoor*, *fwoor*, *fwoor*, *fwoor*. There is another *swt*, by which perhaps may be derived from the Latin *sumus*, as *sum*, *sumuth*, *sumuth*, *sumuth*, *sumuth*, *sumuth*, *sumuth*, *sumuth*, *sumuth*. It imply only *blaf*; as *blaf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*. It imply only *blaf*; as *blaf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*. It imply only *blaf*; as *blaf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*. It imply only *blaf*; as *blaf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*. It imply only *blaf*; as *blaf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*. It imply only *blaf*; as *blaf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*. It imply only *blaf*; as *blaf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*. It imply only *blaf*; as *blaf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*. It imply only *blaf*; as *blaf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*. It imply only *blaf*; as *blaf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*. It imply only *blaf*; as *blaf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*. It imply only *blaf*; as *blaf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*. It imply only *blaf*; as *blaf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*. It imply only *blaf*; as *blaf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*. It imply only *blaf*; as *blaf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*. It imply only *blaf*; as *blaf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*. It imply only *blaf*; as *blaf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*. It imply only *blaf*; as *blaf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*. It imply only *blaf*; as *blaf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*. It imply only *blaf*; as *blaf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*. It imply only *blaf*; as *blaf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*. It imply only *blaf*; as *blaf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*, *blayf*.
GRAMMAR

A
From the Cv^Ims, /npfJicatt,
Jiff oft, difpono

fupplico

ixpatiaie, expatior

;

;

dtmtnftraie, demonftro

;

/upprefs,

fupprimo

;

Many

place

lace,

rabula,

;

rail

;

rnel, viraul,

Irawf,

raile,

Irthh

l]UiefitiO(

\

;

exempt,

cximo.

queft.

At
lable

more apparent, than diatWallis goo too far in quell of originals.
of tbefe which fcem felejted as immediate defcendanta from the Latin,

Nothing

THE

OF

It

are appirentl; Ficnch, as conceive, affrtmt, exfofi, txcmft.

alfo a confonant, or at lead

;

rotundus, round;

one of 1 fofter found, or even a whole fyl-

fragilis, /rai/

nomen, noun

;

fecurus,

/vn

regula, rule; tegula,

;

decanus, dean ; computo, rntiir ; fubitancui, fuddain, foon ; fuperare, tofoar; periculum, ^^i/; mirabile, marvel; as
magnus, mo/R ; dignor, <fW^ii ; Xingo, JIain; tin3um, /.linr ; pingo, ^o>»; prx-

tile ;

fubtilis, futtle

;

;

dari, reach,

The contraftions may feem harder, where many of them meet, as xit^ioju;,
purely French, not derived from the Latin, we kyrk, church;
prejbyter, frir/? ; facrillanus,y<x.'cn; frango, fregi, irrj>, irraii j
to
garter,
buckler,
language
garden,
as
have transferred into our
;
fagus, ^vya, beech ;
f changed into b, and g into cb, which are letters near
a-kin; frigefco,yr«ai£; Wigeko, frefh, fc \n«> p, slz TAioyt in hifbcp, fijh, fo in
aJi'ttttce, to cry, to plead, from the French, Jardin,jartier, bouclier,
A-vancer, crier, plaider ; though indeed, even of thefe, part is of fcapha,^iy,yl(^, and refrigefco, refrejh ; butvirefcOj/r^; phlcbotomusjj^rain ;
bovina, huf; vitulina, vtal; fcutifer, fjuire ; pcenitentia, penance; fandtuaLatin original.

Some words

rium, fanHuary, fentry

to

many words which we

dies; Sravt, traho

;

tame,

domo,

i'(t/>caar;

jugum, ^fDy*?;

yoke,

over,

upper,

qusfitio, chafe;

perquifitio, purchaje; anguilla,

«/;
;
and more contrafledly
namely,
by
rejeiling
to fan,
from
; ciaminare,
the beginning and end t and 0, accord'mg CO the ufual manner, the remainder
xamin, which tlie Saxons, who did not ufe *, write cfamen, or fcamen, is contracted into yr an ; as from dominus, don; nomine, noun; Ahomlno, ban ; and
indeed apum cxamen they turned into fciame ; for which we fay ftvjrme, by
Jnfula,

have in common with the Germans, it is doubtflU whether the old Teutons borrowed them from the Latins, or the Latins
ftom the Teutons, or both had tlicm from fome common original ; as v)'tnt,
vinum ; ixi'md, vcntus ; wf»f, veni ; icay, via ; •tvall, vallum ; ivalkia, volvo
tinol, vtilus ; lu'xll, volo ; imrm, vermis { u'tirtb, virtus ; waff, vefpa ; Jay,

As

ey,

ijle.

;

He, iflar.d, i'anJ

;

infuletta,

iflet, u'el

;

eyght

whence Ovijney, Ruhy, Ely

inferting r to denote the

murmuring

thefaurus, fiore

;

;

fedile, fiuol

w'o;,

;

ireji, frango ; fy, volo j ilc^v, flo.
; am, fum, Hfju ;
I make no
•uiet ; fudo, fweat
gaudium, gay ; jocus, joy ; fuccus, juice ; catena, chain j
;
doubt but the Teutonick is more ancient than the Latin; and it is no leff caliga, calga ; chaufe, chaulTe, Fr. hcfi ; extinguo, ftancb, fquencb, fucnchf
certain, that the Latin, which borrowed a great number of words, not only
ftint; (otii, forth; {fCcXts, fpice ; recito, read; adjuvo, aid; a\vi, a;vum, erff
from the Greek, efpccially the ^olick, but from other neighbouring languages, age, ever ; noccus, lock ; excerpo, fcrape, fcrahbU, fcratul ; extravagus,
flray,
a) the ©fcan and others, which have long become ohfolete, received not a few ftraggle; c.o\\t&\itn, clot, clutch; cnlligo, coil; recoUigo, recoil; feveio, fivear
;
from the Teutonick. It is certain, that the EngliOi, German, and other Teu- iWduluSj^ri//; procurator, ^roxy pulfo, ro /i»/!!> ; calamus, a quill; impetere,
;
tonick languages, retained fome derived from the Greek, which the Latin has to impeach; augeo, auxi, tv<ix; and vanefco, vanui, TJane
fyllabare, tofpelli
;
not ; as ex, aebs, mit, ford, pfurd, daughter, tocbter, mick/e, mingle, moon, puteus, ^ir; granum, ccrn compritno, cramp, crump, crumple, crinkle.
;
fear, grave, gra^, to grave, tojcrape, vjbole, from i^irn, /j^ira, ma^ixo^, ^yyar^f
Some may feem harOier, yet may not be reje^ed, for it at lead appears,
Since they received thefc immediate- that fome of them are derived from proper names, and there are others whofe
utyaXo^, fxiyfCv, fMr,m, ^^^ii, y^a'^ai, cXof.
ly from the Greeks, without the intervention of the Latin language, why may etymology is acknowledged by every body
as Alexander, Elick, Scanjer, San;
not other words be derived immediately from the fame fountain, though they be der, Sanny, Sandy; Eiizabetha, Eiixabeth, Elifaheth, Betty, Befi; Margareta,
likcwife found among the Latins ?
Margaret, Margct, Meg, Peg ; Maria, Mary, Mai, Pal, Malkin, Mawkin,
Matokcs; Matthaeus, Mattlu, Ma'tbew ; Martha, Matt, Pat; Gulielmus,
Our anceftors were ftudious to form borrowed words, however IVilhelmus, Cirolamo, Guillaume, miliam, fVitl, Bill, fTiUm, HHcken, fTicki,

fuper, iir«;

long, into monofyllables ; and not only cut off the formative
terminations, but cropped the firll fyllable, efpecially in words
beginning with a vowel ; and rejefted not only vowels in the
middle, but likewife confonants of a weaker found, retaining the
Wronger, which feem the bones of words, or changing them for
others of the fame organ, in order that the found might become
the fofter ; but efpecially tranfpofing their order, that they might
the more readily be pronounced without the intermediate vowels.
For example, in expendo, _/5>Ma' ; txemp]um, /ample ; excipio,
/cape ; extraneus, grange ; extraftum, ^retch'd ; excrucio, to
/creiv i exfcorio, to/our ; excorio, to/courge ; excortico, to /cratch ;

and others beginning with

^jr

.•

as alfo,

emendo,

copus, hipop ; in Danifh, hi/p\ epillola,
tie J Hifpania, Spain ; hiiloria,y?(7ry.

Many

epi/ile;

to

mend;

epif-

hofpitale, /fit-

of thefe etymologies are doubtful, and fame evidently miftaken.

The

following are fomewhat harder, Alexarier, Sander ; Elifabeiha, Betty ;
apis, hee\ aper, bar\ p paOing into h, as in bijhop ; and by cutting off a from
the beginning, which is reftored in the middle : but for the old bar or hare,
We now fay hoar ; as for lartg, long ; for bain, bane ; for fiane, flcne ; aprugna,

being changed into b, and a tranfpnfed, as in afer, and g changed
intow, as in pignus, paton ; lege, latu ; iXoirnJ, fox; cutting off me beginning, and changing/! into f, as in pellis, a fell; pullus, a foal; pater, father;
pavor,y<ar ; polio, jf/V; pIco, impleo, _^//, /a//; pifcis,
and tranfpofing o
;
into the middle, which was taken from the beginning; apex, apiece; peak,
pike; zofhoia$, freeze; muftum, JIum; defenfio, fence; difpenfator, fpencer ;
afculto, efcouter, Fr. fcout ; exfcalpo, /(rape, redoring / indead of r, and hence
fhap, fcrahle, Icrawl; exculpo, /coop ; exterrltus, Jlart ; extonitus, attonitus,
fitnn'd; ftomachus, maw; o&etiio, fined ; obftipo, y7o)> ; audere, dare; cavere,
xvare; whenrc a-iuare, he-tvare, ivary, ivarn, warning, for the Latin .1/ con
fonant formeilv founded like our w, and the modern found of the v confonant
was formerly that of the letter y, that is, the i^o'.ick digamma, which had the
found of ^, and the modern found of the letter /"was that of the Greek ip or pb ;
braton,

p

^i

ulcus, ulcere, ulcer^ fre, and hence ferry, jorrotv, jorrovjful; ingenium, engine,
gin; fcalenus, leaning, unlrfs you w.juld rather derive it from xXivv, v.-hence inclino ; infundibulum, funnel ; gagate:, jctt ; projeilum, to jctt forth, a jetty
cucullus, a civil.
There are fyncopes fomewhat harder; from tempore, time; from nomine,
Tame ; domina, eLtme ; as the French b-.mme, femme, r.om, fromlipminc, fceraina,
nomine. Thua pagina, page ; «roTn{im, pot ; tamtWa., cup ; cantharus, can ;
tentorium, lint ; precor, pray ; prxda, prey ; fpecio, fpeculor, Jpy ; plico, ply ;
implico, im^/y ; replico, rrf« ; complico, rom/i/y ; fedes epifcopalis,^v.
A vowel is alfo cut off in the middle, that the number of the fyllable?
may be leffened ; ai aroita, aunt; fpiritus, ^ri^i/ ; dcbitum, debt; dubito,
tUnbt ; com^5, comitis, count ; ckticus, clerk ; quietus, ^uit, quite ; acquieto,
(» Mf^t; feparo, r« Jp<irt\ &al>ilis> ^uiU; lUbuluni; Jiable j fa^atiym^ pp-

fTeeh.

Thus cariophyllus, flos ; gerofilo, leal, giriflee, gilofer, Fr. gillifiovter, \vhich
the vulgar call julyfloiuer, as if derived from the month July ; petrofclinum,
parjley; portulaca, ^wr/Jjm ;cydonium, quince; cydoniatum, quiddeny ; perficum, peach ; cruca, eruke, which they corrupt to ear-viig, as if it took its
name from the ear annulus geminus, a gimmal, or gimbal ring and thus the
word gimbal and jumbal is transferred to other things thus interwoven ; quelques
;

;

chofes, kickfbaivi.
Since the origin of thefe, and many others, however forced,
is evident, it ought to appear no wonder to any one if the ancients have thus
disfigured

many,

efpecially as they fo

much

make them found

monofyllables

affefted

the fofter, took this liberty of
ing, tranfpofing, and foftening them.

;

and, to

maiming, taking away, chang-

But while we derive thefe from the Latin, I do not mean to fay, that many
of them did not immediately 'come to us from the Saxon, DanUh, Dutch, and
Teutonick languages, and other dialedls, and fome taken more lately from the
French, or Italians, or Spaniards.
The fame word, according to its different Cgnifications, often has a diflferent
origin; »s to bear a burden, (com fero; but to bear, whence birth, born, bairn,
comes from pario, and a bear, at leaft if it be of Latin original, (com era,
Thas perch, a fifli, ftomperca; but perch, a meafure, from pertica, and likewife ro^frri.
To fpett is from Jyllaba ; hut fpell, an inchantmcnt, by which
it is believed that the boundaries are fo fixed in lands, that none can pafs them
againft the mailer's will, from expello ; and fpell, a me(Tenger, from epijlola ;

f

Thus frcefe, or freexe, from frigejco ;
gofpel, good-fpell, or god-Jpell,
but /"«««, an architeflonic word, from xophorus; bat freefe, for cloth, from
Frifia, or perhaps from frigefco, as being more fit than any other for keeping out
whence

the cold.

There are many words among us, even monofyllables, compounded of two or
more words, at leaft ferving inftead of compounds, and comprifing the fignification of more words than one ; as from fcrip and roll, comes fcrcll ; from froud
and dance, prance
from ft of the verb Jlay, or Jland and c:a, is made/oar ;
from flout and hardy, flurdy ; from fp of fpit or fpevi, and out, comes fpout j
from the dmn fp, with the termination in, \% fpin; and iii\n%oul,fpin tut ;
and'from the Um&fp, with /'/, is fpit, which only differs ftom fpout m that it
;

is

fmaller, and with

lei's

noife and force

;

but fputter

becaufe of the obfcure
of adding r, it intimates
whereas fpatter, on ac:

is,

V, fomething between fpit and (pout ; and by reafon
a frequent iteration and noife, but cbicurely confufed

count of the (harper and clearer vowel a, intimates a more diftiniS noife, in
whiih it chiefly differs from fputter. From the dmefp, and the termination
ark, comas fpark, fignifying a fingle cmifiion of fire with a noife ; namely, j^
the cniiOion, ar the more acute noife, and k the mute confonant, intimates its
being fuddenly terminated ; but adding /, is made the frequentative fparkle.
The famc_y^, by adding r, that is fpr, implies a more lively impecus of diffufing
or expanding itfclf; to which adding the termination ing, it becomes J^rjn^ ;
its vigour fpr imports, its fiiarpnefs the termination ing; and lalHy in acute and
tremulous, ending in the mute confonant g, denotes, the fudden ending of any
motion, that it is meant in its primary fignificatioo, of a finglr, not a complicated exilition.
Hence we call fpring whatever has an elallick force as
alfo a fountain of water, and thence the origin of any thing ; and to fpring,
:

to germinate

J

and fpring, gnc vf Uis fpur f«afoasi

Froio ths faroc

^r

and
tut,


ENGLISH TONGUE.

1. Diffusibles formed by suffixing a termination, the former syllable is commonly accented, as: 
2. Diffusibles formed by prefixing a syllable to the radical word, commonly the accent on the latter; as: 
3. Of diffusibles, which are at once nouns and verbs, the verb has commonly the accent on the latter, and the noun on the former syllable; as: 

4. All diffusibles ending in if, or in effusibles, except those which are properly verbs, or having a diphthong on the last syllable, as: 
5. Diffusible nouns in er, or in effusible, have the accent on the former syllable. 
6. Diffusible verbs terminating in a consonant and e final, as: 
7. Diffusible verbs having a diphthong in the last syllable, as: 
8. Diffusible forms by adding a termination, or prefixing a syllable, retain the accent of the radical word, as: 
9. Diffusible forms in us, or in effusible, as: 
10. Diffusible forms in es, or in effusible, accent the first syllable. 
11. Diffusible forms in ex, or in effusible, as: 
12. Diffusible forms in us or ex, accent the first syllable, as: 
13. Diffusible forms in us or ex, commonly accent the first syllable, as: 
14. Diffusible forms in us or ex, as: 
15. Diffusible forms that have their accent on the last syllable are commonly French, as: 
16. Polyphrases, or words of more than three syllables, follow the accent of the words from which they are derived, as: 
17. Words in us have the accent upon the antepenult, as: 
18. Words ending in us have the accent on the first syllable, as: 
19. Words ending in us have the accent on the antepenult, as: 
20. Words ending in us have their accent on the antepenult, as: 

VERSIFICATION is the arrangement of a certain number of syllables according to certain laws. 

The feet of our verses are either iambick, as: 

Our
our iambick measure comprises verses.

Of four syllables,
Most good, most fair,
Or things as rare,
To call you's Eft;  
For all the Eft
Words can beftow,
So poorly how
Upon your prufie,
That all the ways
Sense hath, come short.

With ravish'd ears
The monarch hears.

Drayton.

Of five,
This while we are abroad,
Shall we not touch our lyre?
Shall we not ftng an ode?
Shall that holy fire,
In us that strongly glow'd,
In this cold air expire?
Though in the utmost Peak
A while we do remain,
Among the mountains bleak,
Expos'd to Eleet and rain,
No sport our hours shall break,
To exercise our vein.
What though bright Phoebus' beams
Refresh the southern ground,
And though the princely Thames
With beauteous nymphs abound,
And by old Camber's streams
Be many wonders found:
Yet many rivers clear
Here glide in silver swathes,
And what of all molt dear,
Buxton's delicious baths,
Strong ale and noble cheer,
T'affiance breem winter's fteathes.

In places far or near,
Or famous, or obscure,
Where wholsom is the air,
Or where the molt impure,
All times, and every where,
The mufe is still in ure.

Drayton.

Of eight, which is the ufual measure for short poems,
And may at laft my weary age
Find out the peaceful hermitage,
The hairy gown, and moss}' cell,
Where I may fit, and nightly spell
Of ev'ry flar the fly doth fliew,
And ev'ry herb that fips the dew.

Milton.

Of ten, which is the common measure of heroick and tragick poetry,
Full in the midst of this created space,
Betwixt heaven, earth, and fies, there stands a place
Confining on all thee; with triple bound;
Whence all things, though remote, are view'd around,
And thither bring their undulating found.
The palace of loud Fame, her fest of pow'r,
Plac'd on the fummit of a lofty tow'r;
A thousand winding entries long and wide
Receive of fresh reports a flowing tide.

Drayton.

A thousand crannies in the walls are made;
Nor gate nor bar exclude the busy trade.
'Tis built of brafs, the better to diffuse
The spreading sounds, and multiply the news;
Where echoes in repeated echoes play:
A mart for ever full; and open night and day.
Nor silence is within, nor voice express,
But a deaf noise of sounds that never ceafe.
Confus'd, and chiding, like the hollow roar
Of tiles, receding from the inftulted shore:
Or like the broken thunders, heard from far,
When Jove to distance drives the rolling war.
The courts are fill'd with a tumultuous din
Of crowds, or flogging forth, or ent'ring in;
A thorough-fare of news; where fome devote
Things never heard, fome mingle truth with lies:
The troubled air with empty sounds they beat,
Intent to hear, and eager to repeat.

Dryden.

In all these measures the accents are to be placed on even syllables; and every line considered by itself is more harmonious, as this rule is more strictly observed. The variations necessary to pleasure belong to the art of poetry, not the rules of grammar.

Our trochaic measures are

Of three syllables,
Here we may
Think and pray,
Before death
Stops our breath:
Other joys
Are but toys.

Walton's Angler.

Of five,
In the days of old,
Stories plainly told,
Lovers felt annoy.

Old Ballad.

Of seven,
Fairest piece of well-form'd earth,
Urgent not thus your haughty birth.

Waller.

In these measures the accent is to be placed on the odd syllables.

There are the measures which are now in use, and above the rest those of seven, eight, and ten syllables. Our ancient poets wrote verses sometimes of twelve syllables, as Drayton's Polyolbion.

Of all the Cambrian files their heads that bear so high,
And fcrutify their foils with an ambitious eye,
Mervinia for her hills, as for their matchlefs crowds,
The nearest that are faid to kids the wandering crowds,
Especial audience craves, of lendfed with the throng,
That he of all the refpicted was so long:
Alling for herfelf, when through the Saxon's pride,
The godlike race of Brute to Severn's fettled side
Were cruelly infur'd, her mountains did relieve
Those whom devouring war elf every where did griev'd.
And when all Wales before (by fortune or by might)
Unto her ancient for regif'd her ancient right,
A constant maiden still the only did remain,
The left her genuine laws which ftoatly did retain.
And as each one is prais'd for her peculiar things,
So only the is rich in mountains, meres, and fpringes.
And holds herfelf as great in her superfluous waftes,
As others by their towns and fruitful tilage grafted.

Drayton.

Of fourteen, as Chapman's Homer.
And as the mind of man that hath a long way gone,
And either knoweth not his way, or else would let alone
His purfuit's journey, is difturbed.

The measures of twelve and fourteen syllables were often mingled by our old poets, sometimes in alternate lines, and sometimes in alternate couples.
ENGLISH TONGUE.

The verse of twelve syllables, called an Alexandrine, is now only used to diversify heroic lines.

Waller was smooth, but Dryden taught to join
The varying vers, the full-refounding line:
The long majestic march, and energy divine.

The pause in the Alexandrine must be at the sixth syllable.

The verse of fourteen syllables is now broken into a soft lyric measure of verss consisting alternately of eight syllables and six.

She to receive thy radiant name,
Selects a whiter space.

When all shall praise, and ev'ry lay
Devote a wreath to thee,
That day, for come it will, that day
Shall lament to see.

Beneath this tomb an infant lies
To earth whose body lent,
Hereafter shall more glorious rise,
But not more innocent.

When the Archangel's trump shall blow
And souls to bodies join,
What crowds shall with their lives below
Had been as short as thine!

We have another measure very quick and lively, and therefore much used in songs, which may be called the anapestick, in which the accent rests upon every third syllable.

May I govern my passions with absolute fury,
And grow wiser and better as life wears away.

In this measure a syllable is often retrenched from the first foot, as
Diogenes fury and proud.

When present we love, and when absent agree,
I think not of Iris, nor Iris of me.

These measures are varied by many combinations, and sometimes by double ending, either with or without rhyme, as in the heroic measure.

To these measures, and their laws, may be reduced every species of English verse.

Our versification admits of few licences, except a synallepsis, or elision of e in the before a vowel, as th' eternal; and more rarely of o in to, as t' accept; and a sineretis; by which two short vowels coalesce into one syllable, as quevisu, speciis; or a word is contracted by the expulsion of a short vowel before a liquid, as aw'rice, temp'reance.

Thus have I collected rules and examples, by which the English language may be learned, if the reader be already acquainted with grammatical terms, or taught by a master to those that are more ignorant. To have written a grammar for such as are not yet initiated in the schools, would have been tedious, and perhaps at last ineffectual.
ADVERTISEMENT

TO THE

FOURTH EDITION.

MANY are the works of human industry, which to begin and finish are hardly granted to the same man. He that undertakes to compile a Dictionary, undertakes that, which, if it comprehends the full extent of his design, he knows himself unable to perform. Yet his labours, though deficient, may be useful, and with the hope of this inferior praise, he must incite his activity, and solace his weariness.

Perfection is unattainable, but nearer and nearer approaches may be made; and finding my Dictionary about to be reprinted, I have endeavoured, by a revisal, to make it less reprehensible. I will not deny that I found many parts requiring emendation, and many more capable of improvement. Many faults I have corrected, some superfluities I have taken away, and some deficiencies I have supplied. I have methodised some parts that were disordered, and illuminated some that were obscure. Yet the changes or additions bear a very small proportion to the whole. The critic will now have less to object, but the student who has bought any of the former copies needs not repent; he will not, without nice collation, perceive how they differ; and usefulness seldom depends upon little things.

For negligence or deficiency, I have perhaps not need of more apology than the nature of the work will furnish: I have left that inaccurate which never was made exact, and that imperfect which never was completed.
A

The first letter of the European alphabets, has, in the English language, three different sounds, which may be termed the broad, open, and slender.

The broad sound, resembling that of the German a, is found in many of our monosyllables, as all, wall, mall, shall, in which a is pronounced as aw in taw, or aw in law. Many of these words were formerly written with au, as fault, awalt; which happens to be still retained in faults. This was probably the ancient sound of the Saxons, since it is almost uniformly preserved in the ruffian pronunciation, and the Northern dialects, as maw for man, bounded for bond.

A open, not unlike the o of the Italians, is found in father, rather, and more obscurely in fancy, fajf, &c.

A slender or close, is the peculiar a of the English language, resembling the sound of the French e, masculine, or diphthong ai in paiz, or perhaps a middle sound found between them, or between the a and e; to this the Arabic a is said nearly to approach.

Of this sound we have examples in the words, place, face,raise, and all those that terminate in aue or aue as relation, nation, generation.

A is short, as, globe, grove; or long, as, glance, grace; it is marked long, generally, by an e final, place, or by an i added, as plain. The short a is open, the long close.

1. A, an article set before nouns of the singular number; a man, a tree; denoting the number one, as, a man is coming, that is, no more than one; or an indefinite indication, as, a man may come this way, that is, any man. This article has no plural signification. Before a word beginning with a vowel, it is written an, a, an ox, an egg, of which a is the contraction.

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2. A, taken materially, or for itself, is a noun; as, a great A, a little a.

3. A is placed before a participle, or participial noun; and is considered by Wallis as a contraction of at, when it is put before a word denoting some action not yet finished; as, I am a walking.

It also seems to be increasingly contracted from at, when placed before local names; as, Thomas a Becket. In other cases, it seems to signify to, like the French à.

A hunting Chloe went.

Prior.

May peace still number by these gushing fountains!

Fcustom.

Which we may ever year.

Find when we come a faling here.

Wettan.

Now the men fell a rubbing of armour, which a great while had lain oiled.

Wettan.

He will knap the spears a pieces with his teeth.

Mert's Amids Alm.

Another falls a ringing a Peternnus Nige, and judiciously distinguishes the sound of it to be modern.

Addison on Medals.

4. A has a peculiar signification, denoting the proportion of one thing to another.

Thus we say, The landlord hath a hundred a year; The ship's crew gained a thousand pounds a man.

The river Inn paffes through a wide open country, during all its course through Bavaria; which is a voyage of two days, after the rate of twenty leagues a day.

Addison on Italy.

5. A is used in burlesque poetry, to lengthen out a syllable, without adding to the sense.

For cloves and nutmegs to the line a.

And even for oranges to China.

Dryden.

6. A is sometimes, in familiar writings, put by a barbarous corruption for be; as, will a come, for will be come.

7. A, in composition, feems to have sometimes the power of the French a in these phrases, a droit, a gauche, &c, and sometimes to be contracred from as, as, afte, afte, afte, afte, afte, afte, afte, afte, afte, afte.

ABA

I gin to be a worry of the sun.

And with the state of the world were now undone.

Shakespeare's Much Ado.

And now a breeze from there began to blow.

The sailors ship their oars, and cesse to row.

Then hoist their yards a trip, and all their sails.

Let fall, to count the wind, and catch the gales.

Dryden's Cymon and Atheo.

A little house with trees a row.

And, like its matter, very low.

Pipe, Hor.

8. A is sometimes redundant; as, as, is, arofe, arose, arose; the same with rife, route, wake.

9. A, in abbreviations, stands for artium, or arts; as, A.B. master of arts, arthum magnifier; or, ano, as, A.D. anno dominii.

AB, at the beginning of the names of places, generally shows that they have some relation to an abbey, as Abingdon.

Gibbon.

ABACEK. adv. [from back.] Backwards.

Obiolute.

But when they came where thou thy skill didst show.

They drew aback, as half with shame confounded.

Spen. Paff.

ABACTOR. n. f. [Latin.] One who drives away or steals cattle in herds, or great numbers at once, in distinction from those that steal only a few.

Blount.

ABLESCUS. n. f. [Latin.]

1. A counting-table, anciently used in calculations.

2. [In architecture.] The uppermost member of a column, which figures as a foot of crowning both to the capital and column.

Dibr.

ABEFT. adv. [of abyexan, Sax. behind.]

From the fore-part of the ship, towards the stern.

Dibr.

ABASANCE. n. f. [from the French abasuer, to depress, to bring down.] An act of reverence, a bow. Obscuration is considered by Skinner as a corruption of abasance, but is now universally used.
To ABALIENATE. v. a. [from abalize, Lat.] To make that another's which was our own before. A term of the civil law, not much used in common speech. Abalization, n. s. [Lat. abalizatio]. The act of giving up one's right to another person; or a making over an estate, goods, or chattels by sale, or due course of law. Ditto.

To ABANDON, v. a. [A word contracted from abandon, but not now in use. See A-band.] To forsake. They were abandoned, or was, than which they fought at first their helping hand, and Voritger enforced the kingdom to abandon.

To ABANDON, v. a. [fr. abandon.] Derived, according to Menage, from the Italian abandonare, which signifies to forsake his colours; bandum [oxeillum] desertus. Faquier thinks it is a coalition of a ban donner, to give up to a proscription; in which sense we, at this day, mention the ban of the empire. Ban, in our own old dialekt, signifies a curf; and to abandon, if considered as compounded between French and Saxon, is exactly equivalent to diri deponente.

1. To give up, resign, or quit; often followed by the particle to.
   a. To render oneself to sorrow, as it is spoken, the never will admit me. Shakspe. Twelfth Night.
   b. The passive gods behold the Greeks' deeds. Their temple, and abandon to the spoil their own abodes; we fleeh free, confine To save a sinking town, involve'd in fire. Dryd. Aenid.
   c. Who is he so abandoned to forfeit his credulity, as to think, that a cloud of earth in a sickle, may ever, by eternal shaking, receive the fabric of man's body? Boccaccio's. Sermone. Much be, whole altars on the Phrygian throne, with frequent rites, and pure, sow'd thy pow'r, Be deem'd the worth of human life to prove, Unblest! abandoned to the wrath of Jove! Pope's Odyssey, b. i. l. 80.

2. To defect; to forsake in an ill sense.
   a. The princes using the passions of fearing evil, and defining to escape, only to serve the rule of virtue, not to abandon one's self, leapt to a rib of the ship. Sidney, b. ii. ii. Seeing the last flag rust, Left and abandoned of his velvet friends, 'Tis right, quothe he; thus misier doth part The flux of company, broke shep, As you like it. What fate a wretched fugitive attends, Scorn'd by my foes, abandoned by my friends. Dryd. Aenid, 2.
   b. But to the parting goddess thus the pray'z
   Perpetual will be present to my mind.
   Nor quite abandon your once-fav'd maid. Dryd. Fables.

3. To forsake, to leave.
   a. And bold speaks Sir knight, if knight thou be.
   Abandon this forsaken place at erst.
   For fear of further harm, I counsel thee. Spenser's Fairy Queen, b. ii. cent. 4. flav. 39.
   To abandon over, v. a. [a form of writing not usual, perhaps not exact.] To give up to, to resign.
   b. Look on me as an abandoned 'd ster.
   To an eternal lethargy of love; To pull, and pinch, and wound me, cannot cure, And but disturb the quiet of my death. Dryd. Sp. Friar.

Abandoned, particip. adj. Corrupted in the highest degree; as, an abandoned wretch. In this sense, it is a contraction of a longer form, abandoned [given up] to wickedness.

Abandoning. [A verbal noun from abandon.] Defension, forfaking.
   a. He hop'd his past meritorious actions might outweigh his present abandoning the thought of future recompense. Dryd. Aenid.

Abandonment, n. s. [abandonment, Fr.] 1. The act of abandoning.
   a. The statute of being abandoned. Ditto.
   b. If from, and articulis, a joint, Lat.] A good and apt construction of the bones, by which they move strongly and easily; or that species of articulation that has manifest motion. Ditto.

To Aba'se, v. a. [fr. abaissfer, from the Lat. baissat, or baissat, a barbarous word, signifying low, base.] 1. To depress, to lower.
   a. It is a point of cunning to wait upon him with whom you speak with your eyes; yet with a duere abasing of it sometimes. Bacon.
   b. To call down, to depress, to bring low; in a figurative and personal sense, which is the common use.
   By the gods that are thankful, that thy advancement their widows have theabased. Sidney, b. i. 7.
   Behold every one that is proud, and abase him. Job. xli. 11.
   With unrefr'd the monarch reigns;
   He levels mountains, and he raises plains; And, not regarding difference of degree, Abais'd thy daughter, and exalted me. Lock. Aenid.

Abased, adj. [with heralds] a term used of the wings of eagles, when the top looks downwards towards the point of the shield; or when the wings are flat; the natural way of bearing them being spread with the top pointing to the chief of the angle. Baily's Chambers.

Abasement, n. s. The state of being brought low; the act of bringing low; depression.
   a. There is an abasement because of glory; and there is that lifteth his head from a low estate. Erithocytos. xx. 11.

To Abash, v. a. [See Baseful. Perhaps from abaissfer, French.] 1. To put into confusion; to make ashamed. It generally implies a sudden impression of shame.
   a. They heard, and were abash'd. Milton's Paradise Regained, b. i. 331.
   This head, th' impious queen fat maim'd with fear, Nor further durst incite the gloomy thunderer. Silence was in the court at this rebuke: Nor could the gods, abash'd, sustain their love-ly reign. Dryd. Fables.

2. The passive admits the particle at, sometimes of, before the causal noun.
   a. In no wise speak against the truth, but be abash'd of the error of thy ignorance. Ecles. lv. 25.
   I said unto her, From whence is this kid? Is it not stolen? But she replying upon me, it was given for a gift, more than the wages however, I did not believe her, and I was abash'd at her. 1 Sam. xi. 13, 14.

In the 3d nitraction only of weak minds.
   a. Captive: cease to admire, and all her plumes fell flat, and sink into a trivial toy. At every sudden flighting quite abash'd. Milton's Paradise Regained, b. i. 233.

The little Cupids how ringounding,
   As pictures prove with garlands crown'd,
   Aush'd at what they saw and heard,
   Flow off, or ever more appear'd.
   Swift's Miscellaneous.

To ABATE. v. a. [from the French abatter, to beat down.] 1. To leffen, to diminish.
   a. Who can tell whether the divine wisdom, to abate the glory of those kings, did not refer this work to be done by a queen, that it might appear to be his own immediate work? Sir John Davies on Ireland.
   b. If you did know to whom I gave the ring, And how unwillingly I left the ring, You would abate the strength of your disfavour.
   Shakespeare.

Here we see the hopes of great benefit and light from expeditors and contumacys, are in a great part abated; and those who have no mind of their help, can receive but little from them. Locke's Essay on St. Paul's Ephesians.

2. To deject, or depref the mind.
   This iron work
   Brings down the stoutest hearts to lowest state: For misery doth breave minds abate.
   Spens. Hobard's Tale.

Have the power fill
   To banish your defects, fill at length
   Your ignorance deliver you,
   As molt abated captives to some nation
   That won you without blows!
   Shakespeare's Coriolanus.

Time, that changes all, yet changes us in vain,
   The body, not the mind; nor can control
   Th' immortal vigour, or abate the soul.
   Dryd. Aenid.

3. In commerce, to let down the price in selling, sometimes to beat down the price in buying.
To ABATE. v. n.

1. To grow less; as, his passion abated; the form abates. It is used sometimes with the particle of before the thing lessened.
   Our physicians have observed, that in process of time, some diseases have abated of their virulence, and, have, in a manner, worn out their malignity, so as to be no longer mortal.
   Dryd.'s Hind and Panther.

2. In common law.
   It is in law used both actively and nesterly as: to abate a right, to beat it down. To abate a writ, is, by some exception, to defeat or overthrow it. A stranger abates, that is, entereth upon a house or land void by the death of him that left possessed it, before he take his portion, and so keepeth him out. Wherefore, as he that puttest out him in possession, it saile to diffie a: he that keepeth in between the former possessor and his heir is said to abate, or to be devestated in the nearer satisfaction thus: The writ of the demandment shall abate, that is, shall be disposed of, frustrated, or overthrown. The appeal abated by covin, that is, that the ascension is defeated by the former covin.

3. In horfmanship.
   A horse is said to abate or take down his curves; when working upon curvets, he puts his hind legs to the ground both at once, and observe the fame exactness in all the times.
   Ditto.

Abatement, n. s. [abatement, Fr.] 1. The act of abating or lessening.
   Xenophon tells us, that the city contained about ten thousand houses, and allowing one man to have
house, who could have any share in the government (the rest confining of women, children, and servants), and making other obvious abatements, those tyrants, if they had been careful to adhere together, might have been a majority even of the people collective.

Swift. in the Congress of Athens and Rome.

2. The fate of being abated.

Coffee, in common with all nuts, an oil strongly combined and entangled with earthly particles. The most noxious part of oil exhalates in roasting, to the abatement of near one quarter of its weight. *Addition In Aliments.*

3. The sum or quantity taken away by the act of abating.

The law of works is that law, which requires perfect obedience, without remission or abatement; so that, by that law, a man cannot be just, or justified, without an exact performance of every little.

Locke.

4. The cause of abating; extenuation.

At our advantages towards preaching and promoting pious and virtuous works were greater than those of other men; so will our excuse be less, if we neglect to make use of them. We cannot plead in abatement of our guilt, that we were ignorant of our duty, or of the punishment of it, and the bias of a wrong education. *Addition in Senten.*

5. [In law.] The act of the abator; as, the abatement of the heir into the land before he hath agreed with the lord. The affection or passion of the thing abated; as, abatement of the writ. *Cowell.*

6. [With heralds.] An accidental mark, which being added to a coat of arms, the dignity of it is abated, by reason of some ilia or unbecomely quality of the wearer. *Addition.*

Abbatar, n. f. The agent or cause by which an abatement is procured; that by which any thing is lessened.

*Abbatar.* n. f. [a law term.] One who intrudes into houses or land, void by the death of the former possessor, and yet not entered upon or taken up by his heir. *Dict.*


Abbatare, n. f. [from abbatre, French.] Those fpirits of grns which are thrown down by a stag in his passing by. *Dict.*

Abb. n. f. The yarn on a weaver's warp; a term among clothiers. *Chamberl.*

ABB. A. [Heb. ab.] A Syriac word, which signifies father.

Abbacy, n. [Lat. abbatia.] The rights or privileges of an abbey. *See Abbey.*

According to Fellenus, an abbacy is the dignity itself, since an abbacy is a term of word of dignity, and not of office; and, therefore, even a secular person, who has the care of souls, is sometime, in the canon law, así's titled an abbacy.

Ashby's *Paragon* Juris Canoni.

Abbess, n. f. [Lat. abbatisa, from whence the Saxon abby-bry, then probably ab- bate, and by contraction abbis, and to Fr. and abbé, Eng.] The superior or governor of a nunery or monastery of women.

They fled Into this abbey, whither we pursued them; And here the abbis shuts the gate on us, And will not suffer us toetch him out. *Shaksp. Com. of Errors.*

1. I have a sister, *abbis in Terence,* Who left her lover on her brid-day.

Dyce, D. *Shaksp.*

Confinada, as soon as the separities of her reception were over, retired with the abbis into her own apartment. *Addition.*

Abbey, or Abbey, n. f. [Lat. abbatisa; from whence probably first * Abbey,* which see.] A monastery of religious persons, whether men or women; differing largely from religious houses of other denominations by larger privileges. See Abbot.

With easy roads he came to Ledeles; Lodg'd in the abbey, where the reverend abbot, With all his convent, honourably rec'd him. *Shaksp.*

Abb'ry-Lubber. n. f. [See *Lubber.*]

A fruitful loiterer in a religious house, under pretence of retirement and authority.

This is no Father Dominic, no huge overgrown abbis-lubber; this is but a diminutive flocking friar. *Drye, Sp.*

A'BOUT. n. f. [in the lower Latin abbotus, from *phater,* which fene was also implied; so that the abbots were called *pateres,* and *abbeses materes monasterii.* Thus Fortunatus to the abbot Paterinus: *Nomini officiis firmum, Paterne, geriti.* The chief of a convent, or fellowship of canons. Of these, some in England were mitred, some were尼 that were mitred, were exempted from the jurisdiction of the diocesan, having in themselves episcopal authority within their precincts, and being also lords of parliaments. The other were subject to the diocesan in all spiritual government.

See Abbey.


To A'BREVIATE. v. a. [Lat. abbreviari.] To abbreviate or reduce the usual or stated expression. To give up right; to resign; to lay down an office.

Old Saturn, here, with upcast eyes. *Beheld his abbified eyes.*

A'BREVIATION, n. f. [abbreviatio, Lat.] The act of abbreviating; renunciation; quitting an office by one's own proper act before the usual or stated expiration.

Neither doth it appear how a prince's abdication can make any other sort of vacancy in the throne, than would be caused by his death; since because an abbis for his church and otherwise than his own consent in form to a bill from the two houses. *Swift on the Sentiments of a Church of England Man.*

A'B' D ICAT IVE. adj. That which causes or implies an abdication. *Dict.*

A'B ICCAT I V E. adj. [from abde, to hide.] That which has the power or quality of hiding. *Dict.*

A'B'D'O'MEN. n. f. [Lat. from abde, to hide.] A cavity commonly called the lower venter or belly; It contains the stomach, guts, liver, spleen, bladder, and is within lined with a membrane called the peritoneum. The lower part is called the hypogastrum; the foremost part is divided into the epigastrum, the right and left hypochondria, and the navell; 'tis bounded above by the car- tilage eniformis and the epidiaphragm, sideways by the flout or lower ribs, and below by the ventralis of the last rib, the bones of the coxofemur, that of the pubis, and os sacrum. It is covered with few ral muscles, from whose alternate relaxations and contractions in respiration, digestion is forwarded, and the due motion of all the parts therein contained promoted, both for secretion and expul- 

Quinley.

The abdemon conflicts of parts containing and containing. *Welch's Surgery.*

A'B'D'O'MINAL. adj. Relating to the ab-

A'B'D'O'MOUS. adj. Same.

To A'B'D'U'CE. v. a. [Lat. abduce.] To draw to a different part; to withdraw one part from another. A word chiefly ued in phyric or science.
A

B

A B E
If we abduct the eye unto either corner, the object will not duplicate; for in that position, the axis of the cones remain in the same plane, as is demonstrated to be done by Galen.
Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iv. c. 20.
A B D U C T E N T. adj. Muscles abundant are those which serve to open or pull back divers parts of the body; their opposites being called adduct.

D u t i .
A B D U C T I O N. n. f. [adducit, Lat.] The art of drawing apart, or withdrawing one part from another.

2. A particular form of argument.
A B D U C T O R. n. f. [adductus, Lat.] The name given by anatomists to the muscles, which serve to draw back the several members.
He supposed the constrictors of the eye-lids must be strengthened in the supercilious; the adductors in drunkards, and contemplative men, who have the same stolid and grave motion of the eye.
Abbeinos and Popes, Martianus Scribulator.
A B E C D A R I A N. n. f. [from the names of a, b, c, d, the three first letters of the alphabet.] He who teaches or learns the alphabet, or first rudiments of literature.
This word is used by Wood in his Athenae Oxonienses, where mentioning Farnaby the critic, he relates, that, in some part of his life, he was reduced to follow the trade of an abecedarian by his necessity.
A B E C E D A R Y. adj. [See A B E C D A R I A N.]
1. Belonging to the alphabet.
2. Inscribed with the alphabet.
This is pretended from the sympathy of two needles touched with the lodestone, and placed in the center of two abecedary circles, or rings of letters, described round about them, one friend keeping one, and another the other, and agreeing upon any hour wherein they will communicate.
Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii. c. 3.
A B E D. adv. [from a, for, at, and, in, bed.] In bed.
It was a shame for them to mar their compositions, yea, and conditions too, with long lying abed: when she was of age, she would have made a handkerchief by that time old.
Sidney, b. ii.
She has not been abed, but in her chapel.
All night devoutly watch'd.
Dodd. Span. Friar.
A B E R R A N C E. n. f. [from aborre, Lat.
A B E R R A N C Y. n. f. To wander from the right way.
A deviation from the right way, an error; a mistake; a false opinion.
They do not only swear with errors, but vice depending thereon. Thus they commonly affect no man further than he defects his reason, or complies with their absurdities.
Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i. c. 2.
A B E R R A N T. adj. [from aberrans, Lat.
Deviating, wandering from the right or proper way.
A B E R R A T I O N. n. f. [from aberratio, Lat.
The act of deviating from the common or from the right track.
If it be a mistake, there is no hereby in such an harmless aberration; the probability of it will render it of easy of yarson.
Glanvill's Specifs Scientificus, c. 11.
A B E R R I N G. part. [from the verb abbere,
of aborre, Lat.] Wandering, going astray.
The verb aberre I have found no example.
Divers were out in their accounts, aberring several ways from the true and just, and came to that one year, which perhaps might be another.
Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iv. c. 12.

To A B E R N S C A T U S, a. a. [aversione, Lat.
To pull up by the roots; to extirpate utterly.

To A B E T T E R. w. n. [from bene, Sax. signifying to entangle and animate.] To pull forward another, to support him in his designs by converse, encouragement, or help. It was one indifferent, but is almost always taken by modern writers in an ill sense: as may be seen in Abetter.
To abetter signifies, in our common law, as much as to encourage or incite to.
Cowel.
Thou shalt I soon, quoth he, return again, after that villain's base defilement, and shortly back return.
Fair Fores, b. i.
A widow who by solemn vows, Contracted to me, for my spouse, Complied with her, to break her word, and has abated all.
Hudibras, p. iii. cant. 3.
Men lay too great weight upon right opinions, and exhorters of abetting, that they account the chiding of Parliament, and Drag of Peace.
They abetted both parties in the civil war, and always furnished supplies to the weaker side, lest there should be an end to these fatal divisions.
Addison, Spectator, No. 53.
A B E T T E R , or A B E T T O R . n. f. He that abets; the supporter or encourager of another.
Whilst calumny has two such potent abetters, we are not to wonder at its growth; as long as men are malicious and designing, they will be traducers.
Governs of the Tongue.
You shall be still plain Torridonism with me,
Th' abettor, partner (if you like the name),
The husband of a tyrant, that blood is long,
Till you deserve that title by your justice.
Dryden's Spanish Friar.
These confederations, though they may have no influence in the minds of the people, may yet so far into the minds of those who are abettors, and who, if they escape punishment here, must know, that these several melancholic days will be one day laid to their charge.
A B E Y A N C E. n. f. [from the French abyer, allatrer, to bark at.]
That word, in Littleton, cap. Discontinuance, is thus used. The right of fee-simple in lie in abeyance, when it is all only in the remembrance, intent, and consideration of the law. The frank tenement of the glebe of the parsonage, is in no man during the time that the parsonage is void, but is in abeyance.
Cowel.
A B C R A G I O N. n. f. [agregatio, Lat.
A separation from the flock.

To A B H O R , w. a. [abhorre, Lat.
To hate; to abhor to extirpate; to abominate.
When I was big in clamour, came a man,
Who having seen me in my wofly state,
Shan'd my abhorre's society.
Jully thou abhorre.
That son, on the quiet state of men
Such trouble brought, affecting to subdue
National liberty.
Mills, Parad. Lost, b. xii. l. 79.

G C R Y .
A B I
The self-same thing they will abhor.
One way, and long another.

A church of England man abhor the humour of the age, in delighting to fling scandal upon the clergy in general; which, besides the disgrace to the reformation, and to religion itself, calls an ignominy upon the kingdom.
Swift. C. of Brg.
A B H O R R E N C Y .
A B H O R R E N T. adj. [from abborre,]
1. The act of abhorring, detestation.
It draws upon him the hatred and abhorrence of all men here; and subjects him to the wrath of God hereafter.

2. The disposition to abhor, hatred.
Even a just and necessary anxiety does, by giving men acquaintance with war, take off somewhat from the abhorrence of it, and indubitably dispose them to hostilities.
Decay of Piety.
The first tendency to any injustice that appears must be supplicated with a show of wonder and abhorrence in the parents and government.
Locke on Education, § 130.
A B H O R R E N T. adj. [from abborre,]
1. Struck with abhorrence or something.
For if the worlds in words inclin'd could on his fen's hurt, he would abhorre turn.
Thomson's Summer, l. 150.
2. Contrary to, foreign, inconfident with.
It is used with the particles from or to, but more properly from.
This I conceive to be an hypothesis, well worthy a rational belief; and yet it is so abhorrent from the vulgar, that they would as soon believe Anaxagoras, that snow is black, as him that should affirm it is not white.
Glanvill's Specifs Scientificus, c. 12.
Why then these foreign thoughts of state employments?
Abhorrent is your function and your breeding?
Poor droning truant of unpractical'd cells,
Bred in the fellowship of bearded boys,
What wonder is it if you know not men?
Dryden.
A B H O R R E R. n. f. [from abborre,]
The person that abhors; a hater, defetter.
The lower clergy were rated as, for disputing the power of the bishops, by the known abhorrens of episcopacy, and abjured for doing nothing in the conversations, by the very men who wanted to bind up their hands.
Swift. Examiner, No. 21.
A B H O R R I N G .
The object of abhorrence.
This seems not to be the proper use of the participial noun.
They shall go forth, and look upon the carcases of the men that have transgressed against Me; for their worm shall not die, neither shall their fire be quenched, and they shall be an abhorring unto all flesh.
Isaih, livi. 44.

A B I D E . w. n. I abide or abid. [from bibian, or aubibian, Sax.]
1. To dwell in a place; not remove; to stay.
Thy servant became surety for the lad unto my father, saying, If I bring him not unto thee, then I shall bear the blame to my father forever. Now therefore I pray thee, lest thy servant abide instead of the lad, a bondman to my lord; and let the lad go up with his brethren.
Gen. xliiv. 33, 35.
2. To dwell.
The Marquis Dorset, as I hear, is fled to Richmond, in the parts where he abides.
Shaksp. Richard III.
Those who apply themselves to learning, are forced to acknowledge one Gore incorruptible and unbegotten; who is the only true being, and abide for ever above the highest heavens, from whence He beholds all the things that are done in heaven and earth.
3. To
Citt with circumstantial thies,
He fell calamitous contraint abides.

ASDM. n. f. [from abide.] The person that abides or dwells in a place, perhaps that lives or endures. A word little in use.

AIDEING. n. f. [from abide.] Continuance; stay; fixed state.
We are strangers among Thee and our fathers, as were all our fathers; our days on the earth are as a shadow, and there is none abiding.

The air in that region is so violently moved, and carried about with such swiftness, as nothing in that place can stand or have abiding.

Shakespeare's Henry IV.

AJECT. adj. [abjedat, Lat. thrown away as of no value.]
1. Mean; worthless; base; groveling; spoken of persons, or their qualities.
2. Rebellion.
3. Mean and deplorable; used of actions.
4. The state the example stands.

ABJURATION. n. f. [from abjure.] The act of abjuring. The oath taken for that end.

ABJUARY. n. f. [from abjure.] The act of abjuring. The oath taken for that end.

ABJURATION. n. f. [from abjure.] The act of abjuring. The oath taken for that end.
To ABLA'CTATE. v. a. [ablacate, Lat.]
To send abroad upon some employment; to send out of the way.
Dict.

ABLA'CTION. n. f. [from ablactate.] The act of sending abroad.

ABLENESS. n. f. [from able.] Ability of body or mind, vigour, force.

ABLEPSY. n. f. [ablapsy, Gr.] Want of sight, blindness; unadvisedness.

ABLIGRUI'TION. n. f. [abligruritio, Lat.] Prodigious expense on meat and drink.

To A'BLEGATE. v. a. [ablego, Lat.] To tie up from.

To A'BLOCATE. v. a. [abloque, Lat.] To let out to hire.

Perhaps properly by him who has hired it from another.

Calvin's Lexicon Juridicum.

ABLOCA'TIO. n. f. [ablactio, Lat.] A letting out to hire.

To AB'OLE. v. n. [ablobe, Lat.] To be unlike.

A'B'LUNT. adj. [ablautus, Lat. from ablauo, to walk away.] 1. That which washes clean.
2. That which has the power of cleaning.

ABLU'TION. n. f. [abluctio, Lat.] The act of cleaning, or washing clean.

There is a natural analogy between the ablutions of the body and the purification of the soul; between eating the holy bread and drinking the sacred chalice, and a participation of the body and blood of Christ.

Taylor's Weekly Communicant.

The water used in washing.

Wash'd by the hasty wave, the plious train Are clean'd, and cast th' ablution in the main.

Pope's Thracis.

The ablution or renunciation of all his own holds and interests, and trufts of all that man is mutifi apt to depend upon, that he may the more expeditly follow Christ.

Hammond.

ABODA'TION. n. f. [abodatio, Lat.] The act of cutting away knots from trees: a term of gardening.

Dict.

ABODA'GUS. adj. [abogatus, Lat. out of rule.] Irregular, mihapen.

ABORD. adv. [a sea-terr. but adopted into common language] Applied immediately from the French a bord, as, aller a bord, esquerre a bord. Bord is itself a word of very doubtful original, and perhaps, in its different acceptations, deducible from different roots. Borp, in the ancient Saxon, signified a bond; in which sense, to go abroad, is to take up residence in a ship.

1. In a ship.

To ABODE. v. n. [abode, Lat.;] To stay.

He loudly call'd to such as were abroad, The little bark unto the shore to draw, And him to ferry over that deep ford.

Sir W. Replig's Effays, b. viii. c. 6.

He might land them, if it pleased him, or otherwise keep them abroad.

And let the sport, if possible, be taken, Sir John Hawkins.

2. Into a ship.

When morning roys, I sent my mates to bring Supplies of water from a neighb'ring spring, With all the motions of the wind: expul'd; Then fummon'd in my crew, and went abroad.

Shakspere's Tempest, b. iii.


But I know thy abode and thy going out, and thy coming in.

2 Kings, xii. 27.

Others may use the ocean as their road; Only the English use the land.

Whose ready falls with every wind can fly, And make a cov'rant with th' inconfant sky.

Waller.

3. To make abode. To dwell, to reside, to inhabit.

Deep in a cave the Sibyl makes abode;

Thence full of fate returns, and of the God.

—Sir John Hawkins, b. iii.

To AN'BOLE. v. a. [See Bode.] To foretoken or foretell; to be a prognostic, to be ominous. It is taken, with its derivatives, in the sense either of good or ill.

To every man After the hideous storm that follow'd, was A thing inspir'd; and, not confounding, Broke into a general prophecy, that this tempest, Dashing the garment of this peace, abode To the golden breach of it.

Shakspere, Henry VIII.

To AN'OENT. v. a. [from abone, Lat.] A secret anticipation of something future; an impression of the mind from some event to come; propheticism; omen.

I like not this.

For many men that tumble at the threshold, Are well forc'd, that danger lurks within.

—Tillot. in abominations must not now abut us.

Shakspere's Henry VI. i. 2. 3.

My lord bishop asked him, Whether he had never any secret abode in his mind? Not reply'd the duke; but I think some adventure may take place as well as another man.

Wotton.

To A'BOLISH. v. a. [abolish, Latin.] 1. To annul; to make void. Applied to laws or institutions.

For us to abolish what he hath established, were profanation most intolerable. Hooker, b. vi. c. 10.

On the parliament's part it was proposed, that all the bishops, deans, and chapters, might be immediately taken away, and abolished.

Arundel, b. viii.

To put an end to, to destroy.

The long continued wars between the English and the Scots, had then raised invaluable jea- looses and haunts, which long continued peace hath since abolished.

That shall Pervoeles will requite, I wot, And, with thy abode, abolish to reproachful blot.

Fairy Queen.

More destroy'd than they.

We should be quite abolish'd and engi'd.

Milton.
Pride goes, hated, cursed, and abominated by all.

We are not guilty of your injuries, but do abhor, Abominable, and hath this curse. Southern's Crotalia.

He professed both to abominate and despise all mystery, refinement, and intricacies, either in princes or ministers. Swift's

ABOMINATION. n. f.

1. Hatred, detestation.

To abhor, the thing that is abominable.

To abhor, detest, hate utterly

To abominate, n. a. [abominable, Lat.]

To abhor, detest, hate utterly

The Queen and ministry might easily redress this abominable, offensive, and detestable vice by appointing a suitable person to assume the functions of a virtuous ministrant. Swift's Preface for the Advancement of Religion.

2. Unclean.
The soul that toucheth any unclean beast, or any unclean abominable, whether dead or alive, even that soul shall be cut off from his people. Leviticus, viii. 21.

3. In low and ludicrous language, it is a word of loose and indeterminate censure. They say you are a malicious fellow. I am so; I do love it no more than laughter. Those that are in extremity of either, are abominable fellows, and betray themselves to every modern censure, worse than drudgery. Addison's Spectator.

ABOMINABLENESS. n. f. [from abominable.]
The quality of being abominable; hateful, odiousness.

The sight we have proved, in its proper place, the eternal and essential difference between virtue and vice, we must forbear to urge abhorrers with the corruption and abominable of their principles. Bentley's Sermon.

ABOMINABLY. adv. [from abominable.]
A word of low or familiar language, signifying excrecibly, extremely, exceedingly; in an ill sense. It is not often literally used.

I was moved great abases and disorders in your family; your servants are mutinous and quarrelsome, and chest you most abominably. Addington.

To ABOMINATE, n. a. [abominator, Lat.]
To abhor, detest, hate utterly

ABOR.'ELY. adv. [from abortive.]
Born without the due time; immaturely, untimely.

ABORTIVENESS. n. f. [from abortive.]
The state of abortion.

ABORTMENT. n. f. [from abort.]
The thing brought forth out of time; an untimely birth.

Conceited women, now left to mankind, shall be brought into use by the industry of converted patients, whose wretched cases the Imperial laws declare, as untimely births, to the worms of the world; in whose womb they defected mineral riches must ever lie buried as lost abortiveness, unless those be made the active midwives to deliver them.

Bacon's Physical Remains.

ABOVE. prep. [from a., and, buoyan. Saxon; boven, Dutch.]
To a higher place; in a higher place.

To ascend the stage a step higher.

The bubbling waters from the bottom rise; the brims they force their way with; black vapours climb above, and cloud the day. Lyc. viii. 465.

2. More in quantity or number.
Every one that paffeth among them, that are numbered from twenty years old and above, shall give an offering unto the Lord.

Exod. xxx. 14.

3. In a superiour degree, or to a superiour degree of rank, power, or excellence.
The Lord is high above all nations, and his glory above the heavens. Ps. cxlii. 4.

The public power of all focieties is above every soul contained in the same societies. Hobbes, b. 1.

There is no riches above a sound body, and no joy above the joy of the heart. Eccl. viii. 16.

'To her
They did reign thy manhood, and the place
Wherein God for thee above her, made of thee,
A superiour; whose election far excelled
Hers, in all real dignity.

Miller's Paradise Lost, b. x. i. 147.

Lest now she think thee the rest,
And feeds with secret joy her fluent breath. Dryden's Aeneis.

4. In a state of being superior to; untainable by.

It is an old and true diffinition, that things may be above our reach, without being contrary to it. Of this kind are the laws of nature, and the universal presence of God, with innumerable other points. Swift's

5. Beyond; more than.
We were preified out of measure, above strength; insomuch that we despairs even of life. 2 Cor. I. 2.

In having thoughts unconfounded, and being able to...
ABO

to distinguish one thing from another; where there is but the least difference, confounds the exactness of judgment and clears of reason, which is in one man above another.

6. Too proud for; too high for. A phrase chiefly used in familiar expression.

Kings and princes, in the earlier ages of the world, laboured in arts and occupations, and were above everything that tended to promote the conveniences of life.

Joan's Odyssey, note.

ABOVE, adv.

1. Over-head; in a higher place.

2. In the regions of heaven.

Your praise the birds shall chant in every grove.

3. Before. [See ABOVE-CITED.]

I fold above, that these two machines of the balance, and the dird, were only ornamental, and that the success of the dice had been the fame without them.

Dryden, Aemid.

ABOVE ALL.

In the first place; chiefly.

I studied Virgil's design, his disposition of it, his manners, his judicious management of the figures, the fober refhrnings of his fene, which always leaves something to gratify our imagination, on which it may or may not relish at pleasure; but above all, the elegance of his expression, and the harmony of his numbers.

Dryden's Dedication to the Aemid.

ABOVE-BOARD.

1. In open fight; without artifice or trick.

A figurative expression, borrowed from gamblers, who, when they put their hands under the table, are changing their cards. It is used only in familiar language.

It is the part of an honest man to deal above-board, and without tricks.

L'Estrange.

2. Without deign or concealment.

Though there has been nothing wanting such hereunto, as have professed these unworthy arts, for as much as there have been villains in all places and ages, yet now-a-days they are owned above-board.

Swift's Sermons.

ABOVE-CITED. Cited before. A figurative expression, taken from the ancient manner of writing books on scrolls; where whatever is cited or mentioned before in the same page, must be above.

It appears from the authority above-cited, that this is a fact confused by heathens themselves.

Addison, the Christian Religion.

ABOVE-GROUND. An expression used to signify alive; not in the grave.

ABOVE-MENTIONED. See ABOVE-CITED.

I do not remember, that Homer any where falls into the faults above-mentioned, which were indeed the false refinements of later ages.

Addison, Spectator, No. 279.

ABO

To ABOUND, v. t. [abound, L. abundare, French.]

1. To have in great plenty; to be copiously. It is used sometimes with the particle in, and sometimes the particle with.

The king-becoming graces,
I have no reft of them, but abound
In the division of each fatal crime.

Acting in many ways. Shakespeare's Macbeth.

Corn, wine, and oil, are wanting to this ground,

in which our countries fruitfully abound.

Cicero's Chief of Hebrews.

A faithful man shall abound with bleftings:
but that he maketh his house rich, shall not be innocent.

Prov. xxviii. 20.

Now that languages are made, and abound with words standing for combinations, an usual way of getting complex ideas, is by the explication of those terms that stand for them.

Loch.

2. To be in great plenty.

And because iniquity shall abound, the love of many shall wax cold.

Matthew, xix. 13.

Words are like leaves, and where they moft abound,
Much fruit of serene beneft is rarely found.

Joan's Elegy on Crathelin.

ABO'UT. prep. [abut, or abuton, Sax., which seems to signify encircling on the outside.]

1. Round, surrouding, encircling.

Let not mercy and truth forfake thee. Bind them about thy neck; write them upon the tables of thy heart.

Heb. iv. 12.

2. Near to.

Speak unto the congregation, saying, get you up from about the tabernacle of Korah, Dathan, and Abiram.

Exod. xvii. 17.

Loch.

3. Concerning, with regard to, relating to.

When Conflantine had finifhed an house for the service of God at Jerusalem, the dedication he judged a matter not unworthy, about the following performance whereof, the greatest part of the bishops in Chriftendom should meet together.

Haller.

The painter is not to take so much pains about the drapery as about the face where the principal resemblance lies.

Dryden.

They are most frequently used as words equivalent, and do both of them indifferently signify either a speculative knowledge of things, or a practical skill about them, according to the exigency of the matter or thing spoken of.

Swift, St. Sermon.

Thrift is alfo a fine, although the particular species of it, and the denomination of particular acts, doth fuppofe positive laws about dominion and property.

Stillingfate.

Children should always be heard, and fairly and kindly answered, when they ask after any thing they would know, and defire to be informed about.

Curiosity should be as carefully cherished in children, as other appetites suppressed.

Leake.

It is hath been established as a method of making men's court, when they are asked about the rate of lands, the abilities of tenants, the state of trade, to answer that all things are in a flourishing

Stewart's View of Ireland.

4. In a state of being engaged in, or employed upon.

Our blessed Lord was pleased to command the reprefentation of his death and facrifice on the cross should be made by breaking of bread and

eafion of wine; to signify to us the nature and sacrements of the liturgy we are about.

Taylor.

Labour, for labour's fake, is against nature.

The understanding of all are the other faculries, choafs always the prettiest way to its end, would profertently obtain the knowledge it is about, and then let upon some new enquiry. But this, whether laziness or haste, often miffleads

Loch.

Our armies ought to be provided with secretaries, to tell their story in plain English, and to let us know, in our mother tongue, what is our brave countr ymen are about.

Addison, Spelt. No. 309.

5. Appendant to the person; as cloaths.

If you have this about you, as I will give you when we go, you may boldly affault the accencers' houses.

Milton's Comus.

It is not strange to me, that persons of the faire fex should like, in all things about them, that handfomeflances for which they find themselves moft liked.

Boyle on Colours.

6. Relating to the person, as an act or office.

Liking very well the young gentleman, fuch I took him to be, admitted this Delphiantus about me, who well fhowed me, that it was no service like his that ferves he loves and beholds.

Swift, A Reliant of Armida.

7. Relating to person, as an act or office.

Good corporal, for my old dame's sake, fland my friend; the hath no body to do any thing about her when I am gone, and he is old and cannot help herself.

Shakespeare's Henry IV.

ABO'UT, adv.

1. Circularly, in a round; circum.

The wayward fitters, hand in hand,

Bothers of the fea and land,

Thus do also, and the two worlds about, and I am about no walter, I am about thirti.

Shakespeare.

2. In circuit, in compass.

I'll tell you what I am about—Two yards and more.—No quips now, Pitifal; indeed I am in the wall two yards about; but I am about no walter, I am about thirti.

Shakespeare.

A run about in my pillar here,

A polifh'd mirror none but half fo clear.

Dryden, Fables.

3. Nearly; cirular.

When the boats were come within about forty yards of the piling, that bound themselves all round, and could go no farther, yet so as they might move to go about, but might not approach nearer.

Bacon's New Atlantis.

4. Here and there; every way; circa.

Up rode the gentle virgin from her place,

And looked all about, if the myffy

Her lovely knight.

Dryden. A Reliant.

5. With to before a verb; as, about to fly.

Son of the dying lovers, and their living sons, Suspend the furface, and silence the gods; Beauty and youth, about to perish, finds

Such noble pity in brave English minds.

Waller.

6. Round; the longest way, in opposition to the short straight way.

Child had there. In him; greatness of weight, closeness of parts; fascination, plainsomeness, or holliness; immunity from falt; colour, and fincture of yellow: Therefore the true way (though most about) to make gold, is to know the causes of the several natures before rehearsed.

Bacon's Natural Hist. No. 328.

Spies of the Volcicm.

Who held me in charity, that I was fuced to wheel

Three
Abru'ted. adj. [abruptus, Lat. a word little in use.] Broken off suddenly. The effects of their activity are not precipitously abrupted, but gradually proceed to their consummation. Brown's Familiar Quotations. Emp. v. 10.

Abruption. n. s. [abruptus, Lat.] Breaking off, violent and sudden separation. Those joints which are inlaid in stone, marble, or such other solid matter, being difficulty separable from it, because of its cohesion to all sides of them, ceases commonly of that matter still adhering to them, or at least marks of its absorption from them, on all their faces. Woodward's Nat. Hist. iv. 4.

Abru'tty. adv. [See A'brupt.] Hastily, without the due forms of preparation. The sweetness of virtue's disposition, jealous even over itself, suffered her not to enter abruptly into questions of Mufidus. Sidney, b. ii. Now milling from their joy so lately found, So lately found, and to abruptly gone. Par. Regained, b. ii.

Abru'tness. n. f. [from abrupt.] 1. An abrupt manner, halts, fuddennesses, untimely vehemence. 2. The state of an abrupt or broken thing; roughness, cragginess; as of a fragment violently disjoined. The crystallized bodies found in the perpendicular intervals, have always their root, as the jewelers call it, which is only the abruptness, at the end of the body whereby it adhered to the roof, or the base further, which abruptness is caused by its being broke off from the flat stone. Woodr. Nat. Hist. p. 4.

A'bcess. n. f. [abscessus, Lat.] A morbid cavity in the body; a tumour filled with matter; a term of chirurgery. If the patient is not relieved, nor dies in eight days, the inflammation ends in a suppuration and an abscess in the lungs, and sometimes in some other part of the body. Archd. of Diet. Ljndamus conjectured it might be some absccess in the memenity, which breaking some few days after, was discovered to be an apotelon of the memenity. Harvey on Consumptions. To As'cend. v. a. To cut off, either in a natural or figurative sense.

A'bscissa. [Lat.] Part of the diameter of a conic section, intercepted between the vertex and a semi-ordinate.

A'bscission. n. f. [abscessus, Lat.]
1. The act of cutting off. Fabricius ab Aquapendente renders the abscess of them difficult enough, and not without danger. Women's Surgery.
2. The state of being cut off. The composition of oracles, with Montezuma, we may understand this interjection, not abscessum, or consummate defolation. Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vi. c. 13.
To A'bso'nd. v. a. [abscondo, Lat.] To hide one's self; to retire from the public view: generally need of perfons in debt, or criminals eluding the law. The marmots, which abscond all winter, live on its ownfat: for la autumn, when it thus lieth up in its hole, it is very fat; but in the springtime, when it comes forth again, very fat in the Creation.

A's'cender. n. f. [from abscond. The person that absconds.]
A'bsence. n. f. [See Absent.]

1. The state of being absent, opposed to presence. Sin, 'tis fit You have Arong party to defend yourself. By calumny, or by absence all's in danger. Shakespeare's Coriolanus.
His friends beheld, and pity'd him in vain, For what advice can ease a lover's pain? Absence, the heal'd, the bane. His absence, I cannot find, Might save the fortune, if not cure the mind. Dryd. Fab.
You have given no absences upon the absence of lovers, nor laid down any methods how they should support themselves under those separations. Addison, Spectator, N. 241.

2. Want of appearance, in the legal sense. Absence is of a fourth kind or species. The first is a necessary absence, as in banished persons; this is entirely necessary. A second, necessary and voluntary; as, upon the account of the commonwealth, or in the service of the church. The third kind the civilians call a probable absence; as, that of students on the score of study. And the fourth, an absence entirely voluntary; as, on the account of trade, merchandise, and the like. He add a fifth kind of absence, which is committed sum dubi & culp, by a man's non-appearance on a citation; as, in a consanguineous person, who, in hatred to his contumacy, is, by the law, to come in as a person present.

Ab'sh'fne. n. f. [abruptus, Lat.]
1. Not present: used with the particle from. In spring the fields, in autumn hills I love; At morn the plains, at noon the shady groves: But Delia always: absent from her sight. Nor plains at morn, nor groves at noon delight. Pope's Poet.

2. It is used with the particle from. His absence from his mother oft he'll mourn, And, with his eyes, look wishes to return. Dryd. Fae. Sat. ii.

A'b'sent. adj. [absentus, Lat.] 1. Not present: as a person from.

A'bsolute. adj. [absolutus, Lat.] 1. Complete; applied as well to persons as things. Because the things that proceed from him are perfect, without any manner of defect or main; it cannot be but that the words of his mouth are absolute, and lack nothing which they should have, for performance of that thing whereunto they tend. Isom. 2. 2. Unconditional; as, an absolute promissory. Although it runs in forms absolute, yet it is indeed conditional, as depending upon the qualification of the person to whom it is pronounced. Clarke's Bible Dictionary. 3. Not relative; as, absolute space. I see still the distinctions of sovereign and inferior, of absolute and relative worship, will bear any man out in the worship of any creature with respect to God, as well at least as doth in the worship of images. Stilling. Def. of Dif. on Rom. 11. 31. An absolute mode is that which belongs to its subject, without respect to any other being whatsoever.
1. Acquittal. 
Abjuration, in the civil law, imports a full
acceptance of some final sentence of law; also,
a temporary disavowal of his further attend-
ance upon a mene proces, though a failure or
defect in pleading; as it does likewise in the can-
ton law, where, and among divines, it signify-
s a renunciation or departure from the objection.
There was no sentence pronounced either in a court of
law, or else in furr pontentia. Thus there is, in
this kind of law, one kind of abjuration, termed
judicial, and another, byeld a declaratory or extra
judicial abjuration.

2. The remission of fins, or penance, de-
declared by ecclesiastical authority.
The abjuration pronounced by a priest, whether
as a popish or protestant, is not a certain infallible
ground to give the person, so abjured, confidence towards
God.

South's Sermons.

ABJURATORY. adj. [abjurationis, Lat.]
That which abjures.

Though an abjuration sentence should be pro-
nounced in favour of the pernons, upon the
account of nearness of blood; yet, if admittance
shall afterwards be truly proved, he may be again pro-
cceeded against as an adulterer.

Abjuration of the Penitents,

Contrary to reason, wide from the purpose.

Ablionous. adj. [abjurator, ill-found.
Abjurd, contrary to reason. It is
too much in use, and it may be
doubted whether it should be followed by or from.

To suppose an uniter of a middle condition,
that should partake of some of the qualities of both,
but unwarried by any of our faculties; yet,
most abhorrent to our reason.

Glanville's Scripta Scientifica. v. 4.

To A B J U R . v. n. [abjurator, Lat. pret.]
abjurationis, part. pret. abjurus, or ab-
juratus.

1. To swallow up.
Mores impured the debility to the diffusion of
the abyss; and St. Peter to the particular condi-
tion of that earth, which made it obnoxious to be
abjured in water.

Burn. pun

Some tokens the
Of fearles friendship, and their finking mates
Sustain; vain love, the laudable, abjurat.

By a fierce eddy, they together found
The vast profundity.

Phillips.

2. To fuck up. See A B S E R B E N T.
The evils that come of excess, are that it does
abjur and attenuate the modesty of the body.

Bacon.

ABSORBENT. n. f. [abjurator, Lat.]
A medicine that, by the softness or
porosity of its parts, either cafes the
asperities of pungent humours, or dries
away superfluous moisture in the body.

Quinxy.

There is a third clas of substances, commonly
called absorbers: as, the various kinds of shell-
coral, chalk, crab's eyes, &c. which likewise raise an
offensive from acids, and are therefore called allikals,
though, not to properly, for they are not fats.

Abdktion of Aliments.

ABSORPTION. n. f. [abjurator, Lat.]
The act of swallowing up.

It was below the dignity of those sacred penans,
or the Spirit of God that directed them, to
show us the cause of this usurpation, or this abjura-
tion; this is left to the heart of man.

Burn's Theory of the Earth.

To ABSTAIN. v. n. [abstine, Lat.] To
forbear, to deny one's self any gratifica-
tion; with the particle from.

If thou judged hard and difficult,
Covetous, looking, loving abstinence.

From love's due rites, nuptial embraces sweet.

And, with deers, to languish without hope.

Milton's Parideli, b. vi. n. 993.

To be perpetually languishing and impatiently
drawing of anything, so that a man cannot abstain
from it, is to lose a man's liberty, and to become
a servant of meat and drink, or smoke.

Swift's Rule of being bely.

Even then the doubtful billows scarce abstain
From the toils'd vessel on the troubled main.

Dryden's Pindar.

ABSTINENCES. adj. [abstinere, Lat.]
Temperate, sober, abstinence, refraining
from excels or pleasures. It is used of
persons; as, an abstinence of things; or an
abstinence diet. It is spoken likewise of things that caufe
temperance.

The instances of longevity are chiefly amongst
the abstemious. Abstinence in extremity will prove
a mortal disease; but the experiments of it are very
rare.

Clytemnestra streams the love of wine expel.

(Such is the virtue of th' abstemious will)
Whether the colder nymph that rules the flood,
Erechtheus, and bulk to the drunken god.

And, when that deities in fortune are,
To make the Parthian with charms he cur'd,
And pow'erful herbs, both chumis and funphes cast
Into the fober springs, where still their virtues left.

Dryden's Fables.

ABSTEMIOUSLY. adv. [from abstimens.
Temperately, soberly, without indul-
gence.

ABSTEMIOUSNESS. n. f. [See ABSTE-
MIOUS.] The quality of being abstem-
iouous.

ABSTINCTION. n. f. [from abstima,
Lat.] The act of holding off, or restraining;
restraint.

Died.

To ABSTERGE. v. a. [abstere, Lat.] To
be clean by wiping; to wipe.

ABSTERCENT. adj. Cleaning; having
a cleaning quality.

ABSTIRGE. [See ABSTERGE.] To
be clean; to purify; a word very little
in use, and left analogous than absterge.

Nor will we affirm, that iron receiveth, in
the stomach of the ochtrich, no alteration; but we
profess this effect rather from corrosion than diges-
tion; nor any tendency to clification by na-
tural heat, but rather some attrition from an acid
and vitreous humidity in the stomach, which
may absterge and have the porous parts thereof.

Bretan's Volgar Errata, b. iii.

ABSTERGE. n. f. [abstere, Lat.] The
act of cleaning. See ABSTERGE.

Absterge is plainly a scouring off, or incision of
the more viscus humours, and making the hu-
nours more fluid, and cutting between them and
the liquor; as is found in that clause of the fifteenth
chapter of Daniel wherein it is said to be
absterge, that has

thoughts, as far as he can, from all the present
world, its customs and its manners, to be fully
poised and abstered from the things of the
outer.
Mathematics, in its latitude, is usually divided into pure and mixed, but abstract only "abstract" quantity in general, as geometric, arithmetic; yet which is mixed, both confers the quantity of some particular determinate subject. So economy handles the quantity of heaven and earth, music of sounds, and mechanics of weights and powers.

Watts's Mathematical Physick.

Abstract terms or quality of a being, without any regard to the subject in which it is, as, whiteness, roundness, length, breadth, wisdom, mortality, life, death.

Watts's Logick.

2. With the particle from.

Another fruit from the considering things in themselves, abstract from our opinions, and others' notions, and discourse on them, will be, that each man will pursue his thoughts in that method, which will be most agreeable to the nature of the thing, and to his apprehension of what it offers to him.

Laker.

ABSTRACT. n. [from the verb.]

1. A smaller quantity, containing the virtue or power of a greater.

You shall think of a man, who is the abstract of all faults men follow.

Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.

If you are false, these epithets are small.

You're then the things, and abstract of them all.

Dryden's Abs.

2. An epitome made by taking out the principal parts.

When Moses came to the end of a chapter, he recollected the sentiment he had remarked; so that he could give a tolerable analysis and abstract of every treatise he had read, just after he had finished it.

Watts's Imp. of the Mind.

3. The state of being abstracted, or disjoined.

The hearts of great princes, if they be considered, as in were in abstracts, without the necessity of states, and circumstances of time, can take no full and proportioned pleasure in the excelsisy of any narrow bounty.

Warton.

ABSTRACTED. part. adj. [from abstract.]

1. Separated; disjoined.

That state the will one abstracted stood
From his own evil, and for the time remain'd
Stupidly good.

Milton.

2. Refined, purified.

Abstracted spiritual love, they like
Their foul, a dress of Don's.

3. Abstract; difficult.

Abstemious; inattentive to present objects; as, an abstracted scholar.

ABSTRACTLY. adv. With abstraction, simply, separately from all contingent circumstances.

Or whether more abstractely we look,
On the writers, or the written book.

Whether, but from heaven's, could men unfold'd in art,
In several ages born, in several parts,
Weave such agreeing truths? or how, or why
Should all the lusts, which with a lie
Unkind their pains, ungrateful their advice,
Starving their gain, and martyred their price.

Dryden's Relig. Lati.

ABREVIATION. n. [from abbreviate.]

1. The form of abbreviate.

The word abbreviation signifies a withdrawing some part of an idea from other parts of it; by which means such abstracted ideas are formed, as neither represent any thing corporeal or spiritual, that is, any thing particular or proper to mind or body.

Watts's Imp. of the Mind.

2. The state of being abstracted.

Abbrevia. 

Absence of mind; inattention.

4. Disregard of worldly objects.

A hermit wishes to be praised for his abstraction.

Pope's Letters.

ABRÉV. abbr. [abbreviar, Lat.] Shortening.

ABRÉVIE. abbr. [abréviar, Lat.] Shortening.

ABRÉVIATION. n. [from abbreviate.]

1. Unreasonable; without judgment, as ufed of men.

Scaring
ABU

Seeming wise men may make shift to get opinion; but let no man chuse them for employment; for to be thought to take for business a man somewhat abjur'd, than to be aboun'd.

A man, who cannot write with wit on a proper subject, is dull and stupid; but one, who shews it in an improper place, is importunate and abjur'd.

Addison, Spectator, No. 220.

2. Inconstant, contrary to reason, used of sentiments or practices.
The thing little appeared definable to him, and accordingly he could not but like and define it; but then, it was after a very irrational abjur'd way, and contrary to all the methods and principles of a rational agent, which never will a thing really and properly, but it applies to the means, by which it is not verily serious; and therefore were not put so much to the use of their wills, to find out way for living commodiously. Burnet.

4. It is applied generally to things, sometimes to perrons.
The Lord, the Lord God, merciful and gracious, long-suffering and abundant in goodness and truth. Exodus xxvi. 4.

ABUNDAINTLY, adv. [from abundant.] 1. In plenty.
Let the waters bring forth abundantly the living creature and fowl of the seas. Genesis i. 20.

2. Amply, liberally, more than sufficiently.
Ye saw the French tongue abundantly purified. Spæit.

ABUNDANCE, n. f. [abundance, Fr.] 1. Plenty; a fene chiefly poetical.
At the whifher of thy word, Crow'd abundance spread thy word. Confœus.
The doubled charge his subjects' love supplies, Who, in that bounty, to themselves are kind; So glad Egyptians for their Niles rise, And, in their plenty, abundance find. Dryd. Ann. Mir.

2. Great numbers.
The river Ison is flat up between mountains, covered with woods of oaks. Abundance of peafants are employed in hewing down the larger off these trees, that, after they are backed and cut into flaps, are tumbled down. Addington on Italy.

3. A great quantity.
The chief enterprize was the recovery of the Holy Land; in which worthy, but extremely difficult, action, it is lamentable to remember what abundance of noble blood hath been fled, with very small benefit unto the present world. Sir Walter Raleigh's Essays.

4. Exuberance, more than enough.
For well I wot, most mighty sovereign, That all this famous antique history, Of fame, the abundance of a idle brain, Will judged be, and painted forgery. Spenser.

ABUNDANT, adj. [abundant, Lat.] 1. Plentiful.
Good, the more communicated, more abundant grows.
The author not impair'd, but honour'd more. Paradise Lost, b. v.

2. Exuberant.
If the vefsils are in a state of too great rigidity, so as not to yield, a strong projeceive motion occasions their rupture, and hemorrhages: especially in the lungs, where the blood is abundant. Flaxman on Aliments.

3. Fully flored. It is followed sometimes by in, commonly by with.
The world began but some ages before these were found, and was abundant with all things at first; and men were not so verdictious; and therefore were not put so much to the use of their wills, to find out way for living commodiously. Burnet.

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The Lord, the Lord God, merciful and gracious, long-suffering and abundant in goodness and truth. Exodus xxvi. 4.

ABU, n. m. [from the verb abufe.] 1. The ill use of any thing.
The casting away things profitable for the sustenance of man's life, is an unthankful abufe of the fruits of God's good providence towards mankind. Huyler, b. v. § 9.

2. A corrupt practice, bad custom.
The nature of things is such, that, if abufes be not remedied, they will certainly encrease. Swift's Observations on Religion.

ABUSER, n. f. [from the verb abufe.] 1. He that makes an ill use.
He that deceives.

2. He that deceives.
Next thou, the abuser of thy prince's ear.

3. He that reproaches with rudenes.
A raverish, a violater.

ABUSIVE, adj. [from abufe.] 1. Praifting abufe.
The tongue mov'd gently first, and speech was low,
'Till wrangling science taught it noise and how,
And wifked wit wrothe, thy utmost abufe how.

Dame Nature, as the learned show,
Provides each animal its foe;
Hounds hunt the hare, the wily fox
Devours your geese, the Metro nicks.

Thus envy pleads a natural claim,
To prejudice the wise's fame,
On ports in all times abusor,
From Homer down to Pope and Swift. Swift's Miscellany.

2. Containing abuse; as, an abusor lamoon.

Next, Comedy appear'd with great applause,
Till her licentious and abusive tongue
Waken'd the magistrates coercive power. Restrom.

3. Deceitful; a fene little used, yet not improper.
It is verified by a number of examples, that whatsoever is gained by an abusor treaty, ought to be recluded in integrum.

Bacon's Considerations on War exist Spain.

ABUSIVELY, adv. [from abufe.] 1. Improperly, by a wrong use.
The oil, abusively called spirit, of roses, swims at the top of the water, in the form of a white butter; which remember not to have observe in any other oil drawn in any limbeck. Boyle's Sceptical Cymth.

2. Reproachfully.
ABUSIVENESS, n. f. [from the verb abufe.] The quality of being abusive; foulness of language.

Pick out of mirth, like bees out of the ground, Profanities, filthiness, and abuse.

These are the scum, with which corrosive wits surround
The fine may scarce these well, yet go left. Herbert.
To ABUT, v. n. object. [about, to touch at the end, Fr.] To end at, to border upon; to meet, or approach to, with the particle upon.

Abutment, n. s. [from abut.] That which abuts, or borders upon another.

Abys, n. s. [abyss, old Fr. now written contractedly abisme.] A gulf; the same with abyss.

My good stars, that were my former guides, Have left their empty orbs; and shot their fires Into the abyss of night.

Shakespeare's Sonnet and Cleopatra.

aby'sm. n. s. [abyssus, Lat. abyssus, bot- tomatels, Gr.] 1. A depth without bottom.

Who shall tempt with wand'ring feet The dark, unbottom'd, infinite abyss, And, through the palpable obscurity, and out This uncoiny way.

Midian's Paradise Lost, b. ii. l. 405.

Thy threshold darkens in the abyss of light, A blaze of glory that forbids the sight; O teach me to believe thee thus conceal'd, And search no farther than thyself reveal'd.

Dryden.

Jove was not more pleas'd
With infant nature, when his spacious hand Had rounded this huge ball of earth and seas To give it the first pulse, and let it roll Along the void abyss. Addison, Govern, No. 110.

2. A great depth, a gulf; hyperbolically.

The yawning earth discloses th' abyss of hell.


3. In a figurative sense, that in which any thing is lost.

For sepulchers themselves must crumbling fall In time's abyss, the common grave of all.

Dryden's Journal, Sat. x.

If, discovering how far we have clear and distinct ideas, we confine our thoughts within the contemplation of those things that are within the reach of our understandings, and launch not out into that abyss of darkness, out of a presumption that nothing is beyond our comprehension.

4. The body of waters suppos'd at the centre of the earth.

We are here to consider what is generally understood by the great abyss, in the common expression of the deluge, and its commonly interpreted either to be the sea, or the infernal regions of fire and water hid in the bowels of the earth.

Burnet's Theory.

5. In the language of divines, hell.

From that intangible abyss, Where flames devour, and serpents hiss, Promote me to thy feast of bliss.

Robinson's Cenotaph.

Acc. Ak, or Ake.

Being initials in the names of places, as Aetol, signify an oak, from the Saxon ae, an oak.

GIOTTO'S CENOTAPH.

Aca, n. f. [Lat.]

1. A drug brought from Egypt, which, being suppos'd the insipiated juice of a tree, is imitated by the juice of foles, boled to the same confidence.


2. A tree commonly so called here, though different from that which produces the true acacia; and therefore termed pseudacacia, or Virginian acacia. Miller.

Academic, adj. [from academy.] Relating to an academy, belonging to an academy.

Academician, n. f. [from academy.] A scholar of an academy or university; a member of an university. Wood, in his Athenae Oxoniensia, mentions a great feast made for the academicians.

Academicl, adj. [academicus, Lat.] Belonging to an university.

He drew him into the fatal circle, from a kind of resolved privateness; when, after the academic life, he had taken such a taste of the rural, as I have heard him say, that he could well have beat his mind to a retired course.

Motion.

Academician, n. f. [academicus, Fr.] The member of an academy. It is generally used in speaking of the professors in the academies of France.

Academicick, n. f. [from academy.] A student of an university.

A young academic shall dwell upon a journal that treats of trade, and be lavish in the praise of the author; while profons in those subjects, bear the tattse with a jest.

Watt's Improvement of the Mind.

Academicl, adj. [academicus, Lat.] Relating to an university.

While through poetic scenes the genius roves, Or wanders wild in academic groves.


Academist, n. f. [from academy.] The member of an academy. This is not often used.

It is observed by the Prussian academists, that some amphibious quadrupeds, particularly the sculp or seal, hath his epithet extraneously large.

Ray on the Creation.

A'CADeMY. n. f. [anciently, and properly, with the accent on the first syllable, now frequently on the second. Academist, Lat. from Academus of Athens, whose house was turned into a school, from whom the Groves of Academ in Milton.]

1. An assembly or society of men, uniting for the promotion of some art.

Our court shall be a little academy, Still constant, and the seat of useful arts.

Shakespeare's Love's Labour Lost.

2. The place where sciences are taught.

Amongst the academies, which were compos'd by the rare genius of those great men, these four are reckn'd as the principal; namely, the Athenian school, that of Sicyon, that of Rhodes, and that of Corinth.

Dryden's Dunciad.

3. An university.

A place of education, in contradistincion to the universities or public schools. The thing, and therefore the name, is modern.

Acanthus, n. f. [Lat.] The name of the herb bears-breech, remarkable for being the model of the foliage on the Corinthian chapter.

On either side Acanthus, and each o'dious boughful, Fenced up the verdant wall.

Mill's Parad. Lost, b. iv. l. 666.

Acataleticc, n. f. [ακαταλεξικείν. Gr.] A veris which has the complete number of syllables, without defect or superfluity.

To ACCEDE. v. n. [accedo, Lat.] To be added to, to come to; generally used in political accounts; as, another power has acceded to the treaty; that is, has become a party.

To ACCELERATE, v. a. [accelero, Lat.]

1. To make quick, to hasten, to quicken motion; to give a continual impulse to motion, so as perpetually to increase.

Take new beer, and put in some quantity of stale beer into it; and see whether it will not accelerate the clarification, by opening the body of the beer whereby th' air may fall down into the lees.

Bacon's Natural History, No. 307.

By a skilful application of these niceties, may be gained the accelerating and bettering of fruits, and through the ends of making a more easy rates than by the common methods, Glanville, Steph.

If the rays endeavour to recede from the densest part of the vibrations, they may be alternately accelerated and retarded by the vibrations overlapping them.

Newton's Opticks.

Spices quicken the pulse, and accelerate the motion of the blood, and dilate the fluids; whence lenitens, paint in the flamish, leathings, and feathers.

Aquebus on Aliments.

Lo! from the dread immensity of space Returning, with accelerated course, The rushing comet to the funeral car.

Thoms. Sum. l. 1690.

2. It is generally applied to matter, and used chiefly in philosophical language; but it is sometimes used on other occasions.

In which counsel the king himself, whose con- tinual vigilancy did fall in some times causeful fulgurations, which few knew else inclined to the accelerating a battle.

Bacon's Henry VII.

Perhaps it may point out to a student now and then, what may employ the most useful labours of his thoughts, and accelerate his diligence in the most momentous enquiries.

Watts.

ACCELERAtion, n. f. [acceleration, Lat.]

1. The act of quickening motion.

The law of the acceleration of falling bodies, discovered first by Galileus, is, that the velocities acquired by falling, being as the time in which the body falls, the spaces through which it passes will be as the squares of the velocities, and the velocity and time taken together, as in a quadruply false ratio to the spaces.

2. The state of the body accelerated, or quickened in its motion.

The degrees of acceleration of motion, the gravitation of the air, the existence or non-existence of empty spaces, either contiguous or interpenetrated, and many more like, have made up the notions and times of men in disputes concerning them.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.

5. The act of hastening.

Concerning the language signifying that action in some, and the visible accelerations it maketh of age in mort, we cannot but think very much abridg'd our days.

Brown.

To ACCEED. v. a. [accedo, Lat.] To kindle, to set on fire; a word very rarely used.

Our devotion, if sufficiently acceded, would, as theirs, burn up innumerable books of this sort.

Decay of Piety.

Accesion, n. f. [accessus, Lat.] The act of kindling, or the state of being kindled.

The following damp will take fire at a candle, or other flame, and, upon its accession, gives a crack or report, like the discharge of a gun, and makes an explosion forcible sometimes to kill the miners, shake the earth, and force bodies, of great weight and bulk, from the bottom of the pit or mine.

Wodrow's Natural History.

A'CENT. n. f. [accentus, Lat.]

1. The manner of speaking or pronouncing, with regard either to a force or eloquence.

I know,
I know, Sir, I am no flatterer; he that be- 
guiled you in a plain accent was a plain knave; 
which, for my part, I will not be.

2. The sound given to the syllable pro-
nounced.

Your accent is something finer than you 
could purchase to remove a dwelling.

Shakespeare's King Lear.

3. In grammar, the marks made upon sy-
labes, to regulate their pronunciation.

Accent, as in the Greek names and usage, 
seems to have regarded the tune of the voice; the acute 
accent raising the voice in some certain syllables to a 
higher, i.e., more acute pitch or tone, and the 
grave depriving it lower, and both having some em-
phasis in concentration. Holdes.

4. Poetically, language or words.

How many ages hence 
Shall this our lofty scene be acted o'er,
In dates unremembered, and accents yet unknown.

Shakespeare's Titus Andronicus.

Winds on your wings to heaven her accents bear;
Such words as heaven's alone is fit to hear.
Dryden, Virg. Pass. 5.

5. A modification of the voice, expressive 
of the passions or sentiments. 

The tender accent of a woman's cry 
Will pass unheard, will unregarded die;
When the rough feaman's louder thunders prevail,
When fair occasion flewes the springing gale. Prior.

To ACCENT, v. a. [from accentus, Lat.] 
frequently elevated at the second syllable, 
now as at the first.

1. To pronounce, to speak words with 
particular regard to the grammatical 
marks or rules.

Having got somebody to mark the last syllable 
but one, where it is long, in words above two 
 syllables, which is enough to save her pronunciation, 
and accenting the words) let her read daily in the 
gospels, and avoid understanding them in 
Latin, if she can. Locke on Education, § 177.

2. In poetry; to pronounce or utter in 
gen.-
ical.

O my unhappy lines! you that before 
Have serv'd your youth to vent some wanton erase,
And, now congeal'd with grief, can scarce inspire 
Strength to accept, Here my Alcubius lies! Warton.

3. To write or note the accents.

To ACCENTUATE, v. a. [accentuer, Fr.]

To place the proper accents over the 
vowels.

ACCENTUATION, n. s. [from accentuate.]

1. The act of placing the accent in prono-
nunciation.

2. Marking the accent in writing.

To ACCEPT, v. a. [accepis, Lat. accepter, Fr.]

1. To take with pleasure; to receive 
kindly; to admit with approbation.

It is distinguished from receive, as spec-
cific from general; noting a particular 
manner of receiving.

Neither do youkinsle fire on my altar for nought; 
I have no pleasure in you, faith the Lord of hosts, 
neither will I accept an offering at your hand. 
Malachi, i. 10.

God is no respecter of persons: but, in every 
nation, he that searcheth him, and worketh righteous-
ness, is accepted with him. Acts x, 34-35.

You have been graciously pleased to accept 
this tender of my desire.
Dryden's Dedication to his Fabes.

Charm by accepting, by submitting away, 
Yet have your humour moist when you obey. Pope.

2. It is used in a kind of juridical fenie; 
ass, to accept terms, accept a treaty.

They traffiq'd many of the gentry, for whom 
no sex or age could be accepted for executors. Sidney.

His promise Palamon accept, but pray'd 
To keep it better than the first hand.
Dryden's Fables.

Those who have defended the proceedings 
of our negotiators at the treaty of Croyden- 
brough, dwell upon their desire of availing 
work the French up to their demands, but say 
nothing of the probability that France would ever 
accept them.
Swift.

3. In the language of the Bible, to accept 
persons, is to act with personal and par-
tial regard.

He will surely repay you, if ye do secretly ac-
cept persons.
Judg. xlii, 10.

4. It is sometimes used with the particle 
of.

I will appease him with the present that goeth 
before me, and afterward I will fe his face; my 
advantore he will accept of me. Genesis, xxxiii, 20.

ACCEPTABILIT Y, n. s.
The quality of being acceptable. See ACCEPTABLE.

He hath given us his natural blood to be shed, 
for the remission of our sins, and Alidone 
the obtaining the grace and acceptableness of repentance.
Taylor's Worthy Communicant.

ACCEPTABLE, adj. [acceptable, Fr. from the Latin.]

It is pronounced by some 
with the accent on the first syllable, as 
by Milton; by others, with the accent 
on the second, which is more analogical.

1. That which is likely to be accepted; 
grateful offerings, which is endowed with 
the particle before to the person accepting.

This woman, whom thou madest fit to be my help, 
And gav'st me as thy perfect gift, so good,
So fit, to acceptable, so divine,
That from her hand I could expect no ill.
Paradise Lost, b. i.

I do not see any other method left for men 
of that function to take, in order to reform the 
world, than by using all honest arts to make them 
voluntary to accept of these duties.

After he had made a peace acceptable to 
the church, and to honourable to himself, he died 
in an extraordinary reputation of facility.

ACCEPTABleness, n. s. [from acceptable.]
The quality of being acceptable. 
It will thereby take away the acceptableness of that 
conjunction.
Grew's Cosmogogia Sacra, b. ii. c. 2.

ACCEPTABLY, adv. [from acceptable.]

In an acceptable manner; so as to 
please; with the particle to.

For the accent, see ACCEPTABLE.

Do not omit any thing that may be of good omen; 
for he that prayeth upon God's account, 
cares not what he suffers, so he be the friend of 
Christ, nor where he prays, so he may 
do it frequently, fervently, and acceptably, Taylor.

If you can teach them to love and respect other 
people, they will, as your age requires it, find 
ways to express it acceptably to every one.

Locke on Education, § 145.

ACCEPTANCE, n. s. [from accept, accepter, Fr.]

1. Reception with approbation.

By that acceptance of his sovereignty, they also 
accepted of his laws; why then should any other 
laws now be used amongst them?

Prior, b. ii. 97.

If he tells us his noble designs, we must also tell 
him our noble acceptance of them.

Shakespeare's Cymbeline.

Thus I humbly'd their spake, and freedom ward Permissive, and acceptance found. 
Paradise Lost, b. vii. l. 1435.

Some men cannot be fools with so good acceptance 
as others.
South's Sermons.

2. The meaning of a word as it is received 
or understood; acceptance is the word 
now commonly used.

That pleasure is man's chiefest good, because 
that in it is the perception of his duty, and 
propriety pleasure, is an applause most certainly true, though, 
under the common acceptance of it, not only false 
but odious; for, according to this, pleasure and 
feare may pass for terms equivalent, and thence 
be, who takes it in this fictit, alter the subject of the discourse.
South.

ACCEPTANCE. [in law.]
The receiving of a rent, whereby the giver binds 
himself, for ever, to allow a former act done by 
another, whether it be in itself good or not.
Cowell.

ACCEPTATION, n. s. [from accept.

1. Reception, whether good or bad. This 
large fente feems no wholly out of use.

Yet, poor soul! I know he no other, but that I 
do supeed, neglect, yes, and detest him? For, 
every day, he finds one way or other to fet forth 
him to me; and all are rewarved with like 
coldness of acceptance.
Sidney, ii, 66.

What is now finds better acceptance, than what 
is good or great.

Denham's Sopky.

2. Good reception, acceptance.

Oft, reewes of the acceptance of his brother's 
pray and sacrifice, flew him; making himself 
the first manfayer, and his brother the first 
martyr.

Ralph's History of the World, 5, 1.

3. The state of being acceptable; regard 
things, although not so required of necessity, 
that, to leave them undone, excludeth from 
the promotion, with so great dignity and 
acceptation with God, that most ample 
reward in heaven is hid up for them. Hooker, c. 3.

They have thos ejoyments only as the conse 
quences of the state of exisetern and acceptance they 
are in with their parents and governors.

Locke on Education, § 53.

4. Acceptance in the juridical sense. 
This fente occurs rarely.

As, in order to the passing away a thing by gift, 
there is required a donner of all right on his part 
that gives; so there is required also an acceptance 
thereon by the donee.

Clarendon, b. viii.

All matter is either fluid or solid, in a large 
acceptation of the words, that they may compre-
end even all the middle degrees between extreme 
existence and non-quitence, and the middle 
tentative motion of the particles of bodies. René, Sena.

ACCEPTER, n. s. [from accept.]

The person 
that accepts.

ACCEPTATION, n. s. [acceptor, Lat.]

A term of the civil law, importing the 
remission of a debt by an acquittance from 
the creditor, testifying the receipt 
thereof by which has never been paid.

ACCEPT, n. s. [from acceptio, Lat.]
The received fente of a 
word; the meaning. Not in use.

That this hath been esteemed the due and pro-
per acceptation of this word, I shall testify by one 
evidence, which gave me the first hint of this 
notion.

Hannard on Fundamental.

ACCEPTESS, n. s. [in some of its fentes, it 
seems derived from acceptio, in others, 
from acci or, Lat. accept, Fr.]

1. The way by which any thing may be 
approached.

The accept of the town was only by a neck of land.

There remained very advantageous acceptes for 
t transmission to the enemy; invades, the incursions 
carrying being very slender, little knowledge of im-
morality, or any thing beyond this life, and no assurance
At an end, we are accesseable on every side, and exposed to perpetual invasions; against which it is impossible to fortify ourselves sufficiently, without a power of sea. 
Addison's Freemaker.

In conversation, the temper of men are open and accessible, their attention is awake, and their minds disposed to receive the truths presented to their understandings; and what is spoken is generally more affecting, and more appropriate to particular occasions. Roger.

Accession. n. [accesses, Lat., access, Fr.]

1. Increase by something added, enlargement, augmentation.

Nor could all the king's bounties, nor his own large accesseions, raise a fortune to his heir; but after vast sums of money, and great wealth gotten, he died unamended.

There would not have been found the difference here set down between the force of the air, when expanded, and what that force should have been according to the theory, but that the included inch of air received some little accent in the trial. Boyle's Spring of the Air.

The wifeest among the nobles began to apprehend the growing power of the people; and therefore, knowing what an accessory thereof would be to this, by the addition of property, used all means to prevent it. Swift.

Charity, indeed, and works of munificence, are the proper discharge of such over-proportioned accesseions, and the only virtuous enjoyment of them. Roger's Sermons.

2. The act of coming to, or joining one's self to; as, accession to a confederacy.

Before, what wise objections he prepares Against my last, Accesseions of the summers! Has not the foolish person's argument Is with more force against Achilles bent? Dryden's Fables.

3. The act of arriving at; as, the king's accession to the throne.

Accessory. n. [from accessory.] In the manner of an accessory.

Accessory. adj. Joined to another thing, so as to increase it; additional.

In this kind there is not the least action, but it doth somewhat make to the accession augmentation of our blifs. Hooker.

Accessory. n. s. [accessorius, Lat. accessories, Fr. This word, which had ancienfly a general significancy, is now almost confined to forms of law.]

1. Applied to a man that is guilty of a felonious offence, not principally, but by participation; as, by commandment, advice, or concealment. And a man may be accessory to the offence of another, after two forts, by the common law, or by statute: and, by the common law, two ways also; that is, before or after the fact. Before the fact; as, when one commandeth or adviceth another to commit a felony, and is not present at the execution thereof; for his presence makes him also a principal; whereas there cannot be an accessory before the fact in manslaughter; because manslaughter is sudden and irrevocable after the fact, when one receiveth him, whom he kneweth to have committed felony. Accessory by statute, is he that abets, counsels, or hides any man committing, or having committed, an offence made felony by statute.

By the common law, the accessories cannot be proceeded against, till the principal hath received his trial.

But paule, my foul! and study, etc. thou fall On accession joys, thy essential.

Still before accesseries to abide
A trial, must conclude the try'd.

Dana.

Now were all transform'd
Alike, to sperits all, as accessories
To his bold riot. Milton's Par. Lost., b. x. l. 520.

2. Applied to things.

Accessory. n. f. [one, of the elenials of any subject, before you consider its accidents. Watts's Logic.

Accidental. n. s. [accidental, Fr. See ACCIDENT.] A property nonessential.

Conceive, as much as you can, of the essentials of any subject, and you will have its accidents. Watts's Logic.

Accidental. adj. [from accident.] 1. Having the quality of an accident, nonessential; used with the particle so, that in which the accident inheres.

A distinction is to be made between what pleases naturally in itself, and what pleases upon the account of machines, actors, dances, and circumstances, which are merely accidental to the tragedy. Rymer's Treasuries of the old Asia.

This is accidental to a thing in religion, and therefore ought to be reckoned among the ordinary difficulties of it. Tillotson.

2. Casual, fortuitous, happening by chance.

Thy fin's not accidental, but a trade.

Milton.

At all events. For so shall you hear
Of accidental judgments, casual Flamebras;
Of deaths put on by cunning, and forc’d envy.

Shaksp. Hen. VI.

Look upon things of the most accidental and mutable nature; accidental in their production, and mutable in their continuance; yet God’s preference of them is as certain in him, as the memory of them, or can be, in us.

South’s Sermons.

3. In the following passage it seems to signify adverbially;

"Ay, such a minister as wind to fire, That adds an accidental fireness to its natural fury."

Davenant’s Sophy.

Accidentally, adv. [from accidental.]

1. After an accidental manner; noneffectually.

Other points no less concern the commonwealth, though but accidentally depending upon the former.

Spenser’s F. of S. 1: 1.

I conclude choler accidentally bitter, and ariens not in itself. Honesty on Consequences.

Accidentalness, n. s. [from accidental.]

The quality of being accidental.

Dict.

Accipient, n. s. [accepter, Lat.] Receiver, perhaps sometimes used for recipient.

Dict.

To Accite, v. a. [accite, Lat.] To call, to summons; a word not in use now.

Our conversation will accord (As I before remember’d) all our Uses.

And (Heav’n consenting to my good intent) No pains to earn, half have just cause to say, Heav’n borrow Harry his happy life on one day.

Spenser’s F. of S. 1: 7.

Acc claim, n. s. [acclama, Lat. from which probably frit the verb acclam, now lost, and then the noun; a thout of praise, acclamation.

Back from proficibly powers, with loud acclam.

Thou only art eternal.

Milton’s Par. Lost, b. 1: 637.

The herald cried; the vast uphol’ted firmament

With loud acclam, and with vast applause, is rent.

Dryden’s Fables.

Acclamation, n. s. [acclamatory, Lat.] Shouts of applause, such as those with which a victorious army salutes the general.

It hath been the custom of Christian men, in token of the greatest reverence, to stand, to utter certain words, of acclamation, and, at the name of Jesus, to bow.

Hill’s, b. 2: 489.

Gladsly then he mix’d

Among those friendly pow’rs, who him receiv’d

With joy, and acclamation loud, that one.

That, of so many myriads fall’d, that one.

Return’d, not lost.

Mill’s Paradoxy, b. 6: 1: 24.

Such an enchantment is there in words, and so much this does seem to some, to be ruined plunderably, and to be useful to their destruction with pangeyric and acclamation.

Acclivity, n. s. [from acclivus, Lat.]

The steepness or slope of a line inclining to the horizon, reckoned upwards; as, the ascenst of an hill is the acclivity, the declivity is the declivity.

Quint.

The men, the wives, and younger children below, do not, without some difficulty, climb up the acclivities, dragging their kine with them, where they feed them, and milk them, and make butter and cheese, and do all the dairy-work.

Acclivous, adj. [acclivus, Lat.] Rising with a slope.

Vol. I.

To Acclo’ry, v. a. [See CLOV.]

1. To fill up, in an ill sense; to crowd, to stuff full; a word almost obsolete.

At the wild to lead the purest streams aright; But mucky filth in their bed doth annoy, And with uneomnously weeds the gentle wave acclivy.

Fairy Queen.

2. To fill to fattiery; in which sense clo’ry is still in use.

They thay, escape best in the temperate zone, would be acquitted with long sights, very tedious, no less than forty days.

Roy. in the Cragems.

To Accol’i, v. n. [See Coll.]

To crowd, to keep a coil about, to buffet, to be in a hurry: a word now out of use.

About the cauldron many cooks accol’d, With hooks and ladles, as need did require; While the vinds in the vell’d did

They did about their business sweat, and sorely told’d.

Fairy Queen.

Accolent, n. s. [accolens, Lat.] He that inhabits near a place; a borderer. Ditto.

Accommodable, adj. [accommodabili, Lat.] That which may be fitted; with the paragraph.

As there is infinite variety in the circumstances of persons, things, actions, times, and places; so we must be furnished with such general rules as are accommodable to all this variety, by a wise judgment and discretion.

Watts’s Langks.

To ACCOM’MADATE, v. a. [accommodate, Lat.]

1. To supply with conveniences of any kind. It has suite before the thing.

Thee then, The red on nothing; with this word, fand, fand, Accommodate by the place; (more charming)

With their own particular, but that he might accommodate himself to the age in which he lived.

Dryden on Dramatic Poetry.

’Twas his misfortune to light upon an hypothesis, that could be adapted to the nature of things, and human affairs; his principles could not be made to agree with that constitution and order which God had fitted in the world.

Laker.

3. To reconcile: to adjust what seems inconsistent or at variance; to make consonancy appear.

Part know how to accommodate St. James and St. Paul better than some late reconcilers.

Nord.

To ACCOM’MODATE, v. n. To be conformable to.

They make the particular enigmas of the twelve tribes accommodate unto the twelve signs of the Zodiac.

Brown.

Neither sort of chymists have duly considered how great variety there is in the textures and consistencies of compound bodies; and how little the confidence and duration of many of them seem to accommodate and be explicable by the propo.

Boyle’s Scep’s Gym.

Accommodation, adj. [accommodarius, Lat.] Suitable, fit, used sometimes with the particle for, but not frequenty with to.

They are so fitted and directed by nature, as to call their eggs in such places as are most accommodable for the exclusion of their young, and where they have food ready for them to feed on as they be hatched.

In these cases we examine the why, the what, and the how, of things, and propose means accommodating to the end.

L’Estrange.

God did not primarily intend to applaud this way of worship, and to impose it upon them as that which was most proper and agreeable to him, but that he intended to lead it as most accommodable to their present state and inclination.

Tillotson.

Accommodately, adv. [from accommodate.]

Suitably, fitly.

Accommodation, n. s. [from accommodate.]

1. Provision of conveniences.

In the plural, conveniences, things requisite to cafe or refreshment.

The king’s commissioners were to have such accommodations, as the other thought fit to leave to them; who had been very civil to the king’s commissioners.

Clarendon, b. vii.

3. Adaptation, fitness; with the particle to.

Indeed that disputing physiology is no accommodation to your delinquent, which are not to teach men to count endlesly about matter and forms.

Gibbon’s Scipio.

The organization of the body, with accommodation as functions, is fitted with the most curious machinery.

Hale’s Origins.

4. Composition of a difference, reconciliation, adjustment.

Accompansable, adj. [from accompany.] Sioable: a word now not used.

A flow, as it were, of an accommodating politeness, and of a civil wildness.

Sidney, b. I.

Accompainier, n. s. [from accompany.]

The person that makes part of the company; companion.

Dict.

To ACCOMPANY, v. a. [accompanier, Fr.] To be with another as a companion. It is used both of persons and things.

Go viit her, in her chaste boower of rest, Accompanied with angel-like delights.

Spenser, Sonnet III.

The great benefice of the seafes being to make us take notice of what hurts or advantages the body, it is, in widely ordered by nature, that pain should accompany the conception of several ideas.

As felly is usually accompanied with preterience, so is it here.

Swift’s Short Piece of Man.

To ACCOMPANY, v. n. To associate with; to become a companion to.

When he enthrall’d his “Galley” with others, but helearneth, ere he is aware, some gesture, voice, or fashion.

Bacon’s Nat. Hist.

Accomplish, n. s. [complex, Fr. from complex, a word in the barbarous Latin, much in use.] 1. An associate, a partaker, usually in an ill sense.

There were several scandalous reports industriously spread by Wood, and his accomplishes, to discourage all opposition against his infamous project.

Swift.

2. A partner, or co-operator; in a jenic indifferent.

If a tongue would be walking without a mouth, what could it have done, when it had all its organs of speech, and accomplishes of found, about itself.

Addison, Spectator, No. 247.

3. It is used with the particle to before a thing, and with before a person.

Children Arturus, a man rich before; Thus by his loyes multiplie his fortunes,

Subjected for accomplish to the fire,

That burnt his palace but to build it higher.

Dryden, Tier Nat.

Who, should they Real for want of love, at least,

He judged himself accomplish with the thief.

Dryden’s Fables.

To ACCOMPLISH, v. a. [accomplish, Fr. from complex, Lat.]
1. To complete, to execute fully; as, to accomplish a design.

2. To complete a period of time.

3. To fulfill; as, a prophecy.

4. To gain, to obtain.

5. To adorn, or furnish, either mind or body.

6. Action in speaking, correspondent to the words.

7. To accord or fit, of which is properly a participle, and is therefore never used but as.

A C C

1. To complete, to execute fully; as, to accomplish a design.

2. To complete a period of time.

3. To fulfill; as, a prophecy.

4. The act of obtaining or perfecting any thing; attainment; completion.

The means suggested by policy and worldly wisdom, for the attainment of those earthly enjoyments, are unfit for that purpose, not only upon the account of their instability, but also of their frequent opposition and contrariety, to the accomplishment of such ends. Smith's Sermon.

Accompt. n. f. [Fr. compter and compte, anciently accepter. Skinner.] An account, a reckoning. See Account.

The soul may have time to call itself to a just account of all things fall, by means whereof perfection is perfected.

Each Christmas they accommodated did clear; And wound their round year round the year. Prior.

Accomplish. n. f. [accomptant. Fr.] A reckoner, computer. See Accountant.

As the accompt runs on, generally the accomptant goes backward. South's Sermon.

Accompanying day. The day on which the reckoning is to be settled.

To whom much doth owe, thou much think on the debt against thee’ accompanying day.

Sir J. Danham.

To ACCORD. w. a. [derived, from, corde, the firing of a musical instrument, by others, from, corde, hearts; in the first, implying harmony, in the other, unity.]

1. To make agree; to adjust one thing to another; with the particle as.

The fine spirits the户ors shrunk, were full of such leps and gambols, as being accorded to the pipe which bore in their mouths, even as they danced, made a right picture of their chief god Pan, and his companions the fauns.

Sidney, b. 1.

Her hands accord the lute's Muse to the voice; her panting heart danced to the music.

Sidney, b. ii.

The lights and shades, whose well accorded strive, Give all the strength and colour of our life.

Pipe's Epistle.

2. To bring to agreement; to compose; to accommodate.

Men would not sell upon bare contracts without reducing the debt into a specialty, which created much certainty, and accorded many trusts.

Sir W. Hale.

To ACCORD. w. a. To agree, to suit one with another; with the particle with.

'Things are often spoken, and falden mean; But that my heart accorded with my tongue, Seeing the deed is meritorious, And to preserve my sovereign from his foes.

Shakespeare. Hen. VI.

Several of the main parts of Moliere's history, as the first fathers of the concerning nations of the world, do very well accord with the modern accounts of remote history.

Till then, Sermon.

Jarring interes'ls of themselves create

Th' according musick of a well-mixt rate. Pope.

Accord. n. f. [accord, Fr.] 1. A compact; an agreement; an adjustment of a difference.

There was no means for him to satisfy all obligations to God and man, but to offer himself for a mediator of an accord and peace between them.

Blaise's History. VII.

If both are satisfied with this accord, Swear by the laws of knighthood on my sword.

Dryden. Fabel.

2. Concurrence, union of mind.

At such grace I found, and I mean I wrought,

That I last spoke to my spouse had won,

Accord of friends, content of parents taught,

Affiance made, my happiness begun.

Spenser's Fairy Queen.

They gathered themselves together, to fight

with Joshua and Israel, with one accord.

3. Harmony, symmetry, just correspondence of one thing with another.

Beauty is nothing else but a just accord and mutual harmony of the members, animated by a healthful constitution.

Dryden's Dunciad, Pref.


Try, if there were in one stringless two balls of uniform weight, whether the striking of the one would move the other, more than if it were another accord.

Bacchus's Natural History, No 28.

We must not blame Apollo, but his tutor.

If false accord from her false fings be sent.

Sir J. Davies.

5. Own accord; voluntary motion: used both of persons and things.

Ne Gunpow yet space word, Till the sword with an iron door, Which to them opened of its own accord.

Fairfax, b. ii. stanza 65.

6. Action in speaking, correspondent to the words.

Thus, I am come to talk with thee.—

—No, a word: how can I grace my talk, Wanting a hand to give it that accord?—

Shakespeare, Timon of Athens.

Accordant. adj. [accordant, Fr.] Willing; in a good humour. Not in use.

The prince discovered that he loved your niece, and meant to acknowledge it; this night in a dance; and, if he fouls the accord, he meant to take the present time by the top, and instantly break with you of it.

Shakespeare. Much ado about Nothing.

Accordance, prep. [from accord, of which it is properly a participle, and is therefore never used but as.

1. In a manner suitable to, agreeably to, in accordance with.

Our churches are places provided, that the people might there assemble themselves in due and decent manner, according to their several degrees and orders.


Then, should he be according to knowledge. And what kind of knowledge? Without all question, first, according to the true, saving, evangelical knowledge. It should be according to the Gospel; the whole gospel: not only according to its truths, but precepts: not only according to its free grace, but necessary duties: not only according to its mysteries, but also its commandments.

Sermon.

Noble is the face that is builded on candour and ingenuity, according to those beautiful lines of Sir John Denham.

Addison, Spectator.

2. With regard to.

God made all things in number, weight, and measure, and gave them to be considered by us according to these properties, which are inherent in created beings.

Haller on Time.

3. In proportion. The following phrase is, I think, vicious.

A man must, with prudence and a good conscience, approve of the professed principles of one party
party more than the other, according to he think; they both promote the good of church and state.

Swift's Church of England Man.

Accordingly, they are, [from accord.] Agreeably, suitably, conformably.

As the actions of men are of sundry different kinds, so do the laws thereof according to the times, circumstances, and disposition of the people.

Dods, § 6.

Sirrah, thou'rt fad to have a Rubens born, That apprehends no further than this world; And squats thy life and duty after.

Shaksp. Measure for Measure.

Whoever is ascribed to the authority and sense of justice, as to believe the doctrine of it, and to live accordingly, shall be Considered.

Tillotson's Preface.

Moral substances, fermented, two-four. Accordingly, given to a weak child, they will retain their nature; for head and heart will compose them.

Arabian in Americas.

To ACCOST, w. v. [accept, Fr.] To speak to first, to address; to salute.

You mistake, knight: accept her, front her, board her, woo her, affar her.

Shakesp. Twelfth Night.

At length, collecting in his formal verses, with some words entre, him thus accept.

Parad. Reg.

I first accept him: I do, I ought.

And, with a loving force, to Phoenix brought.

Dryd. Aeneid.

ACCOCTABLE. adj. [from accept.] Easv of access; familiar. Not in use.

They were both indubitable, strong, and high-minded men, yet of sweet and admirable nature, almost equally delighting in the posts and affinities of dependents and futurs.

Witten.

ACCOUNT. n. f. [from the old French comptes, from comptum. Lat. it was originally written comptes, which see; but, by gradually softening the pronunciation, in time the orthography changed to account.]

1. A computation of debts or expenses; a register of facts relating to money.

At many times I brought in my accounts, List them before you; you would throw them off, And say you found them in mine honestly.

Shakesp. Timon.

When my young master has once got the skill of keeping accounts (which is a business of reason more than arithmetic), perhaps it will not be amiss, that his father from thenceforth require him to do it in his commercial business.

2. The state or result of a computation; as, the account stands thus between us.

Behold this have I found, faith the Preacher, counting cie by one, to find out the account.

Ecclesiastics, vi, 27.

3. Such a flate of persons or things, as may make them more or less worthy of being considered in the reckoning. Value, or estimation.

For the care that they took for their wives and their children, their brethren and kinsfolk, was in least account with them; but the greatest and principal care was for the holy temple.

2 Machab. xviii. 18.

That good affection, which things of smaller account, as notes of hand, are by so much the more easily raised higher.

Hokker, t. v. § 35.

1 should make more account of their judgment, who are men of sense, and yet have never touched a pencil, than of the opinion given by the greatest number of painters.

2 Machab. xviii.

4. Profit; advantage; to turn to account is to produce advantage.

We would establish our fests in such a solid and substantial virtue, as will turn to account in that great day, when it shall send the ten thousand fellow of wisdom and justice.

Add. Sixth, N° 399.

5. Distinction, dignity, rank.

There is such a peculiarity in Homer's manner of apostrophizing Eumæus: it is generally applied, by that poet, not only to men of account and distinction.

Pope's Dunciad, v. 17.

6. A reckoning verified being the same as a thing equal to what it was accounted.

Considering the usual motive of human actions, which are pleasure, profit, and ambition, I cannot yet comprehend how those persons find the account of it is any thing in the present.

Swift's Rasselas.

7. A reckoning referred to, or sum charged upon any particular person; and thence, figuratively, regard, consideration; fake.

If he hath wronged thee, or oweth thee, any thing on my account.

Philom. v. 5.

This must be always remembered, that nothing can come into the account of recreation, that is not done with delight.


In matters where his judgment led him to oppose men on a public account, he would do it vigorously and earnestly.

Atterbury's Sermon.

The affection is our Saviour's, the thought uttered by him in the person of Abraham the father of the faithful; who, on the account of that character, is very fitly introduced.

Atterbury.

Thcre tribunes kindled great dissensions between the nobles and the commons, on the account of Coriolanus, whom the latter had impeached.

Swift's Conjux in Athens and Rome.

Nothing can recommend itself to our love, on any other account, but either as it promotes our present, or is a means to allure to future happiness.

Bowes, Sermon.

Semporius gives no thanks on this account.

Add. Sir Cari.

8. A narrative, relation; in this use it may seem to be derived from conte, Fr. a tale, a narration.

The review or examination of an affair taken by authority; as, the magistrate took an account of the tumult.

Therefore is the kingdom of heaven likened unto a certain king, which would take account of his servants; and when he had begun to reckon, one was caught unto him, which owed him ten thousand talents.

Matt. xii. 23-34.

10. The relation and reasons of a transaction given to a person in authority.

What need we fear who knows it, when none can call our power to account?

Thus it is, Shakespeare's Macbeth.

The true ground of meagery can only be the will and law of a God who sees men in the dark, has in his hands rewards and punishments, and power enough to call to account the proudest offender.

Locke.

11. Explanation; assignment of causes.

It is easy to give account, how it comes to pass, that though all men desire happiness, yet their wills can but be from contentment.

Locke.

It being, in our author's account, a right acquired by beggurig, to rule over those he had beggur, it was not a power possible to be inherited, because the right, being conferrur, and built on, an all perfectly personal, made that power to possessor and impossible to be inheriter.

Locke.

12. An opinion previously established.

There were designed to join with the forces at first, and being brought by the helmsmen, boats to transport the land forces under the wing of the great navy: for they made no account, but that the navy should be absolutely master of the field.

Bacon's Essays, § 240. Spain.

A pordic, strong fellow, that had fold his cloves, upon the sight of a Swallow, made account that Tammur was at hand, and away went his shirt too.

13. The reasons of anything collected.

Being convinced, upon all accounts, that they had the same reason to believe the history of our Saviour, as that of any other person to which they themselves were not actually eye-witneses, they were bound, by all the rules of historical fact and of right reason, to give credit to this history.

Addison.

In law.

Account is, in the common law, taken for a writ or action brought against a man, that, by means of office or business undertaken, it is required an account unto another; as a balliff to his master, or a guardian to his ward.

Atterbury's Sermon.

To account, to compute.

Neither the motion of the moon, whereby months are computed, nor the sun, whereby years are accounted, confesseth of whole centuries.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

To assign to, as a debt; with the particle to.

For some years really accrued the yearly sum of two hundred thousand pounds to the king's coffers: and, in truth, it is the only project that was accounted to his own service.

Clarendon.

To hold in esteem; with of.

Silver was nothing accounted of in the days of Solomon.

Atterbury.

To reckon, w. n.

1. To reckon.

The calendar months are likewise arbitrated and unequally settled by the same power; by, which months we, in this day, accounts, and they measure and make up that which we call the Julian.

Holer on Time.

2. To give an account, to assign the cauls; in which sense it is followed by the particle for.

If any one should ask, why our general continued to easy the fast? I know no other reason to account for, but that incomparable love of wealth, which his bet friends allow to be his predominant passion.

Swift.

3. To make up the reckoning; to answer with.

Thus he shall see him grown, when least he fears, at once accounting for his deep arrears.

Dryd. Fri. Sat. viii.

They have no uneasy present of high considera-

tions, wherein the pleasures they now taste must be accounted for; and may, perhaps, be outweighed by the pains which shall then lay hold of them.

Atterbury.

To appear as the medium, by which any thing may be explained.

Such as have a faulty circulation through the lungs, ought to eat very little at a time; because the increase of the quantity of fresh chyme must make that circulation fill more uneasily; which, indeed, is the case of consumptive and some ath-

matic persons, and accounts for the symptoms they are troubled with after eating.

Add. Sir Cari.

ACCOUNTABLE. adj. [from account.] Of whom an account may be required; who must answer for: followed by the particle to before the person, and for before the thing.

Accountable to none, but to my conscience and my God alone.

Oldham.

Thinking themselves excused from standing upon their own legs, or being accountable for their own conduct, they very seldom trouble themselves with enquiries.

Lector on Education.

The good magistrate will make no distinction for the judgment is God's; and he will look upon himself as accountable at his bar for the safety of his country.

Atterbury's Sermon.
ACCOUNTABLE. adj. [accountable, L.] Responsible. To be accountable for behavior.

ACCOUNTANCY. n.f. [accountancy, L.] The business or profession of an accountant.

ACCOUNTANT. n.s. [see Account.] A person who keeps an account book or records financial transactions.

ACCOUNT BOOK. n.s. A book containing accounts.

ACCOUNTING. n.s. [from account.] The activity of reckoning, or making up accounts.

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ACCOUNT-TAKER. n.s. A person who takes or makes accounts.

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ACCURATE. adj. [from accurate.] Exact, precise, or correct in detail.

ACCURATELY. adv. In an accurate manner.

ACCURACY. n.s. [accurateness, Lat.] Precision or correctness.

ACCRUED. adj. [accrue, Lat.] Accumulated, having been added or gained over time.

ACCRUING. n.s. [from accrue.] The process of accumulating.

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ACC

No man living has made more accurate trials than Bacon, that brightest ornament of France.

3. Determine; precisely fixed.
That conceive the celestial bodies have more accurate influences upon these things below, than indeed they have been given.

Accurately, adv. [from accurate.] In an accurate manner; exactly, without error, nicely.
The fine of incidence is either accurately, or very nearly, in a given ratio to the fine of reflection.

That all these distances, motions, and quantities of matter, should be so accurately and harmoniously adjusted in this great variety of our system, is above the furtitious hints of blind material causals, and must certainly flow from that eternal fountain of wisdom.

Accurate, adj. [from accurate.] Exactness; nicety.
But sometime after, suspecting that in making this observation I had not determined the distance of the spheres with sufficient accuracy, I repeated the experiment.

To Accurse, v. a. [See Curse.] To doom to misery; to invoke misery upon any one.
As if were an unlucky custom, or as if God had not intended it should never shine to give light in things concerning our duty any way towards him.

As Hildebrand accursed and cast down from his throne Henry IV., there were none hardy as to defend their lord.

Sir Walter Ralegh’s Effigies.

Accursed, part. adj.
1. That which is cursed or doomed to misery.
’Tis the most certain sign the world accurseth, That the belt things corrupt are and work.

2. That which deserves the curse; excusable; hateful; detestable; and, by consequence, wicked; malignant.
A blissful swelling
May soon return to us our suffering country.

Under a hard accurset; Shakespeare’s Macbeth.
The chief part of the misery of wicked men, and those accurset spirits, the devil’s, is this, that they are of a disposition contrary to God.

They, like the feed from which they spring,
Against the gods immortal hatred nurs’d.

Accusable, adj. [from the verb accuse.] That which may be censured; blameable; culpable.
There would be a manifest defect, and Nature’s improvement were justly accurset; if animals, so subject unto diseases from bilious causes, should want a proper conveyance for choler.

Brown’s Parrot Errors.

Accusation, n. f. [from accuse.] The act of accusing.
Thus they in mutual accusation feast.
The frauds are high, but rather self-condemning.

And of their vain contest appear no end.
Milton.

The charge brought against any one by the accuser.
You read

These accusations, and their grievous crimes
Committing by your person, and your followers.

Shakespeare.

All accusation, in the very nature of the thing, still supposing, and being founded upon some law; for when there is no law, there can be no transfregession; and where there can be no transfregession, I am sure there ought to be no accusation.

South.

3. [In the sense of the courts.] A declaration of some crime preferred before a competent judge, in order to inflict some judgment on the guilty person.

Aylliff’s Parergon.

Accusative, adj. [accusatives, Lat.] A term of grammar, signifying the relation of the noun, upon which the action implied in the verb terminates.

Accusatory, adj. [from accusa.] That which produces or contains an accusation.

In a charge of adultery, the accuser ought to set forth, in the accusatory libel, some certain and definite things.

Aylliff.

To Accuse, v. a. [accusa., Lat.] To charge with a crime. It requires the particle of before the subject of accusation.

He flipp’d the bear’s-foot of his leafe growth;
And, calling western winds, accus’d the spring of both.

Dryden’s Fugitive Poems.

The professions are accus’d of all the ill practices which seem to be the ill consequences of their principles.

Addison.

2. It sometimes admits the particle for.

Never to bring up a dog of a story, as some, when there is a cat or dog in the house, that can be accus’d for running away with it: But, if there happen to be neither, you must lay it upon the rat, or a damn’d cat.

South.

3. To blame or censure, in opposition to applaud or justification.
Their confidence bearing witness, and their thoughts the mean while accus’d or else extoll’d another.

Rem. ii. 15.

Your value would your cloath too much accus’d.
And therefore, like themselves, they princes chose.

Dryden’s Timon of Athens.

Accusatory, n. f. [from accusa.] He that brings a charge against another.

There are some persons forbidden to be accus’d, on the score of their sex, as women; others, of their age, as pupils and infants; others, upon the account of some crimes committed by them; and others, on the score of some filthy license they propagate to gain thereby; others, on the score of their poverty, as libertines against their patrons; and others, through a suspicion of calumny, as having once already given false evidence; and, lastly, others are accus’d for accounts of their poverty, than are not worth more than fifty sure.

Aylliff’s Parergon.

—That good men, who drank the poisônous draught,
With mind sincere, and could not with so few
His vile accus’d drank as deep as he.

Dryden.

If the person accus’d maketh his innocence plainly to appear upon his trial, the accusator is immediately put to an ignominious death; and, out of his goods and lands, the innocent person is quadruply recompened.

Guilem. Teazer.

To Accus’tom, v. a. [accusatur, Fr.] To habituate, to enure, with the particle it.
It is used chiefly of persons.

How shall we breathe in other air?
Left pure, through every letter.
It has been some advantage to accus’tom one’s self to books of the same edition.

Watt’s Improvement of the Mind.

To Accustom, v. a. To be wont to do anything.
A beast over-fed, too fat, and, all drownd, faying one woman, that in her first poppin up again, which must living things accus’tom, get hold of the host.
Carv.}

Accustomed, adj. [from accus’tom.] Of long custom or habit; habitual, customary.
Animals even of the same original, extractions, and species, may be diversified by accus’tomable residence in one climate, from what they are in another.

Halle’s Origin of Mankind.

Accustomably, adv. According to custom.

Touching the king’s fines accus’tomably paid for the purchasing of works original, I find no certain beginning of them, and do therefore think that they grew up with the chancery.

Bacon’s Almanicks.

Accustomance, n. f. [accus’tomance, Fr.] Custom, habit, use.
Through accus’tomance and negligence, and perhaps some other causes, we neither feel it in our own bodies, nor take notice of it in others.

Boyle.

Accustomarily, adv. In a customary manner; according to common or customary practice.

Go on, rhetoric, and expost the peculiar eminency which you accus’tomarily marshal before logic to public view.

Cheltenham.

Accustomary, adj. [from accus’tom.] Usual, prattled; according to custom.

Accustomed, adj. [from accus’tom.] According to custom; frequent; usual.

Look how the rubs her hands.—It is an accus’tom’d action with her, to seem thus washing her hands: I have known her continue in this a quarter of an hour.

Shakespeare’s Macbeth.

Acc. n. f. [At only signified a piece of money, but any integer, from whence is derived the word ace, or unit. Thus Ace signified the whole inheritance. Arctobuton of Coinso.]

1. An unit; a single point on cards or dice.
When lots are tossed together in a lap, um, or pitch; or if a man blindfold casts a die, what reason in the world can he have to presume, that he shall draw a white stone rather than a black, or throw an ace rather than a six?

South.

4. A small quantity; a particle; an atom.

He will not bite an ace of absolute certainty; but however doubtful or improbable the thing is, coming from him it must go for an indisputable truth.

Government of the Tongue.

I’ll not wag an ace further the whole world shall not bite me to it.

Dryden’s Spanish Friar.

Acophilous, adj. [accioueo., Gr.] Without a head.

Dif.

Acre, adj. [acres, Lat.] Acid, with an addition of roughness, as most fruits are before they are ripe.

Quinque.

Acerbity, n. f. [acribitas, Lat.]
1. A rough four tail.
2. Applied to men, sharpness of temper; severity.

True it is, that the talents for criticism, namely, sharpness, quick censure, vivacity of remark, indeed all acerbity, form rather the gifts of youth than of old age.

Pope.

To Acervate, v. a. [aceros, Lat.]
Heap up.

Dif.

Acervation, n. f. [from accerase.] The act of heaping together.

Acervo, adj. Full of heaps.

Dif.

Acescence, adj. Acceseant, Lat.] That which has a tendency to fonnness or acidity.
The same persons, perhaps, had enjoyed their health as well with a mixture of animal, qualifying with a sufficient quantity of acids; as, bread, vinegar, and fermented liquors.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

Aceto’s, adj. That which has in it any thing four.

Dif.

Acetosity, n. f. [from aceto.] The state of being aceto, or of containing fonnness.

Dif.

Acente, adj. [from acetum, vinegar, Lat.]
A C H

Lat.] Having the quality of vinegar; four.
Raisins, which consist chiefly of the juice of grapes, in the skins or husks by the evaporation of superficial moisture through their pores, being distilled in a retort, did not afford any vinous, but rather an acetic spirit. Boyle.
A C H E. n.s. [L. n. f. £c£ce, Sax. acce, Gr. oue, now generally written ace, and in the plural aces, of one syllable; the primitive man- ner of pronouncing the short vowels, or poetry, for the sake of the measure.] A continued pain. See ACH.
I'll rack thee with old cramps;
Fill all thy bones with aches, make thee roar;
That beas'll tremble at thy din. Shakespeare.
A coming snow, thy hoasting corns prejudice.
Old aches will throb, thy hollow tooth will rage.

A C O

He has shown his hero acknowledging and ungrateful, compassionate and heart-hardened; but, at the bottom, sickle and self-interest.
Dryden's Virgin.

Acknowledgment, n.f. [from acknowledge.]
1. Concession of any character in another; as, exclusion, superiority.
The due contemptulation of the human nature deth, by a necessary connexion and chain of causes, carry us up to the unavoidable acknowledgment of the Deity; because it carries every thinking man to an original of every successive individual.
Hale's Origin of Mankind.

2. Concession of the truth of any position.
Immediately upon the acknowledgment of the Christian faith, the cunctah was baptized by Philip.
Hooker.

4. Confession of a benefit received; gratitude.

5. Act of attestation to any concession; as, homage.
There be many wide countries in Ireland, in which the laws of England were never established, nor any acknowledgment of subjection made.
Spenser's State of Ireland.

6. Something given or done in concession of a benefit received.
The second is an acknowledgment to his majesty for the leave of fishing upon his coasts; and though this may not be grounded upon any treaty, yet, if it appear to be an ancient right on our side, and custom on theirs, not determined or extinguished by any treaty between us, it may with justice be insisted on.
Temple's Miscellanies.
A C M E. n.f. [see Acme, Gr.] The height of any thing; more especially used to denote the height of a distemper, which is divided into four periods. 1. The ache, the beginning or first attack. 2. Acheblos, the growth. 3. Acme, the height. And, 4. Parous, which is the dissolution of the distemper. Quincy.
A C O L O TH I S T. n.f. [from Acolis, Gr.] One of the lowest orders in the Romish church, whose office is to prepare the elements for the offices, to light the church, &c. It is duty, according to the papal law, when the Bishop sings mass, to order all the inferior clergy to appear in their proper habits; and to see that all the offices of the church be properly performed; to ordain the acolyths, to keep the sacred vessels.
A C O L Y T E. n.f. The same with Acoi- rhist.
A C O N T E. n.f. [aconitum, Lat.] Properly the herb wolves-bane, but commonly used in poetical language for poison in general.
Our land is from the rage of tyrants freed;
Nor nourishes the lion's angry feed.
Nor poisons acridit is here produced;
Or grows unknown, or is, when known, dreaded.
Dryden.

Des pairs, that acrole does prove,
And certain death to others live,
That poison never yet withstood;
Does nourish mice, and turns to blood.
G r a n o l l e.
A C O R N. n.f. [azaarum, Sax. from ac, an oak, and corn, or grain; that is, the grain or fruit of the oak.] The seed or fruit born by the oak.
Errours, such as are but errors in our younger brows, grow oaks in our older heads, and become infallible.
Stevens.

Content
A C Q

1. The doctrine or theory of sounds.

2. Medicines to help the hearing. Quincy.

To ACQAIN'T. a. [accustomed.] To make familiar with.

To ACQUIRE. a. [acquire.] To gain.

ACQUIRABLE. adj. [from acquire.] That which may be acquired or obtained; attainable.

ACQUISITION. n.s. [acquisitio.] The act of acquiring or gaining.

ACQUISITION. n.s. [acquisitio.] Of or pertaining to acquisition; obtained or gained.

ACQUISITION. n.s. [acquisitio.] The act of acquiring or gaining.

1. A silent appearance of content, diffusing on one side from avoided content, on the other from opposition.

Neither from any of the nobility, nor of the clergy, were there thought so distasteful to the public, or so injurious to the state, as those who openly professed any sign of contradiction to that set up in the Church of England.

2. Satisfaotion, rect. content.

Many indeed have given their pursuets after fame, either from idleness of opinion, or from experience of the little pleasure which attends it, or the better observations and natural endowments of old age, but seldom from a full satisfaction and acquiescence in their present enjoyments of it.

3. Submission, confidence.

The greatest part of the world take up their pursuits concerning good and evil, by an implicit faith in a full acquaintance in the world of events, who shall represent things to them under these characters.

ACQUISITORS. n.s. [acquisitor.] A person who acquires or gains.

ACQUISITORS. n.s. [acquisitor.] The act of acquiring or gaining.

Acquisitions of glory as of empire, here I lay before Your Royal feet.

A State can never arrive to its period in a more deplorable crisis, than when some prince lies heavily, like a vulture, to dismember the dying carcass; by which means he bequeaths not an acquisition to some mighty monarchy, without hopes of a reformation.
ACQUIRING. adj. [acquisitions, Lat.] That which is acquired or gained. He did not in his acquire in his native soil; nature herself, as it were, claiming a final interest in his body, when fortune had done with him. Milton.

ACQUISITION. n. f. [See Acquire.] Acquisition; attainment; gain. Not in use.

His fervant he with new acquist Of true experience from this great event, With peace and consolation hath diffin'd. Milton.

ACQUIRED. v. a. [acquire, Fr. See Acquire.] To Acquire. 1. To set free. To be acquit from my continual smart; But joy her thral for ever to remain, And yield for pledge my poor captivated heart.

2. To clear from a charge of guilt; to absolve; opposed to condemn, either simply with an accusative; as, the jury acquitted him, or with the particles from or of, which is more common, before the crime. If I fis, then thou markest me, and thou wilt not acquit me from mine iniquity. To clear, or to absolve, of all this injustice. By the suffrage of the mob and bell he is already acquitted, and, by the sentence of some, condemned. Dryden.

He that judges, without informing himself to the utmost that he is capable, cannot acquit himself of judging amiss. Locke. Neither do I reflect upon the memory of his majesty, whom I entirely acquit of any imputation. Swift.

3. To clear from any obligation. Steady to my principles, and not displeased with my afflictions, I have, by the blessing of God on my endeavours, overcome all difficulties; and, in some measure, acquitted myself of the debt which I owed the publick, when I undertook this work. Dryden.

4. In a similar sense it is said, The man hath acquitted himself well; that is, he hath discharged his duty. Acquittement. n. f. [from acquire.] The state of being acquitted; or act of acquitting.

The word imports properly an acquittal or discharge of a man upon some precedent accusation, and a full trial and cognizance of his cause hath theretofore been. Acquittal. n. f. In law, is a deliverance and setting free from the suspicion or guiltiness of an offence. Covel.

The constant design of both these orators, was to drive some one particular point, either the condemnation or acquittal of a accused person. Swift.

To Acquitment. v. a. To procure an acquittance; to acquit; a word not in present use.

But if black fandall and foul-fac'd reproach, Attend the fregul of your imposition. Your mere enforcement shall acquit you from all the impure blot and stains thereof. Shakespeare.

ACQUITIES. n. f. [from acquit.] 1. The act of discharging from a debt. But soon shall find

2. A writing testifying the receipt of a debt.

You can produce acquittances For such a sum, from special officers Of Charles his father. Shakespeare's Lov's Labour Lost.

They quickly pay their debt, and then Take no acquittances, but pay again. Donne.

The same man bought and sold to himself, paid the money, and gave the acquittance. Aubrunot.

AERIE. n. f. [Aeige, Sax.] A quantity of land containing in length forty perches, and in breadth, or four thousand eight hundred and forty square yards. Didst.

Search every acre in the high-grown field, And bring him to our eye. Shakespeare. King Lear.

ACRID. adj. [acrior, Lat.] Of a hot biting taste; bitter; so as to leave a painful heat upon the organs of taste. Bitter and acrid differ only by the sharp particles of the former, in a greater quantity of oil than those of the last. Aubrunot on Aliments.

ACRIMONIOUS. adj. Abounding with acrimony; sharp; corrosive. If gall cannot be rendered acrimonious, and bitter of itself, then whatever acrimony or amaritude redounds in it, must be from the admixture of melancholy. Harmony on Complaints. Aubrunot of Aliments.

ACRIMONY. n. f. [acrimonia, Lat.] 1. Sharpness, corrosiveness. There be plants that have a milk in them when they are cut; as, figs, old lettuce, five-thistles, ivy-leaves, etc. The calcium may be an impurity of plant-faction; for those milks have all an acrimony, though one should think they should be benigne. Barrow's Natural History.

The chymists define faults, from some of its properties, to be a body fusible in the fire, combustible again by cold into brittle gloses or crystals, soluble in water, so as to disperse, not meltedly, and having something in it which affects the organs of taste with a sensation of acrimony or sharpness. Aubrunot.

2. Sharpness of temper, severity, bitter-ness of thought or language. John the Baptist set himself, with much acrimony and indignation, to battle this fomentors arrogant conceits of theirs, which made them haft at the doctrine of repentance, as a thing below them, and not at all belonging to them. South.

ACRITUDE. n. f. [from acrid.] An acrid taste; a biting heat on the palate.

In green vined, with his aromatic and sweetish tastes, is joined some acridities. Grew's Museum.

ACROMATICAL. adj. [Acrmatos, Gr. I hear.] Of or pertaining to deep learning; the opposite of exoterical.

ACROSTICKS. n. f. [Acratides, Gr.] Aristotle's lectures on the more nice and principal parts of philosophy, to which none but friends and scholars were admitted by him. Aubrunot.

ACROSPIRE. n. f. [from acrospire, and aegritus, Gr.] A shoot or spurt from the end of seeds before they are put in the ground. Many corns will smite, or have their pulp turned into a substance like thick cream; and will send forth their substance in an acrspire. Martirens.

ACROSPIRED. adj. [from acrospire.] Having sprouts, or having shot out.

For want of turning, when the malt is steeped on the floor, it comes and sprouts at both ends, which is called acrospered, and is fit only for twineers or sharpsenders or distillers.

ACROSS. adv. [from a for at, or the French à, as it is used in à travers, and crois.] A contrary; laid over something so as to cross it.

He hath the conceale not along the strings, but across the strings; and no harp hath the found to melting and prolonged as the Irish harp. Dean.

This view'd, and not enjoy'd, with arms across
He stood, reflecting on his country's loss. Dryden.

There is a set of artizans, who, by the help of several poles, on which they lay acrospered, or with others shoulders, build themselves up into a kind of pyramid; so that you see a pile of men in the size of four or five rows rising one above another. Addison.

ACROSTIC. n. f. [from a and proes, Gr.] A poem in which the first letter of every line being taken, makes up the name of the person or thing on which the poem is made.

ACROSTICK. adj. 1. That which relates to an acrostick.

2. That which contains acrosticks.

Leave writing plays, and choose for thy command Some peaceful province in acrostick land: There thou mayst wings display, and altars raise, And torture one poor word ten thousand ways. Dryden.

ACROTERRA. n. f. [from acros, Gr. the extremity of any body.] Little pedefals without bases, placed at the middle and the two extremities of pedestals, sometimes serving to support statues.

To ACT, v. n. [from acros, Gr., to cut.] 1. To be in action, not to rest.

He hangs between in doubts or self or refl. Pope.

2. To perform the proper functions.

Albeit the will is not capable of being compelled to any of its actions, yet it is capable of being made to act with more or less difficulty, according to the different impressions it receives from motives or objects. South.

3. To prudically arts or duties; to conduct one's self.

'Tis plain that the, who for a kingdom now Would sacrifice his bones, his name, his bow, Not out of love, but interest, or sake, And would, ev'n in my arms, lie thinking of a throne. Dryden's Comus of Granada.

The desire of happiness, and the containment it puts upon us to act for its, no body accounts an abdication of liberty. Locke.

The splendor of his office, is the token of that sacred character which he invades bears, and one of those ought constantly to put him in mind of the other, and excite him to act up to it, through the whole course of his administration. Seneca.

It is our part and duty to co-operate with this grace, vigorously to exert those powers, and act up to those advantages to which it entitles us. He has given his eyes to the blind, and feet to the lame. Shakespeare's King Henry VIII.

4. To produce effects in some passive subject.

Hence 'tis we wait the word cause to find How body acts upon impassive mind. Garrick's Dibden's.
ACT

1. To bear a borrowed character; as, a stage-player.
2. To counterfeits; to feign by action.
3. To advocate; to put in motion; to regulate the movements.
4. To act; to do a deed; an exploit; whether good or ill.
5. Act; the performance of exploits; production of effects.
6. Action; the doing of some particular thing; a step taken; a purpose executed.
7. A state of reality; effect.
8. Incipient agency; tendency to an effort.
9. A part of a play, during which the action proceeds without interruption.
10. A decree of a court of justice, or edict of a legislature.

Vol. I

They make acts for usury to support usurers, repeal daily any wholesome edict established against the rich, and provide more plentiful statutes daily to chain up and restrain the poor.

You that are kings, though you wear the crown, have cause'd him, by new acts of parliament, to be brought.

That which admits an act in law to be brought against it; punifiable.

The quality of flattery, or act of flattery, or act of making.

One that has a share in edicts or flocks.

Accustomed to refer by means of law; litigious.

A knave, a rascal, a filthy word-stocking knave, a filthy liar.

Admission, or Actionist, n. [from action.] One that has a share in edicts or flocks.

That which has the power or quality of acting.

These particles have not only a vis inertiae, accompanied with such passive laws of motion, as naturally result from that force, but also they are moved by certain active principles, such as that of gravity, and that which causes fermentation, and the cohesion of bodies.

The quality of being active; opposed to idle or sedentary, or any state of which the duties are performed only by the mental powers.

In a virtuous action that must prove bring forth, Without which, how advice is little worth; Yet they who give good counsel, prove delirious. The in the advice part they cannot serve to their purpose.

Practical; not merely theoretical.

The world hath had in these men fresh experience, of dangerous such affectors errors. Hesiod.

Nimbler, agile and quick.

And some with darts their advice, some criterion. Dry, d.

In grammar.

A verb active is that which signifies action.

Active, or Actionist, n. [from action.] The quality of being active; quickness; 

\[ \text{Sidney} \]

For our reward then,

First, all our debts are paid; dangers of law, success, decrees, judgments, against us quoted.

B. Jofan.

In the plural, in France, the name as flocks in England.

Action-taking, adj. Accustomed to refer by means of law; litigious.

A knave, a rascal, a filthy word-stocking knave, a filthy liar.

Actuation, n. [from action.] One that has a share in edicts or flocks.

To activate, c. [from action.] To make active. This work is perhaps used only by the author of the Play, if S. and love, especially being helpful, and their cold affected at nite or faut, will turn water into ice, and that in a few hours; so it may be, it will turn wood or flint clay into. In longer time.

Active, adj. [from action, Lat.] 1. That which has the power or quality of acting.

These particles have not only a vis inertiae, accompanied with such passive laws of motion, as naturally result from that force, but also they are moved by certain active principles, such as that of gravity, and that which causes fermentation, and the cohesion of bodies.

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AC T

nimbleness. This is a word more rarely used than activity.

The virtue of either age may correct the defects of both: and good for succession, that young men may be learners, while men in age are actors.

He who writes an Encyclopaedia for his own mind, and with gladly exhaust such pranks, as he was famous for, acted again, though he dares not, is an actor of them all; though he watched every turn of his soul, and incident of his life; and, if we remit our activity, will take advantage of our indolence.

AC T I O N. n. f. [from activ.] The quality of being active, applied either to things or persons.

Salt put to ice, as in the producing of the artificial ice, increaseth the activity of cold. Bacon.

In certain, it is certain; and really. In certain, it is common.

Boyle.

particular things, in a power, which would, though he acts, yet, and if we remit our activity, will take advantage of our indolence.

ACTOR. n. f. [actor, Lat.]

1. That acts, or performs any thing.

2. That perforates a character; a stage-player.

Would you have Such an Hercules after in the scene, And not this hydra? They must sweat no less To fit their proper, than 't expect their part. Ben Jonson.

When a good actor doth his part prettily, In every act he our attention draws, That at the last he may find just applause. Dryden.

These false beauties of the stage are no more lasting than a rainbow; when the actor ceases to shine upon them, they vanish in a twinkling. Dryden's Spanish Friar.

ACTRESS. n. f. [actric, Fr.]

1. That performs any thing.

Virgil has, indeed, admitted Fame as an actress In the Eneid, but the part the acts is very short, and none of the most admired circumstances of that divine work.

Addison.

We forgets have just such actors.

We had, for all the world, when human creatures; And therefore I that was an actress here, Play all my tricks in hell, mistake, here. Dryden.

2. A woman that plays on the stage.

ACTUAL. adj. [actual, Fr.]

1. That comprehends activity.

In this flummery agitation, besides her habit and other actual performances, what, at any time, have you heard of her play? Shakespeare's Macbeth.

2. Really in all; only merely potential.

Sin, there in power: before Once actual; now in body, and to dwell Habitual habitant.

Milton.

3. In act; not purely in speculation.

For be that but conceive a crime in thought, Contraets the danger of an actual fault: Then what must he expect, that will proceed To finish sin, and work up thoughts to deeds? Dryden.

ACTUALITY. n. f. [from actual.] The state of being actual.

The actuality of their spirituall qualities is thus impressed, though their potentiality be not so destroyed; and thus a crafts, extended, imperceptible, passive, divisible, unintelligible substance is great in every thing, which they contain. Ogilby.

ACTUALLY. adv. [from actual.] In act; in effect; really. All mankind acknowledge themselves able and sufficient to do many things, which actually they never do.

Sudh.

One of the Chronicles, and you will think you were reading a history of the kings of Israel or Judah, where the historians were actually informed, and where, by a particular scheme of providence, the kings were distingued by judgments or blis-
**ADD**

You draw me, you hard-hearted adamant!
But I, the flower, do not iron; for my heart
Is true as steel.

Shakespeare.

Let him change his lodging from one part of the
town to another, which is a great adamant of
acquaintance.

Bacon.

**ADAMANT.** adj. [from adamant.]

Hard as adamant.

He weapons himself,
Made arms ridiculous, useless the forger.
Of brazens shields and spears, the hammer'd cutlasses,
Clasps his temper'd steel, and trocks of mail.

Adamant proof.

This word occurs, perhaps, only in this passage.

**ADAMANTINE.** adj. [adaman'tinæ, Lat.]

1. Made of adamant.

Wide is the fronting gate, and rai'd on high
With adamantine columns, threats the sky.

Dryden.

2. Having the qualities of adamant; as,
Hardness, indissolubility.

Could Eve's weak hand, extended to the tree,
In finder rend that adamantine chains.

White edge, gold and crimson-encased,
And which to God's own chair doth fix'd remain?

Devis.

An eternal immensity must have ponder'd the world
From all things that had been fixed and fastened
Everlasting with the adamantine chains of
Specific gravity; if the Almighty had not spoken
And said, Let earth bring forth grass, the herb
Yielding, and the fruits from trees, fruit;
And it was so.

Bentley.

In adamantine chains shall death be bound,
And hell's grim tyrant feel 'tis eternal wound.

Pope.

The adamantine bonds the chief refrain,
The dire restraint his wisdom will defeat,
And then reform him to his regal seat.

Pope.

**ADAM'S-APPLE.** n. s. [in anatomy.]

A prominent part of the throat.

To ADAPT, v. a. [adap'to, Lat.] To fit
One thing to another; to fit; to proportion.

'Tis true, but let it not be known,
My eyes are somewhat dimm'd grown;
For nature, always in the right,
To preserve the eyes, adap'ts and lights.

Swift.

It is not enough that nothing offends the ear,
But a good poet will adapt the very sounds,
as well as words, to the things he treats of.

Pope's Letters.

**ADAPTATION.** n. s. [from adapt.] The art of fitting one thing to another; the fitness of one thing to another.

Some species there be of middle natures, that
Is, of bird and beast; as bats; yet are their parts
together, that we cannot define the beginning
or ending of either, there being a communion of
both, rather than adaptation or cement of the one
unto the other.

Brown's Valley Errours.

Adaptation may be in part ascribed, either
to form, or its calculation in the prefixed grief, or to
the exquisite adaptation of the almost num'rous,
though very fewl, aspiring's of the one, and the
numerous little cavities of the other; whereby the
foulls do lock in with one another, or as, it were,
which was clasping another.

Bentley.

**ADAPTATION.** n. s. [from adapt.] The art of fitting.

It were alone a sufficient work to show all the
mercurialists, the wife contrivances, and prudent
adaptations, of these admirable machines, for the
sublimation of their wits.

Coytes.

**ADAPTIVENESS.** n. s. [for adaptedness, from adapt.]

Some notes are to display the adaptations of the
found in the fudge.

Dr. Newm.

This word I have found no where elc.

**ADD**

To ACCORPORATE. v. a. [from ad and corpus.] To unite one body with an-
other; more usually wrote accuplicate; which fce.

To ADD. v. a. [addo, Lat.]

1. To join something to that which was before.
Mark if his birth makes any difference,
If to his words it adds one grain of fente. Dryden.
They, whose wofles have the highest flown,
Add not to his immortal memory,
But do an act of friendship to their own. Dryden.

2. To perform the mental operation of
adding one number or conception to another.
To add to is proper, but to add together seeks a fallac.
Whatever positive ideas a man has in his mind,
of any quantity, he can repeat it, and add it to the
former, as easily as he can add together the ideas of
two days, or two years.

Locke.

ADDABLE. adj. [from add.] That to
which something may be added.
Ad
dible is more proper. It signifies more
properly that which may be added.

The first number in every addition is called the
addable number, the other, the number or num-
bers added, and the number invented by the addi-
tion, the aggregate or sum.

Cocker.

To ADVERTISE. v. a. [adde'mut, Lat.]
To take or afferior tithe.

Dict.

To ADVERTISE. v. a. [from dem.]
To esteem or account.
This word is now out of u. e.

She seems to be add'ed to worth-less base,
As to be mov'd to such an infamy.

Daniel's Civil War.

A'DER. n. s. [Eecepæ, Ectetæ, Nabnæ, as it seems from eetæ, Sax. poïton.]
A ferment, a viper, a poisonous reptile; perhaps
of any species. In common language, adders and snakes are not the
same.

Or is the adder better than the eel,
Because his painted skin content the eye?

Shakespeare.

An adder did it; for, with doubling lights.
Than thine, thou ferpent, never ador blung.

Shakespeare.

The adder teaches us where to strike, by her
Curious and fearful defending of her head. Dryg.

A'DER'S GRASS. n. s. The name of a
plant, imagined by Skinner to be so
named, because serpent's lurk about it.

A'DER'S TONGUE. n. s. [o'kingi'sium, Lat.]
The name of an herb.
It hath no visible flower; but the seeds are
produced on a spike, which resembles a ferpent's
tongue; which seed is contained in many longitudi-
inal cells.

Miller.

The most common simples are comfrey, mugwort,
garmony, fentice, sul't-lenton, fluelise, peri-
wood, and the like; and his property is to
add.

A'DER'S WORK. n. s. An herb so named,
on account of its wort, real or sup-
posed, of curing the bite of ferpents.

ADDABLE. adj. [from add.] Possible to
be added. See ADDABLE.

The clearest idea it can get of infinity, is the
confused, incomprehensible remainder of endles,
addible, or that which affords no proffes on
stop, or boundary.

Locke.

ADDIBILITY. n. s. [from addible.] The
possibility of being added.
This endless addition, or addibility (of any one
or the word better) of numbers, so apparent to the
mind, is that which gives us the clearest and
most distinct idea of infinity.

Locke.

ADDICE. n. s. [for which we corruptly
speak and write addic, from abscère, Sax.
an axe.]
The addice hath his blade made thin and some-
what arching. As the axe hath its edge parallel
to its handle, so the addice hath its edge athwart
the handle, and is ground to a baffle on its edge
in order to aid its edge.

Macket's Mechanical Exercises.

To ADDICT. v. a. [addic, Lat.]
1. To devote, to dedicate, in a good
sense; which is rarely used.

Ye know the house of Stephanus, that they have
addicted themselves to the ministry of the
faints.

1 Cor. xii. 15.

2. It is commonly taken in a bad sense;
as, be addicted himself to vice.

3. To devote one's self to any person,
party, or persuasion. A Latinism.

I am neither author nor fuster of any fict: I
will have no man addic himself to me; but I
have any thing right, defend it as truth's.

Ban Jonson.

ADDICTEDNESS. n. s. [from addicted.]
The quality or state of being addicted.

Those know how little I have remitted of my
former addictedness to make chymical experiments.

Byle.

ADDICITION. n. s. [addiction, Lat.]
1. The act of devoting, or giving up.

2. The slate of being devoted.

It is a wonder how his greatness should gian,
Since his addition was to corves vain;
His companies unletter'd, rude, and shallow;
His hours fill'd up with riots, banquets, sports.

Bentley.

ADDICATION. n. s. [addication, Lat.]
The addition, or thing added.

Iron will not incorporate with brass, nor other
metals, of itself, by simple fire: so as the enquiry
must be upon the calculation, and the addition,
and the charge of them.

Bacot.

In a palace there is first the cafe and fabric;
or moles of the structure itself; and, besides that,
there are certain additions that contribute to its
crosten and use; as, various fountains, rare fountains
and aqueducts, divers things appendic
cated to it.

Hate's Origin of Mankind.

ADDITION. n. s. [from add.]
1. The act of adding one thing to another;

opposed to diminution. The infinite distance between the Creator and
the abod of all creatures, can never be measured,
nor exhausted by endles addition of finite degrees.

Bentley.

2. Addition, or the thing added.

It will not be madeily done, if any of our
own wisdom intrude or interfere, or be willing
to make additions to what Christ and his apostles
have deigned.

Hammonds.

Some such resemblances, methinks, I find
Of our last evening's talk, in this thy dream.
But with addition strange.

Milton.

The abolishing of vileness, together with the
custom permitted among the nobles, of selling
their lands, was a mighty addition to the power of
Swifts.

3. In arithmetick.

Addition is the reduction of two or more num-
bers of like kind together into one sum or total.

Cocker's Arithmetic.

4. In law. A title given to a man over,
and above his christian name and
surname, shewing his estate, degree, oc-
cupation, trade, age, place of dwelling,

Cowell.

Only retain
The name, and all the' addition to a king;
The sway, revenue, execution,
Beloved sons, be yours; which to confirm,
This coronet part between you.

Shakespeare, King Lear.
It lifted up its head, and did address
Its last motion, as it would speak.
Shakespeare, Hamlet.

Then Turnus, from his chariot leaping light,
Address'd himself on foot to single fight.
Dryden.

2. To get ready; to put in a state for immediate use.
They fell directly on the English battle; where
Upon the ear of Warick address'd his men to take the flank.
Hogarth.

Duke Frederick hearing, how every day
Men of great worth resorted to this forefost,
Address'd him a mighty power, which were on foot,
In his own conduct purposely to take
His brother Germanick 
Shakespeare.

3. To apply to another by words, with
various forms of construction.
To-night to Harflee we will be your guest,
To-morrow for the march we are address'd.
Shakespeare.

4. Sometimes without a proposition.
To such I would address with this most affectionate petition.
Dryden.

5. Sometimes with to.
Address'd to Polixen, his great patron, and himself
To a young poet, he began to affect his native character,
which is sublimity.
Dryden.

6. Sometimes with the reciprocal pronoun;
as, be address'd himself to the general.

7. Sometimes with the accusative of the matter of the addres,
which may be the nominative to the passive.
The young hero had address'd his prayers to him for his assistance.
Dryden.

The prince himself, with awful dread pres'd,
His own to great Apollo thus address'd.
Dryden.

His suit was common; but, above the rest,
To both the brother-princes thus address'd.
Dryden.

8. To address [in law] is to apply to the
king in form.
The representatives of the nation in parliament,
And the privy-council, they address'd the king to have it recalled.
Swift.

ADDRESS. n. s. [address, Fr.]
1. Verbal application to any one, by way of
peroration; petition.
Henry, in knots involving Emmas's name,
Had half confess'd and half conceal'd his flame.
Upon this tree; and, as the tender marks,
Grew with them, and widen'd with the bark,
Venus had heard the virgin's soft address,
That, as the wound, the passion might increase.
Prior.

Most of the persons, to whom these addresse'd are made,
are not wise and skilful judges, but
influenced by their own foul appetites and passions.
Warre's Improvement of the Mind.

Courtship.

They often have reveal'd their passion to me:
But tell, me whose address thou favour'st most;
I long to know, and yet I dread to hear it.
Swift.

A gentleman, whom, I am sure, you yourself
Or have approved, made his address's to me.
Dryden.

3. Manner of addressing another; as, we say,
a man of an happy or a pleasing address;
a man of an awkward address.

4. Skill, dexterity.
I could young and memorable instances from my own observation,
of events imputed to the profound skill and address of a minister, which,
in reality, were either more effects of negligence, weakness,
humour, passion, or pride, or at best
but the natural course of things left to themselves.
Swift.

ADD. m. n. f. [from addres.]
The person that address'd or petitioned.

ADDITION. n. f. [from addition.] A word applied to those muscles that bring forward, close, or draw together the parts of the body to which they are annexed.
Quinny.

ADDITIONAL. adj. [from addition.] That which is added.
Our calendar being once reformed and set right, it may be kept for, without any considerable caution, for many ages, by omitting one leap-year in the end of every 134 years.
Holder on Time.

The greatest wise, that ever were produced in one age, lived together in so good an understanding with each other, and so much generosity, that each of them receives an additional luster from his contemporaries.
Addition.

They include in them that very kind of evidence, which is supposed to be powerful: and do, within, surpass several other additional proofs, of great force and clearness.
Artillery.

ADDITIONAL. n. f. Addition; something added. Not in use.
May be some little additional, may further the incorporation.
Barnet.

ADDITIONARY. adj. [from addit.] That which has the power or quality of adding.
The additury fiction gives to a great man a larger share of reputation than belongs to him, to enable him to serve some good end or purpose.
Addititious.

ADDITIONAL. adj. [from add.] What has the power or quality of adding.
The additury fiction gives to a great man a larger share of reputation than belongs to him, to enable him to serve some good end or purpose.
Addititious.

ADDIT. v. a. [from add.] To make addit; to corrupt; to make barren.
This is also evidenced in eggs, whereas the found ones sink, and such as are added swim; as do also those that are termed hypomena, or wind-eggs.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.

ADDIT. v. n. To grow; to increase.
Object.

Where I embraceth the tree very fore,
Kill ivy, else tree will addit no more.
Talfier; Husbandry.

ADDIT-PATED. adj. Having added brains. See ADDLE.
Poor flames in metre, dull and addit-pated,
Who rhyme below even David's plaints transfixed.
Pater.

ADDRESS. v. a. [addresser, Fr. from derez, Span. from dirigir, directum, Lat.]
1. To prepare one's self to enter upon any action; as, be address'd himisf to the work. It has to before the thing.
With him the Palmer else, in habit fed much gen,
Himself address'd to that adventure hard.
Swift.
ADH

Adhesive. adj. [from adhesion.] Stick

ing; tenacious. If flow, yet, adhesive to the trad.

To ADHIBIT. v. a. [adhibites, Lat.] To apply; to make use of.

Salt, a necessary ingredient in all sacristies, was adhibited and required in this view only as an emible of purification.

Prefaitd Forbes's Letter to Mr. Bllsh.

ADHIBITION. n.f. [from adhibitus.] Application; use.

To ADJACENCY. n.f. [from adjacents.] Lat.

1. The state of lying close to another thing.
2. That which is adjacent. See ADJACENT.

Because the Cape hath sea on both sides near it, and other lands, remote as it were, eqal distance from it; therefore, at that point, the needle is not distracted by the vicinity of adja-
cents.

Brewer's Pullar Eorates.

ADJACENT. adj. [adjacents, Lat.] Lying near or close; bordering upon something.

It may corrupt within itself, although no part of it issue into the body adjacent.

Bacon.

Uniform pellicul medium, such as water, have no sensible reflection but in their external superficies, whereas they are adjacent to other superficies of a different density.

Newton.

ADJACENT. n.f. That which lies next another.

The sense of the author goes visibly in its own train, and the words receiving a determined sense from their connections and adjacents, will not consent to give countenance and colour to what must be supported at any rate.

Locke.

ADIAPHOROUS. adj. [a'diapberus, Gr.] Neutral; particularly used of some spirits and faults, which are neither of an acid or alkaline quality, nor faulty.

Our adiaiphorous spirit may be obtained, by dis
tilling the liquor that is afforded by woods and divers other bodies.

Brewer.

ADIAFHYRI. n.f. [adiafia, Gr.] Neutrality; indifference.

To ADJECT. v. a. [adjectis, adjectum, Lat.] To add; to put to another thing.

ADJECION. n.f. [adjeclion, Lat.]

1. The act of adjecting, or adding.
2. The thing adjected, or added.

That unto every pound of sulphur, an adjection of one ounce of quicksilver unto every pound of pete, one ounce of sal-ammoniacum, will much extend the force, and consequently the reports, I find no revery.

Brown's Pulver Eoratii.
2. To put off; to defer; to let fl ay to a future time.

Then, Jupiter, thou king of gods,
Whys halt thou thus adjourn'd?
The grace for his merits due,
Being to do your tours tamed.
Crown high the goblets with a cheerful draught;
Enjoy the present hour, adjourn the future thought again.
The formation of animals being foreign to my purpose, I shall adjourn the consideration of it to another occasion.

Adjudgment. n. f. [adjournment, Lat.]
1. An allignment of a day, or a putting off till another day.

Adjudgment in eyes, an appointment of a day, when the justices in eyes mean to sit again.

2. Delay; procrastination; dimission to a future time.

We will and we will not, and then we will not again, and we will. At this rate we run our lives out of adjournments from time to time, out of a fantastical levity that holds us off and on, betwixt hawk and buzzard.

Adjournous. adj. [adipous, Lat.] Pat. Didi.
Adjurt. n. f. [adipitus, Lat.] A passage for the conveyance of water under ground; a passage under ground in general, a term among the miners.
For conveying away the water, they stand in need of sundry devices; as, aditus, pumps, and wheels, driven by a stream, and interchangeably filling and emptying two buckets.

Adjourn. n.f. [from adoe, aditum, Lat.]
The act of going to another.

To Adjudge. v. a. [adjudice, Lat.]
1. To give the thing controverted to one of the parties by a judicial sentence, with the particle to before the person.
The way of disputing in the schools is by pinning on one topical argument; by the success of which, victory is adjudged to the opponent, or defendant.

The great competitors for Rome, Caesar and Pompey, on Pharsalian plains, where fell Belona, with one final stroke, Adjourn'd the empire of this globe to one. Phillips.

2. To sentence, or condemn to a punishment; with to before the thing.
But though thou art adjudged to the death; yet I will favour thee in what I can. Shaksp.

3. Simply, to judge; to decree; to determine.

He adjudged him unworthy of his friendship, purposing sharply to revenge the wrong he had received.
Kyd.

To Adjudicate. v. a. [adjudice, Lat.]
To adjudge; to give something controverted to one of the litigants, by a judicial sentence.

Adjudication. n. f. [adjudication, Lat.]
The act of judging, or of granting something to a litigant, by a judicial sentence.

To Adjudicate. v. a. [adjudge, Lat.]
To yoke to; to join to another by a yoke.

ADJ. 2. Learning is but an adjunct to itself, and where we are, our learning likewise.
Skak.

But I make haste to consider you as abstracted from a court, which (if you will give me leave to use a term of love) is only an adjunct, not a property, of happiness.
Dryden.

The talent of discretion, in its several adjuncts and circumstances, is no where so serviceable as to the clergy.

2. A person joined to another. This sense rarely occurs.

He made him the associate of his heir-apparent, together with the lord Cottington (as an adjunct of singular experience and truth) in foreign travels, and in a bafflement of Westm. Locke.

A'junct. adj. United with; immediately consequent.

So well, that what you bid me undertake, though that my death were adjunct to my act, I'd do.

Adjudication. n. f. [adjunctio, Lat.]
1. The act of adjoining, or coupling together.

2. The thing joined.

Adjudicative. n. f. [adjunctivus, Lat.]
1. He that joins.

2. That which is joined.

Adjuration. n. f. [adjuration, Lat.]
1. The act of adjuring, or proposing an oath to another.

2. The form of oath proposed to another.

When they learned men saw fickleness and farrny cured, they deemed it a shame to the demons and evil spirits to confound themselves, no gods, by persons, whom only made use of prayer and adjurations in the name of their crucified Saviour; how could they, who doubt of their Saviour's power on the like occasions?

Adjuration on the Christian Religion.

To ADJURE. v. a. [adjure, Lat.]
To impoie an oath upon another, prescribing the form in which he shall swear.

Thou know'st, the magistrates and princes of my country came in, sufficed, commanded, threatened, urged, Adjurd by all the bonds of civil duty, and of religion, preft to such as it was, How honourable.

Ye lamps of heaven! he, spake, and lifted high his hands now free, thence a venerable fly!
Ye famous altar! whose flames I fed,
Be all of you adjured.

Dryden.

To ADJURT. v. a. [adj ur, Fr.]
1. To regulate; to put in order; to settle in the right form.
Your Lordship removes all our difficulties, and supplies all our wants, faster than the most visionary politician can adjust his scheme.

2. To reduce to the true state or standard; to make accurate.
The mixtures of modern modes, for the most part, want standards in nature, whereby men may reconcile and adjust their significations; therefore they are very various and doubtful.

3. To make conformable. It requires the particle to before the thing to which the conformity is made.
As to the accomplishment of this remarkable prophecy, whoever reads the account given by Josephus, wherein he speaks of their sacrifices and ceremonies, with what it is of our Saviour's, would think the historian had been a Christian; and that he had nothing else in view, but to adjust the event to the future.

ADJURTMENT. n. f. [adjurtment, Fr.]
1. Regulation; the act of putting in method; settlement.

The father and carrier adjurtment of this affair, I am constrained to adjourn to the larger treatise.
Woodward.
4. To administer the sacraments, to distribute them.

Have not they the old popish custom of administering the blessed sacrament of the holy eucharist without their wafer? Hocker.

5. To administer an oath; to propose or require an oath authoritatively; to tender an oath.

Swear by the duty that you owe to heaven, to keep the oath that we administer. Shakespeare.

6. To administer physic; to give physic as it is wanted.

He was carried on men's shoulders, administering physic and phlebotomy. Wafer's Voyage.

7. To administer to; to contribute; to bring supplies.

I must not omit, that there is a fountain rising in the upper part of my garden, which forms a little wandering rill, and administers to the pleasure, as well as the plenty, of the place. Spectator.

8. To perform the office of an administrator, in law. See Administrator.

Neal's order was never performed, because the executioner did not administer. Archibald and Pope.

ADMIRATION, n. s. [administratio, Lat.]

1. The act of administering or conducting any employment; as, the conducting the public affairs; dispensing the laws.

I then did as the person of your father; The image of his power lay then in me: And in the administration of his laws. While I was busy for the commonwealth, Your highness pleased to forget my place. Shakespeare.

In the short time of his administration, he shone so powerfully upon me, that, like the heat of a Russian summer, he ripened the fruits of poetry in a cold climate. Dryden.

2. The active or executive part of government.

If you pass for a maxim in state, that the administration cannot be placed in too few hands, nor the legislature in too many. Swift.

3. Collectively, to whom the care of public affairs is committed; as, the administration has been opposed in parliament.

In regard to sacraments, to observe their force, and their form of administration. Hocker.

4. Distribution; exhibition; dispensation.

There is, in sacraments, to observe their force, and their form of administration. Hocker.

By the universal administration of grace, begun by our blessed Saviour, enlarged by his apostles, carried on by their immediate successors, and to be completed by the rest to the world's end, and all types that darkened this faith are enlightened. Spinal's Sermons.

ADMIRATIVE, adj. [from admistrator, Lat.]

That which administers; that by which any one administers.

ADMINISTRATOR, n. s. [admiistrator, Lat.]

1. Is properly taken for him that has the goods of a man dying intestate committed to his charge by the ordinary, and is accountable for the same, whenever it shall please the ordinary to call upon him thereunto. Covell.

He was wonderfully diligent to observe what became of the king of Arragon, in holding the kingdom of Cadille, and whether he old held it in his own right, or as administrator to his daughter. Bacon's Henry VII.

2. He that officiates in divine rites.

I feel my confidence bound to remember the death of Christ, with some society of Christians, or other, since it is a most plain command whether the person, who distributes these elements, be only an occasional or a settled administrator. Watts.

3. He that conducts the government.

The reverence of the prince, or chief administrator of the civil power. Swift.

ADMINISTRATRIX, n. s. [Lat.] She who administers in confluence of a will.

The office of administrator.

ADMINISTRATORSHIP, n. s. [from administrator.] The quality of being administrable.

To be admired; worthy of admiration; of power to excite wonder: always taken in a good sense, and applied either to persons or things.

The more power he hath to hurt, the more admirable is his praise, that he will not hurt. Sidney.

God was with them in all their afflictions, and, at length, by working their admirable deliverance, did testify that they had him in whom they trusted. Hocker.

ADMIRABLE, adj. [admirabilis, Lat.]

What admirably things occur in the remains of several other philosophers! Short, I confess, of the rules of Christianity, but generally above the lives of Christians. South's Sermons.

You can at most To an indifferent lover's praise pretend: But you would spoil an admirable friend. Dryden.

The quality of being admirable; the power of raising wonder.

So as to raise wonder; in an admirable manner.

ADMIRABLY, adv. [from admirable.] The theatre is the most splendid of any I ever saw, and so admirably contrived, that, from the very depth of the floor, the lowest found may be heard distinctly to the farthest part of the audience, as in a whispering place; and yet, raise your voice as high as you please, there is nothing like an echo to cause the least confusion. Addison.

ADMIRAL, n. s. (Fr. of uncertain etymology.)

An officer or magistrate that has the government of the king's navy, and the hearing and determining all causes, as well civil as criminal, belonging to the sea. Covell.

2. The chief commander of a fleet.

He arts, in battle at sea, overthrew Redecius, turned-Admiral, in Spain, in which fight the admiral, with his son, and seven of his gallies taken. Keillor.

Addison.

A most admirable friend. Dryden.

What admirably things occur in the remains of several other philosophers! Short, I confess, of the rules of Christianity, but generally above the lives of Christians. South's Sermons.

You can at most To an indifferent lover's praise pretend: But you would spoil an admirable friend. Dryden.

To ADMIRER, v. a. [admirare, Lat. admiring, fr. admiring.] 1. To regard with wonder; generally in a good sense.

'Tis here that knowledge wonder, and there is an admiration that is not the daughter of ignorance. This induced famously both the undeserving effect; but the philosophic passion truly admires and adores the supreme efficient. Giovanni.

2. It is sometimes used, in more familiar speech, for to regard with love.

3. It is used, but rarely, in an ill sense.

You have displeas'd the mirth, broke the good meeting With molt admir'd disorder. Shaksp. Macbeth.

ADMIRER, n. s. [from admirer.]

1. The person that wonders, or regards with admiration.

Neither Virgin nor Horace would have gained to great reputation, had they not been the friends and admirers of each other. Addison.

Who must to shun or hate mankind pretend, Some admirers, and others a friend. Pope.

2. In common speech, a lover.

ADMIRRINGLY, adv. [from admirer.] With admiration; in the manner of an admiring.

The king very lately spoke of him admiringly and mournfully. Shaksp. All's well that ends well. We may yet further admire, and observe, that men may give freethread where they have not given before. Boyle.

ADMISSIBLE, adj. [admittit, admittimus, Lat.] That which may be admitted.

Suppose that this supposition were admitsimus, yet this position cannot be inconsistent with the eternity of the divine nature and essence. Holt's Origin of Mankind.

ADMISSION, n. s. [admitter, Lat.] 1. The act or practice of admitting.

There was also enacted that charitable law, for the admission of poor felons, without fee, whereby poor men became rather able to vext, than unable to fret. Bacon's Henry VII.

By means of our military situation, and our rare admiring of strangers, we know most part of the habitable world, and are ourselves unknown. Bacon's New Atlantis.

2. The state of being admitted.

My father saw your illustrious parent, And my admission shew'd his face to you. Dryden.
ADM

Admiration; the power of entering, or being admitted. All things enter some degree of heat, none even freezing, nor in the length and severest frost; especiallly those, where there is such a fire and disposition of the parts as gives free and easy admittance to this heat. Woodward's Natural History.

4. The elements are now in a few regions, except the earth. All metals may be calcined by strong waters, or by admittance of salt, sulphur, and mercury.

5. The allowance of an argument; the grant of a position not fully proved.

To ADMITT. v. a. [admitte, Lat.] 1. To suffer to enter; to grant entrance. Milton. Does not one table Bavius still admit? Pope.

2. To suffer to enter upon an office; in which sense the phrase of admission into a estate, &c. is used. Johnson.

The treasurer found it no hard matter to far to terrify him, that, for the king's service, as was pretended, he admitted, for a fix-clerk, a person recommended by him. Chaucer.

3. To allow an argument or position. Suppose no weapon can thy valour's pride Subdue, that by no force thou mayst be won, Admit no steel can hurt or wound thy hide, And be it heav'n hath such favour done. Fair. 1618.

This argument is like to have the less effect on me, seeing I cannot easily admit the inference. Locke.

4. To allow, or grant in general; sometimes with the particle in.

If you once admit of a latitude, that thoughts may be excited, and images raised above the life, that leads you insensibly from your own principles to mine. Dryden.

ADMISSIBLE. adj. [from admit.] The perfirm or thing which may be admitted. Adams. There is not a harder bladder than the whale, that can withstand a ball; and a parliament not admissible, a faculty that need not the fun to scatter it. Brown.

The clerk, that is presented, ought to prove to the bishop, that he is a deacon, and that he has orders; otherwise, the bishop is not bound to admit him; for, as the law then stood, a deacon was admissible. Asfle's Parergon.

ADMISSION. n. s. [from admit.] The act of admitting; allowance or permission to enter.

We cannot, any man's concet, to think it lawful, that every man which lietbe should take up his charge in the church; and therefore a solemn admission is of such necessity, that, without it, there can be no church-choir. Hooker.

As to the admission of the weighingly clearest parts of the air into the blood, through the coats of the veins, it seems contrary to experiments upon dead bodies. Arbeau in Alimenta.

2. The power or right of entering.

1 If I do line one of their hands — the gold Which buys admission. Shakespeare's Cymbeline.

Surely a daily expectation at the gates, is the readiest way to gain admittance into the house. Scott's Sermons.

There's news from Bertran; he desires Admissio to the kings, and cries aloud, This day shall end our fears. Dryden.

There are some ideas which have admittance only through one sense, which is peculiarly adapted to receive them.

3. Causing or prerogative of being admitted to great persons: a senec now out of use.

Sir John, you are a gentleman of excellent breeding, of great adventisse, authentick in your place and person, generally allowed for your many warlike, courtly, and learned preparations. Shakespeare.

4. Concealment of a position.

No cor the Pythagorean give easy admittance thereunto; for, holding that separate souls succes- sively supplied other bodies, they could hardly allow the raising of souls from other worlds. Brown's Vulgar Errors.

To ADMIT. n. s. [admittere, Lat.] To mingle with something else. Hawkins.

ADMISSION. n. s. [from admis.] The union of one body with another, by mingling them. Mercury may be calcined by strong waters, or by admittance of salt, sulphur, and mercury.

Raven. The elements are now in a few regions, except the earth. All metals may be calcined by strong waters, or by admittance of salt, sulphur, and mercury. Woodward's Natural History.

ADMISSION. n. s. [admittere, Lat.] The body mingled with another; perhaps sometimes the act of mingling.

Whatever science, or artifice, at any time redounds in it, must be derived from the admittance of another sharp bitter substance. Harvey on Conversions.

A wasp which to the eye appears to be nothing but a mere flutter in the air, to the fly, to the bee, doth, infoments a pungent admittance of salt, sulphur, alum, or some other mineral. Woodward's Natural History.

To ADMONISH. 1. To warn of a fault; to reprovet, gen- tly; to counsel against wrong practises; to put in mind of a fault or a duty; with the particle of, or against, which is more rare; or the infinitive mood of a verb.

One of his cardinals, who better knew the inte- rest of affairs, advised him against that un- fallible piece of ingenuity. Beacham in Pocket.

He of his wicked ways Shall them admishe, and before them set The paths of righteousness. Milton.

But when he was admonished by his subject, he changed, gently circling in the air, and falling, to the ground. Dryden.

ADMONISHER. n. s. [from admonish.] The person that admonishes, or puts another in mind of his faults or duty.

Hence was a mild yet heaven-like, a countrystile fit for the gentle times of Augustus. Dryden.

ADMONISHMENT. n. s. [from admonish.] Admition; the notice by which one is put in mind of faults or duties; a word not often used.

But yet be wary in the admonishment. — Thy grave admonishment prevail with me. Shakespeare's Henry V. p. 1.

To th' infinitely Good we owe Immortal thanks, and his admonishment. Received, with solemn pious obedience Immutably his sovereign will, the end. Of what we are. Milton.

ADMONITION. n. s. [admonitio, Lat.] The hint of a fault or duty; counsel; gentle reproval.

They must give our teachers leave, for the saving of faults, to intermingle sometimes with other more necessary things, admonition concerning thes things not unessential. Hooker.

ADMONITORY. adj. [admonitorius, Lat.] That which admonishes.

The sentence of reason is either mandatory, shewing what must be done; or else permissive, declaring only what may be done; or, thirdly, admonitory, opening what is the most convenient for us. Hooker.

ADMURMURATION. n. s. [admormurare, Lat.] The act of murmuring, or whispering to another. Diz.'

To ADMove. 1. To move a thing to another. A word not in use.

If, upon the power of lodestone or iron, we ad- move the north-pole of the lodestones, the powders, or small divisors, will erect and conform them- selves thereto. Brown's Vulgar Errors.

ADO. n. s. [from the verb to ad, with a before it, as the French afferir, from a and faire.] 1. Trouble, difficulty.

He took Clementina prisoners, whom, with much ado, he keepeth alive; the Helots being villainously cruel. dryden.

They moved, and in the end perused, with much ado, the people to bind themselves by solemn oath. Hooker.

He kept the borders and marches of the pale with much ado, he held many parliaments, wherein many laws were made. Sir John DCourt.

With much ado, he partly kept awaie; Or, sufficiently, and set his people at ease. Dryden.

2. Battle; tumult; business; sometimes with the particle about.

Let's follow, to see the end of this ado. Shakespeare.

All this ado about Adam's fatherhood, and the greatness of its power, helps nothing to establish the power of those that govern. Locke.

It has a light and ludicrous dence, implying more tumult and show of businesse, than the affair is worth: in this finer it is of late generally used.

I made no more ado, but took all their seven points in my target, thus. Shakespeare. Henry IV. p. 1.

We will keep our adow, or friend or two. - Shakespeare. Henry IV. p. 1.

It may be thought we hold him carefully, Being our kinman, if we reveal much. Shakespeare.

Come, says Puck, without any more ado, his thing go to breakfast; cats don't live upon dialo- gues. L'Estrange.

ADOLESCENCE. n. s. [adolescentia, Lat.] ADOLESCENCY. The age succeeding childhood, and succeeded by puberty; more largely, that part of life in which the body has not yet reached its full per- fection.

He was so far from a boy, that he was a man born, and at his full stature, if we believe John, who puts him in the late adolescence, and makes him twenty-five years old. Brown.

The fons must have a tedious time of childhood and adolescence, before they can either themselves
ADO

To ADOP'T. v. a. [adopt, Lat.] 1. To take a son by choice; to make him a son, who was not so by birth. 2. To adopt a manner of being.

ADOPTED. adj. [from adopted.] After the manner of something adopted.

ADOPTED. v. a. [from adopt, Lat.]. He that gives some one by choice the rights of a son.

ADOPTION. n. f. [from adopt, Lat.] 1. The act of adopting, or taking one's self what is not native.

ADOPTIVE, adj. [from adoption, Lat.] 1. He that is adopted by another, and made his son.

ADOPTIVE. adj. [from adopt, Lat.] That which is adopted by another; that which is worthy of divine honours.

ADOPTIVELY. adv. [from adopt, Lat.] In a manner worthy of adoption.

ADORATION. n. f. [from adore, Lat.] 1. The external homage paid to the Divinity, distinct from mental reverence. 2. Homage paid to persons in high place or esteem.

ADORER. n. f. [from adore.] A worshipper; a term generally used in a low sense; as, by lovers, or admirers.

ADORATION, n. f. [from adore.] 1. To adore; to respect, in the highest degree of reverence or regard; to reverence; to honour; to love.

ADORABLE, adj. [from adore, Lat.] That which is worthy of divine honours.

ADORABLE. adj. [from adore.] That which is to be adored; that which is worthy of divine honours.

ADORABLELY. adv. [from adorable, Lat.] The quality of being adorable; worthy of divine honours. 2. To deck the porch with ornaments.

ADORABLE. adj. [from adorable.] That which is adorned with the garments of salvation, that he covered me with the robe of righteousness, as a bridegroom decked himself with Ornaments, and as a bride adorned herself with her jewels. To ADORN. v. a. [adorn, Lat.] 1. To adorn; to deck the porch with ornaments.

ADORNED. adj. [from adorn.] Adorned; decorated; a word peculiar to Milton. Stell's to realities yield all her bows. Made for adorn, for thy delight the more. MILTON. ADORNMENT. n. f. [from adorn.] Ornament; embellishment; elegance; not now in use.

ADVENT. v. a. [from advent, Lat.] It was confounded; nor to the heavens, before they had motion and advancement.

ADVENTUROUS. adj. [from adventure.] Of adventure; of the history of the world.

ADVENTUROUSLY. adv. [from adventurous, Lat.] In the ground.

ADVENTUROUSLY. adv. [from adventurous, Lat.] To travel; towards the ground; from a higher situation towards a lower.

ADVENTURER. n. [from adventure, Lat.] A freebooter; a wild man; a man of wicked life.

ADVENTURE. n. [from adventure, Lat.] A freebooter; a freebooter.

ADVENTURE. n. [from adventure, Lat.] A freebooter; a freebooter.

ADVENTUROUSLY. adv. [from adventurous, Lat.] To travel; towards the ground; from a higher situation towards a lower.

ADVENTUROUSLY. adv. [from adventurous, Lat.] It is confounded; nor to the heavens, before they had motion and advancement.
festival to advance the nature of man to its highest perfection, than the precepts of Christianity!

To heighten; to grace; to give lufture to.

As the calling dignifies the man, so the man more much advance his calling. As a garment, though it warms the body, has a return with an advantage, being much more warm by it.

Swift's Sentiments.

To forward; to accelerate.

These three last were flower than the ordinary Indian wheat of itself; and this culture did rather increase than advance.

Bacon.

To propose; to offer to the publick; to bring to view or notice.

Phedon 1 hight, quoth he, and do advance My anucfly from famous Coradin. Fairy Queen.

I dare not advance my opinion against the judgment of so great an author; but I think it fair to leave the decision to the publick.

Dryden.

Some or not advance a judgment of their own, but catch the fpanding nation of the town. Poes.

ADVANCE, n. s. [from To advance.]

1. The act of coming forward.

All the foot were put into Abington, with a resolution to quit, or defend, the town, according to the manner of the enemy's advance towards it.

Parnell.

So, like the fat's advances, your titles show; Which, as the rife, does the warmer grow. Waller.

2. A tendency to come forward to meet a lover; an act of invitation.

In vain all the practis'd wiles, In vain those eyes should have import; Not all her advances, all the smiles, Can move one unrelenting heart. Walshe.

His genius was below the full of his sown bear; Who, though he cannot spell, is wise enough to read a lady's eyes; And will each accidental glance

produce a kind of wonder. Swift.

He has described the unworthy passion of the goddess Calypso, and the indecent advances she made to detain him from his own country. Poes.

That prince applied himself first to the Church of England, and upon their refusal to fall in with his measures, made the like advances to the dissenters. Swift.

3. Gradual progress; rise from one point to another.

Our Saviour raised the ruler's daughter, the widow's son, and Lazarus; the first of these, when he had, at last expired the second, as he was carried to the grave on his bier; and the third, after he had been laid out. And having, by their gradual advances, manifested his divine power, he at last executed the highest and most glorious degree of it; and raised them all by his own all-quickening, all-lightening, all-grace, and according to his own expenses (re- diction.

Atterbury.

Man of study and thought, that reason right, And love of truth, do make no great advances to the devours of it. Locke.

4. Improvement; progress towards perfection.

The principle and object of the greatest importance to the world to the good of mankind, and for the advancement and perfection of human nature. Hume.

ADVANCEMENT, n. s. [advancement, Fr.]

1. The act of coming forward.

This advancement, taken daily, advancements, and, I hope, in time, will raise our language to the utmost perfection. Swift.

2. The state of being advanced; preferment.

The Protes of the North Finding his usurpation most unjust, Endeavour'd my advancement to the throne. Shakespeare.

3. The act of advancing another.

In his own grave, he death himself More than in your advancement. Shakespeare's King Lear.

4. Improvement; promotion to a higher state of excellence.

Nor can we conceive it unwonted unto thofe worthies, who endeavour the advancement of learning. Bacon's, 'Pulgar Errors.

5. Settlement on a wife. This sense is now diffused.

The juncture or advancement of the lady, was the third part of the principality of Wales. Bacon's 'Pulgar Errors. [from advancement.] He that advances any thing; a promoter; forwarder.

Said after the death of a great officer, who was judged no advancement of the king's matters, the king failed to his solicition. Tell me truly, what say you of this matter? Ben Jonson. The reports are greater advancement of defamatory designs, than the very first contrivers. Government of the Tongue.

ADVANTAGE, n. s. [from To advance.]

1. Superiority; often with of or ever before a distinction.

In the practical prudence of managing such gifts, the lady may have some advantage over the clergy; whose experience is, and ought to be, less of this world than the other. Sprat.

All other and men of no would evidently have the advantage of us, and a much furer title to happiness than we. Atterbury.

2. Superiority gained by fratagem, or unlawful means.

The common law hath been this benefit, whereby they make advancement, and work it to their own purposes. Spence's State of Ireland.

But specially he took advancement of the night for such p'r'y attempts, insomuch that the bruit of his manly advances were spread everywhere. Machevis. v. 7.

Great malice, backed with a great interest yet can have no advantage of a man, but from his own expectations of something that is without him. Addison.

As soon as he was got to Sicily, they sent for him back; designing to take advancement, and prosecute him in the absence of his friends. Swift.

3. Opportunity; convenience.

Give me advantage of some brief discourse With Defdmona alone. Shakespeare.

4. Favourable circumstances.

Like jewel to advancement fet, Her beauty by the shade does set. Waller.

A face, which over-fhines, appears to advan- tage in the deepest facet; and the dark complexen is not a little alleviated by a black hood. Addison.

True wit is nature to advantage dec'd. What oft was thought, but ne'er so well express'd. Pope.

5. Superior excellence.

A man born with such advantage of constitution, that it先进es not the image of his mind. Glavonius.

6. Gain; profit.

For thou saidst, what advantage will it be unto thee, and what profit shall I have, if I be clear from my sins? Job.

—Certain it is, that advancement now fits in the room of conscience, and fetches all. Swift's German.

7. Overplus; something more than the mere lawful gain.

We owe this much within this wall of flesh.

There is a soul counta the her creditor, And with advantage means to pay thee love. Shakespeare.

You said, you neither lend nor borrow Upon advancement. Shaksp. Merchant of Venice.

8. Preponderance on one side of the comparison.

Much more should the consideration of this pattern arm us with patience and ordinary caution; especially if we consider his example with this advantage, that though his sufferings were wholly underwed, and not for himself but for others, yet be bore them particularly. Swift.

To ADVANTAGE, u. a. [from the noun.]

1. To benefit.

Convey what I set down to my lady: it shall advance more than ever the hearing of letter did. Shakespeare.

The trial hath endagam'd thee no way. Rather more honour left, and more eftence. Neal, Shakespeare's King Lear.

Milton.

The great business of the senses being to make us notice of what hurts or advantage the body, it is wisely ordered by nature, that pain should accompany the reception of several ideas. Locke.

We should have purfued some other way, moreeffectual, for difturbing the common enemy, and advantaging ourselves. Swift.

2. To promote; to bring forward; to gain ground.

The notes that explained the souls of wise men about the moon, and those of fools wander- ed about the earth, advantaged the conceit of this effect. Brown's, 'Pulgar Errors.

To enable it with considerations that the Royal Society, were to advance it in one of the best capacities in which it is immeasurable. Glavonius's Essays Sciencet.

ADVANTAGEABLE, adj. [from advancement.]

Profitable; convenient; gainful. As it is advantageable to a physician to be call'd to the cure of declining diseases, so it is for a commander to suppress a faction which has pass'd the height. Sir H. Waden.

ADVANCED, adj. [from To advan- tage.] Polièced of advantages; com- modiously situated or disposed.

In the most advantageable temper, this disposition is but comparative; whereas the most of men labour under disadvantages, which nothing can rid them of. Glavonius.

ADVANTAGE-GROUND, n. s. Ground that gives superiority, and opportunities of annoyance or resistance.

This excellent man, who stood not upon the advantage-ground before, from the time of his promotion to the archbishoprick, provoked or un- covered the envy, and reproached, and malice, of men of all qualities and conditions who agreed in nothing else. Clarembor.

ADVANTAGEOUS, adj. [advantage.] 1. Of advantage; profitable; useful; op- portune; convenient.

The time of sickness, or affliction, is, like the God of the day to Adam, a feast of pecuniary pro- priety for the voice of God to be heard; and may be improved into a very advantageous opportunity of beguiling or increasing spiritual life. Hammond's Apologies.

Some advantage, a thing may be achieve'd By sudden unct, either with hell-fire To wake his whole creation; or poofes As our own. Milton.

2. In use with relation to persons, and followed by re.

Since every painter paints himself in his own works, 'tis advantageous to him to know himself, to the end that he may cultivate those talents which make his genius. Dryden.

ADVANTAGEOUSLY, adv. [from advantage.]

ADVENTURous. [Advantageous.] Conveniently; opportunely; profitably. It was adventurously fortunate, being an enemy's passage from it to India, by sea. *Adventurously*

ADVANCED. *adj.* [advancement.] Quality of being advantageous; profitableness; usefulness; convenience. The last property, which qualifies God for the first object of our love, is the *advantages* of his to us, both in the present and the future life.

To ADVANCE. *v.t.* [advancing.] To accede to something; to become part of something else, without being essential; to be superadded. A case considered in judicature, is filled an accidental case; and the accidental of any act, is said to be whatever advances to the act itself already subluminated. *Advancing.*

ADVENT. *adj.* [adventurer, Fr.] Adventuring; ven
ing; coming out of outward causes; superadded. Being thus divided from truth in themselves, they may not yet be considered by adventurous deduction; for they are daily mocked into error, and subterfus.

ADVANTAGE. *n.* [from advantage.] Advantage; that which is extrinsically added; that which comes from outward causes; a word scarcely in use.

As for the rigorous heat, it is thus far true, that, if the proportion of the adventurously heat be greatly preponderating natural heat and spirits of the body, it tendeth to dissipation or at least to alteration.

Advantajous. *adj.* [adventitious, Lat.] That which advances; accidental; superadded; extrinsically added, not efficaciously inherent.

Differences of continuous get an adventurously strength from colour, besides their material cause from the humouris. Though we may call the obvious colours natural, and the others adventitious; yet such changes of colours from whatever cause they proceed, may be properly taken in. *By the adventurously fire.*

If his blood boil, and the adventurously fire raise his high parts, and higher wight require to temer and alloy the burning blood, the waters must be brought, which by digestion get new cooler.

Dryden.

In the second kind, of all the many forces reckoned up by lapidaries, there are not above three or four that are original; their diversities, as sufferer, colour and hardness, arising from the different mixtures of other adventitious mineral matter.

ADVENT. *n.* [from advent, Lat.] The thing or person that comes from without: a word not now in use. Thus the natives be not so many, but that there may be no room enough for them; and for the advents also.

ADVENTUALLY. *adj.* [from advent, Lat.] Relating to the season of advent.

1. As daily use one other collect; or, names-

**ADVENTURE.** *n.* [French.]

1. An accident; a chance; a hazard; an event of which we have no direction.

The general summoned three cañons; one desperate of succour, and not desirous to dispute the defence, presently yielded; but two flound upon their adversary.

Hayward.

2. In this sense is used the phrase, at all adventure. [2 P. adventures, Fr.] By chance; without any rational scheme. Blows flew at all adventures, wounds and deaths given and taken unexpected; many scarce know their enemies from their friends. Hayward. Where men do not perceive probable connection, there men's opinions are the effects of chance and hazard, of a mind floating at all adventures, without choice and without direction.

Lecture.

3. The occasion of casual events; an enterprize in which something must be left to hazard. For I must love, and am resolv'd to try my fate, or, falling in this adventure, die.

Dryden.

4. This noun, with all its derivatives, is frequently written without ad; as, venture, ventures.

**ADVENTURE.** *v.t.* [adventurer, Fr.]

1. To try the chance; to dare.

Be not angry, Most mighty prince, that I have adventure'd To try your taking of a false report. Shakespeare.

The tender and adventurously woman among you, which would not adventure to set the sole foot of yours upon, for delicateness and tender-soul, Deser. xxvili. 26.

To **ADVENTURE.** *v.t.* To put into the power of chance.

For my father sought for you, and adventure'd his life for, and delivered you out of the hand of Midian. Judges xix. 17.

It is often used with the reciprocal pronoun as, he adventure'd himself.

ADVENTURER. *n.* [adventurer, Fr.] He that seeks occasions of hazard; he that puts himself in the hand of hazard. He is a great adventurer, said he. That hath his sword through hard assay forsworn.

Spenser.

The kings of England did not make the conquest of Ireland; it was begun by particular adventurers, and other voluntaries, who came to seek their fortunes.

Sir J. Davies.

He intended to hazard his own action, that to the more easily he might win adventurers, who else were like to be left forward. Raleigh.

Had it been for the British, which the late wars drew over, and multitudes of soldiers festered there, Ireland had, by the last war, and plague, been left delictus.

Tempus.

Their wealthy trade from pirates' rapine fires, Our merchants shall no more adventure's be.

Dryden.

**ADVENTUREsome.** *adj.* [adventure.] The same with adventurously; a low word, scarcely used in writing.

**ADVENTUREsomeness.** *n.* [adventurousness.]

The quality of being adventureous.

Dryden.

**ADVENTUROUS.** *adj.* [adventureous, Fr.]

1. He that is inclined to adventures; and, consequently, bold, daring, courageous. At land and sea, his eye a watchful sight, Was never known a more adventurous knight; Who oftener drew his sword, and always for the right.

Dryden.

2. Applied to things, that which is full of hazard; which requires courage; dangerous.

But I'm already troubled you too long,

Nor dare attempt a more adventurous fame.

*My humble vessel demands a safer theme.* *Addison.*

**ADVENTUROUSLY.** *adv.* [adventurously.] After an adventurous manner; boldly; daringly. They are both hanged; so would this be, if he durst steal any thing adventurously.

*Shakespeare's Henry V.*

**ADVERB.** *n.* [adverbium, Lat.] A word joined to a verb or adjective, and solely applied to the use of qualifying and re
daining the latitude of their significations, by the intimation of some circumstance thereof; as, of quality, manner, degree.

*Chalmers' Latin Grammar.*

**ADVERBIAL.** *adj.* [adverbialiter, Lat.]

That which has the quality or structure of an adverb.

**ADVERBIALLy.** *adv.* [adverbialiter, Lat.]

Like an adverb; in the manner of an adverb.

I should think also was joined adverbially with *troy'd*, did Virgil make use of so equivocal a *adverb.*

*Addison.*

**ADVERSAry.** *n.* [adversarius, Fr. adversarius, Lat.]

An opponent; antagonist; enemy: generally applied to those that have verbal or judicial quarrels; as, controversiists or litigants; sometimes to an opponent in fable combat. It may sometimes mean an open profecion of enmity; as we say, a secret enemy is worse than an open adversary.

Yet am I noble, as the adversary I came to cope. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

These rites and ceremonies of the church, therefore, which were the sole name now that they were when holy and virtuous men maintained them against profane and deriding adversaries, their own children have in desirion.

*Hooker.*

While the adversary of God and man,

Satan, with thoughts inflam'd, of highest design,

Put on swift wings. *Milton.*

An adversary makes a quicker search into us, and covers every one with an imperfection in our tempers. A friend exaggerates a man's virtues; an enemy infames his crimes. *Addison.*

**ADVERSAriative.** *adj.* [adversariavius, Lat.]

A term of grammar, applied to a word which makes some opposition or variety; as, in this sentence: *This diamond is rare, but it is rough.* But is an adversariative conjunction.

**ADVERSER.** *adj.* [adversarius, Lat.]

In prope it has now the accent on the first syllable; in verse it is ac
cented on the first by Shakespeare; on either, indifferently, by Milton; on the last, by Dryden; on the first, by Reu.

**common.**

F 2
ADVER'RS. n. f. [adverteri.] 1. Adversity. a. The state of being in an adverse manner; oppositely; unfortunately.

b. What I think, I utter, and spend my malice in my breath. If the drink you give me touch my palate adversely, I make a crooked face at it.

Shakespeare.

ADVER'SITY. n.f. [adversité.] Adversity; calamity; that is, opposition to our wishes.

3. The cause of our sorrow; affliction; misfortune. In this sense it may have a plural.

Let me embrace these four adversities. For wise men say, it is the wiser course.

Shakespeare’s Henry VI.

The state of unhappiness; misery.

Concerning deliverance itself from all adversity, we think no man is in adversity, unless we feel some small hindrance of our welfare in this world, but when some notable affliction or croft, some great calamity or trouble befalleth us. To be so minded, is a matter of admiration.

The Lords of the Turks.

They were to advertise the chief lords of the duchies of their subjects, occasioned by his absence.

Knolle’s History of the Turks.

To ADVERT. v. n. [advertere.] To attend to; to regard; to observe, with the particle so before the object of regard.

The mind of man being not capable at once to advert to more than one thing, a particular view and examination of such an innumerable number of vat bady, will afford matter of admiration. To the Creation. Now to the universal whole advert.

The earth regard as of that whole a part in which white flame more noble worlds abound; Writens, ye glorious orbs, which hang around.

Blackmore.

We sometimes say, To advert the mind to an object.

ADVER'RSITY. n. f. [adverteri.] Attention to; regard to; consideration. Chiding may make Aemnesus his chide, and give it, but where it may set its eye upon, but a foter adverserice to its proposals, and it will move the whole world.

Decay of Prigs.

ADVER'TENCY. n. f. [advertere.] The fame with adverserence. Attention; regard; heedfulness.

To ADVERTIZE. v. a. [advertis.] Active in giving intelligence; monitory: a word not now in use.

As I was then Advertising, and holy to your business, Not changing heart with habit, I am full Attorned at your service. Shakespeare. Much Ado. 1. To draw towards evening:

Dis.

ADVICE. n. f. [auidi, advis, Fr. from ad- vice, low Lat.] 1. Counsel; infraction: except that infraction implies superiority, and advice may be given by equals or inferiors.

Break we our watch up, and, by my advis, Let us impact what we have seen to-night.

Shakespeare. Hamlet.

O troubled, weep, and coward as thou art!

Without thy poor advice, the labouring heart To worfe extremes with swifter steps would run; Not fav’d by virtue, yet by vice unbon’d, Prince.

2. Reflection; prudent consideration: as, he always acts with good advice.

What he hath won, that he hath forfeited:

So hot a speed, with such advice disposed,

Such temperate order, in so fierce a course,

Dost want example.

Shakespeare. King John.

3. Consultation; deliberation: with the particle of a single.

Great princes, taking advice with workmen, with no left co’fet, set their things together.

Bacon’s Essay.

4. Intelligence: as, the merchants received advice of their loss.

This sense is somewhat low, and chiefly commercial.

ADVICE-BOAT. n. f. A vessel employed to bring intelligence.

ADVISABLE. adj. [from advis.] Prudent; fit to be advised.

I some judge it advisable for a man to account with his heart every day; and this, no doubt, is the belt and fuchest course; for still the oftner, the better.

Shakespeare’s Sonnet.

It is not advisable to reward, where men have the tenderness not to punish. L’Esposo’s Tables.

ADVISABleness. n. f. [from advisable.] The quality of being advisable, or fit; fitnes; propriety.

To ADVI’SE. v. a. [adviser.] 1. To counsel: with the particle to before the thing advised.

If to the store they go’ard.

— Brother, I advise you to the helm.

Shakespeare. King Lear.

I would advise all gentlemen to learn merchant accounts; and not to think it a skill that belongs not to them.

Lokta.

When I consider the frugalities and cautions I bare by in your way, methinks it looks as if I advised you to something which I would have advised as, but in effect not done.

Lokta.

2. To give information; to inform; to make acquainted with anything; often with the particle of before the thing told.

You were advis’d, his flesh was capable Of wounds and fears; and that his forward spirit Would lift him, where most trade of danger rang’d.

Shakespeare.
ADV

1. Such discourse bring on,
As may adjure him of his happy state
Happiness in his pow'rs, left free to will.

Paradise Lost.

To Advise. v. n.
1. To consult: with the particle quib before the person consulted; as, be advised quib his companions.
2. To consider: to deliberate. Advise it this be worth Attempting, or to be left untried here, Hatching vain empires.

Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii.

1. Aiding with deliberation and design; prudent; wise.

Let his travel appear rather in his difcourse, than in his apparel or gesture; and, in his difcourse, let him be rather advised in his answers, than forward to tell stories.

Bacon's Essays.

2. Performed with deliberation; done on purpose; acted with design.

By that which we work naturally, as, when we breathe, sleep, and move, we feel the glory of God, as natural agents do; albeit we have no express purpose to it, that we end not, nor any advised determination therein to follow a law.

Hooker, B. I. p. 49.

In my school-days, when I had left one shift, I took with the fellow of the false name.
The false-name way, with more advised watch, To find the other forth; by vent'ring both, I oft found both.

Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice.

Adviseably, adv. [from advised.] Soberly; heedfully; deliberately; purposely; by design; prudently.

This book, advisedly read and diligently followed but one year at home, would do more than three years travel abroad.

Aeschylus.

Advisability, n. f. [from advised.] De-liberation; cool and prudent procedure.

While things are in agitation, private men may not think their thoughts to the consideration of those that are in authority; to whose care it belongs, in prescribing concerning indifferent things, to proceed with all just advisabilities and moderation.

Sir John Suckling.

Adviseness, n. f. [from advised.] De-liberation; cool and prudent procedure.

While things are in agitation, private men may not think their thoughts to the consideration of those that are in authority; to whose care it belongs, in prescribing concerning indifferent things, to proceed with all just advisabilities and moderation.

Sir John Suckling.

Advise. v. n. [from advised.] The perfon or thing which adulates.

To Advulate, v. n. ['adulterer', 'adulterus, Lat.] To commit adultery with another: a word not classical.

Sir John Suckling.

1. To commit adultery.
   But fortune, oh!

Shakespeare.

2. To corrupt by some foreign admixture; to contaminate.

Common pot-ashes, bought of them that fell it in shops, who are not so foolishly knavish as to adulterate them with salt-petre, which is much dearer than pot-ashes.

Dryden's Sat. & Soc. Scienc., p. xvi.

The present wars has so adulterated our tongue with foreign words, that it would be impossible for one of our great-grandfathers to know what his posterity have said.

Shakespeare's Comedy of Errors.

They never fail of their most artful and indefatigable address, to silence the importunity adulterer, whose very power avails their excuses.

Rogers's Sermons.

ADULTERATION, n. f. ['adulteration, Fr. adultration.'] Platter; high compliment.

Of the highest platter, of the greatest compliment.

By and thy ceremony give thee cure.
Think'st thou the fiery fever will go out With titles blown from adulteration?

Shakespeare's Henry V.

They who flattend him most before, mentioned him now with the greatest bitterness, without impairing the least crims to him, committed since the time of that existed adulteration, or that was not as much known to them, as it could be now.

Clarendon.

ADULTERER, n. f. ['adulterer, Lat.] A flatterer.

ADULTERATE, adj. [adulterarius, Lat.] Flattering; full of compliments.

ADULTERITY, n. f. ['adulterus, Lat.'] Grown up;
Past the age of infancy and weaknesses.

They would appear as able to approve themselves, not only to the confessor, but even to the catechist, in their adult age, than they were in their minority; as having clearer even through the principles of their religion, since they census them to avoid contradiction.

Dean of York.
The earth, by these applauding schools, its face,
This single crop of men and women bred;
Who grown adults, so change, it seems,
End, made and female, propagate their kind.

Blackmore.

ADULT. n. f. A person above the age of infancy, or grown to some degree of strength; sometimes full grown: a word used chiefly by medicinal writers.

The depredations without a fracture, can but seldom occur; and then it happens to children, whose bones are more pliable and soft than those of adults.

Sharpe's Surgery.

ADULTERESS, n. f. [from adulter.] The flate of being adulterous. See Adolescence.

To ADULTER. v. n. ['adulterer, Fr. adulterus, Lat.] To commit adultery with another: a word not classical.

Sir John Suckling.

1. Adulterates hourly with thine uncle John.

Shakespeare.

2. To corrupt by some foreign admixture; to contaminate.

Common pot-ashes, bought of them that fell it in shops, who are not so foolishly knavish as to adulterate them with salt-petre, which is much dearer than pot-ashes.

Dryden's Sat. & Soc. Scienc., p. xvi.

The present wars has so adulterated our tongue with foreign words, that it would be impossible for one of our great-grandfathers to know what his posterity have said.

Shakespeare's Comedy of Errors.

ADULT. n. f. [from adulterate.] That ince Nuence, that adulterate means.

Shakespeare.

2. Corrupted with some foreign mixture.

It does indeed differ no more, than the maker of adulterate wares does from the vender of them.

Swift's Miscellaneous.

ADULTERATION, n. f. [from adulterate.] The quality of being adulterate, or counterfeited.

ADULTERER, n. f. [from adulterate.] The person guilty of adultery.

With what impatience must the mule behold
The wife by her procuring husband sold.
For the law makes null th' adulterer's deed
Of lands to her, the cuckold must succeed.

Dryden's Joviall.

ADULTERESS, n. f. [from adulterate.] A woman that commits adultery.

The Spartan lady replied, when she asked,
What was the punishment for adulteries? There are no such things here.

Government of the Tongue, § 3.

Helen's rich attire,
From Argos by the fam'd adulterst brought.
With golden crowns and winding foliage wroght.

Dryden's Pindar.

ADULTERINE, n. f. ['adulterine, Fr. adulterinus, Lat.] A child born of an adulterer: a term of canon law.

ADULTEROUS, adj. [adulter, Lat.] Guilt of adultery.

'Th' adulterous Antony, met large
In his abominations, turns off his head.
And gives his potent regiment to a trull,
That notes against us.

Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.

An adulterous person is tied to restitution of the injury, so far as it is repairable; and to make provision for the children, that they may not injure the legitimate.

Thinks on whose faith th' adulterous youth rely'd.
Who promis'd, who procured the Spartan bride?

Dryden's Amor.

ADULTERY, n. f. ['adulterium, Lat.] The act of violating the bed of a married person.

All thy domestic griefs at home be left.
The wife's adulter, with the defiant's theft.
The very raking thought which can intrude
Forget false friends, and their ingratitude.

Dryden's Joviall.

ADUMBRENT. adj. [from adumbren.] That which gives a flight resemblance.

To ADUMBRENT. v. n. ['adumbren.] To flow out to give a flight likeness;
To exhibit a faint resemblance, like that which shadows afford of the bodies which they represent.

Heaven is designed for our reward, as well as refuge; and therefore is adumbrened by all those positive excellencies, which can endear recommend.

Dean of Pisty.

ADUMBREATION, n. f. [from adumbren.]
ADUANTION. n. f. [from ad and unus, Lat.]. The state of being united; union; a word of little use.

When, by glaciation, wood, straw, dust, and water, are supposed to be united into one body, there is no such real union or aduantion; but only hardening the aqueous parts of the liquor into ice, the other bodies, being accidentally present in that liquor, are frozen up in it, but not therefore united.

ADUATION, n. f. [aeducere, Lat.] Crookedness; flexure inwards; hookedness.

There can be no question, but the aduation of the pouces and brack of the hawks, is the cause of the great and habitual immobility of these birds, of the long robbe.

ADUQUITY, n. f. [ad vocum, Lat.] Crookedness; bending inwards; hookedness.

The birds that are speakers, are parrots, pies, jays, daws, and ravens; of which parrots have an aduant bill, but the others have not.

ADUOCY. n. f. [from ad and voca.] The act of pleading; vindication; defence; apology; a word in little use.

If any there are who are of opinion that there are no antipodes, or that the stars do fall, they shall not want herein the applause or advocacy of Satan.

Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. 1.

ADUOCATE. n. f. [advocatus, Lat.]

1. He that pleads the cause of another in a court of judicature.

An advocate, in the general import of the word, is he that pours the pleading and management of a judicial cause. In a strict way of speaking, only that person is called an advocate, who is the patron of the cause, and is often, in Latin, termed legis, and, in English, a person of the long robe.

Of the great &dquo;advocates&dquo; that grind the poor.

Dryden's Periustr.

2. He that pleads any cause, in whatever manner, as a controvertist or vindicator.

If the dures trust me with her little babe, I'll thro' the king, and undertake to be her advocate to the louf. Shakespeare, Hamlet.

Of the several forms of government that have been, or are, in the world, that cause seems commonly the better, that has the better advocate, or is advantaged by farther experience.

Timp's Miscellanies.

3. It is used with the particle for before the person or thing, in whose favour the plea is offered.

Foes to all living worth except your own, and advocates for folly dead and gone.

Pope's Epistles.

4. In the scriptural and sacred sense, it stands for one of the offices of our Redeemer.

AER, or AE. A diphthong of very frequent use in the Latin language, which seems not properly to have any place in the English; since the a of the Saxons has been long out of use, being changed to s, simple, to which, in words frequently occurring, the e of the Romans is, in the same manner, altered, as in equator, equinocial, and even in Earth.

As the fame of the fame, a goy, and therefore, a goat-eyed, the goat being subject to this ailment.] A tumour or swelling in the great corner of the eye, by the root of the nose, either with or without an inflammation: also a plant so called, for its supposed virtues against such a distemper.

Quincy.

Aeglops is a tubercle in the inner canthus of the eye. W. Homan's Surgery.

AEGOUR. n. f. [written instead of aegologue, from stille, from still, etymology.] A pastoral; a dialogue in verse between goat-herds.

Which moved him rather in aegologues otherwise to write, doubting, perhaps, his ability, which he little needed, or nothing to furnish our tongue with this kind wherein it failed.

Spenser's Paphysals.

AEGYPTIACUM. n. f. An ointment containing only of honey, verdigrease, and vinegar.

AE, or of EA, or of AL [in compound names, as in the Greek compounds] signifies all, or altogether. So Aelius is a complete conqueror; Albert, alhililuious; Aelred, altogether reverend; Alfred, altogether peacefull. To these Pammachius, Pancratio, Pamphilus, &c. do in some measure answer.

Gibson's Camden.

ELF [which, according to various dialects, is pronounced elf, elfen, elph, elph, elfe, and, at this day, elf] implies affluence. So Aelius is victorious; and Aelvold, an auxiliary governor; Aelfrida, a leader of affluence; with which Bettius, Symmachus, Epicurus, &c. bear a plain analogy. Gibson's Camden.

AENIGMA. See ENIGMA.

AERIAL. adj. [aerius, Lat.]

1. Belonging to the air, as consisting of it.

The thunder, when to roll.

With terror through the dark aerial ball.

Paradies Lost.

2. Produced by the air.

The gifts of heav'n my following songPartant.

Thro' the aerial or the wat'ry sky.

Pope.

3. Inhabiting the air.

Where those immortal shapes

Neptune's Odyssey.

Of bright aerial spirits live infected.

In regions mild, of calm and serene air.

Paradies Regained.

Aerial animals may be subdivided into birds and flies.

Leulus.

4. Placed in the air.

Here subterraneous works and cities see

There towns aerial on the wat'ry sea.


5. High; elevated in situation, and therefore in the air.

A spacious city flood, with firmest walls

Sure mounted, and with numerous turrets crowned,

Aerial spires, and diminutive, the seat

Of kings and heroes resolute in war.

Phillips.
quality of being affable; easiness of manners; courteousness; civility; condescension. It is commonly used of superiors.

Hearing of her beauty and her wit, Her affability and bashful modesty, Her wondrous qualities, and mild behaviour.

He was of a most flowing courtly and affability to all men, and so dexterous to oblige them, that he did not enough consider the value of the obligation, or the merit of the perfoun. Clarendon.

All instances of charity, sweetness of conversation, affability, admonition, all significations of tenderness, care, and watchfulness, must be expressed towards children. Taylor.

It is impossible for a public minister to be so open and easy to all his old friends, as he was in his private condition; but this may be bought out by an affability of address. Le Fèvre.

Affable. adj. [affable, Fr. affabils, Lat.] 1. Easy of manners; accoatable; courteous; complaisant. It is used of superiors.

He was affable, and both well and fair spoken, and would not frame to adjuration of words, where he desired to affect or persuade anything that he took to heart. Bacon.

Her father is an affable and courteous gentleman. Shadyl. Tom. Shrew.

Gentle to me and affable hath been Thy condescension, and shall be honour'd ever With grateful memory. Milton. Par. Lost. b. viii.

2. It is applied to the external appearance - benign; mild; favourable.

Augustus appeared, looking round him with a serene and affable countenance upon all evidences of his age. Tailer.

Affability. n. f. [from affable.] Courteous; affability.

Affably, adv. [from affable.] In an affable manner; courteously; civilly. Affaissorial. adj. [affable, Fr.] Skillfully made; complete; finished in a workman-like manner. Dict.

Affabulation. n. f. [affabulation, Lat.] The moral of a fable. Dict.

Affair. n. f. [affaires, Fr.] Business; something to be managed or transacted. It is used for both private and public matters.

I was not born for courts or great affairs; I pay my debts, believe, and say my prayers. Pope.

A good acquaintance with method will greatly assist every one in ranging, disposing, and managing all human affairs. Watts's Legist.

What St. John's drill in late affairs, What Ormond's value, Oxford's cessions, To aid their sinking country lent, Was all destroy'd by one event. Swift.

To Affear. v. n. [from affir, Fr.] To confirm; to give foundation to; to establish an old term of law.

Bleed, bleed, poor country! Great tyranny, thou thy basf, faith; For good folks dare not check thee! His title is affe. Johnson, Stan. Marbl. Marce.

Affay. n. f. [from the verb affe.]

1. Affection: passion; sensation.

It seemeth that as the feet have a sympathy with the head, so the wrists have a sympathy with the heart; we feel the affections and passions of the heart and face often not discerned by the pulse. Bacon's Natural History, p. 97.

2. Quality; circumstance.

I think it difficult to make out one single ulcer, as authors describe it, without other symptoms or affections joined to it. Wilken.

This is only the antiquated word for affection.

To AFFECTION. v. a. [affater, Fr. affrister, affichan, Lat.] 1. To act upon; to produce effects in any other thing.

The fun

Had fire his precept to move to shine,
As might affect the earth with cold and heat,
Scarcely tolerable. Milton's Paradise Lost. b. x.

The generality of men are wholly governed by names, in matters of good and evil; so far as the qualities relate to, and afford, the actions of men. Stuke's Sermons.

Yet even those two particles do reciprocally affect each other with the same force and vigour, as they would do at the same distance in any other situation imaginable. Bentley's Sermons.

2. To move the passions.

As a thinking man cannot but be very much affected with the idea of his appearing in the presence of that Being, whom now can foretell he must be much more affected, when he considers, that this Being, whom he appears before, will examine the actions of his life, and reward or punish him accordingly. Addison, Spectator, No. 413.

3. To aim at; to endeavour after: spoken of persons.

A przeder

His silence next, but when he spake; War are thy words, and glad I would obey. But this proud man affects imperial sway. Dryden's Blad.

4. To tend to; to endeavour after; spoken of things.

The drops of every fluid affect a round figure, by the mutual attraction of their parts; as the globe of the earth and sea affects a round figure, by the mutual attraction of its parts by gravity. Le Fèvre's Deicks.

5. To be fond of; to be pleased with; to love; to regard with fondness.

That little which some of the heathen did chance to hear, concerning such matter as the sacred Scripture plentifully containeth, they did in wonderful fort affect. Hooker, b. 6.

There is your crown; and he that wears the crown immortal,
Long guard it yours! If I affect it more, Than as your honour, and as your renown,
Let me no more from this obedience rise. Shakespeare's Henry IV.

Think not that wars we love, and little affairs; Or that we hate civil wars, and peace.
But none but a woman could a man direct
to tell us women what we must affect. Dryd. Wife of Bath.

6. To make a show of something; to study the appearance of any thing; with some degree of hypocricy.

Another nymph, amongst the many fair, Before the rest affected still to stand,
And watch'd my eyes, preventing my command. Nevtur's Pier.

These often carry the humour so far, till their affected coldness and indifference quite kills all the friendliness of a lover. Addison, Spectator, No. 174.

Coquet and coy at once her air,
Bothibusled, though both seem neglected; Carleful she is with artful care,
Affection to seem unaffected. Congr.

The confuloscous husband, whom like symptoms fester,
Charges on her the guilt of their disease;
Affection fury, acts a madman's part,
He'll rip the fatal secret from her heart. Greeceville.

7. To be in an unnatural and constrained manner.

Spenso, in affecting the ancients, wits no language; yet I would have read for his matters, but as Virgili read Ennius. Ben Jonson's Discoveries.

8. To
AFF

2. To con"ict of some crime; to attain with guilt; a phrase merely juridical.

By the civil law, if a dowry with a wife be promised and not paid, the husband is not obliged to allow her alimony. But if her parents shall become bankrupt or infirm, she shall have alimony, unless you can affect them with fraud, in promising what they knew they were not able to perform.

AFFECTION. n. s. [affectation, Fr. affectation, Lat.]

1. Fondness; high degree of liking; commonly with some degree of culpability.

In things of their own nature indifferent, if either council or particular men have at any time, with found judgment, adhered conformity between the church of God and infidels, the cause thereof hath been somewhat else than only affection of dissimilitude.

Hooker, b. iv. 27.

2. An artificial show; an elaborate appearance; a false pretence.

It has been, from age to age, an affection to love the pleasure of fools, among those who cannot possibly be supposed qualified, for passing life in that manner. Spectator, No. 264.

AFFECTIONATE. participle adj. [from affection.]

1. Moved; touched with affection; internally disposed or inclined.

No marvel then if he were ill affected.

Shaksp., King Lear.

The model they seemed affected to in their dictionary, was not like to any of the foreign reformed churches now in the world. Clarendon.

2. Studied with over-much care, or with hypocritical appearance.

These antics, lapping, affected phantasties, these new tunes of accent.

Shaksp. Rome and Juliet.

3. In a personal sense, full of affection; as, an affectionate lady.

AFFECTIONATELY. adv. [from affection.]

1. In an affected manner; hypocritically; with more affection than reality.

Perhaps they are affectionately ignorant; they are so willing it should be true, that they have not attempted to examine it.

Government of the Tongues, p. 5.

Some indeed have been so affectionately vain, as to counterfeit immortality, and have stolen their death, in hopes to be esteemed immortal.

Brown's Polycarp Errors, b. vii. c. 10.

By talking of theil family of one hundred and ten thousand pounds, by a tax upon a few commodities, it is plain, you are either naturally or affectionately ignorant of our condition.

Swift.

2. Studiously; with labouring intention.

Some misperceptions concerning the divine attributes, tend to the corrupting men's manners, as if they were defended and affectionately chosen for that purpose.

Diey of Folly.

AFFECTIONATENESS, n. s. [from affection.]

The quality of being affected, or of making false appearances.

AFFECTIONATION. n. s. [affection, Fr. affection, Lat.]

1. The act of being affected by any one or agent. This general sense is little in use.

Some men there are love not a gaping pig; some that are mad if they behold a cat; and others, when the bagon'fings' th'no'le,

Cannot contain their haunts, for affection.

Shaksp. Merchant of Venice.

2. Passion of any kind.

Then 'gan the Palmer thus; mort wretched man,

That to affection does the bridle lend;

In their beginning they are weak and wan;

But from the thought that grows to fearful end.

Fairly Byron.

Impate it to my late solitary life, which is prone affection.

Sidney, b. 1.

AFFECTIONATION. as joy, grief, fear, and anger, with such like, being, as it were, the fundry fashions and forms of appetite, can neither rise at the concourse of a thing pleasant, nor yet choose but rise at the sight of some things.

Hooker, b. i.

To speak truth of Coriolanus,

I have not known when his affections sway'd

But that his heart the breath of Julia's gear.

Zea! ought to be composed of the highest degrees of pious affections; of which some are mild and tender, some sharper and more vehement.

I present nothing beyond this to your affections, to excite your love and desire. Tilson.

My king is tangled in affection to a creature of the queen's, lady Anne Bullen.

Shaksp. 2Hercules.

What warmth is there in your affections towards any of these princely suitors.

Shaksp. Merchant of Venice.

Make his interest depend upon mutual affection and good correspondence with others.

Collar on General Indiscretions.

Nor at first sight, like beauty adorns the fair; For your lives, and you alone shall have

His last affection, as his early care.

Page 4.

Good-will to any object; zeal; passionate regard.

I have reason to distrust mine own judgment, as that which may be overthrown by my affection and to affection to this cause.

Bacon.

Set your affection upon my words; observe them, and ye shall be instructed.

William, v. 1.

His affection to the king was without blemish, and his affection to the church so notorious, that he never deserted it.

Clarendon.

All the precepts of Christiandom command us to moderate our passions, to temper our affections towards all things below.

Temple.

Let not the mind of a fludent be under the influence of warm affections to things of sense, when he comes to consider the state of death.

Watts's Improvement of the Mind.

5. State of the mind, in general.

There grow,

In my most calm compos'd affections, such

As a gentle noise, that will not wake,

I should cut off the nobles for their lands.

Shaksp. Macbeth.

The man that hath no musick in himself,

Nor is mov'd with concord of sweet sounds,

Is fit for treasons, stratagems, and spoils.

The motions of his spirit are dull as null.

And his affections dark as Erebos.

Let no such man be trusted.

Shaksp. Merit of Venice.

6. Quality; property.

The certainty and accuracy which is attributed to what mathematicians deliver, must be refraught to what writers of fiction, concerning those purely mathematical difficulties, substantiated and geometry, where the affections of quantity are absolutely considered.

Begge.

The mouth being necessary to conduct the voice to the shape of its cavity, necessarily gives the voice some particular affection of found in its passage before it to the lips.

Gibson's Elements of Speech.

God may have joined incorporeal souls to other kinds of bodies, and in other kinds of souls; and, from those different laws of union, there will arise quite different affections, and natures, and of the compound being living.

Benson's General of Sermons.

7. State of the body, as acted upon by any cause.

It seemed to me a venereal gonorrohea, and others thought it arose from some scabrous affection.

Wisham's Surgery.

AFFECTIONATION. as lively representation in painting.

Affection is the lively representation of any passion whatsoever, as if the figures stood not upon a cloth or board, but as if they were acting upon a stage.

Watt's Architecture.

9. It is used by Shakespeare sometimes for affection.

There was nothing in it that could index the author of affection.

Away with the last affection of old; to the war of France.

Bacon's Moral Vie.

3. Fond; tender.

He found me sitting, bededing this picture, I know not with how affectionate countenances, but, I am sure, with a most affectionate mind. Shaks. Lusiad.

Affectionate, and undying bear

The most delicious morrel to their young.

Tomlin's Spring.

4. Benevolent; tender.

When we reflect on all this affectionate care of Providence for our happiness, with what reason must we observe the little effect it has on men!

Roger's German.

AFFECTIONATELY. adv. [from affectionate.] In an affectionate manner; fondly; tenderly; benevolently.

AFFECTIONATENESS, n. s. [from affectionate.] The quality or state of being affectionate; fondness; tenderness; good-will; benevolence.

AFFECTIONATELY. adj. [from affectionate.]

1. Affected; conceived. This sense is now obsolete.

An affectionals that consist solely without book, and utter it by great pitch.

Shaksp.'s Twelfth Night.

2. Inclined; mentally disposed.

Be kindly affected one to another.

Rom. xii. 10.

AFFECTIONATELY. adv. [from affectionate.] In an affectionate manner.

DIFFERENT. adj. [from affectionate.] That which affects; that which strongly touches. It is generally used for painful.

Pain is so uneasy a sentiment, that very little of it is enough to corrupt every enjoyment; and the effect God intends this variety of ungrateful and affectionate affections should have on us, to reclaim our affections from this valley of tears.

Roger.

AFFECTIONATENESS, n. s. [from affectionate.]

Palliation.

DIFFERENT. adj. [from affectionate.] Full of passion; as, an affectionate speech; a word little used.

AFFECTIONATELY. adj. [from affectionate.]

A law term, signifying to confirm. See TO APPEAR.

AFFEKTORS, n. s. [from affecte.]

Such as are appointed in court-leets, &c., upon oath, to mulct such as have committed faults arbitrarily punishable, and have no express penalty fined or by statute.

Cawdell.

AFFECTION, n. s. [affection, from affecte, Fr.]

1. A marriage-contract.
AFF

At last such grace I found, and means I wrought,
That I that lady to my spouse had won,
According of friends, content of parents sought,
Affiance, made, my hopes began.

2. Truth in general; confidence; secure reliance.
The duke is virtuous, mild, and too well given
To dream on evil, or to work my downfall—
Ah! what's more dangerous than this fond affection?

3. Truth in the divine promises and protection.
To this genie it is now almost confined.
Religion receives man into a covenant of grace,
Wherein is pardoned, and forgiveness promised, and engaged,
And bestowed upon every obedient condition, etc.,
Humility, prayer, and affection in him.

AFFINITY, n. f. [affinite, Fr. from af- finis, Lat.]
1. Relation by marriage; relation contracted by the husband to the kindred of the wife, and by the wife to those of the husband. It is opposed to conjugancy, or relation by birth.

In this sense it has sometimes the particle with, and sometimes to, before the peron whom the relation is contracted.

This usage is not approved by the necessities of rage killing many guildines, either from affinity to the tyrant, or emmity to the tyrant-killer.

Salmon made affinity with Pharaoh King of Egypt, and took Pharaoh's daughter.

2. A breach was made with France itself, notwithstanding it did an affinity, to lately accomplished; as if indeed (according to that pleasant maxim of state) kingdoms were never married.

Weston.

2. Relation to connexion with; resemblance to: spoken of things.
The British tongue, or Welch, was in use only in this island, having great affinity with the old Gallic.

All things that have affinity with the heavens, move upon the center of another, which they benefit.

Bacon. Elyf saw.

The art of painting hath wonderful affinity with that of poetry.

Dryden. Deserius. Prof. Man is more distinguished by devotion than by reason, as several brute creatures discover something like reason, though they betray not any thing that bears the least affinity to devotion.

Aldinon. Spokl No 201.

To AFFIRM. v. a. [from the noun affirmation.]
1. To betroth; to bind any one by promise to marriage.
To me, fair maid, or rather widow sad,
His was affianced long time before,
And much by both gave and had;
False, errant knights, infamous, and forewarned.

Fair Rich.

She should Angelo have married, was affirmed to be her by oath, and the nuptials appointed; between which time of the contract, and limit of the solemnity, his brother was wrecked, having in that volley the doyle of his sister.

Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.

2. To give confidence.
Stranger! whither thou art, securely rest
Affianced in my faith, a friendly guest.

Pop's Ode on

AFFIANCE. n. f. [from affiance.] He that makes a contract of marriage between two parties. Dit.

AFFIDAVIT. v. a. [from affidae, Lat. And from adfer. See Affidavit.] Mutual oath; mutual oath of fidelity. Dit.

AFFIDAVIT, n. f. [affidentis signis, in the language of the common law, made oaths.] A declaration upon oath.
You said, if I return not next three in Leats, I should be in remitter of your grace; in the interim my letters should take place of affidavits.

Dane.

Coast Recherche should have made affidaveit that his sarrants had been affirmed, and then Monfieur Meinger would have done him justice.

Spotsblo. N visa.

AFFECTED, participial adj. [from the verb affect, derived from affect, Lat. Brought upon the phraze affect, multited.] Join'd by contract; advanced.

Be we affected, and such assurance taken,
Affidavit in the other's agreement hand.

Stokes.

AFFIRMATION, n. f. [affidus, and felix, Lat.] Admond: the act of taking a son.

Chawer.

AFFINAGE, n. f. [affina, Fr.] The act of refining metals by the cupel. Dit.

AFFINED, adj. [from affinet, Lat.] Join'd by affinity to another; related to another.

If partly affined, or leag'd in office,
Their oath deliver more or less than truth,
Their set no folder.

Schiller's Othello.

AFFIRMATIVE, adj. [from affirm.] 1. That which affirms, opposed to negative; in which feene we use the affirmative absolutely, that is, the affirmative position.

Whether there are such beings as not, is sufficient for our purposes, that many have believed the affirmative.

Dryden.

2. That which can or may be affirmed: a sense used chiefly in science.

As in algebra, where affirmative quantities vanish or scale, there negative ones begin to manifest their qualities and temper; particularly according to the degree of that perfection, which is, or ought to be, begotten by the efficacy of the authority, or the reason, inducing them.

Taylor.

AFFIRMATIVELY, adv. [from affirmative.] In an affirmative manner; on the positive side; not negatively.

The reason of man hath no such restraint; concluding not only affirmatively, but negatively; not only affirming, there is no magnitude beyond the law heavens, but also denying, there is any vacuity within them.

Brown's Pal'tic Errors.

AFFIRMER. n. f. [from affirm.] The person that affirms.

If by the word virtue, the affirmers extend our whole duty to God and man; and the denial, by the word vice, means only courage, or, at least, our duty toward our neighbors, without including, in the idea of it, the duty which we owe to God.

Wat's Logick.

To AFFIX. v. a. [affix, affixum, Lat.] 1. To unite to the end, or to posteriori; to affixion.

He that has settled in his mind determined ideas, with names affixed to them, will be able to discern their differences one from another.

Locke.

If men constantly offered applause and disgrace where they ought, the principle of fame would have a very good influence on public conduct; though on secret vicissitudes it lays no restraint.

Hog's Senecas.

2. To connect confluentially.
The doctrine of indefiniteness of places, in working whatever it works, if it be acknowledged, there is nothing to be effect to gratitude.

Hog's Senecas.

3. Simply to fasten or fix. Obsolete.

Her modest eyes, abashed to behold
So many gazers and beholders.

Upon the low ground affixed are.

Spect.

AFFIX. n. f. [affixum, Lat.] A term of grammar. Something united to the end of a word.

In the Hebrew language, the noun has its affix, to denote the pronouns possessive or relative.

Latin Grammar.

AFFIXION, n. f. [from affix.] 1. The act of affixing. Dit.

APPALATION.
AFFLATION, n. f. [afflato, afferatum, Lat.] The act of flowing upon any thing; concourse. It is almost always used figuratively. I shall not relate the afflum of young nobles from hence into Spain, after the voice of our prince being there had been raised. —W. 

AFFLATUS, n. f. [Lat.] Communication of the power of prophecy. The poet writing against his genius, will be like a prophet without an afflum. Spence on the Odyssey.

To AFFLICT, v. a. [affligere, afflœtum, Lat.]
1. To put to pain; to grieve; to torment. It teacheth us how God thought fit to plague and afflige them; it doth not inapt in what form and manner we ought to punish the sins of offenders in others. —Hosmer, b. v. § 37.

2. To suffer adversity, and to be troubled with unseasonable necessity. Hence the word made bizarre, because what doth afflige me! The lights burn blue—is it not death midnight! Cold tearful drops stand on my trembling fich. Shaksp. Rich. III.

Giveth not every mind to heaviness, and afflige not thyself in thine own counsel. Exch. xxviii. 31.

A father affliged with untimely mourning, when he hath made an image of his child fon taken away, he supposed as a God, which is a dead man, and delivered to those that were under him ceremonies and sacrifices. Wisdom.

A melancholy tear affliged my eye, and my heart was as a sudden sigh. Prior.

2. The passive to be affliged, hath often at before the causal noun; by is likewise proper. The mother was affliged at the loss of a fine boy, who was her only son, that she died of grief of it. Addison, Spect.

AFFLIC'TEDNESS, n. f. [from affligere.] The state of afflication, or of being affliged; sorrowfulness; grief. AFFLIC'TION, n. f. [from affligere.] The period that affliges.

1. The cause of pain or sorrow; calamity. To the flesh, as the apostle himself granthath, all affliction is naturally grievous; therefore nature, which causeth fear, teacheth to pray against all adversity. We'll bring you to one that you have corned of money; I think to repay that money will be a hindrance. Shakespeare.

2. The state of sorrowfulness; misery: opposed to joy or prosperity. Besides you know. Prosperity's the very bond of love, While fresh complexion, and whole heart to.

Affliction alter. Shaks. Winter's Tale. Where shall we find the man that bears afflic'tion, Great and majestic In his griefs, like Cato? Addison's Cato.

Some virtues are only seen in afflication, and some in prosperity. Addison, Spectator, No 257.

AFFLIC'TIVE, adj. [from affligere.] That which causeth afflication; painful; tormenting. They bound martyrdom a duty dressed up indeed with all that was terrible and afflic'tive to human nature, yet not at all the last duty. Swift.

Nor can they find Where to retire themselves, or where appease Th' afflic'tive keen edge of food, expost To winds, and storms, and jaws of savage death. Phillips.


AFFLUE'NCE, n. f. [affluentia, Fr. afferen'tia, Lat.]
1. The act of flowing to any place; concourse. It is almost always used figuratively. I shall not relate the affluence of young nobles from hence into Spain, after the voice of our prince being there had been raised. —W. 

2. Exuberance of riches; dream of wealth; plenty. Those degrees of fortune, which give fulness and affluence to one faction, may be wanted and penury in another. Let joy or ease, let affluence or content, and the gay confidence of a life well spent, Calm the pensive, infant every grace. Pope.

AFFLUENCY. n. f. The famed with affluence.

AFFLUENT adj. [affluens, Fr. afferen't, Lat.]
1. Flowing to any part. These parts are no more than foundation-plints of the ensuing body; which are afterwards to be increased and raised to a greater bulk, by the affluence of blood that is transmitted out of the mother's womb, to the infant, in parturition. —Boyle.

2. Abundant; exuberant; plentiful. I see thee, Lord and end of my desires, Loaded and blest with all the affluent store, Which human vows at smakmg frithes implore. Prior.

AFFLUENTNESS, n. f. [from affluens.] The quality of being affluent. 

AFFLUX. n. f. [affluens, Lat.] The act of flowing to some place; affluence.

AFFREc'T, v. a. [affrigere, or affriger, Fr. which Meany derives from fragor; perhaps it comes from fragus.] To fright; to terrify; to strike with fear. This word is now not in use. The same to wight he never would disclose, But when as monsters huge he would dismay, Or daunt unequal armies of his foes, Or when the flying heavens he would affray. —Queen.

AFFRA'Y, or AFFRA'MENT. n. f. [from the verb.]
1. A tumultuous affait of one or more persons upon others; a law term. A battle: in this sense it is written fray.

2. Tumult; confusion; out of use. Let the night be calm and subterranean. Without tempestuous forms or fruile'affra'. —Spenser.

AFFRIc'TION. n. f. [affrigere, Lat.] The act of rubbing one thing upon another. I have divers times observed, in wearing silver-hilted f华尔s, that, if they rubbed upon my clothes, if they were of a lightsomely-coloured cloth, the affrigation would quickly blacken them; and, crouniously hereunto, I have found pens blacked to almost all over, when I had a while carried them about me in a silver case. —Prior.

To AFF'R'GH'T, v. a. [See Fright.] To affect with fear; to terrify. It generally implies a sudden imprefion of fear. Thy name affrigh't me, in whom I found death. Shakespeare's Henry VI.

Godlike his courage form'd, whom onlooker Could soften, nor the face of death affright. Waller.

He, when his country (threatened with alarm) Requires his courage and his conquering arm, Shall, more than once, the Punic bands affright. Dryden's Aeneid.

2. It is used in the passive, sometimes with at before the thing feared. Thus thou not be affright'd at them: for the Lord thy God is among you. —Deut. viii. 19.

3. Sometimes is with a participle before the thing feared. As one affright'd

With hellish fiends, or furies mad a'proach, He then uproar. —Queen.

AFFRIP'T. n. f. [from the verb.]
1. Terror; fear. This word is chiefly poetical.

As the moon, cleasht with cloudy night. Doth they to him that walks in fear and fail affright. —Queen.

Wide was his parish; not contracted close. In streets, but here and there a straggling house; Yet still he was at hand, without request, To serve the sicks, to succour the disconsol'd; Tempting, on foot, alone, without affright. The dangers of a dark tempestuous night. —Dryden's Fables.

2. The
2. The cause of fear; a terrible object; dreadful appearance.

3. To hold, as for the gods.

4. Used to express "if you please," "may it please you," etc.

5. To express the negative of "ought to." If you please? I think not.

AFL

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AFO

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AFL

AFO
After time.  adv. [from after and time.] In time past.

O thou that art waxen old in wickedness, now thou which thou hast committed offences art come to light.

AFTER, adv.; adj. [from the verb afer : it should therefore properly be written with f.]

1. Struck with fear; terrified; fearful.
2. To peremptory with them, to terrify, and make them afraid with thy form. Psalm lxxvi. 15.

It has the particle of before the object of fear.

There, boasting life, and yet of death afraid, in anguish of her spirit, thus she prayed.

Dryden's Fable.

If, while this wearied flesh draws breathing, not satisfied with life, afraid of death, it happily be thy will, that I should know Glimpse of delight, or pause from anxious woe; From own, from infant now, great sire, sip it. The clouds that pour my soul. Prior.

AFTER, adv. [from a and freshly. See FRESH. Anew; again, after intermission.

The Germans serving upon great horses, and charged with heavy armour, received great hurt by light horsemen, the Turks, with their swift horses, easily slaying their charge, and again, at their pleasure, charging them asfofr, when they saw the heavy horses almost weary.

Dryden's History of the Turks.

When once we have attained these ideas, they may be excited byfresh of the use of words.

Watts's Logick.

AFTER, adv. [from a and front.] In front; in direct opposition to the face.

These four came all after, and mainly thrice at me. Shakespeare's Henry IV, p. i.

AFTER, prep. [afteen, Sax.]

1. Following in place. After is commonly applied to words of motion; as, he came after, and stood behind him. It is opposed to before.

What says Lord Warwick, shall we after them?—After them I say, let us, if we can. (Shakespeare's Henry VI.

2. In pursuit of.

After whom is the king of Israel come out? and whom doth thou pursue? After a dead dog, after a flea.

Sir R. Danke.

3. Behind. This is not a common use.

Sometimes I placed a third prism after a second, and sometimes also a fourth after a third, by which the image might be often refided sideways. Newton's Opticks.

4. Posterior in time.

Good after ill, and after pain delight; Alterate, like the feeces of day and night. Dryden's Fables.

We shall examine the ways of conveyance of the sovereignty of Adam to princes that were to reign after him. Locke.

5. According to.

He that dwelleth in Spain our over-sash, is no good mint-man, but takes greatness of kingdoms according to bulk and currency, and not after their intrinsic value.

Bacon.

6. In imitation of.

There are, among the old Roman fuates, severall of Venus, in different figures and habits: as there are many particular figures of her made after the same design. Addison's Italy.

This allusion is after the oriental manner: thus in the Plafms now frequently are compared to cedars. Pope's Odyssey, not

AFTER, adv. In succeeding time. It is used of time mentioned as succeeding some other. So we cannot say, I shall be happy af-
**AGA**

AGA. n. f. (From after and times.) Succeeding times. See After-time.

AGA. n. f. (From after and times.) Succeeding times. See After-time.

AGA. n. f. (From after and time.) The motion of the sea after a storm.

AGA. n. f. (From after and suit.) The contravention of expedients after the occasion of using them is past. See Afterthought.

AGA-WRATH. n. f. (From after and wrath.) Anger when the provocation seems past. That meant each other's aid, like man and wife.

**AGA**

AGA. n. f. (From after and times.) Succeeding times. See After-time.

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AGA-WRATH. n. f. (From after and
 provision against, or in opposition to, a time of misfortune, but by degrees acquired a neutral sense. It sometimes has the sense elliptically suppressed, as, against he comes, that is, against the time when he comes.

Hence they brought into a deadly fall. Wherein were fair diphers, and ready dight with drapes festival, against the vains should be minisht.

The like charge was given them again, the time they should come to settle themselves in the land promised unto their fathers. Hosea.

Some say, ever after that feast cometh, whereof the Saviour's birth is celebrated, the kind of dancing fingers all night long: and then they say no spirit walks abroad; the nights are wholesome, then no planets, no fair tales, no which hath power to charm; no hollow'd and so gracious is the time. Shakes. Henry VI.

To that purpose, he made haste to Bethel, that all things might be ready against the prince came thither from many tales that fairer. Jeremiah.

Against the promis'd time provides with care, and hardens in the wood the robes he was to wear. Dryden.

All which I grant to be reasonably and truly said, and only desire they may be remembered against another day. Shillingst. Gent.

Want of milk. Did.

Agape, adv. [from andгазе.] Staring with eagerness; as, a bird gapes for meat.

In himself was all his hate; more felon than the scoundrel post that waits. On princes, when their rich retinue long. Of horses led, and grooms besmirch'd with gold; Dazzles the crowd, and sees them all.

Dazzle the crowd, and let them all gasp. Philops.

The whole crowd stood agape, and ready to take the doctor at his word. Speculat. n. 197.

Agarick, n. [agaricum, Lat.] A drug of use in phthis, and the dying trade. It is divided into male and female; the male is used only in dying, the female in medicine; the male grows on oaks, the female on larches.

There are two excrences which grow upon trees, both of them in the nature of mushrooms; the one the Romans call birrus, which grows upon the roots of oaks, and was one of the diseases at their table; the other is medicinal, that is called agarich, which grows upon the tops of oaks; though it be affirmed of some, that it growth at all the roots. Ranon.

Agas't. adj. [This word, which is usual, by later authors, written agast, is, not improbably, the true word derived from agasæ, which has been written agast, from a mistaken etymology. See Achat.] Struck with terror; amazed; frightened to allotment.

In confud'd march foulard, th' adventurous bands, With fluid'd burning Lourale, and eyes agast, View'd their lamentable hurt, and triumph. No. 42.

Age., n. [agues, Fr. achatet, Lat.] A precious stone of the lowest clats, often clouded with beautiful variegations. In shape no bigger than an agate stone, on the forefinger of an alderman.

Skatef. Rome and Fals. Ages are only varieties of the flint kind; they have a grey brown ground, clouded, incased, op. spotted with different colours, chiefly d'ac, black, brown, red, and sometimes blue. Woodward.

Agay, adj. [from agat.] Partaking of the nature of age.

An agay was above two inches in diameter; the whole covered over with a fleble cæreÆeous crust. Woodward.

To Agaze u. s. [from and gazes, to set a gazing; as, amaze, amply, and others.] To strike with amazement; to stupify with sudden terror. The verb is now out of use.

See as a traveilosly, so they lap epy.

Amaz'd knight toward them gallop'd fast,
That seemed from some feared feet to fly,
Another grisy thing that him agaz'd.

Shakes. participl. adj. [from age; which see.] Stuck with admiration; terrified to stupidity.

Hundred he fast to hilly, and none dare stand him;
Here, there, and every where, ear'd he saw;
The French exclaim'd, "The devil was in arms;"
All the whole army stood round the show. Shakes. Henry VI.

AGE. n. &. [age, Fr. ancienly eage, or age; it is deduced by Menage from etatium, of ætias; by Janius, from ætas, which, in the Teutonic dialects, signified long duration.

1. Any period of time attributed to something as the whole, or part, of its duration: in this sense, we say, the age of man, the several ages of the world, the golden or iron age.

One man in his time plays many parts, His life being even age. Shakespeare.

And Jacob lived in the land of Egypt fourteen years; in the whole age of Jacob was an hundred forty and seven years. Gen. 47. 9.

2. A fession or generation of men.

Hence, halting, springs care of posterities, For things their kind ever-liking make.
Hence wise, that old men do plant young trees, The fruit whereof another age shall take. Sir J. Davisc.

Next to the Sun, Dull'd Restor of mankind, by whom New he'v'n, and earth, shall to the age rise; Go down from here' s d'licitous Mil'ns! Paradise Lost.

No drolling age.

Ever felt the raptures of poetic rage.
Rel. comm.

3. The time in which any particular man, or race of men, lived, or shall live; as, the age of heroes.

No longer now the golden age appears, When patriarchs walk with'v'd a thousand years. Pope.

4. The space of a hundred years; a familiar period; a century.

5. The latter part of life; old-age; oldness.

You see how full of change his age is; the observation we have made of it hath not been little; he always loved our father, and with what poor judgment he hath now call'd her off. Shakespeare's King Lear.

Boys must not have the ambitious care of men, Nor must the weak anxiety of age. Rel. comm. On this occasion, where they have said The loves delighted, and the grace's play'd;

Infatul age will trace his cruel way,
And leave sad marks of his destructive sway. Prior.

6. Maturity; ripeness; years of discretion; full strength of life.

A solemn admission of provosts, all that either, being of age, desire that admitted for themselves, or that, in infancy, are by others preferred that the charity of their children.

We thought our fires, not with their own content, Had, use we came to age, our portion lap.

Dydox.

7. In law.

In a man, the age of fourteen years is the age of discretion; and twenty-one years is the full age. In a woman, at seven years of age, the lord her father may sell in his tenents for and to marry here to the age of nine years, she is durable; at twelve years, she is able fraudly and lawfully to conclude her former consent given to marriage; at fourteen, she is entitled to receive her land into her own hands, and shall be out of word at the death of her ancestor: at sixteen, she shall be out of word, though, at the death of her ancestor, she was within the age of fourteen years; at twenty-one, she is able to alienate her lands and tenements. At the age of fourteen, a stippling is enabled to choose his own guardian; at the age of fourteen, a man may confess to marriage. Conell.

Aged. adj. [from age. It makes two syllables in poetry.]

1. Old; fricken in years; applied generally to animate beings.

If the comparison do stand between man and man, the aged, for the most part, are her experienced, least subject to rash and unadvised passions. Homer.

Novelty is only in request; and it is as dangerous to be aged in any kind of knowledge, as it is to confess to vanity in any undertaking. Shakes. Mefor, fil. Mefor. Rem. II.

Agedly, adv. [from aged.] After the manner of an aged person.

Agen. adv. [agen, Sax.] Again; in return. See Again.

This word is now only written in this manner, though it be in reality the true orthography, for the sake of rhyme.

Thus Venus: Thus her son reply'd aged;
None of your fathers have we heard or seen.

D. Agency, n. [from agent.]

1. The quality of acting; the state of being in action; action.

A few advances there are in the following papers, tending to the superintendence and agency of Providence in the natural world. Wordsworth a Pref. to Nat. History.

2. The office of an agent or factor for another; business performed by an agent.

Some of the purchasers themselves may be content to live cheap in a worse country, rather than be at the change of exchange and agencies. Swif.}

A'gent, adj. [agents, Lat.] That which acts; opposed to patient, or that which is acted upon; the principal agent.

This grace is oft truly ascribed unto the force of imagination upon the body agent: and then, by a secondary means, it may upon a dier body; as, for example, if a man carry a ring, or some part of a beast, etc. A measure which it will help him to obtain his love, it may make him more lucrative, and again more confident and perspicuous than otherwise he would be. Burn's Nats. Dig.

A gent. n. &. 1. An actor; he that acts; he that possesses the faculty of action.
AGG

The occasion of its not healing by agglutination, as the other did, was from the alteration the teeth had begun to make in the bottom of the wound.

*William's Surgery.*

**AcG**l*utate.* n.s. [from *aggregate*.] That which has the power of procuring agglutination.

**To AGG**RANTIZE. v. a. [aggredier, Fr.]. To make great; to enlarge; to exalt; to improve in power, honour, or rank. It is applied to persons generally, sometimes to things.

If the king should set it not better than the pope did, only to aggrandize confusious churchmen, it cannot be called a jewel in his crown.

*Abbott's Paragon.*


**To AGG**RANIZEMENT. n. f. [aggrandissement, Fr.]. The state of being aggrandized; the act of aggrandizing.

**To AGGRANDIZER. n. f. [from aggrandize.] The person that aggrandizes or makes great.

**To AGG**RASS. v. a. [aggredier, Lat.].

1. To make heavy, uted only in a metaphorical sense; as, to aggrandise an ac
culation, or a punishment.

His will who reigns above to aggrandise.

Their pens, laden with fruits, like that
Which grew in Paradise, the fruit of Ever
By the hand of the beneficent Lady
Ambitious Turm's in the press appears.

And aggrandizing crimes augment their fears.

*Dryden.*

2. To make any thing worse, by the addition of some particular circumstance, not essentially.

This offence, in itself to reconcil'd, was set in
him aggrandized by the motive thereof, which was
not only a mines or discontent, but an afflicting mind to
the people.

*Monad. Henry VII.*

**A**GR**ASSIVE**. n.s. [from aggrandise, aggredier, Lat.]. To commit the final act of violence; to begin the quarrel.

The glorious pax advance,

With mingled anger, and collected might;

To turn the way, and tell aggresive France,

How Britain's land and Britain's friends can fight.

*Fothergill.*

**AG**RESSION. n.s. [aggress, aggredier, Lat.]. The first act of injury; concommitment of a quarrel by some act of iniquity.

There is no distinction of a compound word, without an union of the two letters, and these may be also on the other hand, a compound word of family and aggression.

*St. George.*

**AG**RESSOR. n. f. [from aggress.]. The person that first commences hostility; the assailant or invader, opposed to the

defendant.

*Fry in nature's face.*

But how, if nature's face be spared

Then palsey the aggressor: set his look to 'em.

*Dryden.*

So in another unfortunate case, to be obdliged to retrieve the estate of both author's, whose works are so long forgotten that we are in danger already of applying the first derogation.

*Pipe and Scott.*

**AGR**E**V**ANCE. n.s. [See *GRIE*V**ANCE*.] Injury; hardship inflicted; wrong endured.

**To AG**RE**E**. v. a. [from *pravus, Lat.]. Sec. 'To grseve,' i. a.
small bits, of a very fragrant scent. It is hot, drying, and accounted a strengthen-
er of the nerves in general. The best is
of a blackish purple colour, and so light as to swim upon water. Quin.

"AGIJO. n.f. [An Italian word, signifying
cafe or conveniency.] A mercantile
term, used chiefly in Holland and
Venetian, for the difference between the values
of bank notes, and the current money.

Chambers.

To AGI'EN, v. a. [from, gift; Fr. a bed
or relling-place, or from, gift, i.e.
flanknote.] To take in and feed
the cattle of strangers in the king's forest,
and to gather the money. The officers
that do this, are called agisxers, in Eng-
lish, gift or gift-takers. Their function
is termed agisment; as, agisment upon
the sea-banks. This word agis is also
used, for the taking in of other men's
cattle into any man's ground, at a
certain rate per week.

Blunt.

AGISMEN'T, n.f. [See AGIIS.] It is
taken by the canon lawyers in another
sense than is mentioned under agis.
They seem to intend by it, a mode of
composition, or mean rate, at which
some right or due may be reckoned;
perhaps it is corrupted from adjustment,
or adjustment.

AGISTOR, n.f. [from agis.] An officer
of the king's forest. See AGI.

AGISTABLE, adj. [from agis; agistabilis,
Lat.] That which may be agisted, or
put in motion; perhaps that which may
be disputed. See AGISE, and AGI-
TATION.

To AGI'TATE, v. a. [agis, Lat.] 1. To put
in motion; to shake; to move
nimbly; as, the surface of the waters
is agitated by the wind; the vessel
was broken by agitating the liquor.
2. To be the cause of motion; to actuate;
to move.

Why, give him gold enough, and marry
him to a puppy, or an agist baby, or an
old troth, and ne'er a tooth in his head.
Shakespeare's Twelfth of the Sherbro.

2. The pendants at the ends of the cheves
of flowers, as in tulips.

AG'INESS. n.f. [from agmen, Lat.] Be-
longing to a troop.

AG'NAIL, adj. [from ange, grievous,
and angle, a nail.] A disease of the
nails; a whistow; an inflammation round
the end of a nail.

AGNATIO, n.f. [from agnatus, Lat.] Descent
from the same father, in a direc-
t line, distinct from cognation,
or confangunity, which includes descen-
dants from females.

AGNITY, n.f. [from agnitio, Lat.] Acknowledgment.

To AG'NIKE, v. a. [from agnoeo, Lat.] To
acknowledge; to own; to avow.
This word is now obsolete.

I do agnike.

A natural and present ability
I find in handcrifs. Shakespeare's Othello.

AGNOMINATION, n.f. [agnominatio, Lat.] Allusion of one word to another, by
resemblance of sound.

The British continueth yet in Wales, and some
villages of Cornwall intermingled with provincial
Latin, being very significaftive, copious, and
glamoury running upon agnomination, although much
in aspirations. Camden.

AGNUS CASTUS, n.f. [Lat.] The name of
the tree commonly called the Ghost
Tree, from an imaginarv virtue of
preferving chastity.

Of Iaurum comes, woodbine many more.
And wreaths of it, to agnus others born. Dryd.

AGO', adv. [exan, Sax. past or gone;
whence writers formerly used, and in
some provinces the people still use, agno
for ago.] Past; as, long ago; that is,
long.
long time has past since. Reckoning
time towards the present, we use fate; as
it is a year since it happened: reck-
oning from the present, we use age; as
it happened a year ago. This is not,
perhaps, always observed.

The great supply
Are wreak'd three nights ago on Godwin sands.

This night by others and myself I know,
For I have seen their sovereign long age,
Oft have been caught within the winding train.

Dryden's Fables.

I will set down an account of a discourse
chanced to have with one of them some age.

Addison's Foundlers.

Ag'o. adv. [A word of uncertain ety-
mology; the French have the term a gens, in low language; as, ils vivront a gens, they live to their wish; from this phrase our word may be, perhaps, de-

duced.]

1. In a state of desire; in a state of warm imagination; heated with the notion of some enjoyment; longing; strongly excited.

As for the sense and reason of it, that has little or nothing to do here; only let it be found full and round, and chime right to the humour, which is at present a-gue (just as a big, long, tall thing is said to be employed even adornation from a Spaniard), and, no doubt, with this powerful, fickle engine, the rabble driver shall be able to carry all before him.

Such a Screen.

2. It is used with the verbs to be, or to sat; as, he is a-gue, or you may sit him a-gue.

The gawdy gypsy, when she's a-gue, In jewels deckt, and at each car a bob, Goes flaunting o'er the land with her trim of pride, Thanks all the folks as do's justify it.


This maggot has no fences for him ague, but he gets him a filthy, fleshy hat, builds a castle in the air, and conceits both the Indies in his coun-
ier.

L'Estrange.

3. It has the particles on, or, for, before the object of desire.

On which the gueus are all a-gue. And gueus is what they are called. Hudde, can't.

Gyspian generally diggle into these parts, and set their heads of our servant-maids a-gue for husbands, that we do not expect to have any busi-

dee done as it should be, which they are in this country.

Addison's Spectators.

A-guing. participial adj. [from a and going] In action; into action.

Their first movement, and imprised motions, demand the impulse of an almighty hand to set them first in motion.

Taylor.

Aغو'ne. adv. [אגז] Ago; past. See Aco.

Is he such a princely one, As you speak him long a-gue?

John Gay's Fairy Prints.

A'gonism. n. f. [אגרות] Contra-
tender for a prize.

Dibdib.

A'gonist. n. f. [אגרות] A con-
tender for prizes.

Dibdib.

A'gonistes. n. f. [אגרות] A prize-
fighter; one that contends at πάρενθερ public foeminity for a prize. Milton has so styled his tragedy, because Samson was called out to divert the Philistines with feats of strength.

A'gonistical. adj. [from agonistes] Relating to prize-fighting.

Dibdib.

To A'gonize. n. [from agonize, low

Vol. I.

Latin; ἄγωνιζε, Gr. agonizó, Fr.] To
feel agonies; to be in excessive pain.

Don't thou behold thy poor distracted heart
Thus rent with agonizing love and rage.

And ask me what it means? Art thou not false?

Rowe's Jane Shore.

Or touch, if, tremblingly alive all over,
To imas and agonie at this:


A'gonoth'ieck. adj. [ἀγωνιθ'ιεκς] and ἄγωνιθ'ιεκς, Gr.] Proposing publick conventions for prizes; giving prizes; presiding at publick games.

Dibdib.

A'GONY. n. f. [אגרות] a low Lat.

Agr'a.'ments. n. [from agonize, low

Lat.]

1. To be in concord; to live without con-
tention; not to differ.

The more you agree together, the left hurt can your enemies do your friends.

Fleas of Epic Poetry.

2. To grant; to yield to; to admit; with the particles to or upon.

And persuaded them to agree to all reasonable conditions.


We do not prove the origin of the earth from a chaos; seeing that is agreed on by all who give it any origin.

Burke.

3. To settle amicably.

A form of words were quickly agreed to between him.

A.parl. and Conv. of Clarendon.

4. To settle terms by stipulation; to ac-
cord: followed by with.

Agree with the adversary quickly, whilst thou art in the way with him; lest at any time the adversary deliver thee to the judge, and the judge deliver thee to the officer, and thou be cast into prison.

Mat. xvi. 25.

5. To settle a price between buyer and seller.

Friend, I do thee no wrong; didst thou not agree with me for a penny?

Mat. xxvi. 13.

6. To be of the fairest mind or opinion.

He exceedingly provoked or underwrought the envy, and reproach, and malice of men of all qualities and conditions, who agreed in nothing else.

Clarendon.

Milton is a noble genius, and the world agrees to confess it.

Weiss' Improvement of the Mind.

7. To concur; to co-operate.

Must the whole man, thinking the same, return to the cold mantle and call'd un

And never shall those parties agree that were in life this individual he?

Prior.

8. To settle some point among many, with

upon before a noun.

Strifes and troubles would be endless, except they meet in a common sentiment agreed by some whom they should agree upon.

Haller.

If men, skilled in chemical affairs, shall agree to write clearly, and keep men from being stunned by dark or empty words, they will be reduced either to write nothing, or books that may teach us something.

Boyle.

9. To be confident; not to contradict;

with to or with.

For many a time witness against him, but this very witness agreed against the man.

Mark, xvi. 6.

They that stood by said again to Peter, Surely thou art one of them: for thou art a Galillean, and thy speech agreeth thereto.

Mark, xvi. 70.

With equal firmness, I the less fix'd to all this, because it agrees very well with what has been affirme to me.

Boyle.

10. To fuit with; to be accommodated;

with to or with.

The soul feedeth time own people with angels food, and didst fond them from heaven bred according to every taste.

Wilhelm.

His principles could not be made to agree with that constitution and order which God had settid in the world; and, the better, must needs stand with common sense and experience.

Locke.

11. To cause no disturbance in the body.

I have often thought, that our prefcribing affe milks in such frail quantities, is injudicious; for, undoubted, with such as it agrees with, it would perform much greater and quicker effects, in greater quantities.

Avicenius.

A'gree'E. n. a.

1. To put an end to a variance.

The law from far, or formed for to far, Some troubles upbraiding, or contemptuous fray,

Whereo he drew in hale to it agree.

Fairy Queen, b. ii.

2. To make friends; to reconcile.

The mighty rivals, whose destructive rage
Did the whole world in civil arms engage.

Are now agreed.

Restor.

II

A'gree'able.
AGREEABLE. adj. [agreeable, Fr.]
1. Suitable to; consistent with; conformable to. It has the particle to, or with.
2. This suite of blood is agreeable to many other animals, as fgrs, hares, and other felines.
3. The delight which man has in popularity, fame, sublimity, and subjection of other men's minds, seemeth to be a thing, in itselfs, without contemplation of consequences, agreeable and grateful to reason.
4. That which is agreeable to the nature of one thing, is many times contrary to the nature of another.

AGREEMENT. n. s. [agreement, Fr. in law Latin agraemationem, which Coke would willingly derive from aggregatio sacramentum.]
1. Concord. What agreement is there between the hymns and the dog? and what peace between the rich and the poor?
2. Refemblance of one thing to another.
3. Compact; bargain; conclusion of controversy; stipulation.
4. Make an agreement with me by a present, and come out to me, and then eat ye man of his own vine, and every one of his fig-tree.
5. Agreeable to; with; suitableness to; with the particle to.

AGREABLENESS. n. s. [from agreeable.]
1. Conformity with; suitableness to; with the particle to.
2. The quality of pleasing. It is used in an inferior sense, to mark the production of satisfaction, calm and lazing, but below rapture or admiration.
3. Refemblance; likeness; sometimes with the particle between.
4. The agreement is likewise in the agreement of the kernel man and the other parts of the universe.

AGREABLY, adv. [from agreeable.]
1. Consistently with; in a manner suitable to.
2. They may look into the affairs of Judea and Jerusalem, agreeably to that which is in the law of the Lord. 1 Esd. xviii. 12.
3. Pealingly.

AGREEABLELY, participial adj. [from agreeable.]
Settled by consent.

AGREEABNESS. n. s. [from agreeable. Confluence; suitableness.

AGREED. participial adj. [from agree.]

AGREE. n. s. [agreement, Fr. in law Latin agraemationem, which Coke would willingly derive from aggregatio sacramentum.]
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AGREEABLE, or AGRESTICAL adj. [from agreeable, Lat.] Having relation to the country; rude; rustic. Dict.

AGRICULTURE. n. s. [from agricultura, Lat.] The art of cultivating the ground; tillage; husbandry, as distinct from pasturage.

AGRICULTURAL, n. s. [agriculturum, Lat.] The name of a plant. The leaves are rough, hairy, pennated, and grow alternately on the stem. The flowers are in a short cup containing the stamens of one leaf, which is divided into five segments: the flowers have five or six leaves, and are formed into a long spike, which expand in form of a rose; the fruit is oblong, dry, and prickly, like the burdock; in each of which are contained two kernels.

AGRICULTIV, n. s. [agricultivus, Lat.] To look terrible. Out of use. Speaker.

AGROUND, adv. [from a and ground.]
1. Stranded; hindered by the ground from passing farther.
2. It is likewise figuratively used, for being hindered in the progress of affairs; as, the negotiators were agreed at that object.

AGUE. n. s. [ague, Fr. accent.] An intermitting fever, with cold fits succeed

AGUE,FIT. n. s. [from ague and fit.]
The paroxysm of the ague.

AGUE TREE. n. s. [from ague and tree.]
A tree sometimes given to fainfairs.

AGUAR, or AGUA, n. s. [from a and gaye. See Guese.] To dree; to adorn; to deck: a word now not in use.

AGUISH, adj. [from aguish.]
Having the qualities of an ague.

AGUISHNESS. n. s. [from aguish.] The quality of resembling an ague.

AGUIRRE, n. s. [from a and gaye.] Interjection. 1. A loud nothing noting sometimes dislike and cenure.
2. Sir Walter Raleigh's Effigy. Say what you feel, and whether you are bound! Were you, by trefh of weather, called agrained? Drayton's Envid.
3. It is likewise figuratively used, for being hindered in the progress of affairs; as, the negotiators were agreed at that objection.

AGUE. n. s. [ague, Fr. accent.] An intermitting fever, with cold fits succeed

AGUES, adj. [from a and gaye.]
Struck with an ague; shivering; chill; cold; a word in little use.

All hurt behind, back red, and faces pale, With flight and ague fear! Shaksp. Coriolanus.

AGUES FIT. n. s. [from ague and fit.]
The paroxysm of the ague.

AGUES, FIT. of fear is overthrown. Shaksp. Rich. II.

AGUES, FIT. proof. adj. [from ague and proof.]
Proof against agues; able to resist the cauts which produce agues, without being affected.

When the rain came to wet me once, and the wind to make me chatter; when the thunder would not cease at my bidding; there I found 'em, there I smelt 'em out. They told me I was every thing: 'tis a lie; I am not ague proof. Shakespeare's King Lear.

AGUES, TREE. n. s. [from ague and tree.]
A name sometimes given to fainfairs.

AGUES, or AGUA, n. s. [from a and gaye. See Guese.] To dree; to adorn; to deck: a word now not in use.

AGUES, adj. [from aguish.]
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AGUES, FIT. n. s. [from a and gaye.] The name of a plant. The leaves are rough, hairy, pennated, and grow alternately on the stem. The flowers are in a short cup containing the stamens of one leaf, which is divided into five segments: the flowers have five or six leaves, and are formed into a long spike, which expand in form of a rose; the fruit is oblong, dry, and prickly, like the burdock; in each of which are contained two kernels.

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AIR

But safe repose, without an air of breath,
Dwells here, and a dumb quiet next to death.

Let warm airs through trembling objects play,
And Albion's cliffs resound the rural lay.

4. Scent; vapour.
Sinks which the winds frighten above are not the moon's percissions, but each air at a time has some mixture with man's body; and so infuse themselves, and betray the spirits. Bacon.

5. Blat; pellucid vapour.
All the bloud's vanities of heaven fall
On her ingrateful head; strike her with bones,
You taking air in Quintessent's Shaks, King Lear.

6. Any thing light or uncertain; that is as light as air.
O momentary grace of mortal men,
Which we more hunt for than the grace of God!
Who builds his hope in air of your fine looks,
Lives like a drunken falcon on a mast.
Ready ev'ry nod to tumble down.

Dyden's Fables.

7. The open weather; air unconfined.
The gatten was inclus'd within the square,
Where young Emilia took the morning air.

Dyden.

8. Ven; utterance; emission into the air.
I would have ask'd you, if I didn't frame,
If still you liv'd? you gave it air before me.
But tell me if we were not both of a facet.
For then we might have liv'd without a crime.

Dyden.

9. Publication; exposure to the publick view and knowledge.
I am sorry to find it has taken air, that I have been bloud in the press.

Dryden's Fables.

10. Intelligence; information. This is not now in use.
It grew from the airs which the princes
And states arrived from their ambassadors and agents here.
Bacon's History VII.

11. Muck, whether light or serious; found; air modulated.
This muck crept by me upon the waters,
Allying both their fury and my passion,
With its sweet air.

Shakespeare's Tempest.
Ca'd in some muck; I have heard, false airs
Can charm our senses, and expel our cares.

Denbon's Spy. The same airs, which some entertain with most delightful transports, others are importune.
You may smelt the sun's black down, and
Chambers's Sciency.

Since we have such a treaty of words for proper for the airs of muck, I wonder that perils should give so little affright.

Borne on the swelling notes, our fouls aspire,
While solemn airs improve the sacred fire
And angels lean from heav'n to hear!

—When the foul is funk with cares,

12. Poetry; a song.
The repeated air
Of sad Electra's tear had the pow'rs
To fare th' Athenian sails from ruin bare.

Paradise Regained.

13. The mien, or manner, of the person; the look.
Her graceful innocence, her ev'ry air,
Of gesture, or leaf action, overspread her mien.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

For the air of youth
Hopeful and cheerful, in thy blood shall reign
A melodious damp of cold and dry.

The roll of springs down, and left confume
The balm of life.

Milton's Paradise Lost.
But, having the life before us, besides the experience of all they knew, it is no wonder to hit some airs and features, which they have mistific'd.

Dryden on Dramatic Poetry.

There is something wonderfully divine in the airs of this picture.

If you should parade all thy figures past,
And breathe an air divine on ev'ry face.

Pope.

14. An affected or laboured manner or gesture; as, a lofty air, a gay air.
Whom Ancus follows with a fawning air;
But vain within, and proudly popular.

Dryden's Envid. vi.

There are of these sorts of beauties, which last but for a moment; as, the different airs of an assembly, upon the light of an unexpected and uncomposted object, force peculiarly of a violent passion, some graceful action, a smile, a glance of an eye, a disearful look, a look of gravity, and a thousand other such like things.

They whole lives were employed in intiugues of state, and they naturally give themselves airs of kings and princes, of which the ministers of other nations are only the representatives.

Addison's Remarks in Italy.

To curl their waving hairs,
Afflict their blues, and inflate their airs.

Pope.

He simulate and affect an entire set of very different airs, which moveth himself: a being of an exquisite nature.

Swift.

15. Appearance.
As it was communicated with the air of a facet,
It found its way into the world.

Pope's Dunciad to the Pope of the Last.

16. [in horsemanship.] Airs denote the artificial or practiced motions of a nagged horse.
Chambers.

To Air, a. a. [from the noun a.

1. To expro to the air; to open to the air.
The others make it a matter of small commendation in itself, if they are minding else but a and the repons, which their place requires.

Herrick. b. v. x. 99.

Please to make principally of few or more, where these hath been a little milleror, the chamber and bed-drawn kept close, and not air'd.

Bacon's Natural History, N. 696.

We have had, in our time, experience twice or thrice, when both the judges, that fat upon the jell, and numbers of shelf that attended the bullfords, or were present, sickened upon it, and died. Therefore, it was good-wise, that in such cases, the jail were air'd, before they were brought to the bull's head, and air'd by the Natural History, N. 696.

As the ants were airing their provisions one winter, up comes a hungry grasshopper to them, and begs a charity.

L'Estrange's Fables.
Or wicker-baskets weave, or air the corn.

Dryden's Virg.

2. To gratify, by enjoying the open air, with the reciprocal pronoun.
Nay, say a little—
Were you but riding forth to air yourself.
Such parting were too petty.

Shakespeare's Cymbeline.

I ascended the highest hill of Bagdad, in order to pass the rest of the day in meditation and prayer.
As I was here airing myself on the tops of the mountains, I fell into a profound contemplation on the vanity of human life.

Addison, Spectator.

3. To air liquors; to warm them by the fire: a term used in conversation.

4. To breed in nits. In this sense, it is derived from aere, a heat; it is now out of use.

You may add your busie, dargours, confurcious, yea and sometimes desperite deceitful, one from another, of the other men's wits; which, if they were allowed to air naturally and quitly, there should be free sufficient, to kill not only the particular, but even all the good housewives chickens in a country.

Coren's Survey of Cornwall.

AIRBLADDER, n. f. [from air and bald.]

1. Any cuticle or vehicle filled with air.
The pulmonary artery and vein pass along the surfaces of these airbladders, in an infinite number of ramifications, which divide the lungs into different parts.

2. The bladder in fishes, by the contraction and dilatation of which, they vary the properties of their weight to that of their bulk, and rise or fall.

Though the airbladder in fishes seems necessary for swimming, yet some are so formed as to form without difficulties.

AIR BUILT, adj. [from air and build.]
Built in the air, without any solid foundation.

Hence the fool's paradise, the flatman's scheme.
The airbuilt castle, and the golden dream.
The mad's romantical, with Leviathan's flame.
And poet's vision of eternal fame.

Pope's Dunciad, b. iii.

AIR-DRAWN, adj. [from air and drawn.]
Drawn or painted in air: a word not used.

This is the very painting of your fear.
This is the air-drawn dagger, which, you said,
Led you to Duncan.

Shakespeare.

AIRER. n. f. [from To a.
He that exposeth to the air.

AIRHOLE, n. f. [from air and hole.]
A hole to admit the air.

AIRINESS, n. f. [from airy.]
1. Openness; exposure to the air.
2. Lightness; gaiety.

The French have indeed taken worthy pains to make classical learning speak their language; if they have not succeeded, it must be imputed to a certain talkativeness and airiness represented in their tongue, which will never agree with the fastidious of the Romans, or the solemnity of the Greeks.

Ficlion.

AIRING. n. f. [from air.]
A short journey or ramble to enjoy the free air.
This little fleet serves only to fetch them wine and corn, and to give them their airing in the summer's season.

Addison.

AIRLESS, adj. [from airy.]
Wanting communication with the free air.
Nor flanny towers, nor walls of beaten brafs,
Nor airless dungeons, nor strong links of iron,
Can be sensitive to the strength of spirits.

Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.

AIRLING. n. f. [from air, for gossip.]
A young, light, thoughtful, gay person.

Same more there be, flight airyng, will be won.
With dogs, and horses, and perhaps a whore.

Bun Jonyn.

AIRPUMP, n. f. [from air and pump.]
A machine by which the means the air is exhausted out of proper vessels. The principle on which it is built, is the elastic of the air; as that on which the water-pump is founded, is on the gravity of the air.

The invention of this curious instrument is ascribed to Otto de Guericke, confoul of Magdeburg, in 1654.
But his machine laboured under several defects; the force necessary to work it was very great, and the progress very slow; it was to be kept under water, and allowed of no change of objects for experiments.

Mr. Boyle, with the assistance of Dr. Hooke, removed several inconveniences; though, still, the working was laborious, by reason of the pressure of the atmosphere at every expiration. This labour has since removed
moved by Mr. Hawkebee; who, by adding a second barrel and pilon, to ride as the other fell, and fall as it rose, made the pressure of the atmosphere on the descending one, of as much service as it was of diffuseness in the ascending one. Vream made a further improvement by reducing the alternate motion of the hand and winch to a circular one.

Chambers.

The air that, in exhausted receivers of air-pumps, is exhausted from minerals, and fluids, and flints, and liquors, is as true and genuine as toelectric and density, or rate of motion, as that we respire in; and yet this mixture is so far from being fit to be breathed in, that it keeps animals in a moment, even sooner than the absence of air, or a vacuum itself.

AEROSMPT. n. f. [from air and foart].

A passage for the air into mines and subterraneous places.

By the finking of an afoart, the air hath liberty to circulate, and carry out the fumes both of the miners and the damps, which would otherwise stagnate there.

AER. adj. [from air; aereum, Lat.]


The air is the transmission, or emission, of the thinner and more airy parts of bodies; as, in colours and infections; and this, of all the rest, the most corporeal.

2. Referring to the air; belonging to the air.

There are fishes that have wings, that no strangers to the air region.

Bible.

3. High in air.

Whose rivers he be forake the fields below.

And, with their brightness through airy channels flow.

Addison.

4. Open to the free air.

Joy'd to range abroad in faire attire

Thus the wide compass of the airy coast.

Spenser.

5. Light as air; thin; unsubstantial; without solidity.

I hold ambition of so airy and light a quality, that it is but a shadow's trace.

Steev's Humour.

Still may the hand the wand'ring troops constrain

Of bodily grace, and gay refinement.

Corneille.

6. Wanting reality; having no steady foundation in truth or nature; vain; trifling.

Nor think with wind

Of airy threats to awe, whom yet with deeds

The same may not.

Monck's Paradise Lost.

Nor (to avoid such mean'ness) soaring high,

With empty found, and airy notions, fly.

Rees's Faminary.

I have found a complaint concerning the sea, city of money, which occasioned many airy prophecies for the remedy of it. Temple's Missolinades.

7. Fluttering; loose; as if to catch the air; full of levity.

The painters draw their nymphs in thin and airy beauty; but the weight of gold and of embroidery is reserved for queens and goddesses. Dryden.

By this name of Ladies, he means all young persons, slender, finely shaped, airy, and delicate; such as are formed as Neapolitan beauties.

Daven.

8. Gay; sprightly; full of mirth; vivacious; lively; spirited; light of heart.

He that is merry and airy at dinner when he feels a full tempest on the sea, or dances when God thunders from heaven, regards not when God speaks to all the world.

AISLE. n. f. [Thus the word is written by Addison, but perhaps improperly; since it seems deductible only from, either aisle, a wing, or alley, a path, and is therefore to be written aisle.]. The walks in a church, or wings of a quire.

The abbey is by no means so magnificent as one would expect from its endowments. The church is one huge nef, with a double aisle to it; and, at each end, is a large quire.

AISLE, or ALLE. n. f. [supposed, by Skinner, to be corrupted from istic]. A formal open space in a church.

AFTUING. v. n. [from affuing, or istic, Gr.]. An additional pipe to water-works. Ditto.

To AKE. v. n. [from istic, Gr. and therefore more grammatically written ake].

1. To feel a lying pain, generally of the internal parts; distinguishted from smart, which is commonly used of uneasiness in the external parts; but this is no accurate account.

To sue, and be deny'd, such common grace,

My wounds ask at you! Shakespeare.

Let us gather ake, and it endures

Our other healthful members with a fence

Of pain.

Shakespeare.

Wreck the pleasure of drinking company, the very advices of such as thine, and aching head, which, in some men, are sure to follow: I think no body would ever let wine touch his lips.


His limbs must ake, with daily toils oppress'd,

Ear long-wi'd night brings necessary rest.

Prior.

2. It is frequently applied, in an improper sense, to the heart; as, the heat ake; to imply grief or fear.

Shakespeare has used it, still more licentiously, of the soul.

My soul ake.

To know, when two authorities are up,

Neither supreme, how low can confound.

May enter.

Shelley's Ciuilism.

Here fame d'flusades him, where his rear prevails,

And yearly, by turns, his ake heart affails.

Addison.

Akin. adj. [from a and kin.]

1. Related; allied by blood; used of persons.

I do not envy thee, Pamela; only I wish, that being thy sister in nature, I were not so far off ake in fortune.

Shylock.

2. Allied by nature; partaking of the same properties; used of things.

The canoe'd pass'ons of envy is nothing akin to the felicity of the ake.

L'Estrange's Fable.

Some limbs again in bulk or stature

Unlike, and not akin by nature,

In concept a, like modern fables,

Because one serves the other's ends.

Prior.

He separates it from questions with which it may have been complicated, and differing from them from questions which may be akin to it.

Ward's Improvement of the Mind.

AL. ATTE, ADE, do all seem to be corruptions of the Saxon Apeal, noble, famous; as also, Aling and Aling, are corruptions of Apeeling, noble, splendid, sumner.

At, Ail, being initials, are derived from the Saxon Helbo, ancestor; and so, oftentimes, the initial aling, being met with by the Normans from the Saxon ealb.

Gibson's Camden.

ALASTER. n. f. [abeledanze]. A kind of soft marble, calter to cut, and less durable, than the other kinds; some is white, which is most common; some of the colour of horn, and transparent; some yellow, like honey, marked with veins. The ancients used it to make boxes for perfumes.

Savoy.

Yet I'll not shed her blood,

Nor fear that whiter skin of hers than snow,

And smooth as monarch's: alaster, alaster, Made of alaster.

I cannot forbear mentioning part of an alaster column, found in the ruins of Libia's pestile. It is of the colour of fire, and may be seen over the high altar of this small island in a river.

ALACRIously, adv. [from alacritas, supposed to be formed from alacritus; or of alacritas, I have found no example.]

Of course,

Without dejection.

Epmamondas alacrity expir'd, in confidence that he left behind him a perpetual memory of the victories he had achieved for his country.

Government of the Tongue.

ALACRITY, n. f. [alacritus, Lat.]

Cheerfulness, expressed by some outward token; sprintselines; gayety, liveliness; cheerful willingness.

These orders were, on all sides, yielded unto with no less alacrity of mind, than elation, unable to hold out any longer, were wont to show then when they take conditions, such as it like him to offer them, which hath them in the narrow strait of advantage.

Homer.

Give me a bowl of wine;

I have not that alacrity of spirit,

Nor cheer of mind, that I was wont to have.

Shakespeare.

He, 'g'd that now his fes should find a fho.

With half alacrity, and force renew'd.

Springs upward.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

Never did men move joyfully obey,

Or fonor underbide the sign to fly:

With such alacrity they have away,

As if, to pradle them, all the fates body.

Dryden.

ALAM'PRE. n. f. [The lowest note but one in Guido Arcine's scale of mulick.

ALAMO' DE. adv. [à la mode, Fr.]

According to the fashion: a low word.

It is used likewise by shopkeepers for a kind of thin filken manufacture.

ALARM. n. f. [from the French à Parme, to arms; as, crier, à Parme, to call to arms.]

1. A cry by which men are summoned to their arms; as, at the approach of an enemy.

When the congregation is to be gathered together, you shall blow, but you shall not found an alarm.

Numbers God.
ALCHEMY. n. s. [of Al, Arab. and Arab.] 1. The more sublime and occult part of chemistry, which proposes for its object the transmutation of metals, and other important operations.

There is nothing more dangerous than this deluding art, which changes the meaning of words, as alchemy doth, or would do, the substance of metals; maketh of anything what it listeth, and bringeth, in the end, all truth to nothing.

O he fits high in all the people's hearts; And that which would appease offence in us, His countenance, like richly alchemy, Will change to virtue and to wholesomeness.

Shakespeare, Julius Caesar.

To compare this, All honour's mimic, all wealth alchemy.

Donn.

2. A kind of mixed metal used for spoons, and kitchen utensils.

White alchemy is made of pan-brooms one pound, and arsenicum three ounces; or alchemy is made of copper and auripigmentum.

Bacon's Physical Remain.

They bid cry,

With trumpets regal sound, the great result:

Tow'rds the four winds, four speedy cherubims
Put to their mouths the sounding alchemy,
By herald's voice explain'd. Milton's Paradise Lost.

ALCOHOL. n. s. An Arabick term used by chemists for a high rectified dephlegmated spirit of wine, or for any thing reduced into an impalpable powder.

Quinty.

With trumpets regal sound, the great result:

Tow'rds the four winds, four speedy cherubims
Put to their mouths the sounding alchemy,
By herald's voice explain'd. Milton's Paradise Lost.

ALCOHOLIZATION. n. s. [from alcohalize.] The act of alcoholizing or rectifying spirits; or of reducing bodies to an impalpable powder.

To ALCHEMIZE. w. a. [from alchemy.] 1. To make an alcohol; that is, to rectify spirits till they are wholly dephlegmated.

To compensate powder till it is wholly without roughness.

ALCOVE. n. s. [al and keran, Arab.] The book of the Mahometan precepts and credenda.

If this want did satisfy the confidence, we might not only take the present covenant, but subliterate to the council of Trent; yet, and in the Turkish alphabet; and force to maintain and defend chiefe of them.

Swedley against the Covenant.

ALCOVE.
ALE

ALECOVE. n.f. [allebo, Span.] A reek, or part of a chamber, separated by an arch, or partition, and other correspondent ornaments; in which is placed a bed of flate, and sometimes seats to entertain company. Trescony.

The weary'and champion hali'd in olde alcoves. The noblest boast of thy roman'c groves. Of, if the mufe-prague, thine eye be seen. By Fosdromo and other smooth greens, In dreams he hal'd by heroes' mighty shads, And hear old Chaucer warble through the glades.

Deep in a rich above the prince was laid, And slept beneath the pompos colonade.

Pepe's Oddities.

ALERD. n.f. [aluar, Lat.] A tree having leaves resembing those of the hazel; the male flowers, or katskins, are produced at remote distances from the fruit, on the same tree; the fruit is squamos, and of a conical figure. The species are, 1. The common or round-leaved alder. 2. The long-leaved alder. 3. The beaked alder. These trees delight in a very moist soil. The wood is used by turners, and will endure long under ground, or in water.

Miller.

Without the groo, a various fylene fleague Appea'd around, and groves of living green; Poplar and alders ever quivering play'd, And fmaling ephym form'd a fragment fpade.

Pepe's Oddities.

ALDERLYEST. adj. superficial. [from ald, old, elder, and lieue, dear, beloved.] Most beloved; which has held the longest posfession of the heart.

The mutual conference that my mind had had In courtly company, or at my beads, With you, mine OldeLyeftLover. The true, Makes me the bolder. Shaksp. Henry VI., p. ii.

ALDERMAN. n.f. [from ald, old, and man.]

1. The name as senator, Cowell. A governor or magistrate, originally, as the name imports, chosen on account of the experience which his age had given him.

Tell him, myself, the mayor, and alderman, Are come to have some conference with his grace. Shaksp.

Though my own alderman confer'd my days, To me committing their eternal graces, Their full-fled heroes, their paciick major, Their annual trophies, and their monthly war. Pope’s Dunciad.

2. In the following passage it is, I think, improperly used.

But if the trumpet's clangour you abhor, And dare not be an alderman of war, Take to a shop, behind a counter. Dryd. Jouv. Sat.

ALDRMANLY. adv. [from alderman.] Like an alderman; belonging to an alderman.

Thee, and many more, suffered death, in envy to their virtues and fuperior genius, which embolden them to exigencies (wasting an alderman's discretion) to attempt the vice out of the common forms. Swift's Miscellanies.

ALE. n.f. [cale, Sax.]

1. A liquor made by infusing malt in hot water, and then fermenting the liquor.

You must be feeling chlfrting. Do you look for ale and cakes here, you rude ruffian? Shakespeare's Henry VIII.

2. A merry-meeting used in country places.

And all the neighbourhood, from old records Of antick proverbs drawn from Whitson lord, And their authorities at wakes and alders, With country precedents, and old wives tales, We bring you now. Ben Jonson.

ALEBERRY. n.f. [from ale and berry.]

A beverage made by boiling ale with spice and fugar, and tops of bread: a word now only used in conversation:

Their albedonias, candles, poplars, each one, Syllibubs made at the making pale, But what are composed of a pot of good ale.

ALE-BREWER. n.f. [from ale and brewer.]

One that professeth to brew ale.

The summer-made male flies ill, and is disliked by most of our alerbremen. "Mercurius's Husbandry.

ALECONE. n.f. [from ale and con.]

An officer in the city of London, whose business is to inspect the measures of publick houses. Four of them are chosen or rechozen annually by the common-hall of the city; and, whatever might be their use formerly, their places are now regarded only as sinecures for decayed citizens.

ALECOST. n.f. [perhaps from ale, and costus, Lat.] The name of an herb.

Died.

ALE'CROMANCY, or ALEC'TROMANCY. n.f. [alactorum, and magico.] Divination by a cock.

Died.

ALEGAR. n.f. [from ale and eager, four.] Sour ale; a kind of acid made by ale, as vinegar by wine, which has left its spirit.

ALEGAR, adj. [alligre, Fr. alacritas, Lat.] Gay; cheerful; sprightly: a word not used.

Coffee, the root and leaf bitter, and leaf tobacco, of which the Turkes are great takers, do all condense the spirits, and make them froogh and aleger.

Bacon: Natural History.

ALEHOOF. n.f. [from ale and hoop, head.] Groundivy, so called by our Saxons ancestores, as being their chief ingredient in ale. An herb.

Alehoof, or groundivy, is, in my opinion, of the most excellent and most general use and viribus, of any plants we have among us. Temple.

ALISHOE. n.f. [from ale and beak.] A hoose where ale is publicly sold; a tilting-house. It is distinguished from a tavern, where they sell wine.

Thus unmeditative now,
Why should hard-favoured grief be lodg'd in thee,
When triumph is become an alehoof guest?

Shakespeare.

One would think it should be no easy matter to bring any man of sense in love with an alehoof; indeed of so much sense as seeing and smelling around to see being this strong encounter of both; as would quickly feel it. But this did not the love of good fellowship reconcile to these nuisances. Swift.

ALISHOE-KEEPER. n.f. [from ale-hoof, and keeper.] He that keeps ale publicly for sell.

You resemble perfectly the two alishoek-keepers in Holland, who were always among the barmasters of the town, and taxed one another's bills alternately.

Letter to Swift.

ALEKIGHT. n.f. [from ale and knigh.] A pot-compassion; a tippler; a word now out of use.

The old ale-kights of England were well de- placed by Hanville, in the ale-kights-colours of that time.

ALEMBICK. n.f. A vessel used in distilling, consisting of a vessel placed over a fire, in which is contained the substance to be distilled, and a concave closely fitted on, into which the vapours arise by the heat; this cover has a hole or spout, into which the vapours rise, and by which they pass into a serpentine pipe, which is kept cool by making many convolutions in a tub of water; hence the vapours are condensed, and what entered the pipe in flames, comes out in drops.

Though water may be rared to invisible vapours, yet it is not changed into air, but only scattered into minute parts; which meeting together in the alembick, or in the receiver, do freely return into such water as they confined before.

Boyle.

ALE'LENGTH. adv. [from a for at, and lengths.] At full length; along; stretched along the ground.

ALE'RET. adj. [alere, Fr. perhaps from alacritas, but probably from à l'art, according to art or rule.]

1. In the military sense, on guard; watchful; vigilant; ready at a call.

2. In the common sense, brisk; pert; pe- tulant; smart; implying some degree of centre and courage.

I saw an alert young fellow, that cocked his hat upon a friend of his, and accepted him, Well, Jack, the old pig is dead at last. Addison, Spectator.

ALE'RETNESS. n.f. [from alert.]

The quality of being alert; sprightliness; pertness.

That alertness and unconcern for matters of common life, a campaign or two would infallibly have given them. Addison, Spectator.

ALE'BASTER. n.f. [from ale and baster.] An officer appointed in every court leets, and sworn to look to the alehe and the goodness of bread and ale, or beer, within the precincts of that lordship.

Cowell.

ALE'PAT. n.f. [from ale and war.] The tub in which the ale is fermented.

ALE'NEW. n.f. [from ale and new.] The juice that fruit ale is fermented.

ALE'WASHED. adj. [from ale and wash.] Steeped or soaked in ale: not now in use.

Sapper.

ALE'WIFE. n.f. [from ale and wife.] A woman that keeps an alehouse.

Perhaps.
Perhaps he will swagger and sect, and threaten to beat and butcher an alien, or take the goods by force, and throw them down the bad halfpence.

Swift's Dr. Syntax's Letters.

ALEXANDER. n. f. [Alyacon, Lat.] The name of a plant.

ALEXANDER'S FOOT. n. f. The name of an herb.

ALEXANDINE. n. f. A kind of verse borrowed from the French, first used in a poem called Alexander. They confit, among the French, of twelve and thirteen syllables, in alternate couplets; and, among us, of twelve.

Our numbers should, for the most part, be lyrical, or narrative, wherever the majesty of thought requires it, they may be fetched to the English heroic of five feet, and to the French Alexander of six.

Then, at the last and only couplet, struck
With some unmeaning thing they call a thought,
A needless Alexander ends the song.

That, like a wounded foal, drags its slow length along.

Popes Essay on Criticism.

ALEXIPHARMIC. adj. [from aliefia and oXeXoXeXa]. Which drives away poison; antidotal; that which opposes infection.

Some antidotal quality it may have, since not only the bone in the heart, but the horn of a deer is alexipharmic.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

ALEXITRICAL, or ALEXITRICK. adj. [from aliefia]. Which drives away poison; that which refists fevers.

ALGATES. adv. [from all and gate]. When. Gate is the same as aliis; and all used for away in the Scottifh dialect.] On any terms; every way: now obsolete.

Nor had the horse ever ridden mine,
But that Ronald's horse &'n then down fell,
And with the fall his legs fiick'd to loos;
That, for a space, there must be algates dwell.

Fairfax.

ALGEBRA. n. f. [an Arabic word of uncertain etymology; derived, by some, from Geber the philosopher; by some, from gefer, parchement; by others, from algefer, a boneteller; by Menage, from algabarat, the restitution of things broken.] A peculiar kind of arithmetick, which takes the quantity fought, whether it be a number or a line, or any other quantity, as if it were granted, and, by means of one or more quantities given, proceeds by consequence, till the quantity at first only supposed to be known, or at least some power thereof, is found to be equal to some quantity or quantities which are known, and consequently itself is known. This art was in use among the Arabs, long before it came into this part of the world; and they are supposed to have borrowed it from the Perarians, and the Perarians from the Indians. The first Greek author of algebra was Diophantus, who, about the year 800, wrote thirteen books. In 1494, Lucas Pacioli, or Lucas de Bursa, a cardinal, printed a treatise of algebra, in Italian, at Venice. He says, that algebra came originally from the Arabs. After several improvements by Vieta, Oughtred, Harriot, Descartes,

Sir Isac Newton brought this art to the height at which it still continues.

Trevoux. Chambers.

It would surely require no very profound skill in algebra, to reduce the difference of nine from thirty.

Swift.

ALGEBRICK. 

ALGEBRICAL. 

1. Relating to algebra; as, an algebraical treatise.

2. Containing operations of algebra; as, an algebraical computation.

ALGEBRIST. n. f. [from algebra.] A person that understands or practices the science of algebra.

When any dead body is found in England, no algebraist or unclesphor can use more fallacious propositions, to find the demonstration or cipher, than every unconcerned person dares to find the murderers.

Green's Bills of Mortality.

Confounding themselves to the synthetick and analytic methods of geometrical and algebraical, they have too much narrowed the rules of method, as though every thing were to be treated in mathematical forms.

Watts's Logick.

ALGID. adj. [aligius, Lat.] Cold; chilly.

ALGIDITY. n. f. [from algid.] Chillyness.

ALGINNESS. n. f. Cold.

ALGIFIC. adj. [from alger, Lat.] That which produces cold.

ALGOR. n. f. [Lat.] Extreme cold; chills.

ALGORIZED. n. f. Arabic words, Algorithm, which are used to imply the six operations of arithmetick, or the science of numbers.

ALGOS. adj. [from alger, Lat.] Extremely cold; chilly.

ALIAS. adv. A Latin word, signifying otherwise; often used in the trials of criminals, whose danger has obliged them to change their names; as, Simon, alias Smith, alias Baker; that is, otherwise Smith, otherwise Baker.

ALIBILE. adj. [alibilis, Lat.] Nutritive; nourishing; or that which may be nourished.

ALID. adj. [alidus, Lat.]

1. Foreign, or not of the same family or land.

The mother plant admires the leaves unknown of alis trees, and applies not her own. Dryden.

From native soil
Ex'd by fate, torn from the tender embrace
Of his young guiltless progeny, he leeks
Inglorious shelter in an alien land.

Philips.

2. Exfranged from; not allied to; adverse to: with the particle from, and sometimes to, but improperly.

To declare my mind to the disciples of the fire, by a familiarity not alien from their profession.

Bayle.

The sentiment that suits, is a conviction of the deplorable state of nature, to which sin reduced us; a weak, ignorant creature, alien from God and the world, and forever hostile to all good and godliness, and a prey to the great deceiver.

Roger's Sermons.

They encouraged persons and principles, alien from our religion and government, in order to strengthen their faction.

Swift's Miscellanies.

ALIEN. n. f. [alienus, Lat.]

1. A foreigner; not a denizen; a man of another country or family; not one allied; a stranger.

Sir Islab Newton brought this art to the height at which it still continues.

Trevoux. Chambers.

It would surely require no very profound skill in algebra, to reduce the difference of nine from thirty.

Swift.

Sir Islab Newton brought this art to the height at which it still continues.

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It would surely require no very profound skill in algebra, to reduce the difference of nine from thirty.

Swift.
2. It is used also of any thing thrown or falling to fall upon.

But forms of stories from the proud temple's height
Four down, and on our banner'd helms alights.

Dryden.

ALI, s.f. [from a] and [a]... Like with resemblance; without difference; in the same manner; in the same form. In some expressions it has the appearance of an adjective, but is always an adverb.

The darkness hideth not from thee; but the light shineth as the day; both in the darkness and the light art thou equal.

Ex. 19:5

With thee converting, I forget all time;
All reasons, and their change, all pleasable.

Paradise Lost.

Riches cannot refuse from the ground:
That which alights the monarch and the flame.

Dryden.

Let us unite at least in an equal zeal for those capital exhibitions which we Alighly embrace, and are also concerned to maintain. Atterbury.

Two handmaids wait the throne; alight in place, but differing far in figure and in face.

ALIMENT. n.s. [alimentum, Lat.] Nourishment; that which nourishes; nutrition; food.

New parts are added to our substance; and, as we view them, we daily see our cuntrivances, an account, how the aliment is prepared for nutrition, or by what mechanism it is distributed.

Glorieux's Swift's Scientific.

All bodies which, by the animal faculties, can be changed into the fluids and solids of our bodies, are called aliments. In the largest fishes, by alum, I understand every thing which a human creature takes in common diet, a nut, drink, and food.

Cf. but, friend, spice, vinegar.

Aliments.

Alimentary adj. [from aliment.] That which has the quality of aliment; that which nourishes; that which feeds.

The fun, that light imports to all, receives from all his alimental recompenses; to him nature and virtue.

And except they be watered from higher regions, these words must lose their alimental sap, and wither.

Brown.

The indigent, when the fun in Leo rises, Forget not, at the foot of every plant,
To sink a circulative, and daily pour A just supply of alimental streams.

Exhausted (cl.

Philips.

ALIMENTAL. adj. [from aliment.] So as to serve for nourishment.

The substance of gold is invincible by the power of heat, and that not only alimentally in a substantial mutation, but also medicamenteally in any corporeal conversion.

Brown's Valp. Essayers.

ALIMENTARINESS. n.s. [from alimentary.] The quality of being alimentary, or of affording nourishment.

Diz.

Alimentary adj. [from aliment.] That which belongs or relates to aliment.

The solution of the aliment by malnutrition is necessary; without it, the aliment could not be digested for the changes which it effects as pitheth through the alimentary duct.

Aubelst on Aliments.

2. That which has the quality of aliment, or the power of nourishing.

I do not think that water supplies animals, or even plants, with nourishment, nor serves for a vehicle to the alimentary ducts to convey and distribute them to the several parts of the body.

Roy on Creation.

Of alimentary roots, some are pulpy and very nutritious; as, turnips and carrots. They have a fattening quality.

Aubelst on Aliments.

ALIMENTATION. n.s. [from aliment.] 1. The power of affording aliment; the quality of nourishing.

Plants do nourish; man, animals, and all do not have an accommodation, but have a nourishment.

Bacon's Natural History.

ALIMONIOUS. adj. [from alimony.] That in which nourishes: a word very little in use.

The plethons renders us lean, by feeding our fields, whereby they are incapacitated of digellign the alimentums humouris into fist.

Harvey on Concupiscence.

ALIMONY. n.s. [alimonia, Lat.] Alimony signifies that legal proportion of the husband's estate, which, by the election of the ecclesiastical court, is allowed to the wife for her maintenance, upon the account of any separation from him, provided it be not caused by her elopement or adultery. Aldiss's Parerga.

Before they settled hands and hearts,
Till alimony or death parts them.

Hudibras.

ALIQUANT. adj. [aliquantus, Lat.] Parts of a number, which, however repeated, will never make up the number exactly; as, 3 is an aliquant of 10, thrice 3 being 9, four times 3 making 12.

Aliquot parts of any number or quantity, such as will exactly measure it without any remainder; as, 3 is an aliquant part of 12, because, being taken four times, it will just measure it.

Alieh. adj. [from ali.] Resembling ale; having qualities of ale.

Stirring it and beating down the yeas, gives it the forest ale taste.

Mariner's Hmmary.

ALITURE. n.s. [alitura, Lat.] Nourishment.

Diz.

ALIVE. adj. [from a and live].

1. In the state of life; not dead.

Nor well after, nor wholly dead they were,
But some faint signs of feebie life appear.

Dryden.

Not youthful kings in battle field's alive,
Not egorious virgins who their charms preserve.

Pope.

2. In a figurative sense, unextinguished; undestroyed; active; in full force.

Those good and learned men had reason to wish, that their proceedings might be favoured, and the good affection of such as inclined toward them, kept alive.

Hobbes.

3. Cheerful; sprightly; full of alacrity.

She was not so much alive when the whole day, if the first more than fix hours of it were.

Pope.

In a popular sense, it is used only to add an emphasis, like the French du monde; as, the left man alive; that is, the left, with an emphasis. This sense has been long in use, and was once admitted into serious writings, but is now merely ludicrous.

And to those brethren said, ride, ride by lives,
And unto battle do yourselves address.

For yonder comes the pow'rful knight alive,
Prince Arthur, flower of grace and nob'st soul.

Fair Quain.

The earl of Northumberland, who was the proudst man alive, could now look upon the destruction of monarchy with any pleasure.

Clarendon.

John was quick and understood business, but no man alive was more careless in looking into his accounts.

Aubelst.
ALKALIC, adj. [from alkalii.] That which has a tendency to the properties of an alkali.

All animal diet is alkaline or anti-acid.

ALKALI. n. f. [The word alkali comes from an herb, called by the Egyptians kalh; by us, glutin. 'This herb they burnt to ashes, boiled them in water, and, after having evaporated the water, there remained at the bottom a white salt; this they called kal, or alkali. It is corrosive, producing putrefaction in animal substances to which it is applied. Arbuthnot on Aliments.] Any substance which, when mingled with acid, produces effervescence and fermentation.

ALKALINE. adj. [from alkali.] That which has the qualities of alkali.

Any watery liquor will keep an animal from freezing very long, by diluting the fluids, and consequently keeping them from an alkaline state. People have lived twenty-four days upon nothing but water.

To ALKALIZE. v. a. [from alkali.] To make bodies alkaline, by changing their nature, or by mixing alkalies with them.

ALKALIZATION. n. f. [from alkali.] The act of alkalizing, or impregnating bodies with alkali.

ALKANET. n. f. [anchusa, Lat.] The name of a plant. This plant is a species of bugloss, with a red root, brought from the southern parts of France, and used in medicine.

ALKKENGI. n. f. A medicinal fruit or berry, produced by a plant of the same denomination; popularly also called winter-currant; the plant bears a near resemblance to Solanum, or Nightshade; whence it is frequently called in Latin by that name, with the addition or epithet of ascariarium.

ALKERIES. n. f. In medicine, a term borrowed from the Arabs, denoting a celebrated remedy, of the consequence of a concoction; whereof the kerness berries are the basis. The other ingredients are pippin-cyder, rose-water, tincture, ambergris, musk, cinnamon, aloes-wood, pearls, and leaf-gold; but the sweet are usually omitted. The convallaria kernes is chiefly made at Montpellier. The grain, which gives it the denomination, is no where found so plentifully as there.

ALK. a. f. [All, Æl, calle, alle, Sax. oll, Welsh, al; Dutch, alle, Germ. Al, Gr.] 1. Being the whole number; every one.

Brutus is an honourable man; for are they all, all honourable men.

To graze the herd all leaving.

Devour'd each other.

'Tis a great encouragement of all the assurance of a future reward.

2. Being the whole quantity; every part.

Six days thou shalt labour, and do all thy work.

3. The whole quantity, applied to duration of time.

On those pastures cheerful -

All the year doth fit and sing.

And rejoicing, smiles to see.

Their green backs wear his lively.

4. The whole extent of place:

Gratiano speaks an infinite deal of nothing, more than any man in all Venice.

The whole fitter.

5. All the quantity, applied to duration of time.

The Saxons could call a corset a fixed far, which is all one with stilte crieves, or corsets.

Shakefpeare's Merchant of Venice.

All adv. [See ALL, adv.]

1. Quite; completely.

How is my love all ready forth to come.

Knew, Rome, that all alone Marcus did fight within Coriolanus.

Shakefpeare's Coriolanus.

He knew his load.

That, all amaz'd, the grief let fall the book.

Shakefpeare.

The Saxons could call a corset a fixed far, which is all one with stilte crieves, or corsets.

2. For a large consequence.

And signifies the same with none.

Nihilcrat.

3. All the quantity, applied to duration of time.

Shall bear the roots, and fixt the sacred ground.

Dryden.

I do not remember he any where mentions exactly the title of the first-born, but all along keeps himself under the shelter of the indefinite term, heir.

Locke.

Justice may be furnished out of fire, as far as her word goes; and courage may be all over a continued blaze.

Addison.

If e'er the mower durb'd his farthing spore.

Then th' inms join'd them in publick tribute.

Where, all beside the rail, rang'd beggars lie.

And from each other catch the delusive fire.

Gay.

Accordingly; wholly; without any other consideration.

I am the temper of most kings, who love to be in debt, are all for present money, no matter how they pay it afterward.

Dryden.

3. Only; without admixture of any thing else.

When I shall wed;

That lord, whose hand must take my plight, shall carry
Half my love with him, half my ease and duty.

Sure I shall bear many like my filter,

To love my father all.

Shakefpeare, King Lear.

4. Although.

This sense is truly Tuctonick, but now obsolete.

Do you not think th' accomplishment of it sufficient work for one of man's simple heads.

All were light the red but signify.

Addison.

5. It is sometimes a word of emphasis; nearly the same with yea.

A shepherd's fayn, say, did thee bring.

All as his strayng flock he fed;

And, when his honour hath thee read,

Cave paid for thy hardhead.

Spen'er's Paffalets.

ALL. a. f. 1. The whole; opposed to part, or nothing.

And will then derfakes her eyes on me.

On me, whose whole all not equals Edward's money?

Shakefpeare.

Nought's had, all's spent.

Where our defire is got without content.

Shakefpeare's Macbeth.

The youth shall fludy, and no more engage.

Their flattering wishes for uncertain age.

No more with fruitslesse cars, and cheater rides.

Chace fleeting pleasure through the maze of life.

Finding the wretched all they here can have,

But prentent food, and but a future grave.

Prior.

Our all is but ake, and irretrievable loot, if we fadly facet.

Addison.

2. Every thing.

Then shall we be news-rammed.—All the better; we shall be the more remarkable.

Shakefpeare.

Up with my tent, here will I lie to-night;

But where to-morrow!—Well, all is one for that.

Shakefpeare.

All the fitter, Lentsbus: our coming is not for salvation; we have business.

Ben Jonson.

3. That is, every thing is the better, the same, the fitter.

Sperete and pow'r, thy giving, I assume;

And glad she shall reign, when in the end

Thou shalt be all in all, and I in thee,

For ever; and in me all whom thou lov'st.

Milton.

They that do not keep up this indifference for all but truth, put coloured spectacles before their eyes, and look through false glasses.

Shakefpeare.

The phrase and all is of the same kind.

They all fell to work at the roots of the tree, and left it in little foothold, that the first blast of wind laid it flat upon the ground, neft, eagles, and crows.

Dryden.

A torch, fruit and all, goes out in a moment, when dipped in the vapour.

Addison's Remarks in Italy.

5. All is much ufed in composition; but, in moit inferences, it is merely arbitrary; as, all-commanding. Sometimes the words compounded with it, are fixed and classical; as, Almighty.

When it is connected with a participle, it seems to be a noun; as, all-surrounding: in other cases an adverb; as, all-complified, or completely accomplished. Of these compounds, a small part of those which may be found is inersted.

ALL-BEARING, adj. [from all and bear.] That which bears every thing; omniporous.

Thus while he spoke, the sovereign plant he drew.

Where on th' all-bearing earth unmark'd it grew.

Pepys.

ALL-CHEERING. adj. [from all and cheer.] That which gives gayety and cheerfulness to all.

Soon as the all-cheering fan Should, in the fairest ear, begin to draw The fandy curtains from Aurora's bed.

Shakefpeare.

ALL-COMMANDING, adj. [from all and command.] Having the sovereignty over all.

He.
Ally. 

1. The metal of a bafer kind mixed in coins, to harden them, that they may wear less. Gold is alloyed with silver and copper, two carbons to a pound Troy; silver with copper only, of which eighteen pennyeight is mixed with a pound. Cowell thinks the alloy is added, to countervail the charge of coinage; which might have been done only by making the coin less. 

2. Any thing which, being added, abates the predominant qualities of that with which it is mingled; in the same manner, as the admixture of bafer metals allays the qualities of the firft mafs.

3. Alloy being taken from bafer metals, commonly implies something worse than that with which it is mixed. The joy has no allegy of jealousy, hope, and fear.

Alye. 

1. Affirmation; declaration. 

2. The thing alleged or affirmed. 

Hath he not twir our sovereign lady here With ignominious words, though darkly couched? As if the bad o'father some to fuce False allegations, to o'therow his flat. 

Alye. 

1. A plea. 

I omitted none, means to be infinmed of my errant; and I expected no excefs in any negligence on account of youth, want of leisure, or any other like allegations. 

To ALEGE. v. a. [allege, Lat.] 

1. To affirm; to declare; to maintain. 

2. To plead as an excuse, or produce as an argument. 

Surely the present form of church-government is fair, as no law of God, or reason of cause, hath hitherto been alleged of force sufficient to prove them ill, who, to the utmost of their power, withstand their destruction therew. 

If we forfake the ways of grace or goodness, we cannot allege any colour of ignorance, or want of instruction; we cannot say we have not learned them, or were not taught them. 

Sprat. 

He hath a clear and full view, and there is not no more to be alleged for his better information.
ALL

ALLEGRABLE. adj. [from allege.] That which may be alleged.

Allɢer'ment. n. f. [from alleg.] The same with allegation.

All'ger. n. f. [from alleg.] He that alleges.

The narrative, if we believe it as confidently as the famous allegory of Parnassus, appear so, I would argue, that there is no other principle requisite, than what may result from the happy mixture of several bodies.

All'gion. n. f. [allegions, Fr.] The duty of subject to the government.

I did pluck allegiance from men's hearts, Loud shouts and salutations from their mouths, Even in the presence of the crowned king.

We charge you, on allegiance to ourselves,
To hold your slaughtering hands, and keep the peace.

The house of commons, to whom every day petitions are directed by the several counties in England, professing all allegiance to them, govern absolutely; the lords concerning, or rather submitting to whatsoever is proposed.

All'giant. adj. [from alleg.] Loyal; conformable to the duty of allegiance: a word not now used.

For your great graces
Heap'd upon me, poor underlaver,
I can nothing render but allegate, thanks.

The place is to be understood allegorically; and what is thus spoken by a Phalanx with wisdom, is, by the poet, applied to the goddess of it.

All'gically adv. [from allegory.] After anagogical manner.

Virgil often makes Iris the messenger of Juno,
All'gical'dly. adv. [allelogically.] Used for the air.

The idea is to be understood allegorically, and what is thus spoken by a Phalanx with wisdom, is, by the poet, applied to the goddess of it.

All'gicalness. n. f. [from allegorical.] The quality of being allegorical.

To Alle'gorige. v. a. [from allegory.] To turn into allegory; to form an allegory; to take in a fable not literal.

All'gory. n. f. [allelogra.] A figurative discourse, in which something other is intended, than is contained in the words literally taken; as, willful
tis the daughter of diligence, and the parent of authority.

Milton gives us a very fine allegory of our allegory too long, but either we make ourselves obscure, or fall into allegation, which is childish.

This word nymphs nothing else but, by allegory, the vegetable humour or moisture that quickens and giveth life to trees and flowers, whereby they grow.

A allegration. n. f. A word denoting one of the six divisions of time. It expresses a sprightly motion, the quickness of all, except Præter. It originally means gay, as in Milton.

Alle'ly. n. f. [allée, Lat.] A grave kind of music.

To Alle'viate. v. a. [alleve, Lat.] 1. To make light; to ease; to soften:
The pains taken in the speculative, will much alleviate me in describing the profitable part.

Harvey.

Most of the diaphans are the effects of shaded plenty and luxury, and must not be charged upon our Makers, who, notwithstanding, have provided excellent medicines, to alleviate those evils which we bring upon ourselves.

Brayley.

2. To extenuate, or soften; as, he alleviated his fault by an excuse.

A le'viation. n. f. [from alleviate.] 1. The act of making light, of allaying, or extenuating.

All apologies for, and alleviations of faults, though they are the heights of humanity, yet they are not the favours, but the duties of friendship.

Wordsworth.

2. That by which any pain is eased, or fault extenuated.

This lots of one firth of their income will fall heavily on them, who shall feel it, without the alleviation of any profit.

Locke.

A'ley. n. f. [allée, Fr.] 1. A walk in a garden.

And all within were walks and alleys wide,
With footing warm, and leading inward to

Spencer.

Where alleys are close gravelled, the earth putth forth the first year knuirgrows, and after lilies.

vanous Natural History.

Yonder allée green,
Our walk at noon, with branches overgrown.

Milton.

Come, my fair love, our morning's task we lof,
Some labours in the open air did choose;
Nours is not great, the dawning boughs to crop,
Whole ten luxuriant growth our alleys hop.

Dryd.

The thriving plants, ignoble brooks and meads,
Now swept those alleys they were born to shado.

Pope

2. A pasture in towns narrower than a street.

A back friend, a shoulder clapper, one that commands the passages of alleys, crooks, and narrow lands.

Shakespeare.

All'i ance. n. f. [alliance, Fr.] 1. The state of connection with another by confederacy; a league. In this sense, our histories of Queen Anne mention the grand alliance.

2. Relation by marriage.

A bloody Hymen shall th' alliance join
Betwixt the Trojan and th' Aulacian line. Dryd.

3. Relation by any form of kindred.

And, for alliance declin'd the caue.
My father left his head.

Shaksp. Henry IV.

A drawback, with gods as near, that join
In dire alliance with the Thesan line.

Thence th' Arsce flour, and martial war succeed.

Pope

4. The act of forming or contriving relation to another; the act of making a confederacy.

Divest, your fan, that with a fearful sound
Leads disconsolate droops in foreign soil.
This fair alliance quickly shall call home
To high promotions.

Shaksp. Richard III.

5. The persons allied to each other.

I would not boast the greatness of my father.
But point out new alliances to Cain.
Adleigh.

All'iency. n. f. [allecy, Lat. to entice or draw.] The power of attracting any thing; magnetism; attraction.

The feigned central alliency is but a word, and the manner of it still occult.

Goldsb.ure.

To Alli'gate. v. a. [allegate, Lat.] To tie one thing to another; to unite.

All'ga'tion. n. f. [from alligate.]

1. The act of tying together; the state of being tied.

2. The arithmetical rule that teaches to adjust the price of compounds, formed of several ingredients of different value.

All'i ga'tor. n. f. The crocodile. This name is chiefly used for the crocodile of America, between which, and that of Africa, naturalists have laid down this difference, that one moves the upper, and the other the lower jaw; but this is now known to be chimerical, the lower jaw being equally moved by both.

See Crocodile.

In his shady deep a tonnIBLE hang,
An alligator Sin., and other foes
Of ill-tha'd fishes.

Shakespeare.

Ail'gus. in rows large poppy-heads were drawn,
And here a truly alligator hung.

Gotth. Diction.

All'i ga'ture. n. f. [from alligate.] The link, or ligature, by which two things are joined together.

Alli'sion. n. f. [all'dy, allion, Lat.] The act of striking one thing against another.

There have been not any islands of note, or confederate extent, town and call off from the continent by earthquakes, or forested from it by the boisterous alligation of the sea.

Woodward.

All'i tra'tion. n. f. [ad and littera, Lat.] Of what the critics call the alliteration, or beginning of several words in the same verse with the same letter, there are instances in the old and best writers, as,

Beneath biggest born.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

All'o ca'tion. n. f. [allecate, Lat.] The act of speaking to another.

All'o dial. adj. [from allodium.] Held without
without any acknowledgment of superiority; not feudal; independent.

**ALL'S DIUM.** m.s. [A word of very uncertain derivation, but most probably of German origin.] A polieion held in absolute independence, without any acknowledgment of a lord paramount. It is founded on, or feudal, which intimated some kind of dependence. There are no allodial lands in England, all being held either mediately or immediately of the king.

**ALLONGE.** m.s. [Allonges, Fr.] 1. A pass or thrust with a rapier, so called from the lengthening of the space taken up by the fencer.

2. It is likewise taken for a long reign, when the horse is trotted in the hand.

To **ALLO.** v. a. [This word is generally spoken baillon, and is used to dogs, when they are excited to the chase or battle. It is also used in opposition to, or by imitation from the French allois; perhaps from all le, look all; shewing the object.] To set on; to incite a dog, by crying allo.

**Allen** th y. f. rious maffis; bid him vex. The noxious herd, and print upon their ears.

A fee mortal of their past offense. *Flam.*

**ALLOW.** m.s. [allowiam, Lati.] The act of speaking to another; address conversation. *Dict.*

To **ALLOW.** v. a. [from lat.] 1. To distribute by lot.

2. To grant.

3. To allow; to parcel out; to give each his share.

Since fame was the only end of all their studies, a man cannot be too copious in allowing them their due portion of it. *Talbot.*

**ALLOW.** m.s. [from allot.]

1. That which is allotted to any one; the part, the share, the portion granted.

There can be no thought of it: it is quiet in this world, but in a regeneration to the allotment of God and nature.

*E. Long.*

Though it is our duty to submit with patience to most knotty allotments, yet thus much we may reasonably and lawfully ask of God.

*Rogers's Sermons.*

2. Part appropriated.

It is laid out into a grove for fruits and shade, a vineyard, and an allotment for olive and berries. *Brom.*

**ALLOTTERY.** m.s. [from allot.] That which is granted to any particular person in a distribution. See **ALLOTMENT.**

Allow me such exercises as may become a gentleman, or give me the poor allottery my father left me by testament. *Skatefare.*

To **ALLOW.** v. a. [allow, Fr. from allouer, Lati.] 1. To admit; as, to allow a position; not to contradict; not to oppose.

The principles that are allowed for true, help, that men of right reason are, the principles allowed by all mankind.

**ALLOWANCE.** m.s. [from allot.] 1. Admission without contradiction.

That which wisdom did first begin, and hath been with good men long continued, challenge allowance of them that succeed, although it pleads for itself nothing.

Without the notion and allowance of spirits, our philosophy will be tame and defective in one main part of it.

2. Sanction; licence; authority.

They should therefore be accommodated to seize and make use of their reason, before they give allowance to their inclinations.

3. Permission, freedom from restraint.

4. A settled rate, or appointment for any use. *Lecky.*

The actual in plantations ought to be expedited almost as in a fortified town, that it, with certain allowance.

And his allowance was a continual allowance given him of the king's a daily rate for every day all his life.

5. Abatement from the strict rigour of a law, or demand.

The whole poem, though written in heroic verse, is of the Flanders nature, as well in the thoughts as in the expression, as both have the same grounds of allowance for it. *Dryden.*

Parents never give allowances for an innocent passion.

6. Established character; reputation.

His book is chiefly timbred, and his name by every expert and approved allowance. *Skatef.*

**ALLOW.** v. a. [See **ALLEY.**]

1. Bafer metal mixed in coinage.

That precious weight and fineness, by law appropriated to the pieces of each denomination, is called the standard. Fine silver is silver without the mixture of any other metal. Alloy is bafer metal mixed with it. *Lecky.*

Let another piece be coined of the same weight, whereby the silver is taken, and paid for, or other alloy, put into the place, it will be worth but half as much; for the value of the alloy is to be reckoned.

2. Abatement; diminution.

The pleasures of fende are probably refined by being past a more exquisite degree than they are by men; for they taste them fresher and purer without mixture or alloy. *Astor.*

**ALLOWABILITY.** n.f. [from alloue.]

1. That which may be admitted without contradiction.

It is not allowable, what is observable in many pieces of Raphael, where Magdalene is represented, before our Savour, washes his feet on her knees; which will not concur with the text.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

2. That which is permitted or licensed; lawful; not forbidden.

In actions of this sort, the light of nature alone may discover that which is in the light of God allowable. *Hooker.*

I was, by the freedom allowable among friends, tempted to vent my thoughts with negligence. *Bryde.*

Reputation becomes a signal and a very peculiar blessing to magnificates; and their pursuit of it is not only allowable but laudable.

*Attorney's Sermons.*

**ALLOWABleness.** n.f. [from allowable.]

The quality of being allowable; lawfulness; exemption from prohibition.

Lots, as to their nature, use, and allowableness, in matters of recreation, are indeed impugned by some, though better defended by others. *Chambers's Sermons.*

**ALLOWANCE.** n.f. [from allow.] 1. Admission without contradiction.

That which wisdom did first begin, and hath been with good men long continued, challenge allowance of them that succeed, although it pleads for itself nothing.
any hardfasts detest from it; and punishments, which may more deter from evil, than any sweet
ness, are thereless.

The golden sun, in splendour like heav’n
Alas! of his eye.
Milton’s Paradise Lost.
All these are ali’d to the inhabitants of the North, so as there is no hope that they will ever
serve faithfully against them.
Spenier on Ireland.
Wants, troubles, paffions, closer still ally
To the fun all’d.
From him they draw the animating fire.
Thousan.

To ALLY. n. s. [aliter, Fr.] 1. To unite by kindred, friendship, or
conferency.
2. To make a relation between two things, by similitude, or resemblance, or any
other means.

Two lines are indeed remotely ali’d to Virginia’s
fence, but they are too like the tenderness of
Vorl.

Dryden.

Ally’s. n. s. [aliter, Fr.] One united by
some means of connexion; as marriage, 
friendship, conferency.

He in court flood on his own feet; for the moth
of his ally’s rather leaned upon him than shared 
her cares.
Wilton.

We could hinder the accession of Holland to
France, either as subjects, with great immunity
for the encouragement of trade, or as an inferiour
and dependent ally under their protections.
Temples.

ALMAC’G’NAR. n. s. [An Arabick
word, written variously by various au-
thors; by D’Herbelot, almacantar; by
others, almucantar.] A circle drawn par
allel to the horizon. It is generally
used in the plural, and means a series of
parallel circles drawn through the se-
veral degrees of the meridian.

ALMAC’G’NAR’S STAFF. n. s. An in
strument commonly made of pear-tree
or box, with an arch of fifteen degrees,
used to take observations of the sun,
about the time of its rising and setting,
in order to find the amplitude, and con
sequently the variation of the comas.

Chambers.

Almanack. n. s. [Derived, by form,
from the Arabick al, and manah, Heb.
to count, or compute; by others, from al,
Arabic, and mun, a month, or manad,
the count of the months; by others, from
a Teutonick original, al and mon, the
moon, an account of every month, or
month; all of them are probable.] A calen
dar; a book in which the revolu
tions of the seasons, with the return of
feasts and fairs, is noted for the ensuing
year.
It will be said, this is an almanack for the old
year; all hath been well, Spain hath not afflied
this kingdom.
Bun.

This almanack made his almanack give a tolera
ble account of the weather, by a direct invencion
of the common prognosticators.

Government of the Tongue.
Beware the woman too, and their her fight.
Who in these studees does herself delight;
By whom a greasy almanack is borne,
With often hardness, like chaff amber worn.
Dryden.
I’ll have a fairing almanack printed on purpose
for her use.
Dryden’s Spanish Friar.

ALMANDE. n. s. [Fr. almanqne,
Ital.] A ruby coarser and lighter than
the oriental, and nearer the colour of
the granate.

Dios.

ALMIGHTINESS. n. f. [from almighty.]
Unlimited power; omnipotence; one of
the attributes of God.
In fervent to the world for a witness of his al
mighty, whom we outwardly honour with the
cheer of outward things.

Sir Walter Raleigh.

In the wilderness, the bittten and fhe ftorks, the
unicorn and the elk, live upon his provisions, and
rever its power, and feel the force of his almi
tines.
Taylor.

ALMIGHTY. adj. [from all and mighty.]
Of unlimited power; omnipotent.
The Lord appeared unto Abram, and faid unto
him, I am the allmighty God; call my name
hereafter, and be thou perfect.
Gen. xvii. 1.

He will you in the name of God almighty,
That you divide yourself, and lay apart
The borrow’d gifts, that, by gift of heav’n,
By law of nature and of nations, long
To him and to his s.

Skatefeares.

ALMORTH. n. s. [amand, Fr. derived by
Menage from annandola, a word in low
Latin; by others, from Almanack, a Ger
man; supposing that almonds come to
France from Germany.] The nut of the
almond tree, either sweet or bitter.

Round an almond, and the clear white colour
will be altered into a dirty one, and the fefil bulb
into an oily one.
Lock.

ALMOND. n. s. [amygdalus, Lat.] It has leaves and flowers very like those
of the peach tree, but the fruit is longer
and more comprefled; the outer green
coat is thinner and drier when ripe, and
the fefil is not fo rugged.

Like to an almond tree, mounted high
On top of Green Sefiens, all alone,
With blossoms brave bedecked daintily.
While tender locks do tremble every one,
At every little breath that under heav’n is blowen.

Faby Nyea.
Mark well the rowing almonds in the wood;
If odorous blooms the bearing branches lead.
The gibe will answer to the fylvan reign,
Great heats will follow, and large crops of grain.
Dryd.

ALMONDS OF THE THROAT, OR TONE
SILS, called improperly almonds of the ear,
are two round glands placed on the
fides of the bafis of the tongue, un
der the common membrane of the fau
ces; each of them has a large oval
fins, which opens into the fauces, and
in it are a great number of fifferent ones,
which difcharge themselves through the
great fins of a mucous and lippeper
matter into the fauces, larynx, and epiph
gus, for the mollifying and lubraci
king those parts. When the epiph
gus muscle acts, it comprifes the al
monds, and they frequently are the occa
tion of a fore throat.

Quinsy.
The tonsil, or almons of the ear, are also
frequently inflamed in the king’s evil; which tu
mour may be very well reckoned a part of it.

Wilson’s Surgery.

ALMOND-FUNCRE, OF ALMOND-FUR
NACE, called also the Scoop, is a pecu
liar kind of furnace used in refining,
to separate metals from cinders and other
foreign fubftances.

Chambers.

ALMORS.
ALM

ALMONEs, or ALMNER, n. s. [eleemos-

narius, Lat.] The officer of a prince,
or other person, employed in the distri-
tion of alms. Drudg.

ALMONY, n. s. [from almoner.] The

place where the almoner resides, or

where the alms are distributed.

ALMO'S. adv. [from all and most; that is,

most part of all. Skinner.] Nearly;

well again; in the most degree to the

whole, or to universality.

Who is there also, whose mind, at some time

or other, love or anger, fear or grief, has not

suffered, to some degree, that it could not turn

in any other object.

Lamb.

ALMS, n. s. [in Saxon, ealmer, from
eleosyn ana, Lat.] What is given gra-

tially in relief of the poor. It has no

fingular.

My arm's knes,

Which bow'd but in my slumber, bend like his

That hath received an alms. Shakespeare.

The poor beggar hath a just demand of an alms

from the rich man; who is guilty of fraud, injus-
tice, and ingratitude, if he does not afford relief

corresponding to his abilities. Swift.

ALMS-BASKET, n. s. [from alms and baf-

ket.] The basket in which provisions are

given to be put away.

There sweepings do as well,

As the best order'd meal.

For who the refresh of these guests will fix,

Needs for them the alms-basket of wit.

Ben Jonson.

We'll stand up for our properties, was the beggar's

fong that lived upon the alms-broker.

L'Estrange's Fable.

ALMSDEED, n. s. [from alms and deed.] An

act of charity; a charitable gift.

This woman was full of good works, and alms-
ded which the did.

1. A n. s. 36.

It was a rich man, Richard, where art thou?

Thus art not here: murder is thy almsdeed;

Petitioner for blood thou meet'st put back. Shaksp.

ALMS-GIVER, n. s. [from alms and giver.] He

that gives alms; he that supports

others by his charity.

He endowed many religious foundations, and yet

was he a great alms-giver in secret, which showed

that his works in publick were dedicated rather to

God's glory than his own. Baron.

ALMSHOUSE, n. s. [from alms and house.] A

house devoted to the reception and

support of the poor; an hospital for the

poor.

The way of providing for the clergy by tithes, the

device of almshouses for the poor, and the sorting out

of the people into parishes, are manifest. Hooker.

And to relief of Lazarus, and weak age.

Of indigent faint Stage, part corporal $69.

A hundred almshouses right well supplied. Shaksp.

Many penitents, after the robing of temples and

other raine, build up an hospital, or almshouse,

out of the ruins of the church, and the East.

L'Estrange.

Behold you almshouses, next, but void of state,

Where age and want be looking at the gate. Pope.

ALMSMAN, n. s. [from alms and man.] A

man who lives upon alms; who is

supported by charity.

I'll give my jewell for a set of beads;

My gorgious piece for a herinsage:

My gay apparel for an almsman's gown. Shaksp.

ALMUG-TREE, n. s. A tree mentioned in

scripture. Of its wood were made mun-

tious instruments, and it was used also

in rails, or in a馵airie. The Rab-

bins generally render it corals, others

ebony, brasil, or pine. In the Septuag.

it is transliterated 'wareb,' and in

the Vulgate, Libra Finaia. But cor-

ral could never answer the purpoze of the

almugim; the pine-tree is too common

to be imported from Ophir; and the

Thivrum, or citrus-tree, much esteemed by the ancients

for its fragrance and beauty, came from

Mauritania. By the wood almugim, or

alumim, or simply gumnim, taking al,

for a kind of article, may be understood

oily and gummy sorts of wood, and par-

ticularly the trees which produce gum

ammonia, or gum arabick; and is,

perhaps, the same with the Sittim

wood mentioned by Moses. Cab.

And the same: also of Hiram that brought gold

from Ophir, brought in from Ophir great

plenty of almug-trees and precious trees. 1 Kings. 11.

ALNAGAR, ALNAGER, or ALNARGER.

n. s. [from almage.] A measurer by

the ell; a sworn officer, whose busines

formerly was to inspect the affize of woollen

cloth, and to fix the feals appointed

upon it for that purpose; but there are now three

officers belonging to the regulation of cloth-

manufactures, the查封er, measurer, and alnager.

Ditt. I

ALNAGE, N. S. [from almage, and

nage, Fr.] Ell-measure, or rather the

measuring by the ell or yard. Ditt.

ALNIGHT, n. s. [from all and night.] A

service which they call allnight, is a great cake

of wax, with the wick in the middle; whereby it

comes to pass, that the wick festeth the nourish-

ment further down. Ditt.

ALOES, n. s. [Abrus, as it is supposed.] A

term applied to three different things.

1. A precious wood used, in the East, for

perfumes, of which the best sort is

of higher price than gold; and was the

most valuable present given by the king

of Siam, in 1680, to the king of France.

It is called Tambac, and is the heart, or

innermost part, of the aloe-tree; the next

part to which is called Colembac, and

is sometimes imported into Europe, and

though of inferior value to the Tambac,

is much esteemed: the part next the

bark, is called the Pala, or Pala

amouque, or eagle-wood; but some ac-

count the eagle-wood not the outer part

of the Tambac, but another species. Our

knowledge of this wood is yet very im-

perfect.

2. Aloe is a tree which grows in hot

countries, and even in the mountains of

Spain.

3. Aloe is a medicinal juice, extracled,

not from the odoriferous, but the common

aloes trees, by cutting the leaves, and ex-

posing the juice that drops from them to the

sun. It is distingufhed into Secotto-

rine and Caballine, or horse aloes: the

first is so called from Secotta; the se-

cond, because, being colorer, it ought to

be confined to the nfe of tawters. It

is a warm and strong cathartic.

ALOETIC. adj. [from ales.] Cont-

taining chiefly of alos.

It may be excited by aloetic, feamenoniate, or

acriminious medicines. Wmman's Surgery.

ALOETICK, n. s. [from ales.] Any me-

dicine is so called, which chiefly con-

fines of alos.

ALOFT, adv. [halter, to lift up. Dan.

Loft, lift, Leland; so to alos is, into

the air.] On high; solvo, in the air: a

word used chiefly in poetry.

For I have read in stories old,

That love has wings, and soars aloft.

Suckling.

Uprost he right, and bore aloft his shield

Confiscuous from afar, and overlook'd the field.

Dryden.

ALOFT, prep. Above.

The great luminary

Alfet the vulgar constellations thick.

From his lonely chair, where science due,

Dipenseth light from far. Milton's Paradise Lost.

ALOY, n. s. [aeryt] Unreasonable-

ness; absurdity.

Ditt.

ALONE, adj. [alleen, Dutch; from al and

een, or one, that is, single.]

1. Without another.

The quarrel toucheth none but us alone;

But with us ourselves let us decide it then. Shaksp.

If by a mortal hand my father's throne

Could be defended, twas by rule alone. Dryden.

God, by whole alone power and conversation we

all live, and move, and have our being. Bently.

2. Without company; solitary.

Eagles we see fly alone, and they are but sheep

which always herd together. Sidney.

Alone, for other creature in this place.

Living, or lifelike, to be found was none. Milton.

I never durch in darkness be alone. Dryden.

ALONE, adv. [a longue, Fr.]

1. At length.

As you now, may do a mighty stroke; some laid along.

And bound with burning wires, on spokes of wheels a hing.

Dryden.

2. Through any space measured length-

wise.

A firebrand carried along, leave a train of light

behind it. Baron's Natural History.

Where Utens glides along the lowly lands,

Or the black water of Pomptone stands. Dryden.

3. Throughout; in the whole; with all

precision.

Sloth, all along in his Proverbs, gives the title of fool to a wicked man. Tindelys.

They were all along a croft, untoward sort of people. Swift.

4. Joined with the particle with; in com-

pany; joined with.

1 your
I your commission will forthwith dispatch,
And he to England shall along with you.

Shakespeare's Hamlet.

Hence then! and evil go with thee hence!
Thy offspring, to the place of evil, Hell. Milton.

Religious zeal is subject to excess, and to a
faint, when something is mingled with it which
it should not have; or if it wants something
that ought to go along with it.

Sprat.

5. Sometimes with is understood.

Command thy flavel, my free-born soul disdain'd
A tyrant's curb, and refuse breaks the restraint.
Take this along; and no dispute shall rise
(Though mine the woman) for my ravish'd prize.

Dryden.

6. Forward; onward. In this sense it is
derived from alons, French.

Come then, my friend, my genius, come along,
Thou master of the poet and the song. Pope.

Alo'ngt. adv. [a corruption, as it
seems, from along.] Along; through
the length.
The Turks did keep strict watch and ward in
all their posts along the sea coast.

Knolles: History of the Turks.

Aloof. adv. [all off, that is, quite off.]

1. At a distance; with the particle from.
It generally implies a small distance,
such as is within view or observation.

Then bade the knight this lai ye leaste aloof,
And to an hill herself withdraw aside,
From whence the might in whole beheld the battle's proof,
And else be safe from danger far deferred.

Fair Play.

As next in worth,
Came singly where he stood, on the bare ground,
While the promiscuous crowd stood yet aloof.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

The noise approaches, though our palace stand
Alone from fleets, encompass'd with a wall.

Dryden.

2. Applied to persons, it often infinuates caution and circumspection.

Turn on the bloody hounds with heads of steel,
And make the cowards stand aloof at bay. Shaksp.

Going northwards, aloof is long as they had any
doubt of being pursued; at last, when they were out
of reach, they turned and crossed the ocean to
Spain.

The king would not, by any means, enter the
city, until he had aloft seen the crost set up upon
the greater tower of Granada, whereby it became
Christian ground. Bacon.

The lake is hooed by a river, one of brads,
the other of clay.
The water carried them away. and the
earthen vessel kept aloft from other.

L'Estrange's Fables.

The strong may fight aloof. Ancus Rad' the
force far near, and by pertaining dy'd.

Dryden's Fables.

3. In a figurative sense, it is used to impart art or cunning in conversation, by which
a man holds the principal question in a
distance.

Nor do we find him forward to be founded;
But with a crafty modestness keeps aloof.
When we would bring him on to some confession
Of his true state.

Shakespeare's Hamlet.

4. It is used metaphorically of persons that
will not be seen in a design.

1. It is necessary the great join; for, if the hand
aloft, there will be full fufficentions: it being a
received opinion, that he's a great interest in the
king's favour and power.

Suckling.

5. It is applied to things not properly belonging
to each other.

Love's not love,
When it is mingled with regards that fland
Alas from the whole point. Shakespeare's K. Lear.

At'o'und. adv. [from a and loud.] Loudly;
With a strong voice; with a great noise.

Shakespeare's State of Incense.

Methods for the advancement of poetry, a
in the power of a prince, limited like ours, by a strict
execution of the laws already in force. Swift.

Methinks, already I your ear survey,
Arise near thy city of a wall
Already you a degraded goad,
And all your honour in a whisper aloft.

Page.

All. adv. [also, Dutch.] Also; likewise:
A word now out of use.

Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.

At one end she had a journey to renew. Fairy Queen.

O. also. adv. [from all and fs.]

1. In the same manner; likewise.
In these two, no doubt, are contained the causes of
the great deserts, as according to Moses, so also
according to necessity, let our world afford no
other treasures of water.

Euripides's Theory.

2. Also is sometimes near the same as
and, and only conjoins the members of the
sentence.

God do so to me, and more also.

1 Samuel, xiv. 44.

Altar. n.f. [altare, Lat.] It is observed by
Janius, that the word altar is received,
with christianity, in all the European
languages; and that altar is used by one of the Fathers,
as appropriated to the Christian worship, in
opposition to the ore of gentilism.

1. The place where offerings to heaven are laid.
The goddess of the nuptial bed,
Thir'd with her vain devotions for the dead,
Rede'd the tablet, and solemnised
Which incense offer'd, and her altar held.

Dryden.

2. The table in Christian churches where
the communion is administered.

Her grace roe, and, with modest pace,
Came to the altar, where the kneel'd, and
fainstak'd
Cell her fair eyes to heaven, and pray'd by beauty.

Shakespeare.

Altarage. n. f. [alteragium, Lat.] An
amount arising to the priest from
oblations, through the means of the altar.

Apoll's Paragon.

Altar-clotn. n. f. [from altar and
cloth.] The cloth thrown over the altar in
churches.

I found set down the wealth, books, hangings,
and altar cloth, which our kings gave this abbey.

Foxe's Book of Martyrs.

To ALTER. v. a. [alterer, Fr. from alter,
Lat.]

1. To change; to make otherwise than it is.
To alter, seems more properly to imply a change made only in some part of a thing; as, to alter a writing, may be, to blot, or interpolate it; in that change, it may be, to substitute another in its place. With one of them; as, her face is altered from pale to red.

Do you note
How much her grace is altered on the fudden?
How long her face is drawn? how pale the books,
And of an earthly cold? Shakespeare's Henry VIII.

After appropriated to the worship of God, by his own appointment, must continue so, till himself hath otherwise declared for who dears alter what God hath appointed?

Smillingవ.

2. To take off from a persuation, practice, or fault.
For the way of writing plays in verse, I find it
troublesome and low; but I am no way altered from
my opinion of it, at least with any reasons which have opposed it.

Dryden.

To ALTER. v. n. To become otherwise
than it was; as, the weather alters from
bright to cloudy.

Alterable. adj. [from alter; alterable, Fr.]
That which may be altered or
changed by something else; different
from changeable, or that which changes,
or may change itself.

That alterable respects are realities in nature,
will never be admitted by a confused and,
uncertain

Our condition in this world is mutable and un,
certain, alterable by a thousand accidents, which we can neither foresee nor prevent. Rogers
with they had been more clear in the decla-
tions upon that mighty point, Whether the settle-
ment of the succession in the House of Hanover
be alterable or no? Swift.

ALTHOUGH. n. f. [from alterable.] The
quality of being alterable, or ad-
imitting change from external causes.

ALTERNATELY, adv. [from alterable.] In
such a manner as may be altered.

ALTERABLE. n. f. [from alterable.] The
breeding, nourishing, or fostering of a child.
In Ireland they put their children to fosterers:
the rich fell, the meaner fostered the alterage
of their children; and the reason is, because,
in the opinion of the people, fostering has always
been a stronger alliance than blood.

Sir John Davies on Ireland.

ALTERANCE. n. f. [from alter; altera-
tion, Fr.] That which has the power of pro-
ceding changes in any thing.

And whether the body be alterate or altered,
evermore a perception precedeth operation; for
alle bodies would be alike one to another.

ALETION. n. f. [from alter; alteration, Fr.]

1. The act of altering or changing.
Alternation, though it be from worse to better,
hath in it inconveniences, and thence weight.

Hooker.

2. The change made.
Why may we not presume, that God doth even
make for such change or alteration, as the very
condition of things themselves doth make neces-
sary to their being?

So he, with difficulty and labour hard,
Mov’d on:
But he once past, soon after, when man fell,
Strange alteration! Sin, and Death, amin.

following his track (such was the will of heav’n)
Past him a broad and beaten way.

Milton.

No other alteration will satisfy; nor this neither,
very long, without an utter abolition of all order.

Scarr.

Apius Claudius admitted to the senate the sons
of those who had been slaves; by which,
and succeeding alterations, that council degenerated
into a body of commonalty.

Swift.

ALETIVE. adj. [from alter.]
Medicines called alterationes, are such as have
no immediate sensible operation, but gradually
gain more power by continued use, by changing the
humours from a state of distemper to health.
They are opposed to evacuants.

Young.

ALTERATION. n. f. [alteration; alteration,
Lat.] Debate; controversy; wrangle.

By this hot pursuit of lower controversies
among statesmen, and agreeing in the
principal foundations thereof, they concinate
hope, that, about the higher principles themselves,
time will cause alteration to grow.

Hooker.

Their whole life was little elie than a perpetual
wrangling and alteration; and that, many times,
rather for victory and ostentation of wis, than a
fober and fearefull search of truth.

ALETIVE adj. [alteratus, Lat.] Ating by
turns, in succession each to the other.

And God made two great lights, great for their
use
To man; the greater to have rule by day,
The lesser by sight, alteration.

Milton.

ALTERANCE. n. f. [from alteration.] Ac-
tion performed by turns.

VOL. I.
AM.  

1. do not altogether disapprove of the manner of interpreting texts of scripture through the style of your sermon.  

2. Conjunctly "; in company. This is rather all together.

AMENDED. Jointly, with you, me, and altogether with the duke of Suffolk, we'll quickly hold Duke Humphry from his feat. Shakespeare.

AMULET. n. s. [from a and lunum; this is, ancient tale.]

Amulets are small pieces used in chemistry, without buttons, and fitted into one another, as many as there is occasion for, without littering. At the bottom of the furnace is a pot that holds the matter, and is fastened on, and at the top is a bead, to retain the waters that rise up. Quincy.

ALUM. n. s. [alum, Lat.].

A kind of mineral salt, of an acid taste, leaving in the mouth a sense of freshness, accompanied with a considerable degree of astringency. The ancient naturalists allowed two sorts of alum, natural and fictitious. The natural is found in the island of Mya, being a kind of brittle stone, very light, white, and porous, and fraught with filaments resembling silver, England, Italy, and Flanders, are the countries where alum is principally produced; and the English make alum is made from a British mineral stone, in the hills of Yorkshire and Lancashire.

Succedaneum alum is a composition of common alum, with rose-water and whites of eggs boiled together, to the consistence of a paste, and thus moulded at pleasure. As it cools, it grows hard as a stone.

Burnt alum is alum calcined over the fire. It is when alum is a sort of fine lime stone, of various colours, most commonly white, bordering on green; it riffs in threads or fibres, resembling those of a feather, whence its name from alum, a Latin word. By long beating the white of an egg with a lump of alum, you may bring it, for the most part, into white curets. Bogn.

ALUM STONE. n. s. A stone or calcined in surgery; perhaps alum calcined, which then becomes corrosive. She gorged with oyxarat, and was in a few days cured, by touching it with the vitriol and alum stone. Wijnman.

ALUMINOUS. adj. [from alum]. Relating to alum, or containing of alum.

Nor do we reasonably conclude, by force of a cold and without any alum, it is able awhile to rectify the fire, that, from a peculiarity of nature, it suffuseth and liveth in it. Brown.

The tumour may have other mixture with it, to make it of a vitriolic or alumino nature. Wijnman's Surgery.

ALWAYS. adv. [It is sometimes written allways, compounded of all and ways; ealdepoga, Sax. tutuia, Ital.]

1. Perpetually; throughout all time: opposed to sometime, or to never.

That which sometime is expedient, doth not always continue.

2. Constantly; without variation: opposed to sometimes, or to now and then.

He is always great, when some great occasion is presented to him. Dryden.

AM. A. M. stands for artium magister, or master of arts; the second degree of our universities. In some foreign countries, is called doctor of philosophy.

AM. The first person of the verb to be.

[See To be.]

And God said unto Moses, I am that I am: and he said, thus shalt thou say unto the children of Israel, I am hath sent me unto you. Exodus, iii. 14.

Come then, my soul: I call thee by that name; Thou art thing, from whence I know I am; For knowing that I am, I know thou art.

Since that most words exist, which can impart.

AMABILITY. n. s. [from amabilis, Lat.].

Loveliness: the power of pleasing.

No rules can make amability our minds and understandings make that; and so it is our fate. Taylor.

AMADETO. n. s. A port of pear. [See pear] so called, says Stithon, from the name of him who cultivated it.

AMADOR. n. s. A port of pear. [See pear.]

AMAIN. adv. [from maire, or maigle, old Fr. derived from magnus, Lat.]. With vehemence: with vigour; fiercely; violently.

It is used of any action performed with precipitation, whether of fear or courage, or of any violent effect.

Great lords, from Ireland am I come amain, to signify that rebels there are up. Shakespeare. What! when we the swall, purd'd, and struck, With he'nm all'g'ng twis'm, and bol'ght, The deep to spla'ng, and ream. Milton.

The hills, to their supply, vapour and exhalation, dust and mist, sent up amain. Milton.

Like light'n'ng sudden, on the warriour train, Beats down the trees before him, shakes the ground. The forest echoes to the cracking found, Shout the fierce youth, and clamours ring around. Dryden.

AMALGAM. n. s. [from a, and ymagin.]

The mixture of metals procured by amalgamation. See amalgame.

AMALGAME. n. s. [from amalgam.] The act or practice of amalgamating metals. See amalgame.

The infusion of the amalgam appears to proceed from the new texture resulting from the coalition of the mingled ingredients, that make up the amalgam. Dryden.

To AMALGAME. v. a. [from amalgame.] To unite metals with quicksilver, which may be practiced upon all metals, except iron and copper. The use of this operation is, to make the metal soft and ductile. Gold is, by this method, drawn over other materials by the gilders.

AMALGAMATION. n. s. [from amalgam.]

The act or practice of amalgamating metals.

Amalgamation is the mixing of mercury with any of the metals. The manner is this: in gold, the rest are answerable: Take fix parts of mercury, mix them hot in a crucible, and put them to one part of gold made hot in another crucible: fire them well that they may incorporate; then call the mass into cold water, and wash it. Bacon.

AMANDATION. n. s. [from amand, Lat.]

The act of sending on a missive, or employment.

AMANUELS. n. s. [Lat.]

A pernon who writes what another dictates.

AMARETHN. n. s. [from amaruthn, Lat. from a and magistus]. The name of a plant.

Among the many species, the most beautiful are, 1. The tree amaretto. 2. The long-pendulous amaretto, with reddish coloured seeds, commonly called Love-let a bleeding.

2. In poetry, it is sometimes an imaginary flower, supposed, according to its name, never to fade.

Immortal amareth / a flower which once in paradise, fell by the tree of life.

Began to bloom, but soon, for man's offence, To heaven remov'd, where first it grew, there grows,

And how 's it lost, finding the front of life?

And where, in the river of lights, thou mild of heaven, Rolls o'er Elyan down's her amber stream:

With these, that never fade, the spirits elect Bind their rebellions lock, and turn'd with beams.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

AMARTHINE. adj. [amaranthinus, Lat.] Relating to amarthes; consisting of amaranes.

By the streams that ever flow,

By the fragrant winds that blow

O'er the Elyan flows now,

By those happy souls that dwell

In yellow meads of alphodel,

Or amaretto bowers.

Pray.

AMARANTH. n. s. [amaranthus, Lat.].

2. Bitternest.

What amaranth or scion is deprecating in choler, it acquires from a combination of melancholy, or external malign bodies.

AMARETH. n. s. [amarethus, Lat.]

Amaretto.

AMASMENT. n. s. [from amasus]. A heap; an accumulation; a collection.

What is now, is but an amasement of imaginary conceptions, prejudices, ungrounded opinions, and infinite impurities. Glavives's Sceptic Science.

To AMASS. v. a. [amass, Fr.]

1. To collect together in one heap or mafs.

The rich man is not blamed, as having made use of any unlawful means to amass riches, as having stolen by fraud and injustice. Atterbury's Sermons.

When we would think of infinite space, or duration, we, at first step, usually make some very large idea, as perhaps of millions of ages, or miles, which possibly we double and multiply several times. All that we thus amas together in our thoughts, is possible, and the assemblage of the great number of putative ideas of space or duration.

Loe. 2. In a figurative sense, to add one thing to another, generally with some share of reproach, either of eagerments or indifference.

Such as amas all relations, must err in some, and be unbelieving in many. Brown's Pol. Errors.

Do not content yourself with mere words, let your improvements only amas a heap of unintelligible phrases. Warte's Imps. of the Mind.

The life of Hanner has been written, by amasing all the traditions and history the writers could meet with, in order to tell a story of him to the world. Pope.

AMAS. n. s. [amas, Fr.]. An amasement; an accumulation.

This pillar is but a mediocrity or amas of all the precedent ornaments, making a new kind by itself. Wattam.

Te AMATE. v. a. [from a and mate]. See Mate.

1. To accompany; to entertain as a companion; it is now obsolete.

A lovely being of feminine fate, Courted of many a jolly paramour, The which did them in modest wife amate, And each one sought his lady to aggregate.

Fairy Queen.

2. To terrify; to strike with horror. In this fene, it is derived from the old French matter, to craft or subdue.

AMATOK.
AMATO'SCULIST, n. s. [amatorius, Lat.] A little insignificant lover; a pretender to affection. Dict. Amatory. adj. [amatorius, Lat.] Relating to love; causing love. He is the same thing whether one ravish Lucrétia but does not marry her, or one amatory potions not only allure her, but necessitate her to satisfy his lust, and incline her effectually, and draw her involuntarily, to follow him spontaneously.

AMARO'SIS, n. s. [amarus.] A diminuendo of fight, not from any visible defect in the eye, but from some distemper of the inner parts, occasioning the refractions of flies and dust floating before the eyes; which appearances are the parts of the retina hid and compressed by the blood-veasts being too much diffused; so that, in many of its parts, all sense is lost, and therefore no images can be painted upon them; whereby the eyes, continually rolling round, many parts of objects falling upon them, are obscure. The cure of this depends upon a removal of the flagitations in the extremities of those arteries which run over the bottom of the eye.

7. To AMAZE. v. a. [from a and maze, perplexity.] 1. To confound with terror. Yes, I will make many people amazed at thee, and their kings shall be horribly afraid for thee, that I shall brandish my sword before them, and they shall tremble at every moment; every man for his own life in the day of the fall. Ezekiel. 2. To put into confusion with wonder. God is a very beautiful, and with your dazzling virtues, your courage, truth, your innocence and love, Amur and charm mankind. Smith. 3. To put into perplexity. They cannot all be amazed him. If he be not amazed, he will be mocked; if he be amazed, he will every way be mocked. Shakespeare. Amaz'edly, adv. [from amazed.] Confusedly; with amazement; with confusion. I speak amazedly, and it becomes My marvel, and my massage. Stands Macbeth thus amazed? Come, others, chase us in his frights. Shakespeare. Amazedness, n. s. [from amazed.] The state of being amazed; astonishment; wonder; confusion. I was at the opening of the fact, till the old shepherd deliver the manner how he found it. Shake. AMazement, n. s. [from amaze.] Such a confused apprehension as does not leave reason its full force; extreme horror; horror. He awoke not at all; but adding new fears, others chase us in his frights. With fliny eyes, and heartless hollow ears, Afoot it 4 flood, as one that had dy'd. Infernal fuels, with their chains unity'd.

But look! amazement on thy mother first. O step between her and her fighting foes! Conceit in weakest bodies amazes works. Shakespeare.

2. Extreme dejection. He ended, and his words impression left Of much amazement on the inward crew, Distressed and surpris'd with deep dismay. At these false tidings. Milton. 3. Height of admiration. Has you some age past, this race of glory Run, with amazement we should read your story! But living virtue, all achievements past, Meets easy fill to grapple with at last. Waller. 4. Atonement; wonder at an unexpected event. They knew that it was he which fit for arms at the Beautiful Gate of the temple, and they were filled with wonder and amazement at that which had happened unto him. Amazed, partic. adj. [from amaze.] Wonderful; astonishing.

It is an amazing thing to see the present downfall of Italy, when one considers what incredible multitudes it abounded with during the reign of the Roman emperors. Additional.

AMAZINGLY, adv. [from amazing.] To a degree that may excite astonishment; wonderfully. If we arise to the world of spirits, our knowledge of them must be amazingly imperfect, when they are so little heard of and dilused as they are, it is a formidable difficulty belonging to it for the worst philosopher to answer. White's Logick.

AMAZON, n. s. [a and mazoph.] The Amazons were a race of women famous for valour, who inhabited Caucasus; they are so called from their cutting off their breasts, to use their weapons better. A warlike Woman; a virago. Stay, stay thy hands, thou art an amazon, And fightest with the sword. Shakespeare. AMAGES, n. s. [Lat.] A circuit of words; a circumlocutionary form of speech; a multiplicity of words; an indirect manner of expression. They gave those complex ideas names, that they might be better comprehended; and they thought things were daily conversant in, without long amblings and circumlocutions; and that the things were continually to give and receive information about, might be the easier and quicker understood. Locke.

AMAGIOUS, adj. [from amagh.] Circumlocutory; perplexed; tedious. Dict. AMASS'dE, n. s. [amass'dit, Fr.] Embalmy; character or business of an ambassadour: a word not now in use. When you disgrac'd me in my amass'de, Then I despair'd you from being, Shakespeare. AMASS'ADVOUR, n. s. [amassadour, Fr. ambassador, Sp. In Spain, it is written differently, as it is supposed to come from the French or Spanish language; and the original derivation being uncertain, it is not easy to settle its orthography. Some derive it from the Hebrew בֵּאֵר, to tell, and וָשָׂא, a messenger; others from ambulatus, which, in the old Gaulish, signified a servant; whence ambulans, in low Latin, is found to signify servitor, and ambulatio, a servant; others deduce it from ambuca, in old Teutonic, signifying a government, and Janissarians mentions a possibility of its descent; from amass, and others from am for ad, and bas, low, as supposing the act of sending an ambassadour, to be in some sort an act of submission. All these derivations lead to write ambassadour, not ambassadour. A perfon sent in a public matter from one sovereign power to another, and supposed to represent the power from which he is sent. The person of an ambassadour is inviolable. Ambassadour is, in popular language, the general name of a messenger from one sovereign power, and sometimes, ludicrously, from common peracons. In the juridical and formal language, it signifies particularly a minister of the highest rank residing in another country, and is distinguished from an envoy, who is of less dignity. Give first admissit to the ambassadours. Shakespeare.

Raid'd by these hopes, I sent no news before, Nor ask'd your leave, nor did your faith inspire; But come without a pledge, my own ambassador. Shakespeare.

Oft have their black ambassadors appear'd Laden with gifts, and fill'd the courts of Zamas. Addison.

AMBASSADRESS, n. s. [ambassadrit, Fr.] 1. The lady of an ambassadour. 2. In a ludicrous language, a woman sent on a message. Well, my ambassadress,

Come you to make war, and loud defiance, Or does the peaceful olive grace your brow? Rev. AMBASSAGE, n. s. [from ambassadour.] An embassy; the business of an ambassadour.

Maximilian entertained them with dilatory answers; so as the formal part of their ambassage might well warrant their further stay. Bacon. AMBER, n. s. [from amber, Arab., whence the lower writers formed amberam.] A yellow transparent substance of a gummy or bituminous consistence, but a resinous taste, and a smell like oil of turpentine; chiefly found in the Baltic sea, along the coasts of Prussia. Some authors refer it to the original of amber to the minerals, and some even to the animal kingdom. Pliny describes it as a resinous juice, oozing from aged pine and fir, and discharged thence into the sea. He adds, that it was hence the ancients gave it the denomination of succinium, from succus, juice. Some have imagined it a concretion of the tears of birds: others, the urine of a beast; others, the form of the lake Lephtit, near the Atlantic; others, a concretion formed in the Baltic, and in some fountains, where it is found swimming like pitch. Others suppose it amber tricked into the form of ambergris; but this opinion is also discredited, as good amber having been found in digging at a considerable distance from the sea, as that gathered on the coast. Because amber waxes it is thought it contains all of aromatic plants, elaborated by heat into a crystalline form. Within some pieces of amber have been found leaves and insects included, which seem to indicate that the amber was originally in a fluid state, or that, having been exposed to the sun, it was softened, and rendered susceptible of the leaves and insects. Amber, when boiled, draws leaves or air; and if, which is by friction, is brought to yield light yellow copiously in the dark. Some distinguish amber into yellow, white, brown, and black: but the latter are very few to be of a different nature and denomination than the one called by the other amberists. Timeous; Chambers.

Liquid amber is a kind of native balsam or resin, like turpentine; clear, reddish, or yellow, of a pleasant
pleasant smell, almost like ambergris. It flows from an incision made in the bark of a fine large tree in New Spain, called by the natives Clenpers.

If light penetrates any clear body, that is coloured, as pointed glass, amber, water, and the like, it gives the light the colour of its medium.

No interwoven seas a garland made, To hide his brows within the vulgar shade; But the canopied arms of his temples spread, And tears of amber trickled down his head.

The spoils of elephants the roofs inlay, And decked him with amber, gold, and jet. 

Amber. adj. Confusing of amber. With layers, and rags, and double charge of brav'ry, With amber bracelets, heads, and all this knavy. Shakespeare.

Amber-drink. n.f. Drink of the colour of amber, or resembling amber in colour and transparency. All your clear amber-drink is flat. Bacon.

Ambergris. n.f. [from amber and gris, or grey; that is, grey amber.] A fragrant drug, that melts almost like wax, commonly of a greyish or ash colour, used both as a perfume. Newton concludes, Some imagine it to be the excrement of a bird, which, being melted by the heat of the sun, and washed off the shore by the waves, is swallowed by whales, who return it in back of a victim's condition. Others conclude it to be the excrement of a cetaceous fish, because sometimes found in the intestines of such animals. But we have no instance of any excrement capable of melting like wax, and in the creature that is described, its origin, and its place of residence, is quite unknown. Great Britain.

Amber-tree. n.f. [frutex Africani amberis.] A shrub, whose beauty is in its small evergreen leaves, which grow as close as heath, and, being bruised between the fingers, emit a very fragrant odour. Miller.

Amber-tree. n.f. [Lat.] 1. A man who has equally the use of both his hands.

2. A man who is equally ready to act on either side, in party disputes. This sense is ludicrous.

Ambidextr'ity. n.f. [from ambidexter.] 1. The quality of being able equally to use both hands.

2. Double dealing.

Ambidextr'ous. adj. [from ambidexter, Lat.] 1. Having, with equal facility, the use of either hand.

Ambidextr'ousness. n.f. [from ambidextrous.] The quality of being ambidextrous. Diz.

Ambient. adj. [ambiens, Lat.] Surrounding; encompassing; investing. This which yields or falls All space, the ambient air interads. Milton. The thickness of a plate requisite to produce any colour, depends only on the density of the plate, and not on that of the ambient medium. Newton's Opticks.

Ambiguity. n.f. [from ambiguis, Doubtfulness of meaning; uncertainty of signification; double meaning; With ambiguity they often entangle themselves, not marking what both agree to the word of God in itself, and what in regard of outward accidents. Act of Cokburn. We can clear these ambiguities, And know their spring, their head, their true defect. Shakespeare.

The words are of single signification, without any ambiguity; and therefore I shall not trouble you, by lengthening for an interpretation, when there is no difficulty; or distinction, when there is no difference. 

Ambiguous. adj. [ambiguous.] 1. Doubtful; having two meanings; of uncertain signification.

Ambiguously. adv. In an ambiguous manner; doubtfully; uncertainly; with double meaning.

Ambiguyness. n.f. The quality of being ambiguous; uncertainty of meaning; duplicity of signification. Ambi-Logy. n.f. [from ambo, Lat. and logus.] Talks of ambiguous or doubtful signification. Diz.

Ambiloiqous. adj. [from ambo and loqui, Lat.] Using ambiguous and doubtful expressions. Diz.

Ambiloiqous. n.f. [ambiliquium, Lat.] The use of doubtful and indeterminate expressions; discoursive of doubtful meaning.

Ambition. n.f. [ambisit, Lat.] The desire of something higher than is possessed at present.

1. The desire of prehernion or honour. Who would think, without having such a mind as Antiphus, that so great goodness could not have bound gratefulness and to his high advancement and his father's content? and so, our ambition.

2. The desire of any thing great or excellent. The quick'ning power would be, and, would read? The sense would not be only, but be well! But wit's ambition loth to the least, for it desires in elders' bliss to dwell. Dryden. Urge them, while their souls Are capable of this ambition? Left seal, now melted by the wind's breath Of past petitions, pity, and remorse. Cool and congruous again to what it was. Shakespeare. It is used to with a verb, and of before a noun. I had a very early ambition to recommend myself to your Lordship's patronage. Addison.

There was an ambition of wit, and an affectation of gayety. Pope's Preface to his Letters.

Ambitious. adj. [ambitious.] 1. Seized or touched with ambition; desirous of advancement; eager of honours; aspiring. It has the particle of before the object of ambition, if a noun; or, if expressed by a verb. We form ambitious God's whole work 't undo. Dryden.

The neighbouring monarchs, by thy beauty led, Contend in crowds, ambitious of thy bed: The world is at thy choice, except our own; Except but him thou canst not choose alone. Dryden.

You have been pleased not to suffer an old man to go furnished out of the world, for want of that protection, which of him had been so long ambitious. Dryden.

Trayan, a prince ambitious of glory, descended to mouthes of the Tigris and Euphrates, and went upon the ocean, where, seeing a vellic trading to the Indies, he had thoughts of3outstanding Alexander. Arbuthnot or Swift

2. Eager
2. Eager to grow bigger; aspiring.

The ambitious ocean swell, and rage, and foam,
To be exalted with the threatening clouds.

Ambition. adv. [from ambitious.]
In an ambitious manner; with eagerness of advancement or preference.
Whit: glad hearts did our aspiring men
See the appearance of the prince's feet;
And each ambitiously would claim the ken,
That with swift eyes did distant sight assist.

Here Flecknoe, as a place to fame well known,
Ambitiously designed his Sh--t's throne.

Ambitious. n. f. [from ambitious.]
The quality of being ambitious.
Ambitious. n. f. [ambo, Lat.]
Aim; to aim. comp; circuit; circumference. dict.

To move upon an amble. See Ambler.
It is good, on some occasions, to enjoy as much of the power, as will not endanger our future;
and to provide ourselves of the virtuous fence,
which will be sure to amble, when the world is upon the hardset test.

To move easily, without hard shocks, or shakings.
Who ambles time withal?—A rich man
That hath not the gout; for he lives merely,
because he feels no pain; knowing no burden of heavy tedious burthen: him time ambles withal.

A laudible fence, to move with submission, and by direction; as a horse that ambles utes a gait not natural.
A laughing, toying, wheeling, whimpering the,
Shall make him amble on a golliwog's meagle,
And take the difficult with a hand as patient,
As 'er did Hercules. men.

To walk daintily and affectedly.
I am rude, I am, and want love's majesty,
To truft before a wanton ambling nymp.

Ambler. n. f. [from 7c amble.] A pace or movement in which the horse removes both his legs on one side; as, on the far side, he removes his fore and hinder leg of the same side at one time, whilst the legs on the near side stand still; and, when the far legs are upon the ground, the near side removes the fore leg and hinder leg, and the legs on the far side stand still. An amble is the first pace of young colts, but when they have strength to trot, they quit it. There is no amble in the manage; riding-masters allow only of walk, trot, and gallop. A horse may be put from a walk to a gallop without stopping; but he cannot be put from an amble to a gallop without a stop, which interrupts the uniformity of the manage.

Amlingly. adv. [from ambling.]
With an ambling movement.
Ambrosia. n. f. [ambrosia.]
1. The imaginary food of the gods, from which every thing emanating pleasantly to the smell or taste is called ambrosia.

2. The name of a plant.
It has male, yellowish flowers, produced on separate parts of the same plant, the fruits, having no viable petals; the fruit which succeeds the female flowers, is shaped like a club, and is prickly, containing one oblong seed in each.

The species are, 1. The mare or sea ambrosia.
2. Taller uninvited sea ambrosia.
3. The tallest Canada ambrosia.

Ambrosial. adj. [from ambrosian.]
Partaking of the nature or qualities of ambrosia; fragrant; delicious; delectable.

Thus while God spake, ambrosial fragrance fill'd
All heaven, and in the blessed spirits elect
Sence of new joy ineffable diffus'd. Milton.

The gifts of heaven my following song purifies,
Aerial hand, and ambrosial down.
Dryden.

To further shews the ambrosial spirit flies,
Sweet to the world, and grateful to the fates.

Ambry. n. f. [a word corrupted from almamy.]
1. The place where the almonies live, or where alms are distributed.

2. The place where plate, and utensils for house-keeping, are kept; also a cupboard for keeping cold viaticals: a word still used in the northern counties, and in Scotland.

Ambre. n. f. [from ambio, Lat. and are.]
A double ace; so called when two dice turn up the ace.

I had rather be in this choice, than throw ambre ace for my life.
Shakespeare's All's well that ends well.

This will be yet clearer, by considering his own instance of calling ambre ace, though it partake more of contingency than of fraction. Suppose the presence of the party's hand who did throw the dice, supposing the figure of the table, and of the dice themselves, supposing the measure of force applied, and supposing all other things which did concur to the production of that cast, to be the very same they were, there is no doubt but in this case the cast is necessary.

Ambulation. n. f. [ambulate, Lat.]
The act of walking.
From the occult and invisible motion of the muscles, in motion, proceed more offensive latitudes than from ambulation.

Ambulatory. adj. [ambule.]
1. That which has the power or faculty of walking.

The gradient, or ambulatory, are such as require some basis, or bottom, to uphold them in their medias: such were those self-moving machines, which, unless violently detainted, would of themselves run away. William's Math. Magi.

2. That which happens during a passage or walk.
He was sent to conduct hither the princes, of whom his majesty had an ambulatory view in his trunks.

3. Moveable; a term applied to a court, or a court which removes from place to place for the exercise of its jurisdiction.

Ambury. n. f. A bloody wart on any part of a horse's body.

Ambuscado. n. f. [ambuscate, Sp.] A private plot in which men lie to surpise others; ambush.

When I behold a fashionable table set out, I fancy that gouts, fever, and lethargies, with innumerous diversities, lie in ambush among the dishes.

Ambuscado. n. f. [ambuscade, Span.] A private plot, in order to surprise an enemy.

Sometimes he driveth o'er a soldier's neck.
And then he dreams of cutting foreign throats,
Of breaches, ambushes, Spanish blades,
Of health's five fathom deep.

Ambush. n. f. [ambush, Fr. le bois, a wood; whence ambushers, to hide in woods, ambushes being commonly laid under the concealment of thick forests.

1. The place where soldiers or assassins are placed, in order to fall unexpectedly upon an enemy.

The reftire retired deceitfully towards the place of their ambush, whence issued more. Then the east maintained the fight. But the enemy, intending to draw the English further into their ambush, turned away at an easy pace.

Charges, charges, their ground the faint Taxalians yield.
Bold in close ambush, base in open field.

Dryden's Indian Emperor.

2. The act of surprising another, by lying in wait, or lodgmg in a secret plot.
Nor shall we need,
With dangerous expedition, to invade
Whole high ambushes, or fatal deeps
Or ambush from the deep. Milton's Paradise Lost.

3. The flate of being poscd privately, in order to surprize; the state of lying in wait.

4. Perhaps the persons placed in private stations.
For you, my noble lord of Lancaster,
Once did I lay an ambush for your life's duration.

Dryden's Indian Emperor.

Ambushment. n. f. [from ambush; which fie.
Ambush; surprize; a word now not used.

Like as a wily fox, that having spied
Where on a funny bank the ancient play,
Full clowly creeping, the hinder foot,
Lies in ambush of his hoped prey.

Ambush. adj. [ambuscated.]
Burnt; scalded.
Died.

Ambushion. n. f. [ambuscated.]
A burn; a scald.

A Me. n. f. [email, Fr.] The matter with which the variegated works are overlaid, which we call enamelled.
The materials of glass melted with calcined tin, compacts an unphilosophical body. This white ename is the basis of all those fine concretes that goldsmiths and artificers employ in the curious art of enamelling.

Ambre. n. adv. [a word of which the original has given rise to many conjeables.
Scatterer writes, that it is Arabick; and the Rabbies make it the compound of the initials of three words, signifying the Lord is a faithful king; but the word seems merely Hebrew, and, with a long train of derivatives, signifies firmness, certainty, fidelity. A term used in devotions, by which, at the end of a prayer, we mean, so be it; at the end of a creed, so it is.
AME

One cried, God blest us! and, Amen! the other.
As they had been at their hangman's hands. Listening to their fears, I could not say Amen. They did say God blest us. Shake. Macb. Blessed be the Lord God of Israel, from everlasting and to everlasting. Amen.

Amenable. adj. [amenable, Fr. amenable quelqu'un, in the French courts, signifies, to oblige one to appear to answer a charge exhibited against him.] Responsible; subject to as to be liable to enquiries or accounts.

Again, because the inferior court were less and poor, and not amenable to the law, he provided, by another act, that five of the chief and eldest persons of every city, should bring in all the idle portions of their townsmen, to be justified by the law.
Sir John Davies on Ireland.

Amenage. n.f. [They seem to come from amove, Fr.] Conduct; behaviour; micm: words diffused.
For he is fit to use in all affairs, whether for amends or injuries, or else for wife and civil governance. Spooner.

Well lend him so far space, Th'manner, by his arms and amenage, When under him he saw his Lybian need to prance.

To Amend. v. a. [amender, Fr. amendes, Lat.] 1. To correct; to change any thing that is wrong to something better.
2. To reform the life, or leave wickedness. In these two cases we usually write mend. See Mend.

Amongst your ways and your doings, and I will cause you to dwell in this place. Jerem. viii. 7.
3. To restore passages in writers, which the copyists are supposed to have depraved; to recover the true reading.

To Amend. v. n. To grow better. To amend differs from to improve; to improve supposes or not denies that the thing is well already, but to amend implies something wrong.
As men are prone to either amend or impair, I may declare it unto you, Sidney.

At his touch Such fastiny hath Heaven given his hand, Shakespeare. Midsummer. This word in French, signifies a fine, by which recom pense is supposed to be made for the fault committed. We use, in a cognate signification, the word amends.

Amendment. n.f. [amendment, Fr.] A change from bad for the better.
Before it was prefixed on the stage, some things in it have passed your approbation and unamended and wholly neglected.

Man is always mending and altering his works; but nature observes the same tenour, because her works are so perfect, that there is no place for amendments; nothing that can be represented. Ray on the Creation.

There are many natural defects in the understanding, capable of amendment, which are overlooked and wholly neglected.

2. Reformation of life.
Our Lord and Saviour was of opinion, that they which would not be drawn to amendment of life, by the testimony which Moses and the prophets have given, concerning the wiles that follow sinners after death, were not likely to be perfidious by other means, although God from the dead shou'd have raised them up preachers.

Behold! famine and plague, tribulation and anguish, are sent as scourges for amendments.

Though a serious purpose of amendment, and true acts of contrition, before the habit, may be accepted by God; yet there is no sure judgment whether this purpose be serious, or these acts true acts of contrition.

Hammond's Practical Catechism.

Your honour's prayers hearing your amendments, Are to play a pleasant comedy. Shake.

Amendment. n.f. [amendatio, Lat.] It signifies, in law, the correction of an error committed in a process, and expir'd before or after judgment; and sometimes after the party's feeling advantage by the error. Blount.

Amender. n.f. [from amend.] The person that amends anything.

Amends. n.f. [amends, Fr. from which it seems to be accidentally corrupted.] Restitution; compensation; atone ment.

I have too uselessly punished you. Your compensation makes amends. Shakespeare.

The commended recovered, little or nothing returns to those that had suffered the wrong, but commonly all run into the prince's pockets. Robinson's Ellys.

There is, a prayer's chain'd, fiercely drawn
The air impur'd also, close and damp,
Whither doth the dust? but here I feel amends.
The breath of heav'n fresh blowing pure and sweet.
With day-spring born; here leave me to rejoice.
Milton.

Some little hopes I have yet remaining, that I may make the world some part of amends for many ill pleas, by an heroic poem. Dryden.

If our laws be immutable, this makes abundant amends and compensation for the facilities of life, and sufferings of this State. Trollope.

It is a strong argument for restitution hereafter, that virtues persons are very often unfortun ate, and vicious persons prosperous; which is repugnant to the nature of a being, who appears infinitely wise and good in all his works; under which we may suppose that such a prosperous distribution, which was necessary for carrying on the designs of providence in this life, will be rectified and made amends for in another. Spenser.

Amenity. n.f. [amenitie, Fr. amanite, Lat.] Pleaflanctees; agreeableness of situation.
If the fiction of Babylon was fact at first as in the days of Herodotus, it was a fact of amenity and pleasure.
Brown.

Amenatical. adj. [amentatus, Lat.] Hanging as by a thread.
The girt tree hath amenaticus flowers or kata rhous. Miller.

To Amerce. v. a. [amercier, Fr. opermos meriser, signifies to give the original.]
1. To punish with a pecuniary penalty; to exact a fine; to inflict a forfeiture.

It is a word originally juridical, but adopted by other writers, and is used by Spenser of punishments in general. Wherever one that mislitch then her make, shall be by him amerc'd with penance due.

Spenser.

But I'll amerce you with fo strong a fine, 'That you shall all repent the loss of mine.'

All the sultans were considered amerc'd; yet this proved but an intellectual remedy for those mischiefs.

Hale.

2. Sometimes with the particle in before the fine.

They shall amerce him in an hundred dukes of silver, and give him unto the master of the dam fel, because he hath brought up an evil name upon a virgin of Israel.

Sometimes it is used, in imitation of the Greek construction, with the particle of.
Millions of spirits, for his fault amerc'd Olympos', and from eternal splendours flung For his revolt.

Amercer. n.f. [from amerce.] He that sets a fine upon any misdemeanour; he that decrees or inflicts any pecuniary punishment or forfeiture.

Amerement. n.f. [from amerce.] The pecuniary punishment of an offender, who stands at the mercy of the king, or other lord in his court. Cowell.

All amercements and fines that shall be imposed upon them, shall come unto themselves.

Spenor's State of Ireland.

Amerage. n.f. [a corruption of the word ambas ace, which appears, from very old authorities, to have been early softened by omitting the $.] Two aces on two dice.

But then my study was to cog the stage, And dext'rously to throw the lucky face! To thun amb aces, that swept my stakes away; And watch the box, for fear they should convay Fal's boxes, and put upon me in the play.

Dryden.

Ame's. n.f. [corrupted from amer.] A priest's vestment.

Dict.

Ametrical. adj. [from a and method.] Out of method; without method; irregular.

Ametyst. n.f. [Aquamarin, contrary to wine, or contrary to drunkenness; so called, either because it is not quite of the colour of wine, or because it was imagined to prevent inebriation.]

A precious stone of a violet colour, bordering on purple. The oriental ametist is the hardest, finest, and most valuable; it is generally of a dross colour, though some are purple, and others which like the diamond. The German is of a violet colour, and the Spanish are of three kinds; the belt are the blackest or deepest violet: others are almost quite white, and some few tinged with yellow. The French ametist is not extremely hard, but easy to be engraved upon, and is most in value to the emerald.

Some stones approached the granate complexion; and several nearly resembled the uricke. Woodward.

Ametyst [in heraldry] signifies the same colour in a nobleman's coat, that purpore does in a gentleman's.

Ametystine. n.f. [from ametyst.] Refembling an amethyst in colour.

A kind of ametystine stone, not composed of crystals or grains, but one entire maily stone.

Greece.

Auable. adj. [aimable, Fr.] Lovely; pleasing.

That which is good in the actions of men, doth not only delight as profitable, but as amiable also.

Hestor.

She told her, while he kept it, 'Twould make her amiable, subdue my father Entirely in her love; but if he left it, Or made the gift of it, my father's eye Should hold her loathed.
Shakespeare. Othello.

2. Pretending love; shewing love.

Lay amiable liege to the honesty of this Ford's wife; use your art of wooing. Shakespeare.

Aiableness. n.f. [from amiable.] The quality
A MI

quality of being amiable; loveliness;
power of exciting love.

As from the natural gaiety and amiableness of the young man wears off, they have nothing left to commend them, but lie among the lumber and refuse of the world.

A M I B L Y . adj. [from amicability.] In an amicable manner; in such a manner as to excite love.

A M I C A B L E R N E S S . n.f. [from amicableness.] The quality of being amicable; friendliness; goodwill.

A M I C A B L Y . adv. [from amicably.] In an amicable manner; in a friendly way; with goodwill and concord.


A m i c . n. f. [from amicis.] Attends.

A M I D . prep. [from amid, or midst.] midst.

1. In the midst; equally distant from either extremity.

Of the fruit

Of each tree in the garden we may eat;
But of the fruit of this, a fruit amid
The garden, God hath said, ye shall not eat.

Milton.

The two ports, the bongi, and Dan alietti's statue of the great duke, amid the four flares, chained to his pedestal, are very noble figures.

2. Migbled with; surrounded by; in the midst of another thing.

And my rock with, was my voice I tear,
And, but bewitch'd, who's this wick'd man?

Sidney.

A M I D E R A T E . [from amideate.] To make amiable.

A M I S . n.f. [amicis, Lat.; amicī; Lods.

To A M I T . v. a. [amicīs, Lat.] To lofe:
A word little in use.

Ice is water congealed by the frigidity of the air, whereby it acquireth no new form, but rather a confidence or determination of its diffusity, and amicably not its effusiveness.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

A M I T . n. f. [amicīs, Fr. amicīs, Lat.]

Friendship, whether publick between nations, opposed to war; or among the people, opposed to discord; or between private persons.

The prophet David did think, that the very meeting of men together, and their accompanying one another to the house of God, should make the bond of their love ineradicable, and tie them in a league inviolable among themselves.

Hooker.

The monarchy of Great Britain was in league and unity with all the world.

Sir John Davies on Ireland.

You have a noble and a true conclave.

Go! amicably, which is not an otherwise thought.

In bearing thus the absence of your lord.

Swift.

And ye, oh Tyrants, with immortal hate
Pursue this race, this service dedicate
To mock the heart of common men.

'Twixt us and them no league nor unity.

Dunbar.

A M M O N I A C . n. f. The name of a drug.

GUM AMMONIAC is brought from the East Indies, corrupted to a great degree by the process of the precious plant. Dioscoreas says, it is the juice of a kind of frugal growing in Barbary, and the plant is called agatheia. Pliny calls the tree argabelia, which, he says, grows in Ethiopia, or Syria; and Suidas, whence the gum takes its name. It ought to be in dry drops, white within, yellow without, easily fusible, refrain, somewhat bitter, and of a yellowish take, and somewhat like quicksilver.

This gum is well to have served the ancients for incense, in their sacrifices.

Sawry Treasour.

SA T AMMONIAC is a volatile salt of two kinds, ancient and modern. The ancient salt, described by Pliny and Dioscorides, was a native salt, generated in those large inns where the crowds of pilgrims, coming from the temple of Jupiter Ammon, used to lodge; who roasting upon canes and staves, and those creatures in Cyrene, where that celebrated temple stood, urinating in the Raies, or in the treated pans, out of this urine, which is remarkably strong, crepte a kind of salt, denominated sometimes from the temple, Ammoniac, and sometimes from the country, Cyreneia. No more of this salt is produced there; and, from this deficiency, some ffreed thereof never to come from thence in this pro- portion; and the dung of camels affords the stronger.

Our chemists imitate the Egyptian sat ammoniac, by taking one part of the dung of camels and four of a hot well or urine; with which some mix that quantity of foot, and putting the whole in a vessel, they raise it by its fffusion, a white, friable, fufus, sublimable, and finally, they call sat ammoniac.

Chambers.

A M M O N I A C A L . adj. [from ammonic.]

Having the properties of ammonic salt.

Human blood calcined, yields no fixed salt; nor is it a sat ammoniac; for that remains immutables by repeated dilutions; and still ammoniac destroys the hypocrasy of animal fats, and turns them alkaline; so that it is a salt neither quite fixed, nor quite volatile, nor quite acid, nor quite alkaline, nor quite ammoniacal; but soft and agreeable, resembling most nearly the nature of sat ammoniac.

Author.
AMMUNITION. n. s. [supposed by some to come from ammunis, which, in the barbarous ages, seems to have signified supply of provision; but it purely may be more reasonably derived from munus, fortification; chouf à munitions, things for the fortresses.] Military stores.

They must make themselves defensible against strangers; and must have the affluence of some able military men, and convenient arms and ammunitions for their defence.

The colonel flaid to put in the ammunition he brought with him; which was only twelve barrels of powder, and twelve hundred weight of match.

All the rich mines of learning raffle are,  To furnish ammunition for his war. Denham.

But now his ammunition spent,  His naked valour is his only guard:  Rare thunders are from his dumb cannon sent,  And solitary guns are fiercely heard. Dryden.

AMMUNITION BREAD. n. s. Bread for the supply of the armies or garrisons.

AMNESY. n. s. [ἀμνίας.] An act of oblivion; an act by which crimes are digested, or the government, to a certain time, is omitted; in which they can never be brought into charge.

I never read of a law enacted to take away the force of all laws, by which a man may safely commit upon the last of June, what he would infallibly be hanged for, if he committed it on the first of July; by which the greatest criminals may escape, provided they continue long enough in power to acquit their crimes, and, by shifting them a while, deceive the legislature into an amnesia.

AMNIOCIST. n. s. [amnicola, Lat.] Inhabiting near a river.

AMNIGENOUS. n. s. [amnigenus, Lat.] Born of a river.

AMNION. n. s. [Lat. perhaps from AMNIONS.] u\[\text{ü-və]}. The innermost membrane with which the fetus in the womb is most immediately covered, and with which the end of the secondaries, the chorion, and alactotomes, are ejected after birth. It is whiter and thinner than the chorion. It also contains a number of small vessels, separated for that purpose, with which the fetus is protected. It is outwardly clothed with the avascular membrane and the chorion, which sometimes stick to each other, that they can be separated from the amnion. It has also its velum from the same origin as the chorion.

A.M.O.M. n. s. [Lat.] A fort of fruit.

The commentaries on Pliny and Dioscorides suppose it to be a fruit different from ours. The modern ammnion appears to be the film of the ancients, or hoarfome fibro-parly. It resembles the muciferous grape. This fruit is brought from the East Indies, and made of teats. It is of a hot spicy tate and smell. Tremend, Qeodii.

C.A.N.G. [prop. [amanc, amcman, Sax. ANGST.] on.

I. Mingled with; placed with other persons or things on every side.

Among strawberries grow here and there some forage-pasture; and you shall find the strawberries usually those leaves more far more large than the fel lows. The voice of God they heard, Now walking in the garden, by soft winds Brought to their ears, while day declin'd they heard, And from his presence hid themselves, among The thickets trees, both man and woman. Milton.

2. Conjoined with others, so as to make part of the number.

I have then, as you see, observed the failings of many great with among the moderns, who have attempted to write an epic poem. Dryden.

There were, among the old Roman statues, several of Venus in different postures and habits; as there are many particular figures of her made after the same design. Addison.

A'MORIST. n. s. [from amor.] An inamorato; a gallant; a man professing love.

Female beauties are as fickle in their faces as their minds; though casuists should spare them, age brings in a decay of beauty; leaving dotes upon red and white perplexed by incontinence both of the continuance of their mistress's kind- nesses, and her beauty, both which are necessary to the minute toys and quirks of courtly love. Boyle.

AMOROSO. n. s. [Ital.] A man enamoured.

A'MOROUS. adj. [amoros, Ital.] 1. In love; enamoured; with the particle of before the thing loved; in Shakespeare, on. 'Sure my brother is amorous of Hero; and hath withdrawn her father to break with him about it.' Shakespeare.

The amorous matter owned her potent eye, Sigh'd when he look'd, and trembled as he drew; Each flowing line confirm'd his first surprise, And as the piece advance'd, the passion grew. Prior.

2. Naturally inclined to love; disposed to fondness; fond.

Ape, as soon as they have brought forth their young, keep their eyes fastened on them, and are never weary of admiring their beauty, so amorous is nature of whatsoever the produces. Dryden's Design.

3. Relating, or belonging to love.

I that am not thy'd for sportive tricks, Nor made to court an amorous looking-glass, I that am madly in love. Shaksp. Rich. III.

And into all things from her air inspir'd The spirit of love, and amorous delight. Milton, in the amorous net.

First caught they like'td and each his liking chose. Milton.

O! how I long my careless limbs to lay Under the plantain's shade, and all the day With amorous eyes to entertain,

Invoke the muses, and improve my vein! Weiler.

A'MOROUSLY. adv. [from amorously.] Fondly; lovingly.

When thou wilt furnish in that live-bath, Each fish, which every channel hath, Will amorously to them, Glad to catch the racy, than thou him. D'ean.

A'MOROUSNESS. n. s. [from amorously.]

The quality of being amorous; fondness; lovingness; love.

All Gyneca's actions were interpreted by Bafilus, as proceeding from jealousy of her amorousness. Sidney.

Lindos HIS has, and amorousness enough to make him find it more easy to defend fair ladies, than to defend himself against them. Boyle on Courtes

A.M.O.R'T. adv. [a la mort, Fr.] In the state of the dead; dejected; depressed; spiritless.

How fares my Kate? what, sweeting, all amort? Shaksp. Taming of the Shrew.

AMORTIZATION. n. s. [amortissement, Fr.] The right or act of transferring lands to mortmain; that is, to some community, that never is ceafe.

Every one of the religious orders was confirmed by one pope or others; and they made an especial provision for them, after the laws of amortization were derived and put in use by princes.

A'MORTIZE, u. a. [amortir, Fr.] To alien lands or tenements to any corporation, guild, or fraternity, and their successors; which cannot be done without licence of the king, and the lord of the manour.

This did concern the kingdom, to have forms sufficient to maintain an able body out of penury, and to amortize part of the lands unto the yeomen, or middle part of the people. Bacon.

A.M.O.V.E. u. a. [amovere, Lat.] 1. To remove from a poll or fiction: a juridical fence.

2. To remove; to move; to alter: a scene now out of use.

Therewith, amor'd from his fober mind, And lives he yet, fald he, that wrought this act? And do the heavens afford him vital food?

Fairy Queen.

A'MO.U.N.T. u. n. [moniter, Fr.] 1. To rise to in the accumulative quantity; to compose in the whole; with the particle of, it is used of some few sums in quantities added together.

Let us compute a little more particularly how much this will amount to, or how many ounces of water would be necessary to compose this great ocean rowling in the air, without bounds or banks. Burnet's Theory.

2. It is used, figuratively, of the confluence rising from any thing taken altogether.

The errors of young men are the ruin of business; but the errors of aged men amount to but this, that more might have been done, or sooner.

Bacon.

Judgments that are made on the wrong side of the jigger, amount to no more than an affection of skill, without either credit or effect.

L'Étranger.

A'MO.U'R. n. s. [amourez, Fr. amour, Lat.] An affair of gallantry; an intrigue; generally used of viciosous love. The word sounds like co in poor.

No man is so general and diffusive a lust, as to prostitute his amours all the world over; and let it burn never so outrageously, yet the impure flame will either die itself, or consume the body that Sarbors it.

The relief youth search'd all the world around; But how can I judge in his amours be found?

Addison.

A'MPER. n. s. [ampere, Sax.] A tumour, with inflammation; bile: a word said, by Skinner, to be much in use in Effex; but, perhaps, not found in books.

AMPHIBIOUS. adj. [ampi and biws.] 1. That which partakes of two natures, so as to live in two elements; as, in air and water.

A creature of amphibious nature.

On land a beast, a fish in water. Huldrat.

Those are called amphibious, which live freely in the air, upon the earth, and yet are observed to live long upon water, as if they were natural inhabitants of that element; though it be worth the examination to know, whether any of those creatures that live at ease, and by choice, a good while,
AMP

while, or at any time, upon the earth, can live, a long time together, perfectly under water. 

Fish contain much oil, and amphibious animal parts were somewhat of the nature of this fish, are oily.

2. Of a mix nature, in allusion to animals that live in air and water. 

Trd of amphibious breed, Monty fruit or mony, and the various fishes springing from it. By the fire exhale from dung. 

Amphidiousness, n. f. [from amphibious.] The quality of being able to live in different elements. 

Amphibological, adj. [from amphibiological.] Doubtful. 

Amphibologically, adv. [from amphibiological.] Doubtfully; with a doubtful meaning. 

Amphibology, n. f. [amphibolization.] Discourse of uncertain meaning. It is distinguished from equivocation, which means the double signification of a single word; as, into two names, is amphibology; capture leporis, meaning, by leporis, either hare or lice, is equivocation. 

Now the fables, whereby men deceive others, and are deceived themselves, the ancients have divided into verbal and real; of the verbal, and such as conclude from one, the word the word, and but two worthy of our notation; the falsity of equivocation, and amphibology.

Brown's Vulgar Errors. 

And he that told 'em, 'gainst leporis, from blacke to be, 

Might prove it by this amphibology. 

Things are not what they seem. 

Peres on Chorlewood. 

In defining obvious appearances, we are to use what is most plain and easy; that the mind be not 

Confused by amphibology into fallacious deductions. 

Gloriole. 

Amphibolous, adj. [amphibolous, andםוב. ] Told from one to another; striking each way. 

Nev. there be such an amphibolous quarrel, both parties claiming themselves to be the kings, and making use of his name in all their remonstrance, to justify their action. 

Amphibology. n. f. [amphibology, andםוב. ] Equivocation; ambiguity. 

Amphiboeana. n. f. [Lat. amphibologia.] A serpant supposed to have two heads, and by confection to move with either end foremost. 

That the amphibola, that is, a smaller kind of serpent, which moves forward and backward, both two heads, or one at either extremity, was affirmed by Nicander, and others. 

Sausen, and סב, andםובב תחת. 

Amphibolica, n. f. [Lat. amphibolico.] Of סב and סב, a shadow. Those people dwelling in climates, wherein the hedges, at different times of the year, fall both ways; to the north pole, when the sun is in the south; and to the south pole, when he is in the northern. 

Those are the people who inhabit the torrid zone. 

Amphitheater. n. f. [of Gk. άμφιθεάτρης, of סב and סב, to show.] A building in a circular or oval form, having its area encompassed with rows of seats one above another; where spectacles might 

behold spectacles, as stage-plays, or gladiators. The theatres of the ancients were built in the form of a semi-circle, only exceeding a full semi-circle by one fourth part of the diameter; and the amphitheatre is two theatres joined together; so that the longest diameter of the amphitheatre was to the semicircle, as 3 to 1. 

Within, an amphitheatrum appeared in degrees; to sixty paces round, 

That when a man was placed in one degree, height was allowed for him above to see. Dryden. 

| 1. Large; wide; extended. |
| Large, wide, extended. |
| In universal beauty, shedding herbs, And fruits, and flowers, on Nature's ample laug. |
| Dryden. |
| 2. Great in bulk. |
| Did your letters pierce the queen to any demonstration of grief? |
| She took 'em, and read 'em in my presence, And now and then in ample terms, made known. Her delicate cheeks. |
| Shak. King Lear. |
| 3. Unlimited; without restriction. |
| Have what you ask, your presents receive; And where and when you please, with ample leave, |
| Dryden. |
| 4. Liberal; large; without parsimony. |
| If we speak of strict justice, God could no way have been bound to require man's labours in so large and ample manner as human felicity doth import; in as much as the dignity of this feat so far the other's value. |
| Hume. |
| 5. Magnificent; splendid. |
| To dissease the prince the more willingly to undertake his relief, the poet made ample promises, that, within so many days after the fame should be raised, he would advance his highness's levy with two thousand men. |
| Clarendon. |
| 6. Diffusive; not contracted; as, an ample narrative, that is, not an epitome. 

Ampleness, n. f. [from ample.] The quality of being ample; largeness; splendour. 

Impossible it is for a person of my condition to produce any thing in proportion to the splendour of the body you represent, or of the places you bear. 

To AMPLE, o. a. [amplify, Lat.] To enlarge; to make greater; to extend. 

He shall take upon him not to reduce or express, but to expand and dilate; to add and amplify. 

Brown. 

Amplification, n. f. [from amplification.] 

Enlargement; exaggeration; extent. 

Obvious matters are not of an amplification, but ought to be restrained and infected in the hidden fold. 

Swift's Parergon. 

2. Diffusion; enlargement. 

The orators, and the prejudice and profuseness of public readers, may plead excuse for any amensions or repetitions that may be found, whilst I labour to express myself plain and plain. 

To AMPLE, o. a. [amplify, Lat.] To enlarge; to spread out; to amplify. 

Dick. 

Amplification, n. f. [amplification, Fr. amplification, Lat.] 

1. Enlargement; extension. 

2. It is usually taken in a rhetorical sense, and implies exaggerated representation, or diffuse narrative; an image heightened beyond reality; a narrative enlarged with many circumstances. 

Thus familiarly, when an instance of an amplification is told, in what manner defects have been 

Davel. 

things unknown seem greater than they are, and are more freely received with amplifications above their nature. 

Brown's Vulgar Errors. 

The poet justifies for relating such incredible amplifications. It may be answered, if he had put them before the event, for these instances, he had been unpersuadable; but they suit well the character of Alcina. 

Est. 

Amplification, n. f. [from amplify.] One that enlarges any thing; one that exaggerates; one that represents any thing with a large display of the best circumstances; it being usually taken in a good sense. 

Davel. 

could need an amplifier's mouth, for the point of one thing. 

Sidney. 

To AMPLIFY, o. a. [amplifier, Fr.] 

1. To enlarge; to increase any material substance, or object of fience. 

So when a great moneyed man hath divided his chaffs, and coins, and bags, he semeth to himself richer than he was; and therefore a way to amplify any thing, is to bring it to a more ample and distinct anatomy at it is in several parts, and to examine it according to the several circumstances. 

Bacon. 

All contrivances that proceed from more narrow to more broad, do amplify the sound at the coming. 

Bacon. 

2. To enlarge, or extend any thing incorporeal. 

As the reputation of the Roman pretors grew up in these blind ages, so grew up in them with a defect of amplifying their power, that they might be as great in temporal forces, as men's opinions have formed them in spiritual matters. 

Religious. 

3. To exaggerate any thing; to enlarge it by the manner of representation. 

Thy general is my liver; I have been 

The book of the good acts, whence men have read it, is unparallel'd, and whoever builds on a bull of fience, is in such a bull. 

Since I have plainly laid open the negligence and envous of every age that is past, I would not willingly seem to flatter the present, by amplifying things worse, and true judgment of those defects that have laboured in this vineyard. 

Davel. 

4. To enlarge; to improve by new additions. 

In paraphrasing the author's words are not strictly followed, his fene to is amplified, but not altered, as Words's translation of Virgil. 

Dryden. 

I feel age advancing, and my health is insufficient to increase and amplify these remarks, to confirm and improve these rules, and to illuminate the several pages. 

Watts. 

To AMPLIFY, o. a. Frequently with the particle on. 

1. To speak largely in many words; to lay one's self out in diffusion. 

When you affect to amplify on the former branches of a discourse, you will often lay a necerity upon yourself of contriving the latter, and prevent yourself in the midst into any new. 

Watts's Logick. 

2. To form large or pompous representations. 

An excellent medicine for the stone might be conceived, by amplings apprehensions to break a diamond. 

Brown's Vulgar Errors. 

I have sometimes been forced to amplify on others; but here, where the subject is fruitful, 

that
that the harvest overcomes the reaper, I am
shamed by my children.

Henceforward I do not invent; and as there was
really a people called Cyclopes, for they
might be men of great stature, or giants.

G. O. Dickens.

AMPLITUDE, n. f. [amplitude, Fr. ampli-
tude, Lat.]
1. Extent.
Whatever I look upon, within the amplitude of
heaven and earth, is evidence of human ignorance.

2. Large; vast.
Men should learn how few a thing the true
inquisition of nature is, and accustom themselves,
by the light of particular, to enlarge their minds
to the amplitude of the world, and not reduce
the world to the narrowness of their minds. Bacon.

3. Capacity; extent of intellectual facul-
ties.
With more than human gifts from heaven
adorn'd,
Perfections absolute, grace divine,
And amplitude of mind to greatest deeds. Milton.

4. Splendour; grandeur; dignity.
In the great frame of kingdoms and common-
wealths, it is in the power of princes, or effates,
to add amplitudes and greatnesses to their kingdom.

5. Copiousness; abundance.
You should say everything which has a proper
and direct tendency to this end; always propor-
tioning the multitude of your matter, and the ful-
ness of your discourse, to your great design;
the length of your time, to the convenience of your
hearers.

6. Amplitude of the range of a project,
denotes the horizontal line subtending the
path in which it moved.

7. As a figure, an arch of the horizon,
interspersed between the true east and west point thereof,
and the centre of the sun or star at its rising
or setting. It is eastern or western, when the
star rises; and western or occidental, when the star sets.
The eastern or western amplitude are also called
northern or southern, as they fall in the northern
or southern quarter of the horizon.

8. Magnetic amplitude is an arch of the
horizon contained between the sun at his
rising, and the east or west point of the
compass; or, it is the difference of the
rising or setting of the sun, from the
east or west parts of the compass.

AMPLY, adv. [ampli, Lat.]
1. Largely; liberally.
For whose well-being,
As amply, and with hands so liberal,
They have provided all things.

2. At large; without reserve.
At return
Of him for lately promis'd to thy bed,
The woman's food, obscurely thin foretold,
Now where known, thy Saviour, and thy Lord.

3. At large; copiously; with a diffuse
detail.
Some parts of a poem require to be amply writ-
ten, and with all the force and elegance of words;
which must be cast into shadows that is, passed
over in silence, or but faintly touched.

The Design of Dr. Syntax.

To AMPUTATE. v. a. [amputate, Lat.]
To cut off a limb: a word used only in
chirurgery.

Among the cruellers, it was complained,
that their surgeons were too active in amputating
fractured member.

Wynken's Surgeons.

AMPUTATION. n. f. [amputation, Lat.]
The operation of cutting off a limb, or other
part of the body, which is either
a. Of the limbs, from a rupture or
fracture, or from being forcibly
amputated. In the instance of a leg, as
is the common form of the operation.

b. Of the limbs, from disease.

A U S E R , m. f. [ausaer, Fr.]
That he amuses, as with false promises.
The French word is always taken in an
innocent.

AMUSEMENT, adj. [from amuse].
That which has the power of amusing.
I know not that this is a current word.

But am'nd.
Beholds the amuse arch before him fly.

Then vanish quite away.

AMYGDALATE. adj. [amygdalate, Lat.]
Made of almonds.

AMYGDALINE. adj. [amygdaline, Lat.]
Relating to almonds; resembling am-
monds.

Any. article. [ane; Saxon; an Dutch; one;
German.] The article indefinite, used
before a vowel, or b mute. See A.

1. One, but with less emphatic; as, there
flands a houfe.

Since he cannot be always employed in
study, reading, and conversation, there will
be many an hour, besides what his exercises will take up.

2. Any; or some; as, an elephant might
swim in this water.

He was no way at an uncertainty, nor ever in
the least at a concerning any branch of it. Leckey.

A wit's a feather, and a chief a rod.
As honed man's the match of God. Pope.

3. Sometimes it signifies, like a, some par-
ticular flate; but this is now disused.

It is certain that odours do, in a small degree,
nourish; especially the odour of wine; and we
see men hungrily do; to smell hot bread.

4. An is sometimes, in old authors, a con-
trah of and if.
He can't fatter, he!
An honest mind and plain; he must speak truth,
As they will take it; so if not, he's plain. Shakesp.

5. Sometimes a contraction of and before.
We'll know
The clerk will not wear hair on his face that had it.

He will ar' he if he live to be a man. Shaksp.

6. Sometimes it is a contraction of as if.
My next petty correspondent, like Shake-
peare's lines in Pyramus and Thisbe, runs an' it
were any nighttime.

A.N.A. adv. [ana.]
A word used in the
precipitations of phisick, importing the
like quantity; as, wine and honey, a
and ana 3 i; that is, of wine and honey
each two ounces.

In the fame weight innocence and prudence
Anax of each does the jut mixture make.
Cowley.

He'll bring an apothecary with a chargeable long
bill of anes.

D. Dygen.

A. N. A. n. f. Books so called from the last
fyllables of their titles; as, Scaligerana,
Thamirana; they are loose thoughts, or
causal hints, dropped by eminent men,
and collected by their friends.

A N A C P I T E C k. adj. [anaconde].
Reflected, or reflected; an annaconpectick,
found,
found, an echo; an anacampstic hill, a hill that produces an echo.

**Anacampstics.** n.s. The doctrine of reflected light, or catoptrics. It has no singular.

**Anacampstick.** n.s. [See Catharick.] Any medicine that works upwards.

**Quincy.**

**Anagaphologia, n.s.** [ἀναγάφωλος] A resuscitation, or summary of the principal heads of a discourse. Dods.

**Anachorete.** n.s. [sometimes with Ana- .] outwardly an ascetic; a monk who, with the leave of his superiour, leaves the convent for a more aultere and solitary life. Yet it is not love dead here, but here doth fit. Wov'd to this trench, like an ascetic. Dods.

**Anachronism.** n.s. [from ana and chron.] An error in computing time, by which events are misplaced with regard to each other. It seems properly to signify an error by which an event is placed too early; but is generally used for any error in chronology.

This leads me to the defence of the famous anachronisms in making Æneas and Dido contemporaries, though it is certain, that the time from almost two hundred years before the building of Carthage.

**Dods.**

**Anacrasicks.** n.s. [айд and κλωμα.] The doctrine of refracted light; dioptrics. It has no singular.

**Anadiplosis.** n.s. [ἀναδιπλωμα.] Re-duplication; a figure in rhetoric, in which the last word of a foregoing member of a period becomes the first of the following; as, be retained his virtues amid all his misfortunes, misfortunes which only his virtues brought upon him.

**Anagogical.** adj. [ἀναγωγικός.] That which contributes or relates to spiritual elevation, or religious rapture; mysterious; elevated above humanity. Dods.

**Anagogically.** adv. [ἀναγωγικά.] Mysteriously; elevated; religiously exalted.

**Did.**

**Anagogically.** adv. [from anagogical.] Mysteriously; with religious elevation.

**Anagram.** n.s. [アイα and γράμμα.] A conceit arising from the letters of a name transposed; as, this, of W. I. L. I. a. m. N. a. J., attorney-general to Charles I. a very laborious man, I may in law.

Though all her parts be not in his usual pace, She hath yet the anagrams of a good face:

If I might put the letters but one way
In that dearth of words what could we say?

Dods.

Thy genius calls thee not to purchase fame In keen tambour, but mild anagram.

**Dods.**

**Anagrammatize.** v. n. [ἀναγραμματίζειν.] To make anagrams.

**Analeptic.** adj. [ἀναλεπτικός.] Conforting; corroborating: a term of physic.

Analeptic medicines cheer the nerves, and renew the spirits and strength. Quincy.

**Analogical.** adj. [from analog.] Analogous having relation.

When I see my analogical motions in animals, though I cannot call them voluntary, yet I see them spontaneous, I have reason to conclude that in their principles are not simply mechanical.

**Hale.**

**Analogical.** adj. [from analogy.]

1. Used by way of analogy. It seems properly distinguished from analogous, as words from things; analogous signifies having relation, and analogous having the quality of representing relation.

It is looked on only as the image of the true God; and that not as a proper likeness, but by analogy of representation.

When a word, which originally signifies any particular idea or object, is attributed to several other objects, not by way of resemblance, but on the account of some evident reference to the original idea, it is peculiarly called an analogical word; to a found or a healthful pulse, a found digestion, found feces, found speeches, found words, found whole infections, found doctrine, or found speech, is by way of resemblance to health, and the words are metaphorical.

**Watt's Logic.**

2. Analogous; having resemblance or relation.

There is placed the minerals between the inland and vegetable province, participating something analogical to either. Hale's Orig. of Mankind.

**Analogically.** adv. [from analogical.] In an analogical manner; in an analogous manner.

I am convinced, from the simplicity and unicity of the Divine Nature, and of all his works, that there is some one universal principle, running through the whole system of creatures analogically, and connected in an analogical way.

**Chopin.**

**Analogicalness.** n.s. [from analogical.] The quality of being analogous; fitness to be applied for the illustration of some analogy.

**Analogism.** n.s. [ἀναλογικός.] An argument from the cause to the effect.

**To Analogize.** v. a. [from analogy.]

To explain by way of analogy; to form some resemblance between different things; to consider something with regard to its analogy with something else. We have systems of material bodies, entirely figured and situated, if separately considered; they represent the object of the definition, which is analogous to the species or precipitation. Chopin.

**Analogous.** adj. [from ana.]

1. Having analogy; having some resemblance or proportion; having something parallel.

Exercise makes things easy; that would be otherwise very hard; as, in labour, watching, heats, and colds, and then there is something analogous in the exercise of the body. It is folly and infirmity that makes us dislike and forbear.

L'Ebrange.

Many important consequences may be drawn from the observation of the most common things; and analogous reasonings from the causes of them.

**Arbuthnot.**

2. It has the word to before the thing to which the resemblance is noted.

This incorruptible substance may have some sort of existence, analogus to corporeal extensior: though we have no adequate conception hereof. Locke.

**Analogy.** n.s. [ἀναλογία.]

1. Remembrance between things with regard to some circumstances or effects; as learning is said to enlighten the mind; that is, it is to the mind what light is to the eye, by enabling it to discover what was hidden before.

2. When the thing to which the analogy is supposed, happens to be mentioned, analogy has after it the particles to or with; when both the things are mentioned after analogy, the particle between or which is void.

If we make Juvenal express the cullions of our country, rather than of Rome, it is when there was some analogy between the cullions. Dryden.

3. By grammarians, it is used to signify the agreement of several words in one common mode; as, from levé is formed level; from slate, slate; from grieve, grief.

**Analyze.** n.s. [ἀναλήσις.]

1. A separation of a compound body into the several parts of which it consists.

There is an account of the fall of man, in some places, in the form of a tree, or branch, which grows extremely fast; so that the analogy of the fall of any one place, may, perhaps, be the best method of finding such contents of the soul as are within the reach of the man.

**Orbell.**

2. A consideration of any thing in parts, so that one particular is first considered, then another.

**Anals.**

Analogy conudes in making experiments and observations, and in deriving general conclusions from them by induction, and admitting of no objections but such as are taken from experiments, or other certain truths.

**Newton; Opticks.**

3. A solution of any thing, whether corporeal or mental, to its first elements; as, of a sentence to the simple words; of a compound word, to the particles and words which form it; of a tune, to simple notes; of an argument, to simple propositions.

We cannot know any thing of nature, but by an analogy of its true cause, till we come to the first principles of natural motions, we are still but ignorant.

**Graunt.**

**Analytical.** adj. [from analyze.] 1. That which resolves any thing into first principles; that which separates any compound. See **Analysis.**

2. That which proceeds by analogy, or by taking the parts of a compound into distinct and particular consideration.

Dekker hath here infinitely outdone all the
philosophers that went before him, in giving a particular and analytical account of the universal fabric; yet he intends his principles but for hypo-
thesis.

Analytically, adv. [from analytically.] In such a manner as separates compounds into simples. See Analysis.

Analysis, n. s. [Analysis.] The manner of resolving compounds into the simple constituent or component parts, applied chiefly to mental operations.

He was in logic a great critic, profoundly skilled in analysis.

Analytic method takes the whole compound as it stands, or, at least, as it stands compared with us, and leads us into the knowledge of it, by resolving it into its first principles, or parts, its generic nature, and its special properties; and therefore it is called the method of resolution. Watts's Logic.

To analyze, v. t. [from to analyze.] To resolve a compound into its first principles.

See Analysis.

Chemistry enabling us to separate bodies, and in some measure, to analyze them, and take an shin- der their heterogeneous parts, in many chemical experiments, we may record, besides those which we know, what manner of bodies we employ; art having made them more simple or uncompounded, than nature alone is wont to present us. Boyle.

It is an uncertainty of any nature finding its last principles; if it be enquired why such an action is to be avoided, the immediate answer is, because it is sin.

Norton's Miscell.

An analysis of every sentence is distinctly made, and predicated, proposition, subject, object, cause, effect, formal, ultimate, categorical, and subsequently, it is analyzed alphabetically and metaphysically. This last is what is chiefly meant in the theological schools, when they speak of analyzing a text of scripture.

Watts's Logic.

Analyzer, n. s. [from to analyze.] That which has the power of analyzing.

Particular reasons incline me to doubt, whether the fire be the true and universal analyzer of mixt bodies.

Anamorphosis, n. s. [ἀναμόρφωσις and μορφή.] Deformation; a perspective projection of any thing, so that to the eye, at one point of view, it shall appear deformed, in another, exact and regular representation. Sometimes it is made to appear confused to the naked eye, and regular, when viewed in a mirror of a certain form.

Ananas, n. s. The pine-apple.

The species are: 1. Oval-shaped pine-apple, with a white flesh. 2. Pyramidal pine-apple, with a yellow flesh. 3. Pine-apple, with smooth leaves. 4. Pine-apple, with thinning green leaves, and scarce any spines on their edges. 5. The olive-colored pine.

Miller.

From there both ananas, thus the phrase.

Olive of vegetable life, beyond what else.

The poets imagine it to be in the golden age. Thomas.

Ananas, wild. The same with pineapple. See PENGUIN.

Analophora, n. s. [ἀναλοφορά.] A figure; when several clauses of a sentence are begun with the same word, or found; as, Where is the wife? Where is the fisher? Where is the dissector of this world?

Anaplerotic, adj. [ἀνάπλερος.] That which fills up any vacuity; used of applications which promote flesh.

Anarch, n. s. [See Anarchy.] An author of confusion.

Him thus the anarch old,
With faulting speech, and venge thereof.

Anarchical, adj. [from anarchy.] Confused, without rule or government.

This anarchical and obfuscating frame of human nature, the faculties belonging to the material world preface to determine the nature of subjects belonging to the supreme Spirit.

Cleon.

Anarchy, n. s. [ἀναρχία.] Want of government; a state in which every man is accountable; a state without magisterial.
5. The act of dividing anything, whether corporeal or intellectual.
When a moneyed man hath divided his cheifs, he hath parted from his goods rather than he was; therefore, to a way of anyifying anything, is to break it, and to make an anatomy of it in several parts. Bacon

4. The body sprawling its integuments; a skeleton.
O that my tongue were in the thunder's mouth, Then with a passion I would shake the world, And cause from deep that fell anatomy, Which cannot hear a feeble body's voice. Shakespeare

5. By way of irony or ridicule, a thick meagre person.
They brought one Pinch, a hungry lean-faced villain.
A mere anatomy, a mountebank, A thread-bare juggler, and a fortune-teller, A nester, hollow-egg, sharp looking wretch.
A living dead man. Shakspeare, Comedy of Errors.

ANATON. n. s. The fum which swims upon the molten glafs in the furnace, which, when taken off, melts in the air, and then congeals into common falt. It is likewise that falt which gathers upon the walls of vats.

ANCESTRAL. n. s. See AMBULAY.

ANCESTROR. n. s. [ancestor, Lat. anci-estros, Gr.] One from whom a person descends, either by the father or the mother. It is distinguished from predeceffor, which is not, like ancestor, a natural, but civil denomination. An hereditary monarch succeeds to his ancestor; an elective, to his predecessor.

And the lies buried with her ancestors, O, in a tomb where never feanch kept, Say of the father of the Mountebank. Mus. Lads about North.

Cham was the paternal ancestor of Nicholas, the father of Chus, the grandfather of Nimrod; whose son was Belus, the father of Nimrod. Raleigh

If I live, I pray thee what am I? I know.
My father, grandfathers, and great grandfathers too:
If farther I derive my pedigree,
I can but guess beyond the fourth degree.
The rest of my forgotten ancestors
Were boys of earth, like him, or sons of whores. Dryden.

ANCESTRIL. adj. [from ancestor.] Claimed from ancestors; relating to ancestors; a term of law.

Restriction in actions annulable, was anciently a law in England. Hale.

ANCESTRY. n. s. [from ancestor.]
1. Lineage; a series of ancestors, or progenitors; the persons who compose the lineage.

Phenomenon, quoth he; and do advance
Mine ancestry from famous Cordus; Whom fate to raise me to renown did bid. Spenser.

A tenacious adherence to the rights and liberties transmitted from a wife and virtuous ancestors, publicly fore-handing to his countrymen, are the support and ornaments of government.

Say what facetious ancestry ye claim.
Recorded eminence in dauids name. Pope

2. The honour of decent; birth.
Title and ancestry render a good man more illustrious, but an ill one more contemptible. Addison

ANCESTRY-MOT. n. s. [from ancient, and therefore properly to be written anctory.] Antiquity of a family; ancient dignity; appearance or proof of antiquity.

Waving, wedding, and repeating, is a Scotch

ANC. n. s. [from anchorage] 1. The hold of the anchor.
Smilling comprehends all trades which use either forge or file, from the anchorage to the watchmaker; they all working by the same rule, though not with equal exactness; and all using the same tools, though by different names. Mason.

ANCHORAGE. n. s. [from anchorage.] 2. The set of anchors belonging to a ship.
The bark that hath discharged her freight, Returns with precious loading to the bay,
From whence at first she weighed her anchorage. Shakespeare

The duty paid for the liberty of anchoring in a port.
ANCHORED. particip. adj. [from to anchor.] Held by the anchor.

Like a well-twisted cable, holding fast
The anchor's weight in the lowest sand. Wilton.

ANCHORET. n. s. [contrasted from anchorite. anchor, anchorite, anchorite, anchor.] A recluse; a hermit; one that retires to the more severe duties of religion.

His poetry indeed he took along with him; but he made that an anchorite as well as himself.

You describe so well your hermitical state of life, that none of the ancient anchorites could go beyond you, for a case in a rock, with a fine piping, or any of the accommodations that fall to a solitary life. Pope.

ANCHONY. n. s. [from anchor, Span. or anchor, Ital. of the same signification.] A little sea-fish, much used by way of sauce, or feasting.

We invent new sauces and pickles, which reflect on the animal frame; in fact all virtu, as the fastacid gtridges of meat; the fait pickles, of fish, anchoris, etcares. Flyer.

ANCIENT. adj. [ancien, Fr. antiquus, Lat.]
1. Old; that happened long since; of old time; not modern. Ancient and old are distinguished; old relates to the duration of the thing itself, as, an old coast, a coat much worn; and ancient, to time in general, as, an ancient drefs, a habit used in former times. But this is not always observed, for we mention old custom; but though old be sometimes opposed to modern, ancient is seldom opposed to new, when new means modern.

Ancient tenure is that whereby all the manors belonging to the crown in St. Edward's or William the Conqueror's days, did hold. The number and names of which manors, as all others belonging to common persons, he caused to be written in books, after a survey made of them, now remaining in the Exchequer, and called Deeds of Deeds; and such as by that book appeared to have belonged to the crown at that time, are called ancient dominions. Corroll.

2. Old; that has been of long duration.
With the ancient is wisdom, and in length of days understanding. Job, xli. 32.

Those affairs, that God comprehended all things, and that God was of all things, the most an-
cients, because he never had any beginning. Raleigh.

Industry
Gave the tall anchor to his axe. Thomson

3. Past; former.

The story was 14 or longer days.
We begin our ancient backerings. Shakspeare.

ANCIENT. n. s. [from ancient, adj.] 1. Those
...
The patient's father takes his silent stand;
Intent, his angle trembling in his hand;
With looks unsmiling, he hopes the scaly breeder
And eyes the dancing cork and bending rod.

To A'NGLE. v. n. [from the noun.]
1. To fish with a rod and hook.
   The lady's angling in the crystal lake,
   Feath on the waters with the prey they take.
   Shakespeare.

2. To try to gain by some insinuating artifices, as fish are caught by a bait.
   If he spake courteously, he angled the people's hearts:
   if he were silent, he must upon some dangerous plot.
   By this face,
   This seeming brow of justice, did he win
   The hearts of all that he did angle.  Shakespeare.
   The pleasant' angling is to see the fish,
   Cut with her golden oar the river stream,
   And greedily devise the treacherous bait:
   So angle we for Beatrice.  Shakespeare.

A'NGLE-ROD. n. f. [angle roede, Dutch.]
The stick to which the line and hook are hung.

It differeth much in greatness; the smallest being fit for catching of hoores; the second bignes is used for angle-rods; and, in China, for beating of offenders upon the thighs.

Bacon.
He makes a Man-fly to a miracle; and furnishes the whole country with angle-rods.
Addison.

A'NGLE. n. f. [from angle.]
He that fishes with an angle,
He, like a patient angler, are he brooks,
Would let them play, while upon the look.

Dryden.
Neither do birds alone, but many fifts of fish feed upon insects; as is well known to anglers, who bait their hooks with them.
Ray.

A'NGLICISM. n. f. [from Anglo, Lat.] A form of speech peculiar to the English language; an English idiom.
They corrupt their title with untutored anglifications.
Millen.

A'NGOBER. n. s. A kind of pear.

A'NGOUR. n. s. [Anger, Lat.] Pain.
If the patient be surprised with a liphtheysen anger, and great oppresses about the stomach, expect no relief from cordials.
Harvey.

A'NGRILY. adv. [from anger.]
In an angry manner; furiously; peevishly.
Walter.
I will not stir nor winces, nor speak a word, nor look upon the iron angrily.
Shakespeare.

A'NGRY. adj. [from anger.]
1. Touched with anger; provoked.
Oh let not the Lord be angry, and I will speak:
peradventure there shall be thirty found ther.
Gen. xviii. 30.

2. It seems proper to require, when the object of anger is mentioned, the particle at before a thing, and with before a person; but this is not always observed.
Your Coriolius is not much mutit, but with his friends: the communwealth doth stand, and to would do, where he angry at it.  Shakespeare.
Now therefore be not grieved, nor angry with yourselves, that ye told me neither: to God did I mean before you to preferre lie.
Gen. xiv. 5.
I think it a vast pleasure, that whenever two people are in bed regard one another, so many found so easily and are angry at them.
Swift.

3. Having the appearance of anger; having the effect of anger.
The north wind driveth away rain: so doth an angry countenance a backbiting tongue.
Prov. xxv. 23.

4. In chirurgery, painful, inflamed; smarting.
This
This, being accompanied by the thinner parts of the blood, grows red and angry; and, wanting its due regents into the masts, lifts a part of its hard swelling, and, in a few days, opens into a matter, and so discharges.

A ngu ish, n. f. [anguish, Fr. anger, Lat.] Excessive pain either of mind or body; applied to the mind, it means the feeling of sorrow, and is seldom used to signify other passions.

Not all so cheerful when the fiend, As was her sisters; whether dead did dwell, Or anguish, in her heart, is hard to tell.

Virgil's but anguish, when 'tis [asvel], By occasion walk'd, and circumstantial.

True virtue's soul is always in all deeds done. Dryden.

Virtue's but anguish, when 'tis [asvel],
By occasion walk'd, and circumstantial.; True virtue's soul is always in all deeds done. Dryden.

The deprecation, which is so great as their cruelty. Wits and malice confederate to find out such deaths, and those of such incredible anguish, that only the manner of dying was the punishment, death itself the deliverance. South.

Perpetual anguish his [asvel] anxious heart,
Not bent by business, nor composed by rest;
No music cheers him, no bosom can please.

A nguished, adj. [from anguish.] Seized with anguish; tortured; excessively pained; not in use.

Feel no touch
Of confidence, but of fame, and be
Anguish'd, not that 'tis [asvel], but that 'tis [asvel]. Donne.

A ngu ar, adj. [from angle.] 1. Having angles or corners; cornered.
As for the figure of crystal, it is for its most part hexagonal, or six cornered, being built upon a confused matter, from whence, as it were from a root, angular figures arise, even as in the amethyst and balfastes. Browne's Pulver Errors

2. Confounding of an angle.
The distance of the edges of the knives from one another, at the distance of four inches from the angular point, where the edges of the knives meet, was the eighth part of an inch. Newton's Opticks.

A ngu a l i ty, n. f. [from angular.] The quality of being angular, or having corners.

A ngularly, adv. [from angular.] With angles or corners.

Another part of the same solution afforded us an ice angularly figured. Ryle.

A ngu lar ne ss, n. f. [from angular.] The angularly figured.

A ngu l a te, adj. [from angle.] Formed with angles or corners.

Topazes, amethysts, or emeralds, which grow in the fissures, are ordinarily crystallized, or shot into angularized figures; whereas, in the stones, they are found rude lamps, like yellow, purple, and green pebbles. Woodward.

A ngu lo sity, n. f. [from angular.] Angularity; cornered form.

A ngu los, adj. [from angle.] Hooked; angular.

Now can it be a difference, that the parts of solid bodies are held together by hooks, and angular involutions; kinds; the coherence of the parts of these is of as difficult a conception. Glasseville.

Angu'st, adj. [anguish, Lat.] Narrow; strait.

Angestation, n. f. [from anguish.] The act of making narrow; draughting; the state of being narrowed.

The cage of a bird is referred either to the grumines of the blood, or to contraction of the same; wherein it takes possession, by some anguish upon it by part of the tumour. Woffman.

Anim ANI

Animals are such beings, which, besides the power of growing, and producing their like, as plants and vegetables have, are endowed also with sensation and spontaneous motion. Mr. Ray gives two schemes of tables of them.

Animals are either

Sanguineous, that is, such as have blood, which breathe either

Cattle, which are either

Two veins in their heart, and those

Viviparous,

One vein, as the whole kind,

Terebellar, as quadrupeds;

Oriparous, as birds.

And one ventricle in the heart, as frogs, toads, and reptiles.

Gills, as all aquatic fishes, except the whole kind.

Exuvaneous, or without blood, which may be divided into

Greater and those either

Naked,

Terrificial, as naked nails.

Aqunxikis, as the poulis, cuttle-fish, &c.

Covered with a covering, either

Crustaceous, as lobsters and crab.

Tellusial, either

Univerte, as limpets.

Bivalve, as oysters, mussels, cockles, Turbonis, as periwinkles, flints, &c.

Litter, as infects of all forts.

Viviparous hairy animals, or quadrupeds, are either

Hominis, which are either

Whole-footed or hoofed, as the horse and ass.

Cloven-footed, having the foot divided into two principal parts, called bifidula, either

Such as have not the cud, as fowls,

Ruminant, or such as chew the cud; divided into

Such as have perpetual and hollow horns.

Bovine, as cow, or quadrupeds, as the rhinoceros and bipotamus.

Clawed or digitated, having the foot divided into two parts or toes, having two nails, as the camel-kind.

Manurs, or claws; either

Univerte, as the elephant;

Divided, which have either

Bovine nail, and an animal-shaped foot, as ape

Bovine, and more pointed nails, which, in respect of their teeth, are divided into such as have

Many teeth, or cutters, in each jaw;

The greater, which have

A shorter front, and rounder head, as the cat-kind.

A longer front, and head, is the dog-kind.

The latter, the vurm or weasel-kind.

Only two large and remarkable tooth, which are all pungivorous, and are called the hare-kind.

Ray.

Vegetables are proper enough to repair animals, as being near of the same specific gravity with the animal juices, and as consisting of the same parts with animal substanences, spirit, water, fire, col. earth; all which are contained in the sap, which they derive from the earth. Aristotle in Anim.

Some of the animated substances, having various organic or instrumental parts, fitted for a variety of motions from place to place, and a spring of life within themselves, as bees, birds, fishes, and insects; these are called animals. Other animated substances are called vegetables, which have within themselves the principles of another sort of life in growth, and the various productions of leaves and fruits, such as we find in plants, herbs, and trees.

War's Logick.

2. By
2. By way of contempt, we say of a stupid man, that he is a ʃipid animal.

Animal, adj. [animalis, Lat.]
1. That which belongs or relates to animals.

There are things in the world of spirits, wherein our ideas are very dark and confused; such as their union with animal nature, the way of their acting on material beings, and their conversion with each other. Watts's Logic.

2. Animal functions, distinguished from natural and vital, are the lower powers of things, as the will, memory, and imagination.

3. Animal life is opposed, on one side, to intellectual, and, on the other, to vegetable.

Animal is used in opposition to spiritual or rational; as, the animal nature.

Animalcule n.s. [animalculam, Lat.]
A small animal; particularly those which are in their first and smallest state.

We are to know, that they all come of the seed of their own kind, that were before laid there.

Animality n.s. [from animal] The state of animal existence.

The word animal first only signifies human animal. In the minor propinio, the word animal, for the same reason, signifies the animal of a grove; thereby it becomes an ambiguous term, and unfit to build the conclusion upon. Watts.

To animate. v. a. [anima, Lat.]
1. To quicken; to make alive; to give life to: as, the soul animates the body; man must have been animated by a higher power.

2. To give powers to; to heighten the powers or effect of any thing.

But none, ah! none can animate the lyre, And the mute strings with vocal sounds inspire: Whether the learner's Minerva be his theme, Or chant Diana bathing in the stream; None can recite their heavenly psalms so well As Heisen, in whose eyes ten thousand Cupids dwell.

Dryden.

3. To encourage; to incite.

The more to animate the people, he stood on high, and cried, America be heard, and cried unto them with a loud voice.

He was animated to expostulate, by the prediction of a footsawyer, that one should succeed Pope Leo, whose name should be Adrian.

Animate. adj. [from To animate.] Alive; possessing animal life.

All bodies have spirits and pneumatical parts within them; but the main differences between animates and inanimate, are two: the first is, that the spirits of things animate are all contained within themselves, and are branched in veins and secret canals, as blood vessels; and, in living creatures, the spirits have not only branches, but certain cells or veins where the principal spirits do refer, and whereunto the rest do refer; but the spirits in things inanimate are flat in, and cut off by the tangible parts, and are not pervious one to another, as air is in bones.

Nobler birth
Of creatures animate with gradual life,
Of growth, fertility, reason, all full'mant up in man.

Milton.

There are several topics used against atheism and idolatry: such as the visible marks of divine wisdom and goodness in the works of the creation, the discernment of faults with matter, and the admirable structure of animate bodies.

Animate. participle adj. [from animate.] Lively; vigorous.

Warre'th the fires with animated sounds; Pours balm into the bleeding lover's wounds. Dry.

Animateness. n.s. [from animate.] The state of being animated.

Animatia. n.s. [from animate.] The act of animating or enlivening.

Plants or vegetables are the principal parts of the third day's work. They are the first producer, which is the word of animation. Bacon.

The state of being enlivened.

Two circumstances of all enlivening are its beginning and encrescence; and the act of two more to run through its face and declination.

Brown's Pulpit. Errors.

Animative adj. [from animate.] That which has the power of giving life, or animating.

Animator. n.s. [from animate.] That which gives life, or any thing analogous to life, as motion.

Those bodies being of a congenial nature, do readily receive the impression of their motor, and, if not fettered by their gravity, conform themselves to situations, wherein they best unite to their animators. Brown.

Animose adj. [animalis, Lat.] Full of spirit; hot; vehement.

Animoseness. n.s. [from animate.] Spirit; heat; vehemence of temper. Ditto.

Animosity. n.s. [animalis, Lat.] Vehemence of hatred; passionate malignity. It implies rather a disposition to break out into outrages, than the outrage itself.

They were free to bring passion, animosity, and malice enough of their own, what evidence ever they had from others. Chaucer.

If there is not some method found out for allaying their heats and animosities among the fair sex, one does not know to what outrages they may proceed. Addison.

No religious fecu ever carried their aversion for each other to greater heights than our state parties have done; who, the more to inflate their passions, have mixed religious and civil animosities together; borrowing one of their applications from the church. Swift.

Anisie. n.s. [animis, Lat.] A species of apium or parsley, with large sweet-scented seeds. This plant is not worth propagating in England for use, because the seeds can be had much better and cheaper from Italy. Miller.

Ye pay the tythe of mint, and anise, and cummin, and have omitted the weigher matters of the law, judgment, mercy, and faith: they ought ye to have done, and not to leave the other undone. Matt. xixii. 23.

Anker. n.s. [ancher, Dutch.] A liquid measure chiefly used at Amsterdam. It is the fourth part of the aam, and contains two flksans: each flksan consists of sixteen mangles; the mangle being equal to two of our wine quarts. Chambers.

Ankle. n.s. [analeep, Saxon; asclep, Dutch.] The joint which joins the foot to the leg.

One of his ankles was much swelled and ulcerated on the instep, in several places. Wieland.

My simple system shall suppoze, That Alrae goes to the toes, That then the mounts by just degrees, Up to the ankles, legs, and knees. Pehr.

Ankle-bone. n.s. [from ankle and bone.] The bone of the ankle.

The fine-bone, from the knee to the instep, is made by slowing one half of the leg with a fine hollow; the ankle-bone will swell itself by a shadow given underneath, as the knee. Peri.

Annalist. n.s. [from annals.] A writer of annals.

Their own annals has given the same title to that of Symmposium. Aubrey.

Annals. n.s. without singular number. [annales, Lat.] Histories digested in the exact order of time; narratives in which every event is recorded under its proper year.

Could you with patience hear, or I relate, Of the triumphs of our fate? Through such a train of woes if I should run, The day would sooner than the tale be done!

Dryden.

We are assured, by many glorious examples, in the annals of our religion, that every one, in the like circumstances of distress, will not set and argue thus; but thus will every one be tempted to act.

Parker.

Annats. n.s. without singular. [annates, Lat.]
1. First fruits; because the rate of first fruits paid for spiritual livings, is after one year's profit. Cowell.

2. Maltes laid in the Romish church for the space of a year, or for any other time, either for the soul of a person deceased, or for the benefit of a person living. Aylliff. Pargeter.

To Anneal. v. a. [ glean, to glean, Sax.]
1. To heat glafs, that the colours laid on it may be fixed.

By when the dust anned in glass thy story, Then the light and glory More rev'tend grows, and more doth win, Which else flows wa'st, bleak, and thin.

When you purpose to anneal, take a plate of iron made fit for the oven; or take a blue stone, which being made fit for the oven, lay it upon the crofs bar of iron.

Which her own inward symmetry reveal'd, And like a picture done, in glass anned. Dryd.

To heat glafs after it is blown, that it may not break.

To heat any thing in such a manner as to give it the true temper.

To Annex. v. a. [annexd, annexum, Lat.]
1. To unite to at the end; as, he annexed a codicil to his will.

2. To unite, as a smaller thing to a greater; as, he annexed a province to his kingdom.

3. To unite a posteriori; annexion always presupposing something; thus we may say, punishment is annexed to guilt, but not guilt to punishment.

Concerning fate or destiny, the opinions of those learned men, that have written therein, may be falsely received, and they not the least annexed and fastened an irritable necessity, and make it more general an universally powerful than it is. Aulighe.

Nations will decline to low
From virtue, which is reason, that no wrong,
But justice, and some fatal curse annex'd,
Despises them of their outward liberty. Milton.

O man, dost not the author of the law, which is annexed to your office, 1 speak of that only which is inborn and inherent to your person? Dryd.

He cannot but love virtue wherever it is, and annex happiness always to the exercise of it.

Aubrey.

The temporal reward is annexed to the bare performance of the action, but the eternal to the obedience.

Rogers.

Ann L. 25.
ANNEX. n. f. [from fo annex.] The thing annexed; addition.

Failing in his first attempt to be but like the highest in heaven, he had obtained of men to be the same on earth, and hath accordingly assumed the annexes of divinity. Brown.

ANNEXATION. n. f. [from annex.] 1. Conjunction; addition. If we can return to that charity and pesteable mindness, which Christ to vehemently recommend to us, we have at our own promise, that the whole body shall be full of light, Mark vi. that all other christian virtues will, by way of concatenance or annexation, attend them. Hammond.

2. Union; act or practice of adding or uniting.

How annexations of benefits first came into the church, whether by the prince's authority, or the pope's licence, is a very great dispute. Spence.

ANNEXMENT. n. f. [from annex.] 1. The act of annexing; addition.

It is necessary to engage the fears of men, by the annexation of such penalties as will overbalance temporal pleasure. Rogers.

ANNEXIBLE. adj. [from annexible.] That which may be reduced to nothing; that which may be put out of existence.

To ANNEXILATE. v. a. [add and nibil- lum, Lat.] 1. To reduce to nothing; to put out of existence.

It is impossible for any body to be utterly annexible; but that, as it was the work of omnipotence of God to make something of nothing, so it requires the like omnipotency to turn somewhere into nothing. Bacon.

Thou taught'st me, by making me
In every wise, both I and thee,
'To invent and practise this one way 'tannexible all three.

He displeased of God's mercy; he, by a declamation of all hopes, annexed his mercy. Brown's Fugitive Errors.

Whose friendship can stand against affaults, strong enough to annihilate the friendship of puny minds; such an one has reached true constancy. Shadwell.

Some imagined, water sufficient to a deluge was created, and, when the business was done, disbanded and annexed. Woodward.

2. To destroy, so as to make the thing otherwise than it was.

The flood had altered, deformed, or rather annexed, this place, so no man can find any mark or memory thereof. Raleigh.

3. To annul; to destroy the agency of any thing.

There's no reason, that any one commonwealth should annexiate that wherupon the whole power has agreed. Hooker.

ANNIHILATION. n. f. [from annihilate.]

The act of reducing to nothing. The state of being reduced to nothing.

God hath his influence into the very essence of things without which their utter annexiation could not choose but follow. Hooker.

That knowledge, which as spirits we obtain,
Is to be valued in the midst of pain:
Annexations were to lose heaven more:
We are not quite dead, where thought can fear.

ANNIVERSARY. n. f. [anniversary, Lat.] 1. A day celebrated as it returns in the course of the year.

For encouragement to follow the example of the saints, and to call those to the place of their martyrdom, to praise God for them, and to preserve the anniversary of their sufferings.

ANNIVERSARY adj. [anniversary, Lat.] Returning with the revolution of the year; annual; yearly.

The heavens whirled about with admirable celerity, most constantly finishing its anniversaries. Ray.

They are giving any worship to a creature, as inconsistent with christianity; but confess the honour and esteem for the martyrs, which they expressed by keeping their anniversaries days, and other religious examples. Stillingfleet.

ANNVS DOMINI. [Lat.] In the year of our Lord; as, anno domini, or A.D. 1751; that is, in the seventeenth hundred and fifty-first year from the birth of our Saviour.

ANNOSACE. n. f. [from anno, but not now in use.]

It hath a double signification. Any hurt done either to a publick place, as highway, bridge, or commonalty, or to a private, by laying any thing that may breed infection, by extraching, or such like means. The writ that is brought upon this transgression. See NOTE, the word now used. Plutarch.

ANNOLIS. n. f. An American animal, like a lizard.

ANNOTION. n. f. (annotate; Lat.) Explications or remarks written upon books; notes.

It might appear very improper to publish annotations, without the text itself whereinunto they relate. Burton.

ANNOTATOR. n. f. (Lat.) A writer of notes or annotations; a scholiast; a commentator.

I have notes that respect for the annotators, which they generally meet with in the world.

Fellon in the Glossary.

To ANNOUNCE. v. a. (announce, Fr. announce; Lat.) 1. To publish; to proclaim.

Of the Mephit I have heard foretold
By all the prophets; of thy birth at length
Announced by Gabriel with the first I know. Milton.

2. To pronounce; to declare by a judicial sentence.

Thou, mighty Jove, mean time, thy glorious care,
Who model nations, publish laws, announce
Or life or death. Prior.

To ANNOY. v. a. (annoy, Fr. To inconvenience; to vex; to tease; to molest.

Woe to poor man; each outward thing annoys him;
He breathes in sorrow grief, that most destroys him.

Siddons.

Her joyous presence and sweet company
In full content he there did long enjoy;
No wicked envy, nor vile jealously.

His dear delights were able to annoy. Fable Queen.

ANN. At one who long in populous city pent,
Where houses thick, and fewers, annoy the air,
Forth lifting on a summer's morn to breathe
Among the pleasant villages, and farms.

Adjoin'd, from each thing met conceives delight.

Milton.

Inflicts sordoms on his offensive weapons,
Unles provoked: let them but alone, and annoy them not.

Ray.

ANNROY. n. f. [from the verb.] Injury; molestation; trouble.

Sleep, Richmond, deep in peace, and wake in joy.

Good angels guard thee from the boar's annoy.

Shakespeare.

All pain and joy is in their way.

The things we fear bring least annoy.

Than fears, and hope brings greater joy.

But in themselves they cannot stay.

Donne.

What then remains, but, after path annoy.

To take the good viuiiclude of joy? Dryden.

ANNOVANCE. n. f. [from annoy.] 1. That which annoys; that which hurts.

A grain, a dart, a gnat, a wand'r ing hair.

Shakespeare.

Any annoyance in that precious fince.

Crows, ravens, rocoiles, and magpies, are great annoyance to corn. Morewood.

2. The flate of being annoyed; or act of annoying.

The fip venom of their poisoned hearts breaketh out to the sound annoyance.

Hooker.

The greatest annoyance and disturbance of man-kind has been from one of those two things, force or fraud. South.

On any further annoyance or terror of any befieged place, they would throw into it dead bodies.

Wilkins.

ANNYER. n. f. [from annoy.] The peron that annoys.

ANNUAL. adj. [annual, Fr. from annus, Lat.] 1. That which comes yearly.

Annual for me the grape, the rule, renew
The juice noxiferous, and the balsem dew. Pope.

2. That which is reckoned by the year.

The king's majesty does purport honour to you; to which a thousand pounds a-year, annual support, Out of his grace he adds. Shakespeare. Henry VIII.

3. That which lasts only a year.

The dying in the winter of the roots of plants that are annual, seemeth to be caused by the great pressure of the fap they being prevented, they will superannuate, if they stand warm. Bacon.

Every tree may, in some fene, be faid to be an annual plant, both leaf, flower, and fruit produced from one season, that was superannuated over the wood the last year. Ray.

ANNUALLY, adv. [from annus.] Yearly; ever year.

By two drahms, they thought it sufficient to signify a heart; because the heart at one year weigheth two drahms, that is, a quarter of an ounce; and, unto fifties years, annually encrath the weight of one drahm.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

The whole strength of a nation is in the utmost that a prince can raise annually from his subjeets. Swift.

ANNUITANT. n. f. [from annuity.] He that gives obeyes or receives an annuity.

ANNUITY. n. f. [annuity, Fr.] 1. A yearly rent to be paid for term of life or years. The differences between a rent and an annuity are, that every rent is going out of land; but an annuity charges only the granter, or his heirs, that have afflicted by descent. The second difference is, that, for the recovery of an annuity, no action lies, but only the writ of annuity against the granter,
2. A yearly allowance.

He was generally known to be the son of one evil, and brother to another, who supplied his ex- penses and paid what his anxiety from his father would bear.

Curved.

To ANNUITE. v. a. [from nullus.]

1. To make void; to nullify; to abrogate; to abolish.

That which gives force to the law, is the authority that enables it; and whoever destroys this authority, does, in effect, annul the law.

Rogers.

2. To reduce to nothing; to obliterate.

Light, the pure word of God, to me its extinct, and all her various objects of delight.

Annull'd, which might in part my grief haven't.

Miller.

AN'NULAR. adj. [from annulus, Lat.] In the form of a ring.

That they might not, in bending the arm or leg, rise up, he has tied them to the bones by an- nullous ligaments.

AN'NULARY. adj. [from annulus, Lat.] In the form of rings.

Because continual respiration is necessary, the wind-pipe is made with annullary cartilages, that the files of it may not fall and fall together.

Ray.

ANKLELET. v. n. [from annulet.]

1. A little ring.

2. (In heraldry.) A difference or mark of distinction, which the fifth brother of any family ought to bear in his coat of arms.

ANKLESETS are also a part of the coat-armour of several families; they were anciently reputed a mark of nobility and jurisdiction, it being the custom of prefates to receive their investiture per baccallus & annulum.

AN'NERATE. v. a. [annunco.]

To add to a former number; to unite to something before mentioned.

AN'NERATION. n. f. [annuneration, Lat.]

Addition to a former number.

AN'NUCIATE. v. n. [annunciatus, Lat.]

To bring tidings; to relate something that has fallen out; a word not in popular use.

ANV'NICATION DAY. M. f. [from an- nunciation.]

The day celebrated by the church in memory of the angel's salu- tation of the blessed Virgin; solemnized with us on the twenty-fifth of March.

As the day of the annunciation, or Lady-day, meditates on the incarnation of our blest Saviour: and so upon all the festivals of the year.

A'NODYNE. adj. [from a and doze.]

That which has the power of mitigating pain.

But those with anodyne't alt safety the smart,
And mildly this her medic'd line did impart.

Dryd. Anodynes, or abatifs of pain of the alimentary kind, are such things as relax the tension of the affected nervous fibres, as decoctions of emol- lient substances, those things which destroy the particular sympathy which occasions the pain; or what deafens the sensibility of the brain, by procuring sleep.

Arthus. To AN'OXYGE. part, sient, ensint, Fr.

1. To rob over with unnecessary matter, as oil, or ungents.

Anunil'd me be with deadly venom. Skalky.

Thou shalt have olives throughout all thy courts, but thou shalt not anoint thyself with the oil; for thine olive shall cast his fruit.

Dens. xxvii. 40.

2. To finear; to be rubbed upon.

Warmen waters then, in brazen caldrons borne, 

And make in anoint, the oil of anoint, the.

Ano'malous. v. n. [from anomalus, Lat.]

The person that anoint's.

An'o'malismus. m. f. [from anomalus.] Ano- maly; irregularity; deviation from the common rule. Did.

ANO'MALISTICAL. adj. [from anomalus.]

Irregular; applied in astronomy to the year, taken for the time in which the earth paffeth through its orbit, diffinf from the tropical year.

An'o'malous. adj. [a priv. and opus.]

Irregular; out of rule; deviating from the general method or anality of things.

It is applied, in grammar, to words deviating from the common rules of inflection; and, in astronomy, to the seemingly irregular motions of the planets.

There will arise anomalous disturbances not only in civil and artificial, but also in military officers.

Brown's Piog. Errors.

He being acquainted with some characters of every speech, you may at pleasure make him under- stand anomalous pronunciation.

Holder.

Metals are gold, silver, copper, tin, lead, and iron which we may join that anomalous, quicksilver or mercury.

Locke.

AN'O'MALOUSLY. adv. [from anomalus.]

Irregularly; in a manner contrary to rule.

Eve was not solemly begotten, but suddenly fruized, and anomalously produced from Adam.

Brown's Piog. Errors.

ANO'MALY. n. f. [anomalus, Fr. anomala, Lat. anomalie.]

Irregularity; deviation from the common rule.

If we should chance to find a mother disbaching her daughter, had we not been seen, we must charge this upon a peculiar anomaly and bafiness of nature.

South.

I do not purpose the many metaphors in use, but intend to shew how much of those ano- malies in writing might be avoided, and better supplied.

Holder.

A'NO'MY. n. f. [a priv. and opus.]

Break of law.

If sin be good, and just, and lawful, it is no more evil, it is no sin, no anomaly.

Brandtall against Hobbe.

AN'O. adv. [Tunius imagines it to be an elliptical form of speaking for in one, that is, in one minute; Skinner from a and on, or near; Minshew from on an.]

1. Quickly; soon; in a short time.

A little snow, tumbled about.

Dens. a few will come about. Shakespeare.

Shall we see young OBERON? Ben Hecf.

However, writhe, Heven! Skalky.

Hev'-n, writhe thou awe! while we discharge.

Milton.

He was not without design at that prelent, as he shall be made out and anon, meaning by that device to withdraw himself.

Clercmont.

Still as I did the leaves insin'p, With such a purple light they shine, As if they had been made of fire, And pressed down with weight of fame. Waller.

Sometimes; now and then; at other times. In this sense is used ever and anon, for now and then.

Full forty days he pass'd, whether on hill Sometimes, in steadly vale, each night, Or, harb'rd loose in cave, is not reveal'd. Milton.

An'NO'MOUS. adj. [a priv. and opus.]

Wanting a name.

These animals serve also for food to another anxious infest of the waters.

Ray.

They would forswear publish flanders unpun- ished, the authors being anomalous, the imme- diate publishers thereof feckling.

Notes on the Dunciad.

An'NO'MOUSLY. adv. [from anonymus.]

Without a name.

I would know, whether the edition is to come out anonymously, among complaint of dubious editions.

Swift.

A'NO'REXY. n. f. [anorexia.] Inappetency, or loathing of food.

Quinley.

A'NO'THER. adj. [from an and other.]

1. Not the same.

But that will not lay a foundation for perpetual divided, must of necessity find another rule of go- vernment, than that.

Lecky.

2. One more; a new addition to the former number.

A fourth? What will the line stretch out to the crack of doom?

Another yet? a seventh I'll feee no more.

Skalky.

3. Any other; any one else.

If one man sin against another, the judge shall judge him.

1 Samuel. xii. 25.

Why not of her? prefer't above the rest?

By him with knighthly deeds, and open love pro- lific.

So had another been, where he his vows address'd.

Deyden.

4. Not on one self.

A man shall have diffused his life, his felt, and his whole concerns so far, that he can weep his forsworn with another's eyes; when he has another heart besides his own, both to share, and to respect his grief.

Swift.

5. Widely different; much altered.

When the soul is beaten from its station, and the mounds of virtue are broken down, it be- comes quite another thing from what it was be- fore.

Deyden.

AN'O'RERAI'VES. adj. [See ANOTH- GUESS.]

Of another kind. This word I have found only in Sidney.

If my father had not paid the hardy fool, I might have had another with husband than Da- mietas.

Sidney.

A'NO'THGUSS. adj. [This word, which though rarely used in writing, is some- what frequent in colloquial language, I conceive to be corrupted from another guise; that is, of a different guise, or manner, or form.] Of a different kind.

Oh Hocus! where art thou? It used to go in another guise manner in thy time. — Arthus.
1. To speak in return to a question.

Are we faceless’d? or are the Moors repom’d? Answer these questions first, and then a thousand others. Answer them altogether.

Dryden.

2. To speak in opposition.

No man was able to answer him a word.

Shakespeare.

If it be said, we may discover the elementary ingredients of things, I answer, that it is not necessary that such a discovery should be practicable.

Bacon.

3. To be accountable for: with for.

Those many did not dare to do evil.

Shakespeare.

If the first man that did the act infringed Had answer’d for his deed.

Brown’s Vulgar Errors.

Some men have fixed in the principles of humanity, and must answer for not being men.

Brown’s Vulgar Errors.

If there be any absurdity in this, our authors must answer for it.

Foxe.

4. To civilize: to give a justiciary account of: with for.

The night, so impatiently fixed for my left, made little impression on myself; but I cannot answer for my family.

Swift.

5. To give an account.

When they have been once received, and so well improved, let those answer, either to God or man, who have been the authors and promoters of such wife council.

Temple.

He wants a father to protect his youth.

Brown’s Vulgar Errors.

And rear him up to virtue. You must bear The future blame, and answer to the world, When you refuse the easy heathen means Of taking care of him.

Southey.

6. To correspond to; to suit with.

As in water answereth to face, so the heart of man to man.

Prov. xxviii. 19.

7. To be equivalent to; to fland for something else.

A task is made for laughter, and wine maketh merry; but money answereth all things.

Erri. x. 19.

8. To satisfy any claim or petition of right or justice.

Zelanne with regretful eyes bade him defend himself; for no less than his life would answer it.

Sidney.

Revenge the jarring and disunited contempt Of this proud king, who flees day and night To answer all the debt he owes unto you, Even with the bloody payment of your deaths.

Shakespeare.

Let his neck answer for it, if there is any mar- tial law in the world.

Shakespeare.

Men so soon find their appetites unanswered, than they complain the times are injurious.

Shakespeare.

That yearly rent is still paid, even as the former causes, and we want to be, in parcel, must paid to. Answered.

Bacon.

9. To aö reciprocally.

Say, do you think yet the Roman harp command? Do the things answer to thy noble hand?

Dryden.

10. To stand as opposite or correlative to something else.

There can but two things create love, perfection and usefulness; to which answer, on our part, admiration, and, desire; and both these are centered in love.

Tylor.

11. To bear proportion to.

Weapons must needs be dangerous things, which they answer’d the bulk of so prodigious a person.

Swift.

12. To perform what is endeavoured or intended by the agent.

Our part is, to choose out the most deserving objects, and the most likely to answer the ends of our charity; and when this is done, all is done that lies in our powers; the rest must be left to providence.

Atterbury.

13. To comply with.

He dies that touches of this fruit,

Till all my affairs are answer’d.

Shakespeare.

14. To succeed; to produce the wished event.

Jason followed her counsel, whereas when the event had answer’d, he again demanded the sceptre.

Ralegh.

In operations upon bodies for their vexation or alleviation, the trial in great quantities doth not answer the trial in small; and so deceiveth many.

Shakespeare.

15. To appear to any call, or authoritative summons; in which sense, though figuratively, the following passage may be, perhaps, taken.

 Thou went better in thy grave, than to answer, with thy uncovered body, this extremity of the sile.

Shakespeare.

16. To be over-against any thing.

Fine answer fire, and, by their pale beams, Each battle sees the other’s ember’d face.

Shakespeare.

17. To answer any call, or authoritative summons; in which sense, though figuratively, the following passage may be, perhaps, taken.

It was a right answer of the physician to his patient, that had come eyes. If you have more pleasure in win than in your sight, wine is good.

Locke.

How can we think of appearing at that tribunal, without being answer’d. To give a ready answer to the questions which he shall put to you, about the poor and the afflicted, the hungry and the naked, the sick and imprisoned? Answered.

Atterbury.

2. An account to be given to the demand of justice.

He’ll call you to show him an answer for it.

Shakespeare.

That shall chide your trespass.

Shakespeare.

In law, a constitution of a charge exhibited against a person.

Shakespeare.

A personal answer ought to have three qualities; it ought to be pertinent to the matter in hand; it ought to be conditional; it ought to be clear and certain.

Swift.

An answer-jobber. n. f. [from answer and jobber.] He that makes a trade of writing answers.

Shakespeare.

What disquiets me from having any thing to do with answer-jobbers, is, that they have no confines.

Swift.

A question to which a reply may be made, that which may be answered; as the argument, though fullbe, is yet answerable.

Shakespeare.

2. Obliged to give an account; obliged to answer any demand of justice; or stand the trial of an accusation.

Every chief of every kindred or family should be answerable, and bound to being forth every one of that kindred, at all times, to be justified, when he should be required, or charged with any treason or felony.

Spenzer’s State of Ireland.

When many argue, and when a physician should manifestly prescribe poison to all his patients, he cannot be justly punished, but is answerable only to God.

Swift.

He cannot think ambition more jilted than in his children, than to other men, because that would be to make church government answerable for the errors of human nature.

Swift.

3. Correspondent.

It was but such a likeness as an imperfect glass doth give, answerable enough in some features and colours, but erring in others.

Sidney.

The daughters of Atlas were ladies, who accompanying such as came to be registered among the worthies, because children answerable in

Ralegh.

4. Proportionate; suitable.

Only add Deeds to thy knowledge answerable; and add faith, Add virtue, patience, temperance; add love By new come call’d charity, the soul Of all the rest.

Million.

Suitable; suited.

The following, by certain elates of men, answerable, If one of more than one, showed himself,

Ralegh.

as of soldiers to him that had been employed in the wars, hath been a thing well taken in monarchicals.

Baron.

If answerable style I can obtain, Of my celestial patrons.

Swift.

5. Equal; equivalent.

There be no kings whose means are answerable unto other men’s desires.

Ralegh.

6. Relative; correlative.

That, to every petition for things needful, there should be some answerable sentence of thanks provided particularly to follow, is not requisite.

Hooker.

A’ answerably. n. [from answerable.] In due proportion; with proper correspondence; suitable.

Relatives.

The breaker is here, if they be entirely, and free from infants, they are answerably deeper.

Brown.”

A’ answerableness. n. f. [from answerable.] The quality of being answerable.

Swift.

A’ answerer. n. f. [from answer.] 1. He that answers; he that speaks in return to what another has spoken.

I know your mind, and I will satisfy for neither will be like a niggardly answerer, going no further than the bounds of the question.

Sidney.

2. He that manages the controversy against one that has written first.

It is very unfair in any writer to employ ignorance and malice together; because it gives his answerer double work.

Swift.

A’ ant. n. f. [amezze, Sax. which Jovius imagines, not without probability, to have been first contracted to ant-, and then softened to an-] An emmet; a pilime. A small insect that lives in great numbers together in hillocks.

We’ll set thee to school to an ant, to teach thee there’s no learning in the winter.

Shakespeare.

Methinks, all cities now but ant-hills are.

Where when the several labourers I see For children, house, provifion, taking pain, They’re all but ants carrying eggs, bars, and grain.

Donne.

Learn each small people’s genius, policies; The ants republick, and the realm of beasts.

Pope.

A’ ant-bear. n. f. [from ant and bear.] An animal that feeds on ants.

Dives quadrupeds feed upon insects, and some live wholly upon them; as two kinds of lizards called upon ants, which therefore are called in English ant-bears.

Ray.

A’ ant-hill. n. f. [from ant and hill.] The small protruberances of earth in which ants make their nests.

Put blue flowers into ant-hills, they will be flain with glee; because the ants drop upon them their clinging liquor, which has the effect of oil of vitriol.

Ray.

Those who have seen ant-hills, have only perceived
perceived those small hafts of corn about their navel.

ANT. A contention for it, or rather and if it; as, an't please you; that is, and if it please you.

ANTACONIST. n. f. [αντι and αντικειμενο].

1. One who contends with another; an opponent. It implies generally a personal and particular opposition.

Our antagonists in those controversies may have met with some rescue to their animosity. Hume.

What was set before him, to have, pull, draw, and break, he still performed.

None daring to appear antagonistic.

It is not that the history of a performer, if well, appears, till the prejudice both of his antagonists and adherents be softened and subdued.

Addison.

2. Contrary.

The short club consists of those who are under five feet; ours is to be composed of such as are above six. Thence we look upon the two extremes and antagonists of the species, considering all these as neutrals, who fill up the middle space. Addison.

In anatomy, the antagonistic is that muscle which counteracts some other.

A contraction of a muscle much produce a fracas in its antagonistic, because the equilibrium is destroyed.

Arbuthnot.

To ANTACONIZE. v. n. [from αντι and αντικειμενο]. To contend against another. Dict.

ANTALOGICK. adj. [from αντι, against, and αλογικo]. That which contains pain; aodynt.

ANTANACLASSIS. n. f. [Lat. from ανταιναικo, from αντικειμενο, to drive back].

1. A figure in rhetoric, when the same word is repeated in a different, if not in a contrary significatio; as, In thy youth learn some craft, that in old age thou mayst get thy living without craft. In the first place, signifies science or occupation; in the second, deceit or bility.

2. It is also a returning to the matter at the end of a long parenthesis; as, Shall that heart (which does not only feel them, but hath all motion of his life placed in them), shall that heart, I say, &c.

Smith's Rhetorick.

ANTAPHRODITICK. adj. [from αντι, against, and ἀφροδιτικo]. That which is efficacious against the venereal disese.

ANTAPOPLETICK. adj. [αντι, against, and ἀποτλετικo, an apoplexy]. Good against an apoplexy.

ANTARCTICK. adj. [αντι, against, and ἀνταρκτικo, the bear or northern contellation]. The southern pole, so called, as opposite to the northern.

They that had sail'd from near the antarctic pole, their treasure safe, and all their vessels whole, in sight of their dear country rude'd be'd. Wordsworth.

Again, where the rock or the land. Waller.

ANTARTHETICK. adj. [αντι, against, and ἀνταρθετικo, the gout. Good against the gout.

ANTASTHATHICK. adj. [from αντι and ἀνταιθα]. Good against the asthma.

ANTE. A Latin particle signifying before, which is frequently used in compositions; as, antediluvian, before the flood; antechamber, a chamber leading into another apartment.

ANTEACT. n. f. [from ante and act]. A former act.

ANTEBELLUMIZATION. n. f. [from ante and ambiulatio, Lat.]. Walking before. Dict.

To ANTECEDE. v. n. [from ante, before, and cede, to go]. To precede; to go before.

It seems confusant to reason, that the fabric of the world did not long anteceede motion. Hume.

ANTECEDENCE. n. f. [from anteceede].

The act or state of going before; precedence.

It is impossible that mixed bodies can be eternal, because there is necessarily a pre-existence of the simple bodies, and an antecedence of their constitution preceding the existence of mixed bodies. Hume.

ANTECEDENT. adj. [anteceedent, Lat.].

1. Going before; preceding. Antecedent is used, I think, only with regard to time; precedent, with regard both to time and place.

To offer, that God looked upon Adam's fall as a sin, and punished it, when, without any antecedent sin of his, it was impossible for him not to fall, seems a thing that highly reproves effeminate equity and goodness. South.

2. It has to before the thing which is supposed to follow.

No one is so hardy as to say, God is in his debt; the debt must therefore be paid; for existence must be antecedent to want. Calilger.

Did the blood first exhalt, antecedent to the formation of the heart? But that is to let the effect before the cause. Bentley.

ANTECEDENT. n. f. [anteceedent, Lat.].

1. That which goes before.

A duty to of mighty an influence, that it is in fact the necessary antecedent, if not also the direct cause, of a sinner's return to God. South.

2. In grammar, the noun to which the relative is subjunctive; as, the man who comes hither.

Let him learn the right joining of substantives with adjectives, the noun with the verb, and the relative with the antecedent. Aitken.

3. In logic, the first proposition of an enthymeme, or argument confining only of two propositions.

Conditional or hypothetical propositions are those whose parts are united by the conditional particle if, as, if the sun be fixed, the earth must move; if there be no fire, there will be no smoke. The first part of these propositions, or that wherein the condition is contained, is called the antecedent, the other is called the consequent. Witty's Logic.

ANTECEDENTLY. adv. [from anteceedent]. In the state of antecedence, or going before; previously.

We cannot so far proceed to his creation, while he yet lay in the barren womb of nothing, and only in the number of possibilities. South.

ANTECESSOR. n. f. [Lat.]. One who goes before, or leads another; the principal.

Dict.

ANTECHEMBER. n. f. [from ante, before, and chamber; it is generally written improperly, antechamber.]. The chamber that leads to the chief apartment.

The emperor has the antechamber path, and this way moves with a disoder'd haste. Dryden.

His antechamber, and room of audience, are little spacious chambers wainscotted. Addison.

ANTECURSOR. n. f. [Lat.]. One who runs before.

Dict.

To ANTEDATE. v. n. [from ante, and dare, to set]; Lat].

1. To date earlier than the real time, so as to confer a fictitious antiquity.

Now thou hast left me one week old.

To-morrow, when thou leav'st, what wilt thou say? wilt thou then antedate some new-made vow, or say, that now we are not left as false persons, which we were? Donne.

2. To take something before the proper time.

Our joys below it can improve, and antedate the bliss above. Popes.

ANTEPONIUM. v. n. [from ante, before, and pilium, a deluge].

1. Exifting before the deluge.

2. Relating to things existing before the deluge.

The text intends only the line of Seth, who descendes unto the genealogy of our Saviour, and the antediluvian chronology. Brown's Pulpit. Err.

ANTEPONIUM. n. f. One that lived before the flood.

We are so far from repining at God, that he hath not extended the period of our lives to the longevity of the antediluvian, that we give him thanks for confirming the days of our trial. Bentley.

ANTELOPE. n. f. [The etymology is uncertain.]. A goat with curled or wrenched horns.

Spenoper.

ANTEMERIDIAN. adj. [from ante, before, and meridian, noon]. Before noon.

ANTEMEDITIC. adj. [αντι, against, and ε&psilon, to vomit]. That which has the power of calming the stomach; of preventing or stopping vomiting.

ANTEMUNDANE. adj. [ante, before, and mundus, the world]. That which was before the creation of the world.

ANTENUMBER. n. f. [from ante and number]. The number that precedes another.

Whatever virtue is in numbers, for conducing to content of notes, is rather to be ascribed to the antecnumen, than to the entire numbers, as that the found returneth after six, or after twelve; so that the seventh or thirteenth is not the matter, but the fifth or the twelfth. Bacon.

ANTEMATE. n. f. [from ante, before, and patum, to feed]. A forreata; something taken before the proper time.

When we exact our bill only in the fasting of our appetites, it might be reasonable, by frequent antemate, to excite our gullet for that profuse perpetual meal. Decy of Pity.

ANTEPEKULT. n. f. [anteepellulimicis, Lat.]. The last syllable but two, as the syllable antepensul is a term of grammar.

ANTEPILICK. adj. [from ante and pilo, a hair]. A medicine against convulsions.

That bizaro is antidote, ipsi judaicus diuretical, coral antepilickical, we will not deny. Brown's Pulpit Ernri.

To ANTEPONDE. v. n. [anteponde, Lat.]. To set one thing before another; to prefer one thing to another.

ANTEPRIMAMENT. n. f. [antenprimamentum, Lat.]. Something to be known in
ANTHROPOPHAGI\'S PHILA. n. f. [from anthropophagi, for the sake of a formidable found.

Go, knock, and call; he'll speak like an anthropophagi unto thee; keep off.

ANTHROPOPHAGY. n. f. [from anthropophagi, man, and φαγεῖ, to eat.] The quality of eating human flesh, or man-eating.

Upon slander foundations was raised the unverifiable story of Diomedes his herds. Brown's Vulg. Err. Antidotes.

ANTHROPOSO\'PHY. n. f. [from anthropophagi, man, and σοφία, wisdom.] The knowledge of the name of humanity.

ANTHROPO\'STICK. adj. [from anthropophagi, and ἄντρο, a room.] That which has the power of preventing fleec; that which is efficacious against a lethargy.

ANTHROPOCHONDRI\'ACK. adj. [from anthropophagi, and ἄντρο, a room, and μόρ- 

antiphonical, opposite to monarchical.

ANTACID. adj. [from anthropophagi, and νάρ, and τόδε, a flower, and ἀντί, to gather.] A particle much used in composition with words derived from the Greek, and signifies contrary to; as, antiphonical, opposite to monarchical.

ANTICHÆÆ\'E'TICK. adj. [from anthropophagi, and νάρ, a flower, and ἄντρο, a room.] Things adapted to the cure of a bad constitution.

ANTICL\'AMBER. n. f. This word is corruptly written for antichamber, which see.

ANTIC\'HRISTIAN. adj. [from anthropophagi, and νάρ, a flower, and ἄντρο, a room.] Opposite to Christianity.

ANTICHRISTIANISM. n. f. [from antichristian.] Opposition or contrariety to Christianity.

Have we not seen many, whose opinions have fastened upon one another the brand of antichristian? Decay of Poles.

ANTICHRISTIANITY. n. f. [from antichristian.] Contrairety to Christianity.

ACHROMISM. n. f. [from anthropophagi, and νάρ, a flower, and ἄντρο, a room.] Deviation from the right order or account of time.

To ANTICIPATE. v. a. (from Lat.) To take something sooner than another, so as to prevent him that comes after, to take first possession.

God hath taken care to anticipate and prevent every man, to draw him early into his church; to give peace to the preparation, and to engage him in holiness.

If our Apostle had maintained such an antichristian principle engraven upon our souls before all exercise of reason, or what did he talk of seeking the Lord? Not, lest the knowledge of him was innate and perpetual.

Bentley.
No current hold more antipathy, 

Than I and such a knave.

Shakspeare.

To this perhaps might be justly attributed most of the sympathies and antipathies observable in men. 

Locke.

2. It has sometimes the particle against before the object of antipathy.

I had a mortal antipathy against standing armies in times of peace; because I took armies to be hired by the master of the family, to keep his children in slavery.

Swift.

3. Sometimes it is.

Aye, what provocation I have had? 

The strong antipathy of good to bad.

When truth, or virtue, an affront endures, 

Th' affront is mine, my friend, and should be 

Peter...

4. Formerly with; but improperly.

Tangible bodies have an antipathy with air; and any liquid body, that is more dense, they will draw, condens, and, in effect, incorporate.

Recent.

ANTIPERISTASIS. n. f. [from antigénias, formed of αντι, against, and περίπατος, to stand round.] The opposition of a contrary quality, by which the quality it opposes becomes heightened or intended; or the action by which a body, attacked by another, collects itself, and becomes stronger by such opposition; or an intention of the activity of one quality caused by the opposition of another. Thus quicklime is set on fire by the affusion of cold water; so water becomes warmer in winter than in summer; and thunder and lightning are excited in the presence of the cold air, which is continually cold, and all by antiperistasis. This is an exploded principle in the Peripatetic philosophy.

Th' antiperistasis of age.

Cowley.

The various prodigal dotes extravagants; yet let him and the fortner this day which feed his, 

luxury, extravagants shall be called in: and by 

a strange antiperistasis, prodigality shall be kept rate.

Delay of Equity.

ANTIFEESTIVAL. adj. [from αρτί, against, and πειστικός.] In efficacious against the infection of the plague.

Perceptions correct the air before it is attracted by the lungs; or, rather, antifeestival unguents, to antidote the nothils with. 

Horace on the Plague.

ANTIPHRASIS. n. f. [from αρτί, against, and φράσις, a form of speech.] The use of words in a fene opposite to their proper meaning.

You now find no cause to repent, that you never diet your hands in the bloody high courts of justices, for called only by antiphrasis.

Shakspere.

ANTIPODAL. adj. [from antipodes.] Relating to the countries inhabited by the antipodes.

The Americans are antipodal unto the Indians.

Brown.

ANTIPODES. n. f. It has no singular. 

[from αρτί, against, and πόδης, feet.] Those people who, living on the other side of the globe, have their feet directly opposite to ours.

We should hold day with the antipodes. 

If you would walk in absence of the sun.

Shakespeare.

So shines the sun, tho' hence removed, as near 

When born, to warm th' antipodes, as here.

Waller.

ANTIPOPE. n. f. [from αρτί, against, and πάπας, pope.] He that usurps the sceptre, in opposition to the right pope.

This.
This house is famous in history, for the retreat of an antipodes, who called himself Felix V. Adjoined.

**ANTIPO'TISIS.** n. f. [antivors, Lat.] A figure in grammar, by which one case is put for another.

**ANTIQUARY.** n. f. [antiquarius, Lat.] A man fluentius of antiquity; a collector of ancient things.

All arts, rarities, and inventions, are but the relics of an intellect defaced with time. We admire it now, only as antiquarians do a piece of old coin, for the stamp it once bore. South.

With sharpt'ned sight pale antiquaries peep In the rude ruin of the old adored. Pope.

The rude Latin of the monks is still in intelligible; had their records been delivered in the vulgar tongue, they could not now be understood, yet would be esteemed antiquities.

**ANTIQUARY.** adj. [This word is improper.] Old; antique.

Here's Nestor,
Instructed by the antiquary times;
He muft, he is, he cannot but be wise. Shakespeare.

To an Admiration. [An. [antique, Lat.]

To put out of use; to make obsolete.

The growth of Christianity in this kingdom might reasonably introduce new laws, and antique or abortive some old ones, that formed less consistent with the Christian doctrine. Hume's Common Law of England.

Milton's Paradise Lost is admirable. But cannot I admire the height of his invention, and the strength of his expression, without defenting his antiquated words, and the perpetual hardships of their sound? Dryden.

Almighty Latium, with her cities crown'd,
Shall like an antiquated table found. Addison.

**ANTQUITAEDNESS.** n. f. [from antiquat- edness.]

The flue papered antiquated, worn out of use, or obsolete.

**ANTIQUE.** adj. [antique, Fr. antiquis, Lat. It was formerly pronounced according to the English analogy, with the accent on the first syllable; but now after the French, with the accent on the last, at least in prose; the poets use it variously.]

1. Ancient; old; not modern.

Now, good Cesarfo, but that piece of song;
That old and antique song we heard last night. Shakespeare.

Such truth in love as th' antique world did know.
In such a style as courts might be boast of now. Wallow.

2. Of genuine antiquity.

Thefe are the sole remains of Julius Caesar, which we know to be antique, have the sign of Venus over them. Dryden.

My copper lampas, at any rate,
For being true antique I bought;
Yet wisely melted down my plate,
On modern models to be wrought;
And trifles I alike pursue,
Because they're old, because they're new. Prior.

3. Of false antiquity.

Forth came that ancient lord and aged queen,
Array'd in antique robes down to the ground, And had habitiments right well befit: Fairy Queen. Must he no more divert the roues' mirth?
Not sparkling thoughts in antique words convey?
Smith in the History of Philosophy.

4. Odd; wild; antick.

Name not these living death-heads unto me; For these are not ancient heads be. Dryden.

And foone may a gulling weather-fit,
By drawing forth heav'n's scheme, tell certainly What fashion'd hats, or ruffs, or farts, next year Our giddy-headed antique you' ll wear. Dryden.

An antiquity; a remain of ancient times; an antique rarity.

I came to Edward, now earl of Oxford, my feal

of Julius Caesar; as also another set, suppos'd to be a many ancient; both very choice antiques, and set in gold. Swift.

**ANTIQUENESS.** n. f. [from antique.] The quality of being antique; an appearance of antiquity.

We may discover something venerable in the antiques of the world; for we must for the design of the antique. Addison.

**ANTIQUITY.** n. f. [antiquitats, Lat.]

1. Old times; time past long ago.

I mention Aristotle, Polybius, and Cicero, the greatest philosophers, the most impartial historians, and the most confusant rhetoricians, of all antiquities. Addison.

2. The people of old times; the ancients.

That such pillars were raised by Seth, all antiquity has avowed. Raleigh.

3. The works or remains of old times.

For the observation of Machiavel, traducing Gregory the Great, that he did what in him he lay to extinguish all heathen antiquities, I do not find that those walls long ago; as it appeared in the deception of Sabinius, who did revive the former antiquities. Bacon.

4. Old age; a ludicrous feme.

If not your voice broken? your wind short? your chin double? your wit fingle? and every part about you blighted with antiquity? and will you yet call yourself young? Shakespeare.

5. Ancientness; as, this ring is valuable for its antiquity.

**ANTISKILL.** n. f. It has no fagular. [from any and vassal.]

In geography, the people who inhabit on different sides of the equator, who consequently at noon have their shadows projected opposite ways. Thus the people of the north are aan
tic to the south of them; the one projecting their shadows at noon toward the north pole, and the other toward the south pole.

**ANTICORBUTIC.** adj. [from any, against, and forguttum, the scurvy.] Good against the scurvy.

The warm antiscorbutical plants, in quantities, will occasion the shrinking blood, and corrupt the blood. Arkwright.

**ANTICORBU' TIC.** adj. [from any, against, and forguttum, the scurvy.] Good against the scurvy.

The warm antiscorbutical plants, in quantities, will occasion the shrinking blood, and corrupt the blood. Arkwright.

**ANTISPADIS.** n. f. [from any, against, and spadum, to draw.] The revolution of any humour into another part.

**ANTISPSADI' MOCK.** adj. [from any, against, and spadum, the ramp.] That which has the power of relieving the cramps.

**ANTISPA'STIC.** adj. [from any, and spastis, the cramp.] Medicines which cause a revolution of the humours.

**ANTISPLIE'TIC.** adj. [from any and spastis.] Efficacous in diseases of the spleen.

**ANTISTRUMAT'TIC.** adj. [from any, and struma, a scrophulous swelling.] Good against the king's evil.

I prescribed him a distilled milk, with antistruma, and pursed him. W. S. J.

**ANTI'THESIS.** n. f. in the plural antithesia, [from any, placing in opposition.] Opposition of words or sentiments; contrast; as in these lines:

Though gentle, yet not dull; Strong without rage; without outwelling, full. Denham.

I see a chief, who leads my chosen sons. All arm'd with points, antithesia, and purses. Pope.

**ANTI'TYPE.** n. f. [antithetos, Gr.] That which is resembled or shadowed out by the type; that of which the type is the representation. It is a term of theology. See Type.

When once upon the wing, he soars to an higher pitch, from the type to the antitype, to the dominion of our Saviour, and, at length, to his kingdom and dominion over all the earth.

Burton's Theory.

He brought forth bread and wine, and was the priest of the most high God; imitating the antitype, or the substance, Christ himself. Taylor.

**ANTITYP'I CAL.** adj. [from antitype.]

That which relates to an antitype; that which explains the type.

**ANTI'VE Na'REAL.** adj. [from any, and ne'er, ever.] Good against the venereal disease.

If the lies be joined with it, you will scarce cure your patient without exhibiting antivenereal remedies. W. S. J.

**ANTIEI'ER.** n. f. [endecusilier, Fr.] Properly the first branches of a flag's horns; but, popularly and generally, any of his branches.

Grown old, they grew less branched, and first lost their brown antlers, or lower ramifications next to the head. Cotton.

A well-grown flag, whose antlers rise High over his front, his beams invade the skies. Dryden.

Bright Diana
Brought hunted wild goats heads, and branching antlers
Of flags, the fruit and honour of her toil. Prior.

**ANTOE'CI.** n. f. It has no fagular. [Lat. from any, and to, to inhabit.] In geography, those inhabitants of the earth who live under the same meridian, and at the same distance from the equator; the one toward the north, and the other to the south. Hence they have the same longitude, and their latitude is also the same, but of a different denomination. They are in the same semicircle of the meridian, but opposite parallels. They have precisely the same hours of the day and night, but opposite seasons; and the night of the one is always equal to the day of the other. Chambers.

**ANTONOMACIA.** n. f. [from any, and ouch, a name.] A form of speech, in which, for a proper name, is put the name of some dignitary, office, profession. fellow, or creature; or when a proper name is put in the room of an appellation. Thus a king is called his majesty; a nobleman, his lordship. We say the philosopher instead of Aristotle, and the orator for Cicero: thus a man is called by the name of his country, a German, an Italian; and a grave man is called a Cato, and a wife man a Solumon. Smith's Rhetoric.
ANXIOUS. adj. [anxius, Lat.] 1. Disturbed about some uncertain event; solicitous; being in painful suspense; painfully uncertain.

2. Careful; full of inquietude; unquiet.

3. Careful, as of a thing of great importance.

4. It has generally or before about the object, but sometimes of; I see properly. 

ANXIOUSLY, adv. [anxiously] In an anxious manner; solicitously; carefully; with painful uncertainty.

ACT, v. t. to perform or things.

ANY adj. [ang, eng, Sax.] 1. Every; whoever he be; whatever it be.

2. In all its forms, applied indifferently to persons or things.

APE, n. f. [apart, Fr., apartem, Lat.] A part of the house allotted to the use of any particular person; a room; a set of rooms.

APARTMENT, n. f. [apartment, Fr.] A part of the house allotted to the use of any particular person; a room; a set of rooms.

A P E

3. Diftinguished by the first manner heaven and earth, put away waters but in the third place, as comprehending waters in the word earth; but afterwards be name them apart.

4. At a distance; retired from the other company.

So please you, madam, To put apart the great and little. 

APARTMENT, n. f. [apartment, Fr.] A part of the house allotted to the use of any particular person; a room; a set of rooms.

A private gallery 'twixt the apartments lay, Not to the fire yet known. Sir J. Denman.

His seat as death, the seat of the departed. Dryden.

Into the queen's apartment takes his way. Dryden.

The most considerable ruin is that on the eastern promontory, where are still some apartments left very high, and arched at top. Addison.

A PATHY, n. f. [a, not, and ã<sup>3</sup>, feeling.] The quality of not feeling; exemption from passion; freedom from mental perturbation.

Of good and evil much they argued then, Passion, and apathy, and glory, and shame. Milton.

To remain insensible of such provocations, is not conffancy, but apathy. South.

In lazy apathy let Stockes boat with his fixed as in frowst. Cowper.

But strength of mind is exercis'd, not Pope.

APART, v. a. [from ape.] To imitate, as an ape imitates human actions.

Apeing the features in every shape, Which, bought at greater cost, becomes him less. Dryden.

Curse on the stirr'ling! how he ape's his feet. Oxenford.

Ambitiously sententious! Addison.

A P E A K, or A P E E K, adv. [probably from a pique.] In a posture to pierce; formed with a point.

A P E S Y, n. f. [apessia.] A lobs of natural concoction.

A P E R, n. f. [from ape.] A ridiculous imitator or mimic.

A P E R I E N T, adj. [aperis, Lat. to open.] That which has the quality of opening; chiefly used of medicines gently purgative.

There be bracelets fit to confort the spirits; and they be of three intentions; refrigerant, corroborant, and aperient. Bagford.

Of the items of plants, some contain a new aperient, and are diuretic and soporific. Arbuthnot.
APE•R•TIVE. adj. [from aperire, Lat. to open.] That which has the quality of opening the excrementitious passages of the body.

They may make both, with the addition of other hairs.

APE•R•TIVE. adj. [aperitus, Lat.] Open.

APE•R•TIVE. n. f. [from aperitus, Lat.]

1. An opening; a passage through any thing; a GAP.

The next in order are the aperiturs; under which term I do comprehend doors, windows, raincoats, chimneys, or other conduits: in short, all these or outlets.

2. The act of opening; or state of being opened.

The plenteous of vellum, otherwise called the mellers, when it happens, causeth an extravasation of blood, either by rupture or aperitum of them.

APE•RT•LY. adv. [aperit, Lat.] Openly; without covert.

APE•RT•NESS. n. f. [from aperit, Lat.] Openness.

The freedom, or aperitum, and vigour of pronouncing, and the cloveness of muffling, and slaines of speaking, render the found divine.

APE•R•TURE. n. f. [from aperitus, open.]

1. The act of opening.

Hence all the facility of joining a companion to a vessel, because from an apocryphal to an aperitum is easier than from one apocryphal to another.

2. An open place.

If memory be made by the sly motion of the fingers through the opened passages, images, without our doubt, pass through the same aperture.

APE•R•T•L•OUS. adj. (of a priv. and extens., a leaf.) Without petals or flower leaves.

APE•R•T•L•O•US•NESS. n. f. [from apertalonus.] Being without leaves.

APEX. n. f. aperit, plur. [Lat.] The tip or point of anything.

The apex, or letter end of it, is broken off.

APHÆ•RESIS. n. f. [αφορέως.] A figure in grammar, that takes away a letter or syllable from the beginning of a word.

APHÆ•LION. n. f. aphasis, plur. [from aphas, and λίον, the lion.] That part of the orbit of a planet, in which it is at the point remotest from the sun.

The reason why the comets move not in the zodiac is, that, in their aphasis, they may be at the greatest distances from one another; and consequently disturb one another's motions the least that may be.

APH•I•TA. n. f. [with αφρολόγες.] The name of the planet, which is imagined to be the giver or disposer of life in a nativity.

DiR.

APHETICAL. adj. [from aphasis.] Relating to the aphasis.

APHILANTHO•P•Y. n. f. [αφιλανθος, without, and αφιλανθικος, love of mankind.] Want of love of mankind.

APHONY. n. f. [αφωνιος, without, and ωνις, speech.] A loss of speech.

APHORIS•M. n. f. [αφορισμός.] A maxim; a precept contracted in a short sentence; an unconnected position.

He will not differ from the truth of there is in the medicine, and, though sometimes they are clustered with that aphorism, will hardly believe the voice of the propo. to be the voice of God.

Hippocrates' Aphorism Errors.

I shall at present consider the aphorism, that a man of religion and virtue is a more useful, and consequently a more valuable, member of a community.

APHORIST•ICALLY. adv. [from aphorism.] In the form of an aphorism; in separate and unconnected sentences.

APHORIST•IC•AL. adj. [from aphorism.] In the form of an aphorism.

These being carried down, feldon mires a cure, as Hippocrates doth hereby aphoristically tell us.

APHRODISI•AC. adj. [from Aphrodis.] Aphrodisiac.

APHRODISI•ACK. n. f. [Venus.] Relating to the venereal desire.

AP'IA•RY. n. f. [from aper, Lat. a bee.] The place where bees are kept.

Those who are killed in bees, when they see a foreign swarm approaching to plunder their hives, have a trick to drive them into some neighbouring apiary, there to make what havoc they please.

APICES of a flower. [Lat. from apex, the top.] Little knobs that grow on the tops of the stamens, in the middle of a flower. They are commonly of a dark purplish colour. By the microscope they have been discovered, but are of such fariae and females, or feed vessels, containing in them small globular, and often oval particles, of various colours, and exquisitely formed.

API•ES. adv. [from a for, and pieces, or thrane. To the part or share of each.

Men, in whose mouths at first nothing but mortification, were come to think that they might lawfully have fix or fever wives apices.

I have to-night dispatched fifteen business, a month's length apices, by an abridgment of secrets.

One copy of this paper may serve a dozen of you, which will be less than a farthing apices.

API•ES. adj. [from ape.] To have the qualities of an ape; imitative.

1. Report of fashions in proud Italy.

Whole manner fill our lady's ape nation Links after, in base awkward imitation. Skythian.

2. Foppish; affected.

Because I cannot flatter, and ask fair,

Drink with French mud, and appo courtsy,

I must be held a sanguine enemy.

Colloquial.

Silly; trifling; insignificant.

All this is but apes savoury; and, to give it a name divine and excellent, is abusive and unjust.

Glovisil.
When a cut rises near the orifice of the artery, it is formed by the apoplexy that runs over the vein, which becomes excessively expanded.

**APOPHEGIS.** n. s. [apologetic.] Demonstration.

**APOPHEGEMS.** n. s. [from 4, from, and apoge.] A point in the heavens, in which the sun, or a planet, is at the greatest distance possible from the earth in its whole revolution. The ancient astronomers regarding the earth as the centre of the system, chiefly regarded the apogee and perigee, which the moderns, making the sun the centre, change for the aphelion and perihelion. Chambers.

The sin is in his apogee placed, and when it moveth next, must needs deflect. Fairfax.

It is yet not agreed in what time, precisely, the apogee abhorseth one degree. Brown's Vulgar Errors.

**APOPOGONTAL.** adj. [from apollogental.] To Apologize. [adj. [from apollogental.]

**APOLOGIZE.** v. n. [from apologetic.] To plead in favour of any person or thing. It will be much more reasonable to reform than apologist or rhenocheat; and therefore it imports those, who dwell fictitious, to look to the subject of Apologies.

**APOLOGICAL.** adj. [from apollogical.] To Apologize. [adj.]

**APOLOGIST.** n. [from To Apologize.] He that makes an apology; a pleader in favour of another.

To Apologize. v. n. [from apology.]

1. To plead in favour of any person or thing.

2. It has the particle for before the subject of apology.

I sought to apologize for my indiscretion in the whole understanding. White's Preparation for Death.

The translation needs not apologize for his choice of this piece, which was made in his childhood. Pope's Preface to Stater.

**APOLOGY.** n. s. [apologia, Lat. apologia.] I. Defence; excuse. Apology generally signifies rather excuse than vindication, and tends rather to extinguish the fault, than prove innocence. This is, however, sometimes unattended by writers. In her face excuse came prologue, and apology too prompt; Which with bland words at will thus address'd:

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**APOLOGY.** n. s. [apologia, Lat. apologia.]

The art of measuring things at a distance. Dict. APONECROSTMETRY. n. s. [from, from, and \(\mu\) \(\nu\) \(\i\) \(\nu\), a nerve.] An expansion of a nerve into a membrane.
The quality of relating to the apotles; apostolical authority.

Apostolick, adj. [from apollick.]

Apostasize, v. n. [from apostasize.]

Apostatize, v. n. [from apostatize.]
The manner of an apostate.

To wear turbans is an apostatical conformity.

To forsake one's profession: it is commonly used of one who departs from his religion.

None revolt from the faith, because they must not look upon a woman to fulfil her, but because they are offended at the perpetration of the faults. If wanton glance, and blithful thoughts, had been permitted by the gospel, they would have apostatized nevertheless.

Apostatize, v. n. [from apostatize.]
The formation of an apostate; the hollowing of a purulent tumour.

Nothing can be more admirable than the many ways nature hath provided for preventing, or curing of fevers; as, vomiting, apothemations, salves, 

Apostome, n.s. [ἀπωστόμενον.] A hollow

The apotome, or swelling, filled with purulent matter; an abcess.

With equal propriety we may affirm, that ulcers of the lungs, or apostomes of the brain, do happen only in the left side. Brown's Vulgar Errors. The opening of apostomes, before the suppuration be perfected, weaketh the heat, and renders it vulnerable. 

Apostole, n.s. [ἀποστόλος. Latin. ἀποστάλω.] A person sent with mandates or another.

It is particularly applied to them, whom our Saviour deputed to preach the gospel.

But all his mind is bent to holiness; his champion are the prophets and apostles. Shakespeare.

I am far from pretending infallibility; that would be to erect myself into an apostle: a pretence in any one that cannot confirm what he says by miracles.

We know but a small part of the notion of an apostle, by knowing barely that he is sent forth.

Apostleship, n.s. [from apostleship.]
The office or dignity of an apostle.

Where, because faith is in too low degree, I thought I might compose this in me.

To speak things, which by faith alone I see. Dean.

God had ordered it, that St. Paul hath writ epithet; which are all confined within the bounds of his apostleship, and so contain nothing but points of Christian instruction.

Hence.

Apostolical, adj. [from apostolick.]
Delivered or taught by the apostles; belonging to the apostles.

They acknowledge not, that the church keeps any thing as apostolical, which is not found in the apostles' writings, in what other records forever it be found.

 Declare yourself for that church which is founded upon scripture, reason, apostolical practice, and antient history.

Hence.

Apostolically, adv. [from apostolick.]

Apostolicalness, n.s. [from apostolick.]

Apostolick, adj. [from apollick.]

The accent is placed by Dryden on the antepenult. Taught by the apostles; belonging to an apostle.

Their oppositions in maintenance of public superstition against apostolick endeavours, were vain and frivolous.

Or where did I at first tradition strike.

Provided fill it were apostolick?

Apostrophize, v. n. [from apostrophize.]

To address by an apostrophe.

There is a peculiarity in Homer's manner of apostrophizing Eumaeus, and speaking of him in the second person: it is generally applied only to men accosting their gods. 

Apostome, n.s. See Apostome. [This word is properly apostom.] A hollow tumour filled with purulent matter.

How an apostome in the mediastyn, breaking, causes a consumption in the parts, is apparent.

Harvey.

To Apostome, v. n. [from apostome.] To apostomate.

Apothecary, n.s. [apotheca, Lat. a repository.] A man whose employment is to keep medicines for sale.

Give men the things of the spirit; give one that is good apostochies; to sweeten my imagination.

Shakespeare.

They have no other doctor but the sun and the fresh air, and that such an one, as never sends them to the apothecary.

Swift.

Wandering in the dark, Physicians, for the tree, have found the balsam;

They, labring for relief of human kind,

With shallow root, some remedies may find;

Th' apothecary searchs the deeps of Dryden.

Apothegm, n.s. [properly apothegmen; which see.] A remarkable saying.

By frequent conversing with him, and lamenting short apothegms, and little pleasant stories, and making useful applications of them, his son was, in his infancy, taught to avoid vanity and vice as monsters.

Witlen's Life of Swift.

Aposthesia, n.s. [ἀπωσπάσις.] Deferation; the rite of adding any one to the number of gods.

As if it could be grave and painted omnipotent, or the nails and the hammer could give it的能力.

Swift.

Allots the prince of his celestial line

An apothegm, and rites divine.

Garth.

Apostome, n.s. [from apostome, to cut off.]

1. In mathematicks, the remainder or dif-

ference of two incommeasurable quantities.

2. In music, it is the part remaining of an entire tone, after a greater semitone has been taken from it. The proportion in numbers of the apotome, is that of 2048 to 2187. The Greeks thought that the greater tone could not be divided into two equal parts; for which reason they called the first part απόστειξις, and the other γνωσις. Chambers.

Apostem, n.s. [από, from, and γνωσις, to boil.] A decoction; an infusion made by boiling ingredients.

During this evacuation, he took opening broths and apotomics. Wiseman's Surgery.

Squirts read Garth till apotomies grow cold. Gay.

To Appal: v. a. [appall, Fr. It might more properly have been written appale.] To fright; to strike with sudden fear; to depress; to discourage.

Whist the fable, her great words did appall my tender courage, and my heart appalled. That yet I quame and tremble over all. Fairy Queen.

Give with thy trumpet a loud note to Troy,

Thou dreadful Ajax; that the appall'd air

May pierce the head of thy great conqueror. Shakespeare.

The house of peers was somewhat appalled at this alarm; but took time to consider of it till next day.

Clarendon.

Does neither rage infame, nor fear appal.

Nor the black fear of death that faddens all? Pope.

The monarch curs'd His flaming cress, all other thing appal'd,

Or fliv'ring flies, or chok'd at distance stands. Thomson.

Appallment, n.s. [from appall.] Deception; discouragement; imprefion of fear.

As the furious laughter of them was a great discouragement and appallment to the rest. Bacon's Henry VII.

Apanage, n.s. [appanagium, low Latin; probably from pannis, bread.] Lands set apart by princes for the maintenance of their younger children.

He became tutor for the edification of Chefter, a kind of appanage to Wales, and us'd to go to the king's son. Bacon.

Had he thought it fit

That wealth should be the appanage of wise,

The God of light could 'er no be sophists,

To deal it to the word of human kind. Swift.

Apanageus, n.s. [Latin.] Things provided as means to any certain end, as the tools of a trade; the furniture of a house; ammunition for war; equipage; show.

There is an apparatus of things previous to be adjusted, before I come to the calculation itself. Woodwards.

Ourselves are easily provided for in nothing, but the circumstantial, the apparatus or equipage of human life, that costs so much.

Pope's Letters to Gay.

Apparel, n.s. It has no plural. [ appareil, Fr.]

1. Dress; vesture.

2. External habitation.

Our lace burnt Londin, in apparel new,

Shook off their siles to have treated you. Waller.

At publick devotions, his regal carriage made religion
APP

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To APPAREL, a. a. [from apparel, the nature of cloth.]

1. To dress; to clothe. With such robes were the King's daughters that were virgin apparelled. 2 Sum. xii. 18.
Both combatants were apparelled only in their doublets and hose. Hayward.

2. To adorn with dress. She did apparel her apparel, and with the pre- varicances of her body made it most fopustous. Sidney.

3. To cover, or deck, as with dress. They may have trees apparelled with flowers, by boring into them, and putting them in them, and setting feet of violets. Bacon.

4. To fit out; to furnish: not in use. It hath been agreed, that either of them should fend ships to feed well manned and apparelled to fight. Sir J. Hayward.

APPARENTLY, adv. [from apparent, Lat.]

1. Plain; indubitable; not doubtful.
The main principles of reason are in themselves apparent. For to make nothing evident of itself unto man's understanding, were to take away all possibility of knowing anything. Hook.

2. Seeming; in appearance; not real.
The perception intelligible only corrects the report of phantasm, as in the apparent brightness of the sun, the apparent crookedness of the fluid in air and water. Hall's Origin of Kindred.

3. Visible; in opposition to secret.
What secret imaginations we entertained is known to God; this it is apparent, that we have not behaved ourselves, as if we preferred a grateful remembrance of his mercies. Sir H. Wotton.
The outward and apparent sanctity of actions should flow from purity of heart. Rogers.

4. Open; evident; known; not merely suspected.
As well the fear of harm, as harm apparent, In my opinion ought to be prevented. Shakespeare's Richard III.

5. Certain; not prepuftive.
He is the next of blood And heir apparent to the British crown. Shakespeare's Henry VI.

APPARENT, n. s. Elliptically used for heir apparent.

APPARENTLY, adv. [from apparent.

Evidently; openly.

Arrest him, officer; I would not spare my brother in this case, If he should come to me apparently. Shakespeare's Comedy of Errors.

APPARITION, n. s. [from appare, Lat.]


My retirement tempted me to divert those melancholy thoughts which the new apparitions of foreign invasion and domestic difficulties gave us. Dryden.

2. The thing appearing; a form; a visible object. I have mark'd A thousand blushing apparitions To dart into her face; a thousand innocent flames In angel whiteness bear away those blusht. Stan.

A glorious apparition I had doubts, And carnal fear, that day dimm'd Adam's eyes. Milton.

Any thing besides may take from me the force of what appeared; which apparition, in form was you.

3. A spectre; a walking spirit. Horatio says 'tis but our phantasy, Touching this drearied sight twice seen of us; Therefore I have not receiv'd the sight. That if again this apparition come, He may appoyse our eyes, and speak to it. Shakespeare's Hamlet.

Tender minds should not receive only impressions of goldsins, fpectres, and apparitions, with no- withs, fright them into compliance. Locke.

One of those apparitions had his right hand filled with blood, which he brandish'd in the face of all who came up that way. Tailor.

4. Something only apparent, not real.
Still there's something That checks my joyes—Nor can I yet distinguish Which is an apparition, this or that. Dryden.

5. Astronomically, the visibility of some luminous, opposed to occultation. A month of apparition is the space wherein the moon appeareth, deducting three days wherein it commonly disappeareth; and this contenableness but twenty-six days and twelve hours. Brown's Vulgar Errors.

APPARITORS, n. s. [from appar. Lat.]

To be at hand.

1. Such perсов as are at hand to execute the proper orders of the magistrate or judge of any court of judicature. Aylyst.

2. The lowest officer of the ecclesiastical court; a summner. They showed all the Roman hierarchy, from the pope to the aylyst. Aylyst's Parergon.

To APPAY. w. a. [appayer, old Fr. to fa- tify.

1. To satisfy; to content: whence well appayed, is pleased; ill appayed, is uneasy. It is now obsolete.

How well appayed she was her bird to find!

I am well appayed that you had rather believe, than take the pain of a long pilgrimage. Camden.

So only can high justice reft appayed. Milton.

2. The fenior is obsolete in these times.
Ay, Willy, when the heart is ill appayed, How can baggage any way be well appayed? Spenser.

To APPEACH. w. a.

1. To accuse; to inform against any person.
He did, amongst many others, accuse Sir Will. Stanley, the lord chamberlain. Bacon's Henry VII.

Were he twenty years. My son, I would appach him. Shakespeare's Rich. II.

Diclofe

The state of your affection; for your passions Have to the full appached. Shakespeare.

2. To censure; to reproach; to taint with accu- cation.
For when Cymochles saw the foul reproach, Which them appeach'd great guilties with guilty shame, And inward grief, he fiercely gen appach. Reviews to suffer the passion. Petr. Q.

Nor can, nor dunt thou, traitor, on thy pain, Approach my honour, or thine own main. Dryden.

APPEACHMENT, n. s. [from appach.]

Charge exhibited against any man; accusation.
A busby-headed man gave first light to this appachement; but the eart did avouch it. Hayward.
The duke's answers to his appachements, in number thirteen, I find civilly voided. Wotton.

To APPEAL. w. n. [appeal, Lat.]

1. To transfer a cause from one to another; with the parties to and from. From the ordinary therefore they上诉 to the courts. Haw.

2. To refer to another as judge. Force, or a declared sign of force, upon the person of another, where there is no common superior on earth to appeal to for relief, is the state of war; and it is the want of such an appeal gives a man the right of war, even against an aggressor, though he be in society, and a fellow-subject. Locke.

They knew no foe, but in the open field And to their cause and to the gods appeal'd. Spenser.

3. To call another as witness.
Whether this, that the soul always thinks, be a self-evident proposition, I appeal to mankind. Locke.

4. To charge with a crime; to accuse; a term of law.
One but flatters us, As well appareth by the cause you come, Namely, to appeal each other of high treason. Shakespeare.

APPÆAL, n. s. [from the verb To appeal.]

1. An appeal is a provocation from an inferior to a superior judge, whereby the jurisdiction of the inferior judge is, for a while suspended, in respect of the cause; the cognizance being devolved to the superior judge. Aylyst's Parergon.

This ring Deliver them, and your appeal to us. There make before them. Shakespeare's Henry VIII.

Our reason prompts us to a future date. The last appeal from fortune and from fate, Where God's all-righteous ways will be declar'd. Dryden.

There are distributors of justice, from whom there lies an appeal to the prince. Addison.

2. In the common law.
An accusation which is a lawful declaration of another man's crime before a competent judge, by one that feits his name to the declaration, and undertakes to prove it, upon the penalty that may ensue of the contrary; more commonly used for the private accusation of a murderer, by a free person, who had interest in the punishment, and of any felon, by one of his accomplices in the fact. Grotius.

The duke's unjust, Thys to reture your accustome, And put your trial in the villain's mouth. Which here you come to accuse. Shakespeare,

Hast thou, according to thy oath and bond, Brought blither Henry Hereford, thy bold son; Here to make good the built upon late appeal Against the duke of Norfolk? Shakespeare.

3. A fummons to answer a charge.
Nor shall the sacred character of king Be urg'd to shield me from thy bold appeal; If he have injur'd thee that makes us equal. Dryden.

4. A call upon any as witness.
The casting up of the eyes, and lifting up of the hands, is a kind of appeal to the Deity, the author of wonders. Bacon.

APPEALANT, n. s. [from appeal.]
He that appeals. Lords appealers,
Your diff'rences shall all rest under peace,
Till we allign you to your days of trial. Shakespeare.

APPEALEER, n. s. [from appeal.]
One who makes an appeal.

To APPEAR, w. n. [appeare, Lat.]

1. To be in sight; to be visible.
As the legibly appared in the skin, the fifth. Lat. xxx. 43.

And half her knee and half her breast appear'd. By art, as negligence, diction'd and bare. Prior.

2. To
APP

2. To become visible as a spirit.
   For when [appears] unto them for this purpose, to make thee a minister of a witness. Acts, xxvi. 16.

3. To stand in the presence of another, generally used of standing before some superiour; to offer himself to the judgment of a tribunal.
   When Saul I come and appear before God? 1 Sam. viii. 2.

4. To be the object of observation.
   Let thy work appear unto thy servants, and thy glory unto their children. Psalm, xc. 16.

5. To exhibit one's self before a court of justice.
   Keep comfort to you, and this morning fee ye do appear before them. Shall. Hen. VIII.

6. To be made clear by evidence.
   Egfrid did utterly waste and subdue him, as appears out of Beda's complaint against him; and Edgar brought it under his obedience, as appears by an ancient record.

7. To feem, in opposition to reality.
   His spirit and principal care being to appear unto his people, such as he would have them be, and to be such as he appeared. Sidney.

My noble matter will appear such as he is, full of regard and honour. Shall. Hen. VIII.

8. To be plain beyond dispute.
   From experiments, useful indications may be taken, as will appear by what follows. Act. Bost. Tom. I.

A. To appear from To As, To As.

1. The act of coming into fight; as, they were surprised by the sudden appearance of the enemy.

2. The thing seen; as, the remarkable appearances in the sky.

3. Phenomena; that quality of any thing which is visible.
   The advancing day of experimental knowledge doth unfold such appearances, as will not lie even in any virtue which can Glasseville's Scotch.

4. Semblance; not reality.
   He encrusted in estimation, whether by destiny, or whether by his virtues, or at least by his appearances of virtues. Hayward.

5. Phenomenon; supernatural visibility.
   I think a person terrified with the imagination of spectres, more reasonable than one who thinks the appearance of spirits fabulous. Addison.

6. Exhibition of the person to a court.
   I will not even more.

Upon this business my appearance make. In any of their courts. Shall. Hen. VIII.

7. Appearance; supernatural visibility.
   I think a person terrified with the imagination of spectres, more reasonable than one who thinks the appearance of spirits fabulous. Addison.

8. Exhibition of the person to a court.
   I will not even more.

Upon this business my appearance make. In any of their courts. Shall. Hen. VIII.

   Or grant her pallion be sincere.
   How shall she pronounce be clear? Appearance were all so false.

The world must think him in the wrong. Swift.

10. Presence; min.
   Health, wealth, victory, and honor, are introduced without the left, and so evinces their presence, that he gives himself up to her. Addison.

11. Probability; seeming; likelihood.
   There is that which hath no appearance, that this print being utterly unaccompanied with the true person, according to whose person he should

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APPEAL. n. f. [appeal, Lat.]
On the side and names are either common or proper. Common names are such as stand for universal ideas, or a whole rank of beings, whether general or special. These are called appellations. So bird, man, man, city, river, are common names; and horses, cats, oaks, beeches; for they all agree to many individuals, and some to many species.

APPELLATIVELY. adv. [from appellative.]
According to the manner of nouns appellative; as, this man is a temple. Hence it is used appellatively, to signify a strong man.

APPELLATIVE. adj. [from appellative.]
That which contains an appeal. See Appellate.

APPELLATE, n. f. [from appeal.]
One who is appealed against, and accused. Dia. To APPEND. v. a. [appendus, Lat. to hang to any thing.]

1. To hang any thing upon another; as, the inscription was appended to the column: the seal is appended to the record.

2. To add to something, as an accedency, not a principal part.

APPENDAGE. n. f. [French.]
Something added to another thing, without being necessary to its essence, as a portico to the house.

Modesty is the appendage of sobriety, and is to chastity, to temperance, and to humility, as the fringe is to a garment.

None of the laws of motion now established, will serve to account for the production, motion, or number of bodies, nor their appendages, though they may help us a little to conceive their appearance and actions.

He was so far from valuing any of the appendages of life, that the thoughts of life did not affect him. Addison.

APPENDANT. adj. [French.]
1. Hanging to something else.

2. Belonging to; annexed; concomitant.

He that despises the world, and all its appendant vanities, is the most secure. Taylor.

He that looks for the blessings appendant to the fountain, must measure them upon no terms, but of a worthy commendation. Taylor.

Riches multiplied beyond the proportion of our character, and the wants appendant to it, naturally deters us from forgetting God. Reger.

3. In law.
   Appendant is any thing belonging to another, as accissorium principalis, with the civilian, or adscriptum subjectum, with the logians. An applicant may be appendant to a man; a common fishing appendant to a freeholder. Cowl.

APPENDANT. n. f. That which belongs to another thing, as an accidental or adventitious part.

Pliny gives an account of the inventors of the forms and appendants of things. Hall's Origin of Mankind.

A word, a look, a tread, will strike, as they are appendants to external symmetry, or indications of the beauty of the mind. Gros.

To APPENDICATE. v. a. [appendus, Lat.]
To add to another thing.

In a palace there is a cafe or fabric of the structure, and there are certain adscriptums, as various furniture, and curious motions of divers things appendicated to it. Hall.

APPENDICATION. n. f. [from appendicatory.]
Adjunct; appendage; annexation.

There are considerable parts and integrations, and appendications unto the manus appendicabilis, impellable to be eternal. Hall.

APPENDIX.
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APPENDIX, n.s. [appendices, pl. Lat.] 1. Something appended, or added, to another thing. The cherubim were never intended as an object only, because they are only the appendages of another thing. But a thing is then proposed as an object of worship, when it is set up by itself, and not by way of addition or ornament to another thing. Normandy became an appendix to England, the nobler dominion, and received a greater conformity of their laws to the English, than they gave to it. The Civil Law of England.
2. An adjournment or concomitant. All concurrent appendices of the action ought to be surveyed, in order to pronounce with truth concerning it. Watts.

APPERTAIN, n.s. [appertain, Fr.] 1. To belong to as of right: with is. The honour of deriving this doctrine, that religion ought to be inforced by the word, would be found appertaining to Mahomet the false prophet. Ralston.
2. To belong to by nature or appointment. If the soul of man did serve only to give him being in this life, then things appertaining to this life would content him, as we see they do other creatures. Hobb. And they rushed the preserver with fire, as appertaining to them for the Cure to, they find them in their pots. Shakespeare. Both of them seem not to generate any other effects, but such as appertain to their proper objects and fenders. Dryden. Is it expected, I should know no secrets that appertain to you? Shakespeare. Julius Caesar.

APPERTAINMENT, n.s. [from appertain.] That which belongs to any rank or dignity. The heir of our meffengers, and we lay by our appendaments, visiting of him. Shakespeare.

APPETENANCE, n.s. [appetenance, Fr.] That which belongs or relates to another thing. Can they which beheld the controversy of divinity concern our enquiries in the doubtful appertenance of arts, and received the philosophy of Brown's Pulver Enrouta.

APPETENT, adj. [from To appertain.] Belonging; relating. You know how apt our love was to accord To his desires, and appertain to his honour. Belonging to his honour. Shakespeare.

APPETENCE, n.s. [appetitia, Lat.] Carnal desire; sensual desire.

APPETENCY, n.s. [appetible.] The quality of being definable. That elicitation which the schools intend, is a definable of the conclusion of the whole syllogism, merely from the appertaining of the object, as a man draws a child after him with the fight of a green bough. Bramhall against Hobbes.

APPETIBLE, adj. [appetibilia, Lat.] Definable; that which may be the object of appetite, as those both to flight the most appetible objects, and to controil the most unruly passions. Bramhall against Hobbes.

APPETITE, n.s. [appetitum, Lat.] 1. The natural desire of good; the instinct by which we are led to seek pleasure. The wild properly and strictly taken, is as it were a root attached to the end that man daintier, differeth greatly from that infernial natural desire, which we call appetite. The object of appetite is, whatever sensible good may be wished for; the object of will is that good which reason does lead us to seek. Hocker.
2. The desire of sensual pleasure. Why, he would hang on him, as if increase of appetite had grown. By what it is fed. Shakespeare. Hamlet.

Apple. Urge his hateful luxury, and bellissi appetite in change of lust. Shakespeare's Richard III. Each tree Loden with fairest fruit, that hung to th' eye Tempting, firth'd in me beaten appetite To plague and eat. Merry's Parlioff Life.
3. Violent longing; eagerness after any thing. No man could enjoy his life, his wife, or goods, if a mighty man had an appetite to take the fame from him. Davies. Hesper had an extraordinary appetite to engage Walker in a battle.
4. Power being the natural appetite of princes, a limited monarch cannot gratify it. Earby.
5. Cumber of, stomach; hunger, desire of food. There be four principal causes of appetite; the refrigeration of the stomach, joined with some dryness; contraction, vellication, and abstinence; besides hunger, which is an appetite to eat. Bacon's Natural History.
There is continual abundance, which create such an appetite in your master, that he is not obeyed with any thing, but satisfied with all. Dryden.
6. It has sometimes of before the object of desire.
The new officer's nature needed some restraint to his immoderate appetite of power. Clarendon.

APPETITION, n.s. [appetitio, Lat.] Desire. The actual appetite or satisfaction of appetite in him. Hammond's Practical Catechism.
We find in animals an effeminate or judicial faculty, an appetite called Taure. Siddons.
APPETITIVE, adj. [from appetite.] That which desires, that which has the quality of desiring.
The will is not a bare appetitive power, as that of the sensual appetiter, but is a rational appetite.
I find in myself an appetitive faculty always in exercise, in the very height of activity and invigoration. Milton.

To APPLAUD, n.s. [applaudo, Lat.] 1. To praise by clapping the hand. I would applaud thee to the very echo, That should applaud again. Shakespeare. Macbeth.
2. To praise in general. Nations untern their mighty names shall sound, And worlds applaud that must not yet be found. Pope.

APPLAUNDER, n.s. [from applaud.] He that praises or commends.
I had the voice of my sangle reason against it, crowned in the noise of a multitude of applaudors. Pope's Essay on Man.

APPLAUSE, n.s. [applauso, Lat.] Approbation loudly expressed; praise properly a clap. This general applause, and cheerful shout, Argues your wisdom and your love to Richard. Shakespeare.

Sylla went, And child her barring waves into attention; And fell Charis his muscon'd soft applauso. Milton.
Those that are sou of applaudors, how little do they taste it when they have it! Swift.

APP pLLE, n.s. [applaud, Satir.] 1. The fruit of the apple-tree. Tall thriving trees confect the fruitful mold; The red'ning apple ripens here to gold. Pope's O. 2. The pupil of the eye. He instructed him; he kept him as the apple of his eye. Dryden. v. ii. 10.

APPLE. Apples of love are of three sorts; the most common having long trailing branches, with rough leaves and yellow joints, succeeded by apples, as they are called, at the joints, or not being butched; of a pale orange thinning, and feed, within. Borrow's Hudibras.

APPLE-GRAFT, n.s. [from apple and graft.] A twig of apple-tree grafted upon the flock of another tree. We have seen there and twenty forts of apple graft upon the same old plant, most of them into good trees. Dryden.

APPLE-TART, n.s. [from apple and tart.] A tart made of apples. What, up and down care's like an apple-tart? Shakespeare.

APPLE-TREE, n.s. [from apple and tree.] The fruit of this tree is for the most part holloes, though the fruit itself, and the seeds including the feed are separated by carinaligrous partitions; the juice of the fruit is fourth; the tree large and spreading; the flowers cowl of five leaves, expanding in form of a rosette. There is a great variety of its species. Those for the best are the white juniting, Margaret apple, summer pearmain, summer queenen, embroidered apple, golden reineette, summer white Colville, summer red Colville, silver pipin, aromatik pipin, the gray reineet, haute-bonte, royal ruffeting, Wheeler's ruffeting, Sharp's ruffeting, flase apple, golden pipen, nonpapel, and ruff. Those for the kitchen use are, codding, summer navulpin, summer pearmain, Holland pipin, Kertish pipin, the hanging body, Loan's pearmain, French reineette, French pipin, royal ruffeting, monentie reineette, winter pearmain, bayne, the white, brown-brown, black-brown, the white apple, oaktemple. And those generally used for cider are, Devonshire royal wilding, redbrick apple, the whitan, Herefordshire underleaf, John apple, Cref. and Miller.

Oaks and beeches left longer than apples and pears. Bacon.
Thus apples-tree whose trunks are strong to bear Their sprouting boughs, erect themselves in air.

APPLE-WOMAN, n.s. [from apple and woman.] A woman that sells apples, that keeps fruit on a stall. Yonder are two apple-women scolding, and just ready to uncoll one another. Acti and Pope.

APPLIABLE, adj. [from apply.] That which may be applied. For this word the moderns use applicable; which see. Limitations all these principles have, in regard of the particulars of the matter whereunto they are applicable. Hocker.

All that I have said of the heathen idolatry is applicable to the idolatry of another sort of men in the Romish Church. South.

APPLIANCE, n.s. [from apply.] The act of applying; the thing applied.
Dissectes desperate growths.
By desperate applyers are relieved. Shakespeare.
Are you a rau'd? All: God for your pains, 'tis the apple only Which your define require. Shakespeare.

APPLICABILITY, n.s. [from applicable.] Luc.
APP

The quality of being fitted to be applied to something.

The action of cold is composed of two parts; one prevailing, the other perspiration, which requires applicability.

Applicable, adj. [from apply.] That which may be applied, as properly relating to something.

What he says of the portrait of any particular person, is applicable to pety. In the character, there is a better or worse likeness; the better is a panegyric, and the worse a libel.

Dryden. It were happy for us, if this complaint of applicability only to the heaven worlds.

Applicableness, n.f. [from applicable.] Fitted to be applied.

The knowledge of faults may possibly, by that little part which we have already delivered of its applications, be of use in natural philosophy.mg.

Applicably, adv. [from applicable] In such a manner as that it may be properly applied.

Applicat. n.f. [from apply.] A right line drawn across a curve, so as to bisect the diameter thereof.

Chambers. Application, n.f. [from apply.] 1. The act of applying anything to another, as he mitigated his pain by the application of emollients.

2. The thing applied; as, he invented a new application, by which blood might bedrawn.

3. The act of applying to any person, as a solicitor, or petitioner.

4. A thing from very extraordinary, that a patent should be passed, upon the application of a poor, private, obscure mechanic.

Swift. 5. The employment of means for a certain end.

This is no flint which can be fitted to the use of the sustained body of Christ; it hath no measured certainty of limits, bounds of efficacy unto life it knoweth none, but is also itself infinite in possibility of application.

Homer. 6. In order to be taken with children, there will not be much need of the application of the common rewards and punishments.

Locke. 7. Intenseness of thought; close study.

I have discovered no other way to keep our thoughts concentrated upon the business, but, by frequent repetition and application, getting the habit of attention and application.

Locke. 8. Attention to some particular affair; with the particle to.

His continued application in such publick affairs, as may benefit his kingdoms, diverts him from pleasures.

Addison. This crime certainly deserves the utmost application and wisdom of a people to prevent it.

Addison. 9. Reference to some cæse or situation; as the story was told, and the hearers made the application.

This principle acts with the greatest force in the worth application, and the similarity of wicked men more successfully destroys, than that of good men reforms.

Applicative, adj. [from apply.] That which applies.

The directive command for enufal is in the underdriving, and the application commanded for putting in execution is the will.

Bramhall against Hobbes.

Applicatory, adj. [from apply.] That which comprehends the act of application.

Applicatory, n.f. That which applies.

There are but two ways of applying the death of

Child. faith is the inward application, and if there be any outward, it must be the sacraments.

Taylor's Works Communicant. To APPLY. v. a. [applique, Lat.]

1. To put one thing to another.

He laid, and to the sword his throat applied.

Dryden. 2. To lay medications upon a wound.

Apply some speedy cure, prevent our fate.

And succour nature are it be too late.

Addison. God has addressed every passion of our nature, applied remedies to every weakness, warned us of every enmity.

Rogers. 3. To make use of as relative or suitable to something.

This brought the death of your father into remembrance, and illustrated the verse which I formerly applied to him.

Dryden's Fables. 4. To put to a certain use.

The profits thereof might be applied towards the support of the year.

Chambers. 5. To use as means to an end.

These glorious beings are instruments in the hands of God, who applies their services, and governs their actions, and disposes even their wills and affections.

Rogers. 6. To work on the mind upon; to study; with to.

Locke uses above, less properly.

Apply thine heart into instruction, and thine eyes to the words of knowledge.

Pro. xxii. 12. Every man is accomplished to himself that he thinks; and that which his mind is applied about, whilst thinking, is the idea that are there. Locke. It is a sign of a capacious mind, when the mind can apply itself to several objects with a swift transition.

Watts. 7. To have recourse to, as a solicitor or petitioner; or, to: as, I applied myself to him for help.

8. To address to.

God a lie.

To Satan first in his doom apply'd, This in mysterious terms, judged as then best.

Kilton. Sacred vows and mystic song apply'd, To griffy Pluto and his gloomy bride.

Pop. 9. To busy; to keep at work: an antiquated sense; for which we now use apply.

She was skilful in applying his humours; never failing but to fail to despair, nor hope to attain to assurance.

Sidney. 10. To act upon; to ply.

A varlet running towards hallly, Whole flyings, feet, his way apply'd, That running before a cloud of dust did fly.

Pepys. To APPLY, v. n.

1. To suit; to agree.

Would it apply well to the vehemency of your affection, that I should win what you would enjoy?

Swift. To have recourse to, as a petitioner.

I had no thoughts of applying to any but himself; he defined I would speak to others.

Swift. 3. To attach by way of influence.

God knows every rank and passion, and in what manner they can be most successfully applied.

Rogers. To APPOINT. v. a. [appointer, Fr.]

1. To fix anything, as to settle the exact time for some transfiguration.

The time appointed of the Father. Galat. iv. 2.

2. To settle any thing by compact.

He said, Appoint me thy wages, and I will pay it.

Gen. 31. Now there was an appointed sign between the men of Israel and the heirs in wait.

Judges, xx. 38. 3. To establish any thing by decree.

It was in the power of the Lord, which set before thy father, and before all his house, to appoint me ruler over the people of the Lord.

2 Sam. v. 21. Unto him thou gavest commandments, which he

transfigured, and immediately thou appointedst a death in him, and in his generations. 2 Esd. iii. 7.

O Lord, that art the God of thy soul, thou hast not appointed repentance to the jaws.

Manasseh's Prayer. 4. To furnish in all points; to equip to supply with all things necessary: used anciently in speaking of soldiers.

The English being well appointed, did so entertain them, that their ships departed terribly torn.

Hamann.

APPOINTMENT, n.f. [from appoint.] He that settles or fixes any thing or place.

4. Decree; establishment.

The ways of death be only in his hands, who alone hath power over all flesh, and unto whose appointment we ought with patience meekly to submit ourselves.

Heber. 5. An allowance paid to any man, commonly used of allowances to public officers.

It is a fall of the body, which of them lies specifically, and which flows; and, by appointing the time, take and leave that quality which you desire.

Bacon. To these it were good, that some proper prayer were appointed, and they taught it.

Smith. An officer cannot be appointed out like a common, and shared among distinct proprietors.

Collier. APPOINTMENT, n.f. [from appoint.] A dividing of a rent into two or more parts, or portions, according as the land, whence it issues, is divided among two or more proprietors.

Chambers. To APPROACH, v. a. [approach, L.] 1. To put questions to. This word is not now in use, except that, in some schools, to put grammatical questions to a boy is called to pay him; and we now use pay for puzzle.

Some procure themselves to be surprised at such times as it is like the party that they work upon, will come upon them, and be found with a letter in their hand, or doing something which they are not accustomed to; till the end they may be appointed of those things which of themselves they are desert to use.

Bacon. 2. A latiniun. To apply to.

By malignant patriots vapours, the nutriment is rendered of being applied to the parts.

Harvey.

APPOSI T E, adj. [appositius, Lat.] Proper; fit; well adapted to time, place, or circumstances.

The duke's delivery of his mind was not fit to be held grave and grave; and apply to the times and occasions.

Watts. Neither was Perkin, for his part, wanting to himself, either in gracious and princely behaviour, or in ready and apply answers.

Remarkable instances of this kind have been: but it will admonish reflections very opposite to the design of this present solemnity.

Attornery.

APPOSI TELY.
2. Opinion; sentiments; concession. If we aim at right understanding its true nature, we must examine what apprehension mankind makes of it.

To be false, and to be thought false, is all one in respect of men who act not according to truth, but apprehension.

The apprehensions of scripture are commonly settled in those matters to the vulgar apprehensions and conceptions of the place and people where they were delivered.

Locke.

3. The faculty by which we conceive new ideas, or power of conceiving them. I name them as they pass, and understood their nature, with such knowledge God in'de-

My sudden apprehension.

Milton.

4. Fear. It behoves that the world should be held in awe, not by a vain surmise, but a true apprehension of somewhat which no man may think himself able to withstand.

Herrick.

And he the future evil shall no less

In apprehension, than in substance, feel.

Milton.

The apprehension of what was to come from an unknown, at least unacknowledged source to the clouds, clouded much of that prosperity.

Clarendon.

As they have no apprehension of these things, so they need no comfort against them.

Tullian.

After the death of his nephew Caligula, Claudian was in small apprehension for his own life.

Addison.

5. SuspiTation of something to happen, or to be done.

I'll note you in my book of memory,

And forebode you this apprehension.

Shakespeare.

That he might take away the apprehension, that he meant suddenly to deprive him, he went out orders, which he was sure would come into the enemy's hands, to two or three villages, that they should send proportion of corn into Hadleighhouse.

Clarendon.

6. Seizure. See that he be convey'd unto the Tower;

And go we brethren to the man that took him,

To question of his apprehension.

Clarendon.

7. The power of seizing, catching, or holding.

A lamber hath the chely or great claw of one side longer than the other, but this is not their leg, but a part of apprehension where they seize upon their prey.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

APPREHENSIVE. adj. [from apprehend.] This which may be apprehended, or conceived.

The north and southern poles are incomunicable and fixed points, whereas the one is not apprehensible in the other. Brown's Vulgar Errors.

APPREHENSION. n. s. [from apprehend.] The quality of being apprehensive.

Whereas the vowels are much more difficult to be taught, you will hold, by falling upon them left, great loss by the apprehensions already gained in learning the consonants.

Holden.

APPREHENSIVE. adj. [from apprehension.] In an apprehensive manner.

APPREHENSIVENESS. n. s. [from apprehension.] The quality of being apprehensive.

One that is bound by covenant to serve another man of trade, for a certain term of years, upon condition that the artificer, or tradesman, shall, in the mean time, endeavour to instruct him in his art or mystery.

Cowell.

The gainstained such diligence, that no apprehension, no, no bond swear, could ever be more ready than that young prince was.

Sidney.

He found him such an apprehensive, as knew well enough how to set up for himself.

Wotton.

He called the painter liberty; it teaches him, that he ought not to be subject himself ser-

vility, and be bound like an apprentice to the rules of his art.

Dyerdan's DyspepSy.

To APPRENTICE. v. a. [from the noun.] To put out to a master as an apprentice.

Many whose master's apprehensions blanked.

The young who labours, and the old who rest.

Pope.

APPRENTICIbOD. n. s. [from apprentice.] The years of an apprentice's servitude.

But if my apprehension to foreign passagess, and in the end, Having my freedom, boast of nothing else

But that I was a journeyman to grief.

Shakespeare.

APPRENTICESHIP. n. s. [from apprentice.] The years which an apprentice is to pass under a master.

An executor, the simplest that is, there is an apprehensively necessary, before it can be expected anything should work.

Dugby.

Many rushed into the ministry, as being the only callings that the could profess, without convexing any apprenticeship.

Smith.

To APPREHEND. v. w. [apprehend; part. appris.] To inform; to give the knowledge of any thing.

He considers the tendency of such a virtue or vice; he is well apprized, that the representation of some of these things may convince the understanding, and some may terrify the confidence.

Watts.

It is fit he be apprized of a few things, that may prevent his mistaking.

Clayton.

The country be hut up, lard't be the scent,

On church-yard drear (inhuman to relate)

The disappointed growlers fall.

Thomson.

To APPREACH. v. a. [appreach; part. appris.] To draw near locally.

The time to look to; the powers of the kingdom approach space.

Shakespeare.

We soppice Ulises approaching toward Poly-phemus.

Brum.

To DRAW near, as time.

Hark! I hear the sound of coaches,

The hour of attack approaches.

Gay.

3. To make a progresse towards, in the figurative sense, as mentally.

He shall approach unto me; for who is this that engaged his heart to approach unto me.

Jsr. xxx. 21

To have knowledge in all the objects of contempla-

tion, is what the mind can hardly attain unto; the instances are few of those who have, in any measure, apprach'd towards it.

Drel.

4. To come near, by natural affinity, or resemblance; as, the cat approaches to the tiger.

To APPROACH. v. a.

1. To bring near to. This fence is rather French than English.

This they will nimbly perform, if objected to the extremities; but slowly, and not at all, if apprach'd unto their roots. Brown's Vulgar Errors.

By plunging paper thoroughly in weak spirit of wine, and apprach'g it to a candle, the spirittuous parts will burn, without harming the paper. Dugby.

Approach'd, and looking underneath the fun.

He saw proud Ar,cle.

Dyerdan.

2. To
To come near to.
He was an admirable poet, and thought even to have an approved Honeycomb of a Temple.

Approach. n. s. [from the verb.]

1. The act of drawing near.
If I could bid the seventh welcome with so good a heart as I can bid the other five farewell, I should be glad of him, and say, 'Selt, Merit, of Prince.'
This with our souls
As with our eyes, that after a long darkness
Are dazzled at the approach of sudden light. Diob.

2. Accresce.
Honeys bath in the volatile ground to do good;
the approach to kings and principal persons;
and the raising of a man's own fortunes. Bacon.

3. Hurdle advance.
For Engaged his approach makes as fierce
As water to the furrow of a gulf. Shaksp.

Against beleaguer'd bea'n the giants move;
Hills pil'd on hills, on mountains mountains lie,
To make their mad approach to the sky. Dryd.

Approacher. n. s. [from approach.]
The person that approaches or draws near.

To gau'th'st three ears, like tapitars, that bid welcome,
To knowes and all approaches. Shaksp.

Approachment. n. s. [from approach.]
The act of coming near.

Nothing is more concrete but in the approach of the air, as we have made trial in glasses of water, which will not easily freeze. Brown's Vulgar Errors.

Approbation. n. s. [approbation, Lat.]

1. The act of approving, or expressing himself pleased or satisfied.
That not pitt me, but
By learned approbation of my judges. Shaksp.

2. The liking of any thing.
There is no positive law of men, whether received by formal consent, or in councils, or by secret approbation, as in customs, but may be taken away. Hacker.

The bare approbation of goodness and good things, is not properly the willing of that thing, but the name of yeomen of his guard; and that it might be thought to be rather a matter of dignity, than any matter of diflference approbation to his own cause, he made an ordinance not temporary, but to hold in suspension for ever. Bacon.

The heathens themselves had an apprehension of the necessity of some approbation acts of divine worship. Locke.

3. Attestation; support.
How now in health
Shall drop their blood in approbation
Of what your reverence shall incite us to. Shaksp.

Appro. n. s. [from approve, as proof from prove.] Approbation; commendation: a word rightly derived, but old.

O most pleasant instance,
That bear in them one and the self-same tongue
Either of commendation or approbation. Shaksp.

To Approbate. v. a. [approbreste, Lat.]
To hassen; to set forward. Ditt.

To Approbinate. v. s. [approbinate, Lat.]
To draw nigh unto; to approach.

To Appropane. v. s. [appropine, Lat.]
To approach; to draw near to.

A ludicrous word.
The clefted blood within my hope,
That from my wounded body flows,
With mortal cries doth garnish my eyes.
My days to approbine an end. Hev.High.

Approvable. adj. [from approbation.]
That which may be approv'd; that
which may be restrained to something particular.
This conceit, applied unto the original of man, and the beginning of goodness, is more justly
To approbine an end. Brown's Vulgar Errors.

To Approb'ate. v. a. [approbreste, low Lat.]
1. To confess to some particular use or peril.

Things sanctified were thereby in such sort approb'ate unto God, as that they might never afterwards be made common. Homer.

As for this, this is no approbation of this person, this thing, I have read and approv'd, and I have inclin'd it to myself and my own use, and I will ensue no downs, no rival, or companion in its South.
Some they approv'd to the gods.
And some to public, some to private ends. Hor.

Marks of honour are approv'd to the insig.
(There, that he might be invited to reverence. Atherbury.

2. To claim or exercise; to take to himself by an exclusive right.
To themselves approv'n.
The spirit of God, promis'd alike and given. Ps.

Why should any persons engross and approv're the common benefits of fire, air, and water, to themselves?
Every body c'th has an equal title to it, and therefore he cannot approv', he cannot incline, without the consent of all his fellow commoners, all mankind. Locke.

3. To make peculiar to something; to annex by combination.
He need but indulge, with some words of execrable scripture; and his uses, that has approv'd them to the orthodoxy of his church, makes them immediately irreparable arguments.

We, by degrees, get ideas and names, and learn their approv'd combination one with another. Locke.

4. In law, to alienate a benefice. See Approbation.
Before Richard II. it was lawful to approv'e the whole fruits of a benefice to any abbe, the houset finding one to serve the cure; that king redd'ted that horrid evil. Ayliff.

Approv'able. adj. [from the verb.]
Peculiar; confined to some particular use or peril; belonging peculiarly.
He did instruct a band of fifty archers, with the name of yeomen of his guard; and that it might be thought to be rather a matter of dignity, than any matter of difference approv'ation to his own cause, he made an ordinance not temporary, but to hold in suspension for ever. Bacon.
The heathens themselves had an apprehension of the necessity of some approv'ation acts of divine worship. Locke.

Approbation. n. s. [from approv'ate, Lat.]

1. The application of something to a particular purpose.
The mind should have a direct idea of the things, and retain the particular name, with its peculiar approv'ation to the name. Locke.

2. The claim of any thing as peculiar.
He doth nothing but talk of his horses, and makes a great approv'ation to his good parts, that he can flatter himself. Shaksp.

3. The fixing a particular signification to a word.
The name of faculty may, by an approvation that disguiseth its true signe, palliate the absurdity. Locke.

4. In law, a severing of a benefice ecclesiastical to the proper and perpetual use of some religious house, or dean and chapter, bishoprick, or college; because, as formerly, it never weary no right of the simple, the, for reason of their perpetuity, are accounted owners of the fee simple; and therefore are called proprietors.
To an approv'ation, after the licence obtained of the king in chancery, the content of the diocesan, patron, and incumbent, are necessary, if the church be full: but if the church be void, the diocesan and the patron, upon the king's licencce, may conclude. Cawell.

Approv'or. n. s. [from approv'ate.]
He that is possess of an approv'ation
of the approv'ations, by reason of their perpetuity, are accounted owners of the fee simple; and therefore are called proprietors. Ayliff's Parerg.

Approv'able. adj. [from approv'ate.]
That which merits approv'ation.
The solid reason, or confirmed experience, of any men, is very approv'able in what profession soever. John's Vulgar Errors.

Approv'aln. s. [from approv'ate.]
Approv'ation; a word rarely found.
There is a center of justice and manners, without whose approv'ation no capital sentences are to be executed. Temple.

Approv'ance. n. s. [from approv'ate.]
Approv'ation; a word not much used.
A man of his learning should not to lightly have been carried away with old wives tales from approv'ation of his own reason. Spenser.

To Approv' u. a. [approv'ate, Fr. approv'ob, Lab.]
To like; to be pleased with.
There can be nothing possibly evil which God approv's, and that he approv's much more than he doth command. Hacker.

What power was that, whereby Medea saw,
And well approv'd, and prize the better course,
When her rebellious fife did o so withdraw.
Her tender pow'rs, that the pur'd the world. Drys.

To express liking.
It is looked upon as infallible for a man to let up his own opinion against that of some learned doctors, or other approved writer. Lard.

To prove; to shew; to justify.
His meaning was not, that Archimedes could simly in nothing be deceived; but that he had in it so much approbation his skill, that he became worthy of credit for ever after, in matters appertaining to the science he was skillful in. Hacker.

In religion,
What dammed error, but some f erro-brow
Will blest it, and approv'n it with a tear? Shaksp.

I'm sorry
That he approv'd the common liar, Sarnle,
Who spoils him thus at Rome. Shaksp.

Should I clow their expiry? Approv'ate.
Firt thy obedience. Mitch.

Refer all the actions of this short life to that state which will never end; and this will approvate infit to be wolden at the last, whatever the world judge of it now. Tillou.

4. To experience: not in ufe.
Oh! 'tis the curfe to live, and still approv'd,
When women cannot love, where they're below'd. Shaksp.

To make, or show, to be worthy of approv'ation.
The first care and concern must be to approv' himself to God by righteousnes, holiness, and purity; and not to account owners of the fee simple.

It has of before the object, when it signifies to be pleased, but may be used without a preposition: as, I approv' your letter, or, of your letter.

I threw you a piece of white and white stuff,
Just fust from the dyer; which you were pleased to approv', and were owner of the thing. Spenser.

Approv'ment. n. s. [from approv'ate.]
Approv'ation; liking.
It is certain that at the first you were all of my opinion, and that I did nothing without your approv.'t. Hayward.

Approv'er.
In the figures the veil is gathered up before them, like an apron, which must fuppose filled with fruits. **Addison.**

**APRON.** n. s. [in gunnery.] A piece of lead which covers the touch-hole of a great gun. **Spalding.**

A **PRON MAN.** n. s. [from apron and man.] A man who wears an apron; a workman; a manual artificer. **Spalding.**

Wearing an apron.

The color apricot, and the passion gown'd.

**APSIS.** n. s. apsides, plural. [a. l.] Is applied, in astronomy, to two points in the orbits of planets; in which they are at the greatest, and the least distance from the sun or earth. The higher apsis is more particularly denominated apogee, or apogee; the lower, perigee, or perigee.

**APRONED.** adj. [from apron.] Wearing an apron.

The color apricot, and the passion gown'd. **Pope.**

1. Fit.

This to eminent industry in making profelytes, more of that art than of the other, greater; for that they are deemed to serve as instruments in the cause. After they are through the engraved of their affection; after through a natural inclination unto piety; after through holy opportunities, &c. Lastly, after through a filial delight which they take in giving very large and particular intelligence how all near them stand affected as concerning the same cause. **Hooker.**

2. Having a tendency to; liable to.

Things natural, so long as they keep those forms which give them their being, cannot possibly be apt or inclinable to do otherwise than they do. **Hooker.**

My vines and peaches on my best four walls were apt to be a foot or animadversions upon their leaves and fruits. **Hooker.**

3. Inclined to; led to; disposed to.

You may make her you love believe it; that, I warrant, she is apt to do, than confes she does. **Shakespeare's As you like it.**

Men are apt to think withal of themselves, and of their nation of their power and strength. **Shakespeare.**

One, who has not these frights, is a stranger to what he reads, and apt to put a wrong interpretation upon it. **Addison.**

Even those who are near the court, are apt to declare wrong conceptions, by reasoning upon the motives of ambition. **Swift.**

What we have always seem to be done in one manner, we are apt to imagine there was but that one way. **Swift.**

4. Ready; quick; as, an apt wit.

I have a heart as little apt as yours, but yet a brain that leads my use of anger.

**Shakespeare.**

Better vantage. **Shakespeare.**

5. Qualified for.

These horses had a while before the king in war, whereunto they were only apt. **Shakespeare.**

All that were strong and apt for war, even then the king of Babylon brought captive to Babylon. **2 Kings.**

6. To apt. v. a. [apta, Lat.]

1. To suit; to adapt. We need a man that knows the several graces of history, and how to apt their places. **Ben Jonson.**
monack, be added to aqua turris, it commences aqua regia, and will then dissolve no metal but gold. Chambers.

The dissolving of silver in aqua regis, and gold in aqua regia, and not vice versa, would not be difficult to know. Locke.

AQUA MIRABILIS. [Latin.] The wonder water, is prepared of cloves, galangals, cabbers, mace, cardomums, nutmegs, ginger, and spirit of wine, digested twenty-four hours, then distilled.

AQUA REGIA, or AQUA REGALIS. [Latin.] An acid water, so called because it dissolves gold, the king of metals. Its essential ingredient is common salt, the only salt which will operate on gold. It is prepared by mixing common salt, or salt amonick, or the spirit of them, with spirit of nitre, or common aqua fortis.

Chambers. He adds to his complex idea of gold, that of freedoms or solubility in aqua regia. Locke.

AQUAVITE. [Latin.] It is commonly understood of what is otherwise called brandy, or spirit of wine, either simple or prepared with aromatics. But some approves the term brandy to what is procured from wine, or the grape; aquavitæ, to that drawn after the fame manner from malt.

Chambers. I will rather trust a Fleming with my butter, an Irishman with my wine, bottle, or a thief to walk with my ambling gelding, than my wife with herself.

Aquavitæ. adj. [aqüavitæ, Lat. from aqua, water.]

1. That which inhabits the water. The vast variety of worms found in animals, as well terrestrial as aquatic, are taken into their bodies by meats and drinks. Ray on the Creation. One may be considered as either aerial, terrestrial, aquatic, or amphibious. Aquavitæ are those whose constant abode is upon the water. Locke.

2. Applied to plants, that which grows in the water. Fish and fuch like aquatic, are best defended by drainage. Mortimer's Husbandry.

Aquavitæ. adj. [aquavitæ, Lat.] That which inhabits the water. We behold many millions of the aquatic or water frag in ditches and standing plashes.

AQUEDUCT, n. f. [aqueductus, Lat.] A conveyance made for carrying water from one place to another; made on uneven ground, to preserve the level of the water, and convey it by a canal. Some aqueducts are under ground, and others above it supported by arches.

Among the remains of old Rome, the grandeur of the commonwealth flows least chiefly in temples, highways, aqueducts, walls, and bridges of the city. Addison.

Either the rolls of water are convey'd in natural aqueducts, by nature laid To carry all the humour. Blackmore.

A'QUID. n. f. [aqua, water, Lat.] Watery.

The vehement fire requisite to its fusion, forced away all the aqueous and fugitive moisture. Ray on the Creation.

A'QUILLS. n. f. [aquilas, Lat.] Waterfowls.

A'QUILINE. adj. [aquilinus, Lat. from aquila, an eagle.] Refembling an eagle; when applied to the nose, hooked.

His nose was aquiline, his eyes were blue, Ruby his lips, and feath'rd his brow. Dryd. Gyps fupplies some kind of eagle of curio, from whence the epithet gyps is for an hooked or aquiline nose. Brown.

A'QUOISE. adj. [from aqua, Lat.] Watery; having the qualities of water. Difl.

A'QUOSITY. n. f. [from aqüo.] Water-nefs.

A. R. R. A. n. f. 1: that is, the year of the reign: as, A.R. R. R. 20. Anno regni Georgii rex angl. in the twentieth year of the reign of King George.

A'RAABLE. adj. [from ara, Lat. to plough.] Fit for the plough; fit for tillage; produccive of corn.

His eyes he open'd, and beheld a feld, Part arable, and tithl, wherein were sheaves New reap'd.

'Tis good for arable, a globe that asks Tough teams of oxen, and laborious toaks.

Dyndal.

Having but very little arable land, they are forced to fetch all their corn from foreign countries. Addison.

A'RACHNOIDES. n. f. [from aqüus, a spider, and ëb, form.] 1. One of the tunics of the eye, so called from its resemblance to a cobweb. As to the tunics of the eye, many things might be taken notice of; the prodigious focii of the arachnoide, the acute fente of the retina. Derham.

2. It is also a thin fine transparent membrane, which, lying between the dura and the pia mater, is suppozed to invest the whole substance of the brain. Chambers.

A'RAFGNÉ. n. f. [French.] A term in fortification, which sometimes denotes a branch, return, or gallery of a mine. Difl.

A'RAKES. adj. [from aranes, Lat. a cobweb.] Refembling a cobweb. The curvaceous membrane of the eye converging and dilateth it, and so varie's its focus. Derham.

A'RACTION. n. f. [aratus, Lat.] The act or practice of ploughing.

A'RACTOR. adj. [from ara, Lat. to plough.] That which contributes to tillage. Dih.

A'RALIST. n. f. [from aras, a bow, and balista, an engine to throw flames.] A cros-bow.

It is reported by William Britto, that the arcabala, or arbalist, was first intro’d to the French by our king Richard the fird, who was fhirley armed in it by a quarrer thereof. CandaL

A'RBITER. n. f. [Lat.] 1. A judge appointed by the parties, to whose determination they voluntarily submit.

He would put himself into the king’s hands, and make him arbiter of the peace. Bacon.

2. One who has the power of decision or regulation; a judge.

Next him, high arbiter. Chance given. Milton. His majesty, in this great conjuncture, seems to be generally allowed for the sole arbiter of the affairs of Christendom. Temple.

A'RBITRABLE. adj. [from arbitræ, Lat.] Arbitrary; depending upon the will.

The ordinary revenue of a parsonage is in land, called the glebe; in tythe, a fifth part of our goods remitted to God; in other donations bestowed upon God by the people, either in such arbitrable proportion as their own devotion moveth them, or as the laws or customs of particular places do require them. Addi.

A'RBITRAMENT. n. f. [from arbitrare, Lat.] Will; determination; choice. This should be written arbitrament.

Stand fast! I stand at full
Free in thine own arbitrament it stands;
Perfect, within, and outward and required
All temptation to transgress regal.
Milton.

A'RBITRARILY. adv. [from arbitrary.]

With no other rule than the will; despotically; absolutely.

He governed arbitrarily, he was expelled, and came to the deferred end of tyrants. Dryd.

A'RBITRARIVS. adj. [from arbitrary.]

Arbitrarily; depending on the will.

These are standing and inseparable truths, such as have no precarious existence, or arbitrary dependence upon any will or understanding whatever.

A'RBITRARIously. adv. [from arbitrarious.]

Arbitrarily; according to mere will and pleasure.

Where words are imposed arbitrarily, distorted from their common use, the mind must be led into misjudgment. Glasgow.

A'RBITRARY. adj. [arbitrary; Lat.]

1. Despotick; absolute; bound by no law; following the will without restraint. It is applied both to persons and things.

In vain the Tyrian Queen regis her life
For the chaste glory of a virtuous wife.
If lying bard no faithless harmes rehcieve,
And blast her name with arbitrary vice.
Wolf.

Their regal tyrants shall with bonds hide
Their little lufts of arbitrary pride
Nor but to see their vassals’ty’d. Prior.

2. Depending on no rule; capricious.

It may be perceived, with what insecurity we abridge effects depending on the natural period of time, unto arbitrary calculations, and such as vary at pleasure. Beauz’s Plot Evers.

To A'RBITRATE. v. a. [arbiter, Lat.]

1. To decide; to determine.

This might have been prevented, and made whole.

With very easy arguments of love,
Which now the manage of two kingdoms must
With fearful bloody ille arbitrate. Shakespeare.

2. To judge of.

Yet were an equal peace of hope and fear
Does arbitrate th’ events, my nature is

To A'RBITRATE. v. n. To give judgment.

It did arbitrate upon the several reports of fends, not like a drawy judge, only hearing, but also directing their verdict. Swift.

A'RBITRARINESS. n. f. [from arbitrary.]

Despotickness; tyranny.

He that by handcrafts of nature, and arbitrariness of commands, uses his children like foreigners, is what they mean by a tyrant. Temple.

A'RBITRATION. n. f. [from arbitrator, Lat.]

The determination of a cause by a judge mutually agreed upon by the parties contending.

A'RBITRATOR. n. f. [from arbitrare.]

1. An extraordinary judge between party and party, chosen by their mutual consent.

Be a good soldier, or upright officer.

An arbitrator from extreme fear.

Dryd.

2. A governor; a president.

Though
**ARB**

Though heav'n be first
And heav'n's high arbiter fit secure
To his own strength, this place may be expa'd.

3. He that has the power of prefering to others without limit or controul.

Another Bleneheim or Rambilly will make the accelerates matters of their own terms, and arb.

4. The determiner; he that puts an end to any affair.

But now the arbiter of desairs,
Just death, kind umpire of man's life, left
With sweet enlargement does diffuse me hence.

The end crowns all;
And that old common arbiter, time,
Will one day end it.

**ARBITREMENT. n. f. [from arbitrer, Lat.]**

1. Decision; determination.

Knows the right is incendi against you, even
to a moral arbitrement; but nothing of the cir-

2. Compromise.

Luke warm persons think they may accommodate
points of religion by middle ways, and witty
recommendations as if they would make an arbi-

A'RBORARY. adj. [arborarius, Lat.] Bel-

A'RBORET. n. f. [arbor, Lat. a tree.]

A small tree or shrub.

No arboret with painted blossoms drest.
And phrased from hence, but there is might be found,
To bud out fair, and bud, sweet finely throw them around.

New bid, now seen,
Among thick woven arboris, and hows Imboodreid's on each bank.

A'RBROUS. adj. [arboratus, Lat.] Bel-

1. Belonging to trees; constituting a tree.

A grain of muffard becomes arboris.

2. A term in botany, to distinguish such
fungules or mosses as grow upon trees,
from those that grow on the ground.

They speak properly, who make it an arboreal
excellence, or rather a superplant from a vis-

A'KREIST. n. f. [arcrifte, from ar-

A'KREIST. n. f. [arcrifte, from ar-

A'RBOR. n. f. [from arboret, a tree.]

A bower; a place covered with green

Now ye shall see mine orchard, where, in an

Let us divide our labours: thus, where chance

But the tender, and the cold dews being past, he shoots them all out

So soon as they forth were come to open fight

A'RBOROUS. adj. [from arboret, Lat.]

Belonging to a tree.

The wood from under shady arborious roof

Soon as they forth were come to open fight
Of day-spring, and the fun.

**ARC**

**ARBORINE FINE. n. f.** A species of bind-

**ARBORICLE. n. f. [archicina, Lat.]** Any

**ARBORUS. n. f. [archi-**

**ARBORUS. n. f. [archi-**

**ARBORUS. n. f. [archi-**

**ARCH. n. f. [archus, Lat.]**

1. A fragment; a part of a circle; not

2. To cover with arches.

Gates of monarchs
Are arc'd to high, that giants may get through.

The proud river which makes her bed at her-

Said he, who with such a curious pile of

1. The tyrant; of the first clans.

The tyrannous and bended arch is done.

There is spring up
An heuristic, say Paradis, or Cranmer.

2. Wagging; mirthful; strangely miche-

This signification it fomes to have

ARCHEANGEL. n. f. [archangelus, Lat.]

One of the highest order of angels.

His form had yet not left.

All its original brightnes, nor appear'd
Less as archeangel wind'd, and the excels
Of glory o'ercraft'd.

'Tis true the archangel's trump I hear.

Nature's great palling-bell, the only call
Of God's that will be heard by all.

**ARCHBISHOP. n. f. [archus, Lat.]**

The name of a plant, called also Dale nittle.

Belonging to archangels.

'Ceas, and the archbishop pow'p prepar'd
For swift defeat; with him the crows of

**ARCHBISHOP. n. f. [archus, Lat.]**

The chief place of prospect, or of sig-

You still win the top of the Cornish arches

Hainborough, which may for prospect compare with Rama in Paletina.

Carus.

**ARCHBISHOP. n. f. [archus, and

A bishop of the first clans, who

superintend the conduct of other bishops

of his suffragans.

Cranmer is return'd well welcome.

The archbishop was the known architect of

this new fabric.

Clarendon.

**ARCHBISHOPRIC. n. f. [from arch-

The state or jurisdiction of an

'Tis the cardinal;

And merely to revenge him on the emperor,

For noe behoving on him, at his asking.

The archbishop of Toledo, this is purr'd.

Shakespeare.

This excellent man, from the time of his pro-

motion to the archbishopric, underwent the envy

and malice of men who agreed in nothing else.

Clarendon.

**ARCHCHINTER. n. f. [from arch-

The chief chanter.

**ARCHDEACON. n. f. [archdescan, Lat.]**

One that supplies the bishop's place and

office in such manner as to belong to the

episcopal function. The law fyles him the bishop's vicar, or viceregent.

**ARCHDEACONRY. n. f. [archdeaconus-

The office or jurisdiction of an

**ARCHDEACONSHIP. n. f. [archde-

The office of an archdeacon.

**ARCHDUKE. n. f. [archbuxus, Lat.]** A title
gained, by being frequently applied to

the boy most remarkable for his prince

as, the arch rouge; unless it is derived from

Arab, the name of the jeffer to

Charles I.
Aurtil, called column, his made. London, [architectura, LAl.] former Heckin. divided beam. Relating to order. The lion has. An infernal, Chief architect and poster of thee woes. Stately, Architective, adj. [from architect,] That performs the works of architecture. House could have the knowledge, particularly the last mentioned, be furnished with architectural materials! Deit. Philos.-Theology. Architectonic, adj. [from arch, chief, and tect, an artificer.] That which has the power, or skill of an architect; that which can build or form any thing.

To try that some more part of either, or all the hypothetical principles, is the architect of this elaborate structure, is to give occasion to demand what proportion of the parts afforded this architect, and what agent made to skillful and happy a mixture. Blackmore.

1. The art or science of building. Architecture is divided into civil architecture, called by way of eminence, military architecture, or fortification; and ecclesiastical, which, besides building of ships and vessels, includes also ports, mole, docks, &c. Clamber.

Our fathers next in architecture build'd, Cities for seaf, and forts for felly build; Then palaces and lofty domes are, These for devotion, and for pleasure theo.

2. The effect or performance of the science of building. The furnishing of the first earth being a piece of divine architecture, attributed to a particular providence. Burnett's Theory.

A'rchitave, n. f. [from a'ch, chief, and trabs, Lat. a beam; because it is suppos'd to represent the principal beam in timber buildings.] That part of a column, or order of a column, which lies immediately upon the capital, and is the lowest member of the entablature. This member is subservient to the different orders; and, in building architecture doors and windows, the workman frequently follows his own fancy. The architave is sometimes called the ronson piece, or master beam, in timber buildings, as portico, clysters, &c. In chimneys it is called the mantle-piece; and over jambs of doors, and lintels of windows, hyperbolic. Builder's Dit.

The materials laid over this pillar were of wood; through the lights wherein the architave could not fall, nor the column itself, being in subantial. Watt's Architecture.


Archives, n. f. without a singular, [archivis, Lat.] The places where records or ancient writings are kept. It is perhaps sometimes used for the writings themselves.

Though we think our words vanish with the breath that utters them, yet they become records in
ARD

In God's court, and are laid up in his archives, as witnesses either for or against us.

Government of the Tangiers.

I shall now only look a little into the Mosaic statutes, to observe what they furnish for this subject.

Woodward.

ARCHWISE. adv. [from arch and wise.]

In the form of an arch.

The court of arches, so called ab arcu et ecclesia, or from Bow-church, by reason of the oblong or elliptical arches, raised at the top with three pillars, in fashion of a bow bent arch.

Agiles Peregrine.

ARCHITECT. adj. [architects, Lat.]

Bow-bearing.

Dict.

ARCHITECTURE. n.s. [from arche, to strain.]

Straining; confinement to a narrow compass.

Arch.

ARCHITECT. n.s. [from arch, the northern constellation.]

Northern; lying under the Archers, or bear. See Arch.

Ever-during flows, perpetual shades Of darkness would conceal their livid blood, Did not the archet tract spontaneous yield A cheering cuple here my with-winen. Philips.

ARCHITECT Circle. The circle at which the northern frigid zone begins.

ARCUTE. adj. [archatus, Lat.]

Bent in the form of an arch.

The cause of the confusion in founds, and the incongruity of species visible, is, for that the light worketh in right lines; but founds, that move in oblique and erratic lines, must needs encounter and disturb the one the other.

Batty's Natural History.

In the gullet, where it permeates the middriff, the carnose fibres are inflected and arculate.

Ray on the Creation.

ARCULATE. adj. [from arcuate.] Bent; inflected.

Dict.

ARCULATION. n.s. [from arculate.]

1. The act of bending any thing; incurvature.

2. The state of being bent; curvature, or crookedness.

3. In gardening. The method of raising by layers such trees as cannot be raised from seed, or that bear no seed, as the elm, lime, alder, willow; and is so called from bending down to the ground the branches which spring from the offsets or stools after they are planted.

Camberer.

ARCATURE. n.s. [arcuaturn, low Lat.]

The bending or curvature of an arch.

Dict.

ARCUABLISTER. n.s. [from arcus, a bow, and batcha, an engine.]

A croftbowman.

King John was espied by a very good archablister, who said, that he would soon dispatch the rebel tyrant. Gold forb'd, vile varlet, quoth the rebel, and fore warned him to consider the depth of one God. Camden's Remains.

ARD. [Saxon.] Signifies natural disposition; as, Godward, is a divine temper; Reinhard, a fiscere temper; Giffard, a bountiful and liberal disposition; Bernard, filial affection. Giffard's Camden.

ARDENCY. n.s. [from ardent.] Arduous; eager, eager; warmth of affection.

Accepted our prayers shall be, if qualified with humility, and ardency, and perseverance, so far as concerns the end immediate to them.

Harshfield's Pratt Catechism.

The ineffable happiness of our Redeemer must needs bring an incense to our common favor to the sanctity of our love for him.

Dict.

ARDENT. adj. [ardens, Lat. burning.]

1. Hot; burning; fiery.

Chymists observe, that vegetables, as lavenders, rue, marjoram, &c. distilled before fermentation, yield oils without any burning spirits; but after fermentation, yield ardent spirits without oils; which, though, by their oil is fermented, converted into spirits.

Newton's Opticks.

2. Fierce; vehement; having the appearance or quality of fire.

A knight of swiftest pace High on a coal-black steed pursues the char.

With flashing flames his ardent eyes were fill'd.

Dryden.

3. Passionate; affectionate; used generally of desire.

Another nymph with fatal pow'r and wise, To damp the flaming beams of Caelus's eye, With haughty pride may her charms confound, And scorn the ardent vows that I have dart'd. Prior.

ARDENTLY. adv. [from ardent.]

Eagerly; affectionately.

With true zeal may our hearts be most ardently inflamed to our religion.

Spright's Sermons.

ARDENTOU. n.s. [ardor, Lat. heat.]

1. Heat.

Joy, joy, a ray of the sun, reflects with a greater ardent and quickness, when it rebounds upon a man from his friends.

Dryden.

2. Heat of affection; as, love, desire, courage.

The tigers shout around with generous rage; He prais'd their ardours, holy pleas'd to fee His bold.

Dryden.

Unmow'd the mind of lachus remain'd.

And the vain ardours of our love restrain'd. Pope.

3. The person ardor or bright. This is only used by Milton.

Nor delay'd the winged fiant,

After his charge receiv'd, but from among a thoufand celestial arduous, where he flew Veild with his gorgeous wings, up-springing light, Flew thro' the midst of heavy n. Paradise Lost.

ARDITY. n.s. [from arduous.]

Height; difficulty.

Dict.

ARDROUS. adj. [ardous, Lat.]

1. Lofty; hard to climb.

High on Paraphan's tip her font the snow'd;

And painted out those arduous paths they trod. Pope.

2. Difficult.

It was a means to bring him up in the school of arts and policy, and to fit him for that great and arduous employment that God design'd him to.

South.

ARDROUSNESS. n.s. [from arduous.]

Height; difficulty.

Are.

The third perfon plural of the present tense of the verb to be; as, young men are, old are cautious.

ARE, or Alami.o. The lovetest note but one in Guido's scale of musick.

Camus: I am, the ground of all accord, Are to please Horton's passion; E, if thou be my friend, C, that loves with all affection. Shakspere.

AREA. n.s. [Latin.]

1. The surface contained between any lines or boundaries.

The area of a triangle is found by knowing the height and one half of the base. Burrough's Logick.

2. Any open surface, as the floor of a room; the open part of a church; the vacant part or flag of an amphitheatere. An inclosed place, as hills, or a bowling-green, or a graft-plot.

Let us conceive a floor or area of roundly length, with the breadth somewhat more than half the longnitude.

The Alban lake is of an oval figure, and, by

reason of the high mountains that encompass it, looks like the area of some vast amphitheatre.

Addison.

In areas very'd with Mosallack art, Some whilst the dikes, and some the iarn din. Pope.

To ARE'D, or ARE'D. v. a. [ariedan, Sack. to counsel.] To advise; to direct. Knight's and ladies gentle deeds.

Whole prates having slept in silence long, May, all too soon, the Lecture musick attend. To blazon broad. Fairy Queen.

But mark what I aried thee now: arow, Fly ythier whence thou set fro'it! If from this hour Within these hollows limits thou appear, Back to th' infernal pit I drag thee chain'd. Paradise Lost.

AREFACTION. n.s. [arfaces, Lat. to dry.]

The state of growing dry; the act of drying.

From them, and their motions, principally proceed arrefactions, and most of the effects of nature.

Bacon.

To AREFY. v. a. [arfaces, Lat. to dry.] To dry; to exhaust of moisture.

Heat drieeth bodies that do easily expire, as parchment, leaves, roots, clay, &c. and to dry time or age arses, as in the same bodies, &c.

Bacau's Natural History.

ARENAEOUS. adj. [arena, Lat. sand.] Sandy; having the qualities of sand.

A piece of the bone of the same miners, of a yellow, brown colour, an araneous substance, and with some white far mixed with it.

Woodward on Topiary.

ARENATION. n.s. [from areng, Lat. sand.] Is used by some physicians for a fort of dry bath, when the patient fits with his feet swollen hot. Dict.

ARENOSE. adj. [from arena, Lat. sand;] of sand.

ARENULOUS. adj. [from arenula, Lat. sand.] Full of small sand; gravelly.

AREOTICK. adj. [areotikos.] Attentuates, applied to medicines that disolve viscosities, so that the morbuske matter may be carried off by sweat, or insensible perspiration.

Dict.

ARETOLOGY. n.s. [from areto, virtue, and λύω, to discourse.] That part of moral philosophy which treats of virtue, its nature, and the means of arriving at it.

Dict.

ARGAL. n.s. Hard lees sticking to the sides of wine-veilts, more commonly called tartar.

Dict.

ARGENT. adj. [from argentum, Lat. silver.]

1. The white colour used in the costs of gentlemen, knights, and baronets, supposed to be the representation of that metal.

Rinaldo's Kings.

As swift as fiery light, being kindled new.

His argent eagle, with her silver wings

In field of azure, fair Erminia knew.

Fullfax.

In an argent field, the god of war

Was drawn triumphant on his iron car.

Dryden.

2. Silver; bright like silver.

These argent fields more likely habitats, Translated fants, or middle spirits, hold,

Berwick to angelical and human kind.

Milton.

Or ask of yonder argent fields above,

Why Jove's fascinates are less than Jove.

Pope.

ARGENTATION. n.s. [from argentum, Lat. silver.] An overlaying with silver.

Dict.

ARGENTINE. adj. [argentum, Fr.] Sounding like silver.

Dict.

ARGIL.
ARGIL. n. s. [argill, Lat.] Potters' clay; a fine sort kind of earth of which vessels and vases are made.

ARGILLA. n. s. [argilla, Lat.] Clayey; pertaining to the nature of argil, consisting of argil or potters' clay.

ARGILLous. adj. [argilla, Lat.] Consisting of clay; clayish; containing clay.

Argus. n. s. [from argus.] A deceitful; a dissembler; a controvertist.

Argus. n. s. [from argus.] A revealer; a declarer; a confidant; a scribe.

ARGUMENT. n. s. [argumentum, Lat.] 1. A reason alleged for or against any thing. 2. The subject of any discourse or writing.

ARGUMENTATIVE. adj. [from argumentum] Argumentative is that thing is capable of, supposing it were; we ought not in reason to make any doubt of the existence of that thing.

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ARIADNE. n. s. [Ital. in the Greek.] An air, song, or tune.

Aristotle. adj. [aristus, Lat. Dry.] Shrewdly, witty; sharp.

ARIETNA. n. s. [Arab.] A ram; one of the twelve signs of the zodiac; the first vernal sign.

Ariete. n. s. [from aries.] 1. To butt like a ram.

Ariel. n. s. [from aries.] 1. The act of butting like a ram.

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ARIES. n. s. [Lat.] The ram; one of the twelve signs of the zodiac; the first vernal sign.

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ARISTOCRACY. ARISTOCRATIC. ARITHMETIC. ARMS

ARISTOCRACY. n.s. [Aristokrateia, Gr. = the privileged, wealthy, or ruling class.] 1. Relating to aristocracy; including a form of government which places the supreme power in the nobles, without a king, and exclusively of the people. The aristocracy of Venice hath admitted to many abuses through the degeneracy of the nobles, that the period of its duration seems to approach. Swift.

ARISTOCRATIC. adj. [from aristeo-.] Relating to aristocracy, or aristocratic form of government by the nobles. Oxford (essentially involving, the papacy, or ecclesiastical monarchy, may be changed in an extraordinary manner, for some time, into an aristocratical form of government. Johnson.

ARISTOCRATICAL. n.s. [from aristeo-] An aristocratical state. Dict.

ARITHMETIC. n.s. [from arithmetike.] 1. A science of numbers; the art of computing. A man hath need of a good arithmetician, to understand this author's works. Addison.

ARITHMETICIAN. n.s. [from arithmetick.] A master of the art of numbers. He's had a need of a good arithmetician, to understand this author's works. Addison.

ARM. n. 1. To furnish with armour of defence, or weapons of offence. 2. A force equipped for war; generally used of a naval force.

ARMAMENT. n.s. [armamentum, Lat.] An armory; a magazine or arsenal of warlike implements. Dict.

ARMAMENTARY. n.s. [armamentarium, Lat.] An armory; a magazine or arsenal of warlike implements. Dict.

ARMATURE. n.s. [armature, Lat.] 1. Armour; something to defend the body from hurt. Others should be armed with hard shells; others with prickles; the rest, that have no such armature, should be ended with great softness and perspicacity. Ray on the Creation.

ARMATURE, or HARNIICATION. n.s. [barbarus, Lat. a footsayer.] Schoffaying; vaticination. The priests of older time deluded their adherents with arithmetick, schoffaying, and such other frauds. Dryden.

ARRISE, v. n. pret. arose, particip. arisen. [from a and rife.] 1. To mount upward as the sun. He rose, and, locking up, beheld the stars with purple blazing, and the day a dawning. Dryden.

ARRISE, v. n. intr. 1. To get up as from sleep, or from rest. He arose up, and fell unto them; ye have transferred the law. 2. To arise out of the earth. How long wilt thou sleep, O sluggard? when wilt thou arise out of thy sleep? Prov. vi. 9.

ARRISE, v. n. intr. 1. To stand up, as from an object. There shall arise false Christs and false prophets. Matt. xixv.

TO ARRIVE. v. n. To arrive at, come to, or succeed to; to come into view, as from an object. To arrive at a certain number, to arrive at a certain number, one part of that measure. Aribusin et Coen

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APOCALYPSE. n. f. [apocalypsis, Gr.] A revelation; an opening of future events. Dict.
The double armor is a more destructive engine than the tumultuary weapon. \textit{Decay of Prigg.}

\textbf{A\textsc{rm}}. \textit{adj.} [in heraldry.] Is used in respect of beasts and birds of prey, where their teeth, horns, feet, beaks, talons, or talcs, are of a different colour from the rest; as, he bears a cock or a falcon armed, or.

\textbf{A\textsc{rm}er, Chair.} \textit{n. s.} [from armed and chair.] An elbow chair, or a chair with rests for the arms.

\textbf{A\textsc{rm}en\textsc{n}e\textsc{i}a\textsc{n} Bole.} \textit{n. f.} A farty medicinal kind of earth, of a pale reddish colour, which takes its name from the country of Armenia.

\textbf{A\textsc{rm}en\textsc{i}a\textsc{n} Ston.} \textit{n. f.} A mineral stone of a blue colour, spotted with green, black, and yellow; anciently brought only from Armenia, but now found in Germany, and the Tyrol. It bears a near resemblance to lapis lazuli, from which it seems only to differ in a degree of maturity; it being softer, and speckled with green instead of gold.

\textbf{A\textsc{rm}en\textsc{t}a\textsc{l}.} \textit{adj.} [armenital or, armenite.] 

\textbf{A\textsc{rm}en\textsc{t}i\textsc{n}e.} \textit{mentionus, Lat.} Belonging to a drowe or herd of cattle. \textit{Dit.}

\textbf{A\textsc{rm}en\textsc{t}o\textsc{s}e.} \textit{adj.} [armenates, Lat.] A bounding with cattle.

\textbf{A\textsc{rm}g\textsc{a}u\textsc{nt.} adj.} [from arm and gaunt.] Slender as the arm.

So he nodded, and soberly did mount an armoured steed. \textit{Shak.}

\textbf{A\textsc{rm}d\textsc{h}ole.} \textit{n. f.} [from arm and hole]. The cavity under the shoulder. 

Ticking is mott in the soles of the feet, and under the arm-holes, and on the sides. The caule is the thinnest of the skin in those parts, joined with the rareness of being touched there. \textit{Bacon. Natural History.}

\textbf{A\textsc{rm}\textsc{i}\textsc{g}e\textsc{r}ous.} \textit{adj.} [from armiger, Lat.] an armory-bearing. Bearing arms.

\textbf{A\textsc{rm}i\textsc{ll}a\textsc{r}y.} \textit{adj.} [armilla, Lat. a bracelet]. Refembling a bracelet.

When the circles of the mundane sphere are supposed to be drawn on the convex surface of a sphere, which is hollow within, and, after this, you imagine all parts of the sphere's surface to be cut away, except those parts on which such circles are described; then that sphere is called an armilary sphere, because it appears in the form of several circular rings, or bracelets, put together in a due position. \textit{Harris's Description of the Globe.}

\textbf{A\textsc{rm}i\textsc{l}l\textsc{a}t\textsc{t}ed.} \textit{adj.} [armillatus, Lat.] Having bracelets. \textit{Dit.}

\textbf{A\textsc{rm}\textsc{i}ng\textsc{s}, n. f.} [in a slip.] The fame with wallatoes, being clothes hanging about the outside of the slip's upperworks fore and aft, and before the cumbre brigs. Some are also hung round the tops, called top armings. \textit{Chambers.}

\textbf{A\textsc{rm}\textsc{it}\textsc{po\textsc{t}en\textsc{c}e.} n. f.} [from arma, arms, and potentia, power, Lat.] Power in war.

\textbf{A\textsc{rm}\textsc{it}\textsc{po\textsc{t}en\textsc{t}\textsc{y}.} adj.} [armitatorius, Lat.] Powerful in arms; mighty in war. The manifold linguit, and the armitatorius folier.

For if our God, the Lord armitatorius, 
Those armed angels in our aid send, 
That were at Dathan to his prophet sent, 
Thou wilt come down with them. 

The temple flock of Mars armitatorius. \textit{Dyd.}

\textbf{A\textsc{rm}\textsc{i}t\textsc{ous}.} \textit{adj.} [armitoris, Lat.] Ruffling with armour.

\textbf{A\textsc{rm}\textsc{ti\textsc{c}i}c\textsc{e}\textsc{t}ic.} \textit{n. f.} [armificium, Lat.] A short truce; a cessation of arms for a short time.

\textbf{A\textsc{rm}let.} \textit{n. f.} [from arm.] 1. A little arm; as, an armlet of the sea. 2. A piece of armour for the arm. 3. A bracelet for the arm.

And, when she takes thy hand, and doth seem 
Doth search what rings and armlets she can find.

\textbf{Arm\textsc{r}\textsc{m}or\textsc{r}e.} \textit{n. s.} [armorier, Fr.] 1. He that makes armours, or weapons. Now thrive the armiers, and honour's thought 
Rulgs solely in the breast of every man. Shak.

\textbf{Arm\textsc{r}\textsc{m}or\textsc{i}c\textsc{a}c.} \textit{n. f.} [erronously so written for armoricen.] A sort of volatile salt. \textit{See Ammoniac.}

\textbf{Arm\textsc{r}\textsc{m}or\textsc{r}c.} \textit{n. s.} [armorer, Fr.] 

1. That makes armours, or weapons.

The whole division that to Mars pertains, 
All trades of death that deal in steel for gains, 
Were there the butchers, armiers, and smiths, 
Who forges sharp'd fascinations, or the fythe. \textit{Dyd.}

When armiers temper in the ford 
The keen-edged pole-axe, or the thinning sword, 
The red-hot metal hisses in the lake. \textit{Pope.}

2. He that dresilles another in armour. The armiers the accomplishment of knights, 
With busy hands closing rivets up, 
Give dreadful note of preparation. \textit{Shakespeare.}

The morning he was to join battle with Harold, 
His armier put on his backpiece before, and his breastplate behind. \textit{Chambers.}

\textbf{Arm\textsc{r}\textsc{m}or\textsc{i}c\textsc{a}l.} \textit{adj.} [armorial, Fr.] Belonging to the arms or effigechon of a family, as ensigns armorial.

\textbf{Arm\textsc{r}\textsc{m}or\textsc{i}st.} \textit{n. s.} [from armory.] A person skilled in heraldry. \textit{Dyd.}

1. The place in which arms are repos'd for use.

The sword 
Of Michael, from the armory of God, 
Was giv'n him temper'd so, that neither keen. 
Nor solid, might refit that edge. 

With plain heroic magnitude of mind, 
And celest in our arm'd; 
Their armours and magazines contemns. \textit{Milton.}

Let a man consider these virtues, with the contrary, and then, as out of a full armory, or magazine, let him furnish his confidence with text of scripture. \textit{South.}

2. Armour; arms of defence. 

Nigh at hand 
Celestial armory, shield's, helms, and spears, 
Hung high, with diamond flamig, and with gold. 

\textbf{Arm\textsc{o}r\textsc{i}al.} \textit{n. f.} Or armors, arms, and poten\textsc{i}a, power, Lat.] Power in war.

\textbf{Arm\textsc{o}r\textsc{i}pe\textsc{nt}e.} \textit{adj.} [armipotent, Lat.] Powerful in arms; mighty in war. The manifold linguit, and the armipotent folier.

For if our God, the Lord armipotent, 
Those armed angels in our aid send, 
That were at Dathan to his prophet sent, 
Thou wilt come down with them. 

But on the lower brow, and on a bent. 

The temple flock of Mars armipotent. \textit{Dyd.}

\textbf{Arm\textsc{p}o\textsc{nous}.} \textit{adj.} [armiponus, Lat.] Ruffling with armour.

\textbf{Arm\textsc{o}r\textsc{e}r\textsc{c}e.} \textit{n. s.} [from arm and eir.] The hollow place under the shoulder.
be arrays, where he is indicted and brought forth to his trial. Cowell. Summon a suff. that we may arrange
our most dist. lady; for an act hath
been publickly acted, so shall the have
A full & open trial. Shakespeare.
2. To accl. to charge with faults in
general, as in controversy, in a fatere.
Reveres of nature shal such copies them
Arrage thos originals of Maro's pen? Ryfmann.
He on the ground, will quickly endeavor to lay them there: for while he depletes
him, he arraigns and condemns him in his heart.
Smith.
3. It has for before the fault.
My own enemies I shall no sooner suffer & if your lordship has any, they will not arrange
you want of knowledge.
Dryden's Dedication to the Aeries.
ARRAIGNMENT, n. f. [from arraign.]
The act of arranging; an accusation;
a charge.
In the first fate, which seems only an arrangement
of the whole, there is a latent admonition to avoid ill women.
Dryden.
To ARRANGE. v. a. [arrange, Fr.]
To put in the proper order for any purpose.
I chance'd this day
To see two knights in travel on my way,
(A forty fight) arraignment in battle new.
Fairly Queen.
How effectually is its multiple fibres arranged,
and with what judgment are its columns and furrows disposed?
Cheyne.
ARRANGEMENT, n. f. [from arrange.]
The act of putting in proper order;
the state of being put in order.
There is a proper arrangement of the parts
in claftick bodies, which may be facilitated by use.
Cheyne.
ARRANT. adj. [a word of uncertain etymology, but very ancient use.]
Be gone; away; a word of expulsion, or avoiding.
Saint Withold follower third the world.
He met the night-mare, and her name told,
Bliss her right and her tooth plight.
And arsyt thee, with, arsyt thee right.
Shakespeare.
ARQUEBUS, n. f. [Fr. speletalfeal)
A hand gun. It seems to have
anciently meant much the same as our
carabine, or fusée.
A barquefors, or ordnance, will be farther heard from
the mouth of the piece, than backwards or on
the piece. &c.
ARQUEBUSIER, n. f. [from arquebuse.]
A fodder armed with an arquebuse.
He compassed them in with fifteen thousand arquebuseies, whom he had brought with him well appointed.
Knels.
ARRACH, ORRACH, OR O' RAGE. n. f.
One of the quickest plants both in coming up and running in; to feed.
Its leaves are very good in pasture.
Monti'mer's Hofbands.
ARRACK, OR ARACK. n. f. The word
Arrack is an Indian name for strong waters
of all kinds; for they call our spirits
and brandy arrack.
But what we understand by the name arrack, is no other than a spirit procured by distillation from a vegetable juice
tapped off, through which flows by incision out of the cocoa-nut tree. Chambers.
I find this to be better known for choice of chins, tea, arrack, and other Indian goods.

To ARRaign. v. a. [arrange, Fr. to
set in order.]
1. To set a thing in order, or in its place.
One is said to arrange a writ in a country, that fits it for trial before the justices of the circuit. A prisoner is said
to be arraigned, where he is indicted and brought forth to his trial. Cowell.

Arraigned. n. f. [from arraign, Fr.]
Corruptly; shamefully.
General tears are arraigned out as mourning
L'Eprange.
A term in n. f. [from arraign, a town in Artois, where hangings are woven.
Tapistry; hangings woven with images.
Tapesty, to half, which was on every side
With rich array and costly array sight.
Fairly Queen.
He's going to his mother's closet;
Behind the arrai'll convey myself,
To hear the proceeds.
Shakespeare.
As he shall pass the galleries, I'll place
A guard behind the screen.

ARRAIGNMENT, n. f. [a word used by Spenser in the preter tenfe, of which I have not found the present, but suppose he
derived arraich from arrache, Fr.] Seized by violence.

His ambitious sons unto them twain
Arraigned the rule, and from their father drew.
Fairly Queen.

ARRAIGN, n. f. [array, Fr. arrai, Sp. arriade, Ital. from age, Teut. arraide.
It was adopted into the middle Latin, milite arraeiaturum, Knighton.]
1. Order, chiefly of war.
The earl slipping them scattered near the army, sent one to command them to the army, Hayter.
Wes't thou fowt to feed
That might require an army, thy evil
Of conduct would be such, that all the world
Could not sustain thy proved.
Miller.
A general fes his army in array
In vain, unless he fight and win the day. Denham.

2. Drefs.
A rich throne, as bright as a sunny day,
On which there sat most bright embellished
With royal robes, and gorgeous array,
A maidens queen.
In this remembrance, Emily, ere day.
Arris, and dress'd herself in rich array. Dryden.

3. In law. Arras, of the Fr. array, i.e.
ords, the ranking or setting forth of a
jury or inquest of men inpanneld upon
on a cause. Thence is the verb to
array a pannel, that is, to set forth one by another the men inpanneld. Cowell.
To ARRAYS. v. a. [array, old Fr.]
1. To put in order.
2. To deck; to dres; to adorn the person:
with the particle with or in.
Deck thyself now with majesty and excellency, and array thyself with glory and beauty. Job, xli. 10.
Now went forth the morrow.
Such as in highest heaven, array'd in gold.
Emptiny.
One wrapp'd array'd the corpse, and one they spred
O'er his clad eyes, and wrap'd around his head.
Dryden.

3. In law. See ARAY in law.
ARARRERS, n. f. [from arrar.]
Officers who anciently had the care of seeing the soldiers duly appointed in their armour.
Cowell.

ARREAR. n. f. [arriere, Fr. behind.]
Behind. This is the primitive signification of the word, which, though not now in use, seems to be retained by Speyer.
See Rear.
To leave with speedy Atlanta fwait arrar.
Through forests wild and unfructed land
To chaft the lion, boar, or rugged bear.
Fairly Queen.

ARRAIR, n. f. That which remains behind unpaid, though due.
See ARRBAGE.

His boon is giving his knight has gain'd the day,
But lost the prize: th' arrairs are yet to pay.
Dryden.
If a tenant run away in arrar of some rent, the land remains; that cannot be carried away, or lost.
Swift.
It will comfort our grand-children, when they see a few rage hung up in Wiltminter-hall, which contain an hundred thousands, whereas of what are paying the arrairs, and boating, as boggars do, that their sons and fathers were open trial.

ARRAINE. n. f. A word now little used.
[from arriers, Fr. behind.]
Arrage is the remainder of an account, or a sum of money remaining in the hands of an account
or, more generally, any money unpaid at the due time as arraign of rent.
Cowell.

Paget.
A R T

head.] A water plant, so called from the resemblance of its leaves to the head of an arrow. Did. A R R O W Y. adj. [from arrow.] Confinit-
ing arrows. Did. Arrows were made both of iron and of wood, the forms of battle tangles, how quickly they were fired, and flying, behind them flew. Sharp shafts of arrows flew against the face. Othello. Arsen. n. s. [arsene, Sax.] The butts, or hind part of an animal. To hang an Arse. A vulgar phrase, signifying to be tardy, sluggishly, or dilatory. For Hudibras wore but one spur, as wisely knowing, he would not be or so one foot's horse. The other would not hang as it should. Hudibras. Arse-foot. n. s. A kind of water-fowl, called also a disappoint. Did. Arse-smart. n. s. [periscarios, Lat.] An herb. 

A R S E N A L. n. s. [arsenal, It.] A repository of things requisite to war; a magazine of military stores. I would have a room for the old Roman Inven-
ments of war, where you might see the ancient military furniture, as it might have been in an arse-
nal of old Rome. Addison. Arsenical. adj. [from arsenick.] Containing arsenic; consisting of arsenic. Arsenic is a mineral substance, or one engendered by arsenical fumes under ground, it is incapable of cure. There are arsenals, or other like noxious minerals, laid under earth. Woodward. Arsenick. n. s. [arsivin.] A ponderous mineral substance, volatile and inflammable, which gives a whiteness to metals in fusion, and proves a violent corrosive poison; of which there are three sorts. Natric or yellow arsenick, called also purgimentum or opthalm, is chiefly found in copper-mines. White or crystalline arsenick is extracted from the native kind, by bbling it with a proportion of sea salt; the smallest quantity of crystalline arsenick, being mixed with any metal, absolutely destroys its malleability; and a single grain will turn a pound of copper into a beautiful seeming silver, but without quality. Red arsenick is a preparation of the white, made by adding to it a mineral sulphur. 

Chambers. Arsenick is a very deadly poison; held to the fire, it emits fumes, but digests very little. Woodward or Fussell.

A R T. n. s. [arts, Fr. ars, Lat.] 1. The power of doing something taught by nature and instinct; as, to walk is natural, to dance is an art. Art is properly an habitual knowledge of certain rules and maxims, by which a man is governed and directed in his actions. South. With each grace of nature and of art, Page. Even copious Dryden wanted, or forgot; The last and greatest art, the art to blot. Pope. 2. A science; as, the liberal arts. Arts that respected the mind were ever reported nobler than those that serve the body. Jem Jenyns. When did his pen on learning fix a brand? Or taille at arts he did not understand? Dryden. 3. A trade. This observation is afforded as by the art of making sugar. Boyle. 4. Artfulness; skill; dexterity.

A R T H R Y T I C. adj. [from artibus.] 1. Goody; relating to the gout. Frequent changes produce all the articular dif-
cases. Arbuthnot. 2. Relating to joints. Serpents, worms, and leeches, though some want binges, and all external articulations, yet have they the articular analogies; and, by the motion of viscous and mucous parts, are able to make progression. Brown's Vulgar Errors. Arthritic. n. s. [arthritus, from arthros, a joint.] Any dissembler that afflicts the joints, but the gout particularly. Quincy. Arthichoke. n. s. [artichoidus, Fr.] 

An artichoke, a thistle, but having large scaly leaves shaped like the crown of the pine-
tree; the bottom of each scale, as also at the bottom of the florets, is a thick flaky estab-
lisheable substance. Millar. No herbs have curled leaves, but cabbage and cabbage lettuce; none have double leaves, one belong to the thistle, another to the fruit or seed, but the artichoke. Bacon. Arthichokes contain a rich, nutritious, and stimulating juice. Arbuthnot on Alimenta. Arthichoke of Jerusalem. A species of sun-flower. Artick. adj. [it should be written artick, from articulatus.] Northern; under the Bear. See Artick. But they would have wintiers like those beyond the arctic circle; for the sun was to be degrees from them. In the following example it is, con-
trary to custom, spelt after the French manner, and accented on the last syllable. To you, who live in chill degree, As map informs, of fifty-three, And do not much for cold azure, By bringing thither fifty-one, Methinks all climes should be alike, From tropic e'tn to pole artick. Dryden. Many believe the article of remission of sins, but believe it without the condition of repentance. We believe the article otherwise than God intended it. Holker. Aricle. n. s. [articulus, Lat.] 1. A part of speech, as, the an; the man. 2. A single clause of a connect; a parti-
cular part of any complex thing. Laws touching matters of order are changeable by the power of the church; articles concerning doctrine, not so. Heber. As we have the summary of all our griefs, When time shall serve to floor in articles. Shaksp. 

Many believe the article of remission of sins, but believe it without the condition of repentance. We believe the article otherwise than God intended it. Holker. All the precepts, promises, and threatenings of the gospel will rise up in judgment against us; and the articles of our faith will be many articles of ac-
cussion; and the great weight of our charge will be this. That we did not obey the gospel which we professed to believe; that we made confession of the christian faith, but lived like heathens. Tilloson. You have small reason to complain upon that arti-

A R T I C L E. n. s. [from the noun art.] To flippulate; to make terms. Such
Such in love's warfare is my cafe,
I may not artice the grace,
Having put love at last to show this face. *Dull.*
He had not infring'd the least particle of what was intended, that they should at one mark, and their ends were concentric. *Houet's Fable, Perig.*
I'th be said, God chose the successor; that is manifestly not so in the story of Jephtha, where artifices, or teles, did not make them: and judges over them. *Locke.*

To article, q.q.v. To draw up in particular articles.

1. Distinct; divided, as the parts of a body may be divided by joints; not continued in one texture, as articulate founds that are, sounds varied and changed at proper pauseth, in opposition to the voice of animals, which admit no such variety.

2. Branched out into articles. This is a meaning little in use.

3. To form words; to utter distinct syllables; to speak as a man.

4. To draw up in articles. These things, indeed, you have articulated, Proclaim'd at market-crosses, read in churches, To face the garnish of rebellion. *Shakespeare.*

5. To make terms; to treat. These two latter significations are unusual.

Send us to Rome
The best, with whom we may articulate
For their own good and ours. *Shakespeare.*

To articulate, v. n. To speak distinctly.

Articularly, adv. [from articulate.]
In an articulate voice.

The secret purpose of our heart, we least articulately spoken to God, who needs not our words to discern our meaning. *Dryden.*

Articulateness, n. f. [from articulate.]
The quality of being articulate.

Articulation, n. f. [from articulate.]
1. The jointure, or joint of bones.

With relation to the motion of the bones in their articulations, there is a twofold liquid prepared for the infusion and lubrication of their joints; one a lubricant, and a mucilage, supplied by the glandulars seated in the articulation. *Ray.*

2. The act of forming words.

I conceive that an extreme small, or an extreme great sound, cannot be articulate, but that the articulation requires a mediocrity of sound. *Ray.*

By articulation I mean a peculiar motion and figure of some parts belonging to the mouth, between the throat and lips. *Holden.*

3. In body, the union of joints or knots in some plants as the cane. *Artusius.*

Artificer, n. f. *artificium, Lat.*

1. An artif; a manufacturer; one by whom any thing is made.

The lights, doors, and flairs, rather directed to the use of the guests, than to the eye of the artificer. *Sidney.*

The great artifcr would be more than ordinarily exact in drawing his own picture. *Smirh.*

In the practices of artificers, and the manufactures of several kinds, the end being proposed, we find out ways. *Locke.*

2. A forger; a contriver.

He, soon swear,
Each perturbation smooth'd with outward calm,
Artificer of fraud; 1 and was the first
That perj'd falsehood under family worm. *Sidney.*

'Tis artificer of lies
Renews th' alarum, and his last battery tries. *Dryden.*

3. A dexterous or artifical fellow: not in use.

Let you alone, cunning artificer. *Ben Jonson.*

Artificial, adj. [artifices, Fr.]

1. Made by art; not natural.

British arts, used the artificial day of torches to lighten the spirits their inventions could contrive. *Dryden.*

The curtains closely drawn the light to fixen,
As he had contriv'd to lie unseen
Thus cover'd with an artificial night,
Sleep did his slumber, and was the art,
*Dryden.*

There is no natural motion perpetual; yet it does not hinder but that it is possible to contrive such an artificial revolution. *Within.*

2. Fiditious; not genuine.

Why, I can smile, and murder while I smile,
And cry, Content, to that which grieves my heart,
And wet my cheeks with artificial teares. *Shakespeare.*

The restitution which we cannot reconcile to public good, is supported by an obfolute party, and then with usual methods confirmed by an artificial majority. *Scifius.*

3. Artful; contrived with skill.

These seem to be the more artificial, as those of a single person the more natural governments. *Tingle.*

Artificial Arguments. *In rhetoric.*

Are proofs on considerations which arise from the genius, industry, or invention of the orator; which are thus called, to distinguish them from laws, authorities, citations, and the like, which are said to be artificial arguments.

Artificial Lies, on a fitter or scale, are lines so contrived as to represent the logarithmic lines and tangents; which, by the help of the line of numbers, solve with tolerable exactness, questions in trigonometry, navigation, &c.

Artificial Numbers, are the fame with logarithms.

Artificially, adv. [from artificial.]

1. Artfully; with skill; with good contrivance.

How cunningly he made his faultiness left, how artificiously he let out the tummors of his own confciences, and made them fly. *Ray.*

Should any one be call'd upon a defalbe instant, and find there a palace artificially contriv'd, and curiously adorned. *Ray.*

2. Artly; not naturally.

It is covered on all sides with earth, crumbled into powder, as if it had been artificially sifted. *Addison.*

Artificious, adj. [from artificial.]

Artificer, n. f. *artificium, Lat.*

Artillery, n. f. It has no plural. *artillerie, Fr.*

1. Weapons of war; always used of military weapons.

And Jonathan gave his artillery unto his lad, and said unto him, Go, carry them unto the city. *1 Samuel.*

2. Cannon; great ordnance.

Have I not asked great ordnance in the field?
And he'n artillery thunder in the skies? *Shakespeare.*

3. To the Tower with all the haste I can, To view th' artillery and ammunition. *Shakespeare.*

Upon one wing the artillery was drawn, being sixteen pieces, every piece having pioneers to plain the ways. *Raymond.*

4. The murder of my heart. *Guardian.*

If he that views a fort to take it, Plants his artillery 'gainst the weakest place. *Donkson.*

Artisan, n. f. [French.]

1. Artif; professor of an art.

What are the most judicious artifices, but the mischief of nature? *Wilton's Architecture.*

2. Bent and helpful artifan;* the artificer.

3. Bent of painters, if you can; With your many-coloured art.


2. Manufacturer; low tradesman.

I who had none but generals to oppose me, must have an artifan for my antagonist. *Addison.*

Artist, n. f. [artifices, Fr.]

1. The professor of an art, generally of an art manual.

How to build ships, and dreadful ordnance canse, Instruct the artifices, and reward their haits. *Waller.*

Rich with the spoils of many a conquer'd land, All arts and artifices Thescus could command, Who fol'd his hire, or wrought his public service. *The master-painters and the carvers came.*

Drydens. When I made this, an artifec undertooke to imitate it; but using another way, fell much short. *Dryden.*

3. A skillful man; not a novice.

If any one thinks himself an artif in this, let him number up the parts of his child's body. *Laete.*

Artlessly, adv. [from artless.]

1. In an artless manner; without skill.

2. Naturally; sincerely; without craft. *Pipe.*

And truth, though never to low or vulgar, are yet pleasing, when openly and artlessly represented. *Pipe.*

Artless, adj. [from art and lies.]

1. Unskilful; wanting art; sometimes with the particle of.
Who then is Paul, and who is Apollo, but ministers by whom ye believed, even as the Lord gave to every man.

Their figure being printed,
As just before, I think, hinted,
Alma inform'd can try the case.

The republick is shut up in the great duke's dominions, who at present is very much incensed against it. The occasion is as follows.

Addison on Italy.

10. As it were; in some fort.

As for the daughters of king Edward IV, they thought king Richard had said enough for them; and took them to be out of the king's party, because they were in his power, and at his disposal.

Bacon's Henry VII.

11. While; at the same time that.

To each other, it whittled as it flew,
And as the brands were green, so dropped the dew;
Infected as it fell with fowt of sanguine hue.

Dryden.

These haughty words Alexio's rage procures,
And frightened Taurus trembled at the looks.

Dryden.

So the pure limpid streams, when foul with stains Of rushing torrents, and descending rains, Works itself clear, and as it runs refines.

Addison's Cato.

12. Because.

He that commanded the injury to be done, is bound; then he did it; and they also are obliged, who did not do it, but without the thing could not have been done.

Taylor.

13. Because it is; because they are.

The kernels draw out of the earth juice fits to nourish the tree, as those that would be trees themselves.

Bacon.


Before the place.
A hundred doors a hundred entries grace;
As many voices issue, and the found
Of Sybil's words as many times rebound.

Dryden.

15. How; in what manner.

Men are generally permitted to publish books, and contradict others, and even themselves, as they please, with as little danger of being confuted, as of being understood.

Boyle.

16. With; answering to like or fame.

Sifters, well met; whither away so fast?
—Upon the like devotion as yourself,
To gratulate the gentle princes there.

Shakespeare. Richard III.

17. In a reciprocal sense, answering to as.

Every offence committed in the state of nature, may, in a sense, be still punished, and as far forth as it may in a commonwealth. Ease.

As face it is good, that human nature should exist; so certain it is, that the circular revolutions of the earth and planet, rather than other motions which might as possibly have been, do declare God.

Bentley.

18. Going before as, in a comparative sense; the first as being sometimes underfoot.

Sempomundus is as brave a man as Cadoc. Addison.

Bight as the sun, and like the morning fresh.

Graevill.

19. Anwering to such.

It is not every man's interest, that there should be such a governor of the world as defgris our happiness, as would govern us for our advantage.

Tillotson.

20. Having so to answer it; in a conditional sense.

As far as they carry light and conviction to any other man's understanding, so far, I hope, my last
but may be of use to him.

Locke.

21. So is sometimes understood.

As in my speculations I have endeavoured to extinguish passion and prejudice, I am still desirous of doing fame good in this particular.

Spedding.
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. The day on which the ascension of our Saviour is commemorated, commonly called Holy Thursday; the Thursday before Whitsuntide.

Ascriptive. Adj. [from ascriptive.] Beccribing a star, or other object, to a given point. Astar's ascension is its 4.

Ascensive adj. [from ascend.] In a state of ascension: not in use.

The cold augments when the days begin to increase, though the sun be then ascensive, and returning from the winter tropic.

Ascendent. N. f. [ascendent, Lat.]
1. Rife; the act of rising; the act of mounting.
2. By such a vast ascendent, or to such a height.

Ascent. N. f. [ascends, Lat.]
1. To make certain; to fix, to establish.

A wide flat cannot be pleasant in the Elysian fields, unless it be furnished with divided valleys and swelling fields.

Ascertained. N. a. [ascertained, Fr.]
1. To make certain; to fix; to establish.

The divine law both of ascertainment the truth, and suplicity unto the course of other laws.

Ascertainment. N. f. [from ascertained.]
1. The person that proves or establishes.

The Saviour's ascension is an act of admission into the elect.

Asctic. N. f. [from ascetic.] Becriting a star, or other object, to a given point. Astar's ascension is its 4.

Ascription. N. f. [ascryin.] 1. The act of ascendency or rising; frequently applied to the visible elevation of our Saviour to heaven.

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Ascendancy. N. f. [from ascent.] Influence; power.

Watts has some ascendency over understanding, and at what time seemed decent, appears in future years, and, with ascendent brightness, Captivity led captive through the air.

Ascension. N. f. [ascent, Lat.]
1. The act of ascending or rising; frequently applied to the visible elevation of our Saviour to heaven.

Ascent, in astronomy, is either right or oblique. Right ascension of the sun, or a star, is that degree of the equinocial, 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. The day on which the ascension of our Saviour is commemorated, commonly called Holy Thursday; the Thursday before Whitsuntide.

Ascriptive. Adj. [from ascriptive.] Becriting a star, or other object, to a given point. Astar's ascension is its 4.

Ascensive adj. [from ascend.] In a state of ascension: not in use.

The cold augments when the days begin to increase, though the sun be then ascensive, and returning from the winter tropic.

Ascendent. N. f. [ascendent, Lat.]
1. Rife; the act of rising; the act of mounting.
2. By such a vast ascendent, or to such a height.

Ascent. N. f. [ascends, Lat.]
1. To make certain; to fix, to establish.

The divine law both of ascertainment the truth, and suplicity unto the course of other laws.

Ascertainment. N. f. [from ascertained.]
1. The person that proves or establishes.

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ASH

the cause of flame if a noun, and to if a
verb.

Præcisely publickly the doctrine of Jesus Christ,
not being of them the word of God, or of any
practices enjoyned by it. "Taylor's Holy Living.
One would have thought he would have third;
better throned.
With modestly, and was of a staid move. Dryden.
This I have shadowed, that you may not be
of them of that hero, whose protection you under-
take.
ASH-COLOURED, adj. [from ash and co-
lower]. Coloured between brown and
grey, like the bark of an ashen branch.
Clay, ash-coloured, was part of a fragment which
lay above the strata of stone. Woodward on Paffis.
ASHEN, adj. [from ash]. Made of ash
wood.

At once he falls, and threw
His oaken spears, which quivered as it flew. Dryden.
ASHES, n. f. 1. She represents the sanguary. [arca,
Sax. ashe, Dutch.
1. The remains of any thing burnt.

This late division, grown between the piers,
Burns under smirched and long'd love,
And will at last break out into a flame.
Shakspeare, Henry VI.
2. Contains a very fertile soil, and are the best
manure for cold lands, if kept dry, that the
rain doth not wash away their faint.
Maritioner's HHs.
2. The remains of the body; often used
in poetry for the carcase, from the ancient
practice of burning the dead.
Poor key-col'd figure of a holy king!
Pale ashes of the house of Lancaster.
Thou bloodless remnant of that royal blood! Shakspeare.
To great Læres I bequeath
A talk of grief, his ornaments of death;
Let, when the fate his royal ashes claim,
The Grecian marlons mark their spotless names.
Pope.
ASHLAR, n. f. [with masons.] Free stones
as they come out of the quarry, of
different lengths, breadths, and thick-
nesses.
ASHLEERING, n. f. [with builders.]
Quartering in garrets, about two foot
and a half or three foot high, perpen-
dicularly to the floor, and reaching
unto the under side of the rafters.
Builder's Diet.
ASHORE, adv. [from ash and shore.]
1. On shore; on the land.
The poor Englishman riding in the road, having
all that he brought thither averse, would have
undone.
2. To the shore; to the land.
We may as bootles spend our vain command,
As fend our presents to the levies
To come averse.
Shakspeare, Henry V.
May thy billows rowl averse.
The beryl, and the golden ore.
Milton's Comus.
Moord in a Chian creek, averse I went,
And all the following night in Chion spent.
Ashby's Ode.
ASHWENDAY, n. f. The first day of
Lent, so called from the ancient custom
of sprinkling ashes on the head.
ASHWEN, n. f. [from ash and wend.] An herb.
ASHY, adj. [from ash.]
Ash-coloured; pale; inclining to a whitish-grey.
Oft have I seen a thinly parted ghost
Of oph's semblance, meagre, pale, and bloodless.
Shakspeare.
VOL. I.

ASK

1. To one side; out of the perpendicular
direction.
The Himm muf'd in, and Arcite fixed agoast.
The flames were blowed of the, yet thereon bright.
Fanned by the wind, and gave a ruffled light.
Dryden.
2. To another part; out of the true direc-
tion.
He had no brother; though it be a comfort-
ous thing for kings to have it, yet it draweth
the subiects eyes a little aside.
Bacon.
3. From the company; as, to speak aside.
He took him aside from the multitude.
Mark, vii. 35.
ASKINARY, adj. [专线ius, Lat.] Belong-
ing to an afs.
ASKINE, adj. [from anus, Lat.]
Belonging to an afs.
You shall have more ado to drive our dulled
youth, our dracks and flunks from such nurture, than
we have now to hale our cheerful and hopeful
wits to that afinity feast of low-thrifts and bramble-
tries.
Milton.
To ASK, v. a. [archaic, Saxon.]
1. To petition; to beg: sometimes with
an accusative only; sometimes with for.
When thou dost ask me beding, 1'll kneel now,
And ask of them of their prayers.
Shakspeare.
We have nothing else to ask, but that
Which you deny already: yet will ask,
That, if we fail in our request, the blame
May hang upon your hands.
Shakspeare.
In long journeys, afs your matter have to give
as to the horses.
Swift.
2. To demand; to claim; as, to ask a
price for goods.
AFS you must give me such and such,
and I will give according as ye shall fay unto me;
and give me the damsel to wife.
Gems, xxix. 12.
He saw his friends, who, whenmen's the agree
their funerals solemnly, and dfs their quiet graves.
Dryden's Aëmas.
3. To question.
O inhabitant of Aros, stand by the way and
cry, afs he that standeth, and he that eateth,
Thorns, ashes. 12th, 29.
To enquire; with after before the thing.
He said, wherefore is it that thou dost ask after
my name? and he bless'd him there.
Gems, xxxii. 29.
4. To require, as physically necessary.
As it is a great point of art, when our matter
requires it, to enlarge and vee out all fail; to
be take it in and contract it, is no less praiseworthy when
the argument doth ask it.
Ben Jonson.
A lump of one in the bottom of a mine will be
thirtied by two men's strength; which, if you bring it
to the top of the earth, will afs five men to fir it.
Bacon.
The administration passeth into different hands
at the end of two months, which contributes to
dispatch; but any exigence of estate afs a much
longer time to conclude in any design to its maturity.
Addison.
To ASK, v. n.
1. To petition; to beg: with for before the
thing.
My son, haft thou finned? do so no more, but
asf pardon for thy former sins.
Excles. xxii. 11.
If he asks for bread, will he give him a stone?
Matt. vii. 9.
2. To make enquiry; with for or of before the
thing. To enquire.
Stand ye in the ways, and see, and afs for
the old paths, where is the good way, and walk therein,
and ye shall find red for your souls.
Jeromes vi. 16.
For afs now of the days that are past, which
were before thee, since the day God created
man upon the earth, and afs from the one side of
hewen unto the other, whether there hath been
any such thing as this great thing is, or hath been
heard like it.
Deut. iii. 32.
ASK, v. a., as do all come from the Saxon
ace, an afs tree.
Giffen's Camden.
ASKANCE, v. [adv. Sideways; obliquely.
Zealman, keeping a countenance afsane, as
the underfoot him nor, told him, it became her evil.
Sidney.
His wanni est upon them bent afsane,
And when he saw their labours well succeed,
He wept for rage, and threaten'd dire mischance.
Taeufs.
Some day, he bid his angels turn afsane
The peatures earth, twice ten degrees, and more,
From the sun's sake; they with labour pub'd
Oblique the centrick globe.
Milton.
ASKAUNT, v. a. Obliquely; on one side.
At this Achilles roll'd his furious eyes,
First'd on the king aphantus; and thus reply'd
O, impudent.
Dryden.
Since the space, that lies on either side
The polar orb, is without limits wide,
Grant that if the fun had had any to prefer
A fast afsane, but one diameter
Lost to the light by that unhappy place.
This globe had lain a frozen from time immemorial.
Blackmore.
ASKER, n. f. [from ask.]
1. Petitioner.
Have you ever denied the other? and now again
On him that did not ask, but mock, below.
Shakspeare.
The greatness of the asf, and the finalness of
the thing asked, had been sufficient to enforce his
reports.
South.
2. Enquirer.
Every being satisfied, we may conclude,
that all their conceptions of being in a place are
the same.
Digby of Bodlet.
ASKER, n. f. A water newt.
ASK'ER, v. a. [from a and skew.] Aside;
with contempt.
For when ye mildly look with lovely hue,
Then is my soul with life and love inspir'd:
But when ye lowre, or look on me afsker,
Then do I die.
Shakspeare.
They take it, Sirs, as it was writ,
Nor look afsker at what it faith;
There's no petition in it.
Prior.
To ASKER, v. a. [from a and flake, or
flack.] To remit; to mitigate; to flac-
ken.
Obilote.
No skill can flint, nor reason can afsker.
Shakspeare.
Shall I forget to afsker thy raging fire,
Thou in me kindled much more great desire.
Shakspeare.
ASLAN'T, adv. [from ash and flant.]
Obliquely; on one side; not perpendicu-arily.
There is a willow grows afsant a brook,
That shows his hoar leaves in the glasses fire.
Shakspeare's Hamlet.
He fell; the shaft
Drove thro' his neck afsant; he spurns the ground,
And the foul fires through the weason's wound.
Dryden.
ASLEEP, adv. [from ash and sleep.]
1. Sleeping; at rest.
How many thousands of my poorest subjects
Are at this hour afsant? O gentle sleep,
Nature's soft nurks, how have I frighted thee?
Shakspeare.
The diligence of trade, and noiseful gain,
And luxury more fast afsleep were laid
All was the nights', and in her silent reign,
No found the const of nature did invade.
Dryden.
There is no difference between a person afsant,
and in an apoplexy, but that the one can be awak-
ked, and the other cannot.
Arabberon in Dunciad.
Q. 2. To
A SP

2. To sleep.

If a man watch too long, it is odd, but he will fall asleep. Bacon's Essay.

Thus done the tale, to bed they creep,
By whispering winds out half asleep.

Aslo're, adj. [from a and slop]. With declivity; obliquely; not perpendicularly.

Set them not upright, but slope, a reasonable depth under the ground.

The curle slope.

Glance'd on the ground, with labour I must earn
My bread: what harm? Idleness had been worse.
My labour will sustain me. Milton.

The knight did slope,

And face on further side slope. Holinshed.

Ass'natous, adj. [from a, priv., and omen, a body]. Incorporeal, or without a body.

A. n. f. [Aspis]. A kind of Asp'pick. serpents, whose poison kills without a possibility of applying any remedy. It is said to be very small, and peculiar to Egypt and Libya. Those that are bitten by it, die within three hours; and the manner of their dying being by sleep without any pain, Cleopatra chose it. Calmet.

High-minded Cleopatra, that with stroke
Of Asp's ring herself did kill,

Fair Queen, Scorpion, and Asp, and amphiphas dire,

And dislas. Milton.

A s p a l a t h u s. n. f. [Latin.]

1. A plant called the rose of Jerulalem, or our lady's rose.

2. The wood of a prickly tree, heavy, oleaginous, somewhat sharp and bitter to the taste. Aspalathus affords an oil of admirable scent, reputed one of the best perfumes. Chambers.

I gave a sweet smell like cinnamon and aspalathus, and I yielded a pleasant odour like the best myrtles. Euseb. xxiv.

A s p a r a g u s. n. f. [Latin.]

The name of a plant. It has a roaceous flower of six leaves, placed orbicularly, out of whose centre rises the pointal, which turns to a soft globular berry, full of hard seeds. Miller.

A sp a r e x. adj. Asp'rates the wine with a feathar smell, especially if cut when they are white; and therefore have been suspected by some physicians, as not friendly to the kidneys; when they are older, and begin to ramify, they live this quality; but then they are not so agreeable. Avic.; G. Ainsworth. Aliments.

A s p e c t. n. f. [aspectus, Lat. It appears anciently to have been pronounced with the accent on the last syllable, which is now placed on the first.]

1. Look; air; appearance.

I have presented the tongue under a double aspect, such as may justify the definition, that it is the beauty and worst part. Government of the Tongue.

They are, in my judgment, the image or picture of a great ruin, and have the true aspect of a world lying in ruin. Burnet's History.

2. Countenance; look.

Those eyes of thine from mine have drawn fast tears,
Sham'd their aspect with store of childish drops.

Shakespeare's Richard III.

I am fearful: wherefore flows from thee thus?
'Tis his aspect of terror. All's not well. Shakes. Yet had his aspect nothing of terror, but such a face as promis'd him favour. Dryden.

A s p e r a t e. v. a. [asperate, Lat.] To roughen; to make rough or uneven.

These corpuses of colour, insinuating themselves into all the pores of the body to be dyed, may asperse its superficial, according to the big- nesses and the mixture of the colours, Beil.
be by air, and impenetrable by water; suppos'd to be the mortar so much celebrated among the ancients, with which the walls of Babylon were laid. Observe.

**ASPHEDEL.** n.f. [L. asphodelus, Lat.] Day-lily. Asphodel were by the ancients planted near burying-places, in order to supply the manes of the dead with nourishment.

By thofe happy souls who dwell In yellow meads of asphodel. Pope.

**ASPIC.** n.f. [See **Asp.**] The name of a serpent.

Why did I say spiritus amphi adspiri's rage, And all the fiery monsters of the dart, To fite this day? Addison.

To **ASPONATE.** v. a. [aspirate, Lat.] To pronounce with aspiration, or full breath, as we aspire harp, harrow, and bag. To **ASPIRATE.** v. n. [aspirate, Lat.] To be pronounced with full breath.

Where a vowel ends a word, the next begins either by the consonant, or what is its equivalent; for our w and b aspire. Dryden.

**ASPITATION.** n.f. [aspiration, Lat.] Dift. 

**ASQUIN.** adv. [asquinus, a.] Obliquity; not in the straight line of vision. A fiddle guide may direct the way better than five hundred who have contrary views, or look asquint, or shoot their eyes.

Ass. n.f. [asquin, Lat.]

1. An animal of burden, remarkable for sluggishness, patience, hardiness, courage of food, and long life. You have among you many a merchant's dave, Which, like your affins, and your dogs and molees, You use in algebra, and in fluxious parts, Because you bought them. Shakespeare.

2. A stupid, heavy, dull fellow; a mot, 1 do begin to perceive that I am made an ass. Shakespeare.

That such a crafty mother Should yield the world to this ass, a woman That bears all down with her brain; and yet her son Cannot take two from forty, for his heart, And leave eighteen. To **ASSAIL.** v. n. [assail, Fr.] To attack in a hostile manner, to assault, to fall upon; to invade. So when he saw his flattering arts to fail, With greedy force he 'gan the fort e' assail. Fairy Queen.

2. To attack with argument, countere; or motives applied to the affiff.

**ASS.** A word used with a preposition.

My gracious lord, here in the parliament Let us affall the family of York. Shakespeare. She will not fly the force of soothing terms, Nor hide th'encounter of affalling eyes. Shakespeare. How have I fear'd your fate? I fear'd it most, When love affall'd you on the lybian coast. Dryd. All books he reads, and all he reads affall, From Dryden's Fables down to Dryad's Tales. Pope. In vain The woman, with reproach affall'd. 

For who can move when fair Belinda falls? Pope.

**ASSAILER.** adj. [from assaill.] That which may be attacked.

Banquo, and his Prince, live. — But in them lies the essence eternal. — There's comfort yet, they are affailable, Shakespeare. Assaillant. n.f. [assaillant, Fr.] — He that attacks; in opposition to defendant. The fame was so well encountered by the defendants, that the ordinary of the affailable did indeed the better. Hammond.

I'll put myself in poor and mean attire. And with a kind of fumer imbrac my face, The like do you to fall as we pass along. And never tire my enemy, affailing. Shakespeare. 

**ASSAILANT.** adj. Attacking; invading. As ev'ning dragon came, Affailing on the porches of fate. Tennyson.

**ASSAILER.** n.f. [from affail.] One who affails another.

Palladium hearken, so prudently affail our affails, that one of them drew him. Sidney.

**ASSA.** n.f. [from assart, from assaill, Fr. to clear away wood in a forest.] An off- fence committed in the forest, by plucking up those woods by the roots, that are thickets or covers of the forest, and by making them as plain as arable land. Cowell.

To **ASSAERT.** v. a. [assart, Fr.] To commit an affart. See **Assart.**

**ASSASIN.** n.f. [assaill, Fr. a word brought originally from Arabic where, about the time of the holy war, there were men called affasins, as is suppos'd for Asfaidean, who killed any man, without regard to danger, at the command of their chief.] A murderer; one that kills by treachery, or sudden violence.

In the very moment as the knight withdrew from the duke, this affassin gave him, with a back blow, a deep wound into his left side. Warton.

The Syrian king, who, to surprize One man, affassine like, had lev'd war, Warr unproclaim'd. Milton.

The old king is just murdered, and the perfon that did it is unknown. — Let the solders seize him for one of the affassinates, and let me alone to accuse him afterwards. Dryden.

Here hild affassins for their gain invade, And treach'rous pofturers urge their fatal trade. Cowell.

When the heirs of a murder, the enlarges more on the guilt of the perfiling than, the affassin. Addison.

Gore by hand'sh the revenging sword, Strow the dire pair, and gave to fam'ry flame The English affassin, and audacious dare. Pope. Ufeful, we grant, it serves what life requires. But, dreadful foe, the dark affassin bites. Pope.

**ASSASINE.** n.f. [from assassin.] The crime of an affassin; murder.

Were not all affassinates and popular insurrections wrongly charged, if the manifestations of the offenders indemnified them from punishment? Pope.

To **ASSASINE.** v. a. [from assasin.] 

1. To murder by violence.

Huy, neighbors, my house is broken open by force, and I am ravished, and like to be affassinat'd. Dryden.

What could provoke this madman?

To affassinato so great, so brave a man? Phillips.

2. The word laying by treachery. This meaning is perhaps peculiar to Milton.

Such usage to your honourable lords Afforded me, affassinat'd and betray'd, Who durst not, with your whole united pow'rs, Affassinat'd theungren and innocent Milton.

**ASSAination.** n.f. [from affasinat.] The act of affassinating; murder by violence.

It were done quickly, if th' affassination Could tramme up the confegnate. Shakespeare. The duke finish'd his course by a wicked affassinat, and Clarenor.

**ASSASSINATOR.** n.f. [from affasinat.] Murderer; mankiller; the person that kills another by violence.

**ASSAination.** n.f. [assaill, roasted, Lat.] Roasting.

The egg expiring left in the exiliation or boiling; when, in the affassin or roasting, it will sometimes shew a death. Brown's Variorum Errata.

**ASSAULT.** n.f. [assaill, French.] 

1. Attack; hostile onfe; opposed to defence.

I her spirit had been invincible against all affails. Shakespeare.

Not to be shok'd thyself, but all affails. Ballasses, like thy hoar cliffs the loud sea wave. Thomson.

2. Storm; a grid to the sea from the coast. Phaeton took at least a thousand men, and suddenly made 70 affails upon the city. 2 Mac. v. 5. 

Q.2
ASS

After some days hege, he resolved to the
forty an infant; he succeeded therein s far,
that he had taken the principal town and fort.
Bacon.

3. Hostile violence.

Themselves at discrep fell,
And crept into the town in middle space,
With horrible aux and fury fell.
Fairy Queen.

4. Invasion; hostility; attack.

After some unhappy auxs upon the prerogative
by the parliament, which produced its dissolution,
there followed a compromise.

Theories, built upon narrow foundations, are
very hard to be supported against the auxs of op-
position.
Locke.

5. In law. A violent kind of injury of-
tered to an human person, it may be con-
buted by offering of a blow, or by a fearful speech.
Cowell.

6. It has upon before the thing assaulted.

To ASSAULT. n. a, [from the noun.] To
attack; to invade; to fall upon with violence.
The king granted the Jews to gather themselves together,
and to tax for their life, to destroy all the power that would assault them.
Ekh. vili. 11.

ASSAULTER. n. s, [from assault.] One who
violently assaults another.

Neither liking their eloquence, nor fearing their might, we esteemed few words, in a just case,
able to resist many unjust assaulting.
Sidney.

ASSAY. n. s, [easay, Fr. from which the ancient writers borrowed assay, according to
the sound, and the latter essay, according to the writing; but the senses now differing, they may be considered
as two words.]

1. Examination; trial.

This cannot be
By no essay of reason. 'Tis a pageant,
'To keep us in false gaze.
Shakespeare.

2. In law. The examination of meaures and
powers weighed by the clerk of the market.
Cowell.

3. The first entrance upon any thing; a
table for trial.
For well he wereen, that so glorious balt
Would tempt his guet to take thereof essay.
Fairy Queen.

4. Trial by danger or distress; difficulty; hardship.
She heard with patience all unto the end,
And strove to matter sorrowful essay.
Fairy Queen.
The men he preit but late,
To hard essay, or essay of need,
Yet arm'd to point in well attempted plate.
Fair.

Be sure to find
What I foretell thin, many a hard essay
Of dangers, and adversities, and pains.
Ere thou of Israel's creptre get hold fast.
Milton.

To ASSAY. n, a. [esay, Fr.]

1. To make trial of; to make experiment of.
One that to bounty never cas'd his mind,
Ne thought of honour ever did essay
His hard breath.
Steele.

Gray and Bryan obtained leave of the general a
little to essay them; and so with some horsemen charged
them home.
Hayward.

When unbehaved behaviour hath this drunkard
picked out of my conversation, that he dare in
this manner assay me?
Shakespeare.

2. To apply to, as the touchstone in essaying
metals.

Whom assailed when sad Ere beheld,
Defeatured where he, approaching slight,
Soft words to his fierce passion the assay'd.
Milton.

3. To try; to endeavour.
David girded his sword upon his armour, and
he assayed to go, for he had not proved it.

Sam. xvii. 39.

ASSAY'ER. n. s, [from assay.] An officer of
the mint, for the due trial of silver,
appointed between the master of the mint
and the merchants that bring silver thither for exchange.
Cowell.
The smelters come up to the assayers within one
in two hundred days.

ASSONATION. n. s, [affonatio, Lat.] Compliance
with the opinion of another out of flattery or dissimulation.
Dikt.

ASSUMPTION. n. s, [from assume.] Contents.
Their arguments are but prevaricating, and subtle
unto the care of our assumptions.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.

To ASSUME. v. a. [affir, Lat.]
1. To maintain; to defend either by
words or action.

Your fosisters have assayed the party which
they chose till death, and died for its defence.
Dryden.

2. To affirm; to declare positively.

To claim; to vindicate a title to.

In the dark dungeon of the limbs confin'd,
After the native skies, or its own heav'nly kind.

ASSURANCE. n. s, [from assure.]

1. The act of assuring.

2. Possession advanced.

Or any assurance to earth doth move, and
will not believe with us it flanched still, because he
hath probable reasons for it, and I no infallible
sense or reason against it, I will not quarrel with his assurance.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.

ASSURER. n. s, [from assure.] Maintainer;
vindicator; supporter; affirmor.

Among th' assurers of free reason's claim,
Our nation's not the least in worth or fame.
Dryden.

Faithful assurance of thy country's cause,
Britain with tears shall bathe thy glorious wound.
Prior.

It is a usual piece of art to undermine the
authority of fundamental truths, by pretending
to show how weak the proofs are, which their assurers employ in defence of them.

To ASSURER. v. a. [asserre, Lat.]
To serve, help, or second.
Dikt.

To ASSESS. v. a. [from assailre, Ital.]
To make an equilibrium, or balance.

To charge with any certain sum.

Before the receipt of them in this office, they
were assailed by the affair of the time of the
inquisition founds.
Bacon.

ASSESSION. n. s, [assessio, Lat.] A sitting
down by one, to give assurance or advice.

Assessor. n. s, [esessor, Lat.]

1. The sum levied on certain property.

2. The act of assisting.

What greater immunity and happiness can
there be to people than to be liable to laws,
but what they make themselves? To be subject
to no contribution, assessor, or any pecuniary
levy whatsoever, but what they vote, and voluntar-
ily give themselves.
Herrick.

Assessor. n. s, [esessor, Lat.]

1. The person that sits by another; gen-

erally used of those who assist the judge.

Minos, the first inquisitor, appears;
And lives and crimes, with his assessor, hears.
Round in his urn the blended balls he rolls,
Abhorred the judicious, and dooms the guilty fools.
Dryden.

2. He that sits by another as next in dignity.

To his Son.

Th' assessor of his throne was then that began.
Milton.
Twice stronger than his fire, who sat above,
Assessor to the tongue of thunder's love.
Dryden.

3. He
ASS

3. He that lays taxes; derived from affis.

ASSETS, n. f. [without the singular. [affix, Fr.] Goods sufficient to discharge that burden, which is cast upon the executor, or heir, in satisfying the debts and claims of an ancestor or others. Whoever pleads affets, saith nothing; but that the person, against whom he pleads, hath enough come to his hands, to discharge what is in demand. Cowell.

To ASSEVER. v. a. [affirvo, Lat.]

To ASSEVERATE. v. a. To affirm with great solemnity, as upon oath.

ASSEVERATION, n. f. [from asserevate.]

Solemn affirmation, as upon oath.

That which you are persuaded of, ye have it no otherwise than by your own only probable collection; and therefore such bold affirmations, as in him were admirable, should, in your mouths, be argu rashness.

Hudibras. And he that is used to the tongue I might add with vehement affirmations upon flight and trivial occasions.

Ray on the Creation.

The repetition gives a greater emphasis to the words, and agrees better with the vehemence of the speaker in making his affirmation.

Brown's Notes on the Odyssey.

ASS'HEAD. n. f. [from asi and head.] One flow of apprehension; a blockhead.

Will you help an asshead, and a coxcomb, and a fool, and a knave? All. Shaks. Ham.

ASSIDUITY, n. f. [assiduit, Fr. assiduitas, Lat.] Diligence; clofeness of application.

I have, with much pains and affi Bene, qualified myself for a nomenclator. Addison.

Can he, who has undertaken this, want the concurrence of the necessity of his own work, and the affiduity to acquaint himself of it? Rogers.

We observe the address and affi Bene they will use to contrive it. Rogers.

ASSIDUOUS, adj. [assidus, Lat.] Consistent in application.

And if by pray'r
Insistent I could hope to change the will
Of him who all things can, I would not cease
Towards his blissful crimes.

Minna.

The most assiduous talkers, and the most frequent talkers, are often half-witted people.

Government of the Tongue.

In summer, you fetch it from the same hands, as from greater freedom, and quitting her care for above two hours together; but in winter, when the room of the feast would chill the principles of life, and destroy the young one, the more assiduous in her attendance, and stays away but half the time.

Addison.

Each fall renew her little labour.
Nor justifies her assiduous neighbour.

Prior.

ASSIDUOUSLY, adv. [from assiduous.] Diligently; continually.

The trade, that obliges artificers to be assiduously conversant with their materials, is that of glassmakers. Stile.

The habitable earth may have been perplexed with the drizers, seeing it is assiduously drained and exhausted by the seas. Bentley.

To ASSIST, v. a. [affiger, Fr.] To befriend. Oboe.

To DIST. One of the assiduous cities was.

Their steadfast arms did mightily maintain. Spens.

ASSIEN'TO. n. f. [in Spanish, a contract or bargain.] A contract or convention between the king of Spain and other powers, for furnishing the Spanish dominions in America with negro slaves.

To ASSIGN, v. a. [affiger, Fr. assigne, Lat.]
ASS. The wife of a husband or other lord.

ASS'EE, n. f. [affaire, a meeting, Fr.]

1. A meeting of knights, or other particular men, with the bailiff or justice, in a certain place, and at a certain time.

2. A jury.

3. An ordinance or statute.

4. The court, place, or time, where and when the writs of process or affeer are taken.

The law was never executed by any justice of assises, but the people left to their own laws.

Denis on Ireland.

At each assise they try a thousand and twenty of us, a day. Dryden, Jew.

Any court of justice.

The judgment, God shall close the book of fate.

And there the last affeer kept.

For those who wake, and those who sleep. Dryden.

Affieux of bread, ale, 

&c. Measure of price or rate. Thus it is said, when one has a good price, the bread shall be of such a rate.

Equal measure: for which we now use feet.

On high hills top I saw a tatter frame, 

An hundred cubits high by just affeur.

With hundred pillars.

To ass'ee, w. a. [from the noun.]

To give the rate of any thing by an affixe or write.

To affi'ee, or ass'ee, n. f. [from affixe.]

An officer that has the care and oversight of weights and measures. Chamber.

Affi'ciable, adj. [affi'ciable, Lat.]

That which may be joined to another.

To ass'ociate, w. a. [officer, Fr.]

Affci'sion, n. f. [from affixe.]

Reference of one found to another referring it. Remembrance of sound. Dict.

Assoc'iate, adj. [affi'ciable, Fr.]

Standing in a manner referring another found. Dict.

To assoc'iate, w. a. [associate, Fr.]

To range in classes; as one thing suits with another.

Assoc'tment, n. f. [from associata.

1. The act of calling or ranging.

2. A mass or quantity properly selected and ranged.

To assoc't, w. a. [for: associate, Fr.]

To infatiate; to beget a word out of use.

But where they sprang, or how they begot, Unearth is to affeer, unearth to weane

That nonfrust error which doth some affeer.

To assua'ge, w. a. [the derivation of this word is uncertain: Minstrels deduce it from adserfatio, or affisurat; Junius, from pars, sweet; from whence Skinner imagines appendant might have been formed.]

1. To mitigate; to soften; to ally.

Refreshing this the dummer's heats affuage, 

And kindly warmth disarms the winter's rage.

Addison.

2. To appaise; to pacify.

Yet is his hate, his rage uner, nor the less, 

Since sought to be insert in his throat.

Was a mixture of feeble, sensation, and fierce.

This was necessary for the soothing the people from their fears, capable of being assuaged by no other means. Clarencieu.

Their brutal rage, 

The regal stem destroy Dryden's Alkin.

3. To ease; as, the medicine affuages pain.

To ass'uae, w. a. To abate.

God makes a wind to pass over the earth, and the waters affuaged.

Gen. viii. 1.

Assu'a'gment, n. f. [from associate.] Mitigation; abatement of evil.

ASS'U'GMENT, n. f. [of assuage.] One who pacifies or appeases.

Assu'a'sive, adj. [from associate.] Softening; mitigating.

In the hereditary simultaneous arts, 

Music, the left affuage voice supplied. Pope's St. Cecilia.

To assu'a'gate, w. a. [associate, Lat.]

To subject to; not in use.

This affaire word.

Mist not to set his chart, nobly acquired; 

Nor by my will affuage his merit.

By going to Achilles. Shakespeare.

Assu'a'cation, n. f. [associate, Lat.]

The state of being accomodated to any thing.

Right and left, as parts incident unto the medical faculty, are distinguished by degrees from use and affuage, or according where the one grows stronger. Brown's Vuls. Egregius.

Assu'a'tude, n. f. [associate, Lat.]

Accommodation; custom; habit.

We see that affuages of things hurtful, doth make them the necessary appurtenances of the world. Racine. Non va plus.

To assu'me, w. a. [associate, Lat.]

To take.

This when the various god had urg'd in vain, 

He first affume his native form again. Pope.

2. To take upon one's self.

With ravilh'd ear. 

The monarch hears, 

Affume the god, 

Affects to nod, 

And seems to fixe the spheres. Dryden.

3. To arrogate; to claim or seize unjutly.

4. To supplicate something granted without proof.

5. To apply to one's own use; to appropricate.

His majesty might well affume the complaint and expression of king David. Clarencieu.

To assu'me, w. a. To be arrogat; to claim more than is due.

Assu'mer, n. f. [from assume.] An arrogat man; a man who claims more than his due.

Can man be wise in any course, in which he is not safe too? But can those high affuagers, and pretenders to reason, prove themselves to? Swift.

Assu'ming, participle. adj. [from assume.] Arrogant; haughty.

His haughty looks, and his assuming air, 

This for'ty exalt'd noble with the town. 

This makes him ever-forward in busines, 

Assuming in conversation, and ceremonious in answers. Coler.

Assu'mpsit, n. f. [assumere, Lat.]

A voluntary promise, or the word, whereby by a man taketh upon him to perform or pay any thing to another; it contains any verbal promise made upon consideration. Cowell.

Assu'mption, n. f. [assumptum, Lat.]

1. The act of taking any thing to one's self.

The personal delight of God himself; and his assumption of our flesh to his divinity, more famously to infatuise his pleasure to us, was an enforcement beyond all methods of wisdom. Hammond's Fundamentals/ac.
2. The supposition, or act of supposing, of any thing without further proof.

Thus by way of assumption, under the two general heads, a) that is naturally and necessarily good or bad. b) Not.

3. The thing supposed; a postulate.

Hold, says the S-I's. your assumption's going. I grant, true, and you have well defined. Dryden.

For to suppose that Christ did raise the dead; and that the natural and supernatural works to confirm what he said, we need only repeat the message sent by him to John the Baptist.

Swib.

4. The taking up any person into heaven, which is supposed by the Romish church of the Blessed Virgin.

Upon this feast of the assumption of the Blessed Virgin, the pope and cardinals keep the vespers.

5. Assurance. n. s. [assurance, Fr.]

Certain expectation.

Though hope be, indeed, a lower and lesser thing than assurance; yet, as in all the purposes of a pious man, may move more and more before it.

What encouragement can be given to good men, beyond the hopes of heaven, and the assurance of an eternal life? Tillemain.

2. Secure confidence; trust.

What is he that boast of fleshly might, and vaunt assurance of mortality, which all lo-s in it doth come to fight?

Against Spiritual foes, yield by and by. Fair Q.

3. Freedom from doubt; certain knowledge.

Proof from the authority of man's judgment, is not able to work that assurance, which doth grow by a stronger proof.

"Th' far off, and rather like a dream, than an assurance.


The obdurate, and the man of practice, shall outgrow all their doubts and ignorances, till persuasion pass into knowledge, and knowledge assurance into assurance. South.

Hath he found, in an evil course, that comfortable assurance of God's favour, and good hopes of his own resurrection, which a religious life can have given him? Tillemain.

4. Firmness; undoubting readiness.

Men whose confidence will relieve our doubts, will be sure of assurance and our confidence in our profession.

Rogers.

5. Confidence; want of modesty; exemption from awe or fear.

My behaviour, ill governed, gave me the first comfort; my affection, ill hid, hath given you this last assurance.

Shaks.

6. Freedom from vitious flame.

Conversation, when they come into the world, will add to their knowledge and assurance. Locke.

7. Ground of confidence; security; sufficient reason for truth or belief.

The nature of dreads itself is no easier to receive belief, than it is hard to ground belief; for as dreads are glad to embrace the first breath of comfort, so is dreads dubious of perfect assurance. Sidney.

As the conscious was but light and superficial, for fear of its being sublimitted, now were right, sickly and sicken assurances. Davies in Ireland.

None of woman born Shall harm Macbeth.

—'Tis liv'd what need I fear of thee? But yet I'll make assurance double sure, and take a bond of fate thou shalt not live.

Shakespear.

I must confess your offer is the best.

And, let your father make her the assurance, She is your own, else you must pardon me.

If you should die before him, where's her joy? Shakespear.

An assurance being passed through for a competent sum, hath come back again by reason of some oversight. Bacon.


They, like wise men, fled in the face of the breach with assurance than the wall itself.

Klokker.

With all the assurance innocence can bring, Exalted would I on your reported course.

Arm'd with my courage, unaccord'd I fee.

This pomp, a flame to you, a pride to me. Dryden.

Sanguineus, readiness to hope.

This is not the grace of hope, but a good natural assurance, which Aristotle observes young men to be full of, and old men not inclined to.

Hammonds.

10. Testimony of credit.

I am a gentleman of blood and breeding; and, from some knowledge and assurance of you. Offer this office. Shakespear's King Lear.

We have as great assurance that there is a God, as we could expect to have, supposing that he were.

11. Conviction.

Such an assurance of things as will make men careful to avoid a sinner danger, ought to awaken men to avoid a greater danger.

Tillemain.

2. [That] We do not receive Security with reference to a future state; certainty of acceptance with God.

The same with assurance. See INSURANCE.

To ASSURE. u. a. [assuere, Fr. from assurer, low Latin.]

1. To give confidence by a firm promise.

So when he had assure them with many words that he would redeem them without hurt, according to the agreement, they let him go for the favor of their brethren. 2 Mac. xii.

2. To secure to another; to make firm.

So irresistible an authority cannot be reflected on, but what the most absent men, whatever its virtues, may be urged to by those who have interest in the same. Rogers.

3. To make confident: to exempt from doubt or fear; to confer security.

And hereby we know, that we are of the truth, and shall assure our hearts before him. 1 John, iii. 19.

At this last sight; affur'd that man shall live.

With all the creatures, and their seed performe.

Milton.

4. Too make secure; with of.

But what on earth can long abide in state? Or who can him assure of happy day? Spenser.

And, for that dowry, I'll assure her of her widowhood, is that it preserves me. In a, from some knowledge and assurance of you.

5. To assure; to betroth.

This diviner laid claim to me, called me Dro-mio, swore I was assure to her. Shakespear.

ASturred. participial adj. [from assure.]

1. Certain; indubitable; not doubted.

It is an assure experience, that first told about the bottom of a tree makes the fruit.

Lucian's Natural History.

2. Certain; not doubting.

Young princes, close your hands; and your lips shut: for, I am well assured.

That I did so, when I first assure'd. Shakespear's King John.

3. Assuredly, adv. [from assure.]

Certainly; indubitably.

They promis'd me eternal happiness, and brought me gallants, Griffith, which I feel I am not worthy yet to wear; I shall assure'd.

Shakespear.
Astronomical. adj. [from astronomy.] "Astronomick. m. [from astrologia.] Applying to astronomy."

"Astrology. m. f. [from astrology.] The science of the heavenly bodies or the knowledge of the stars; an art now generally explained, as irrational and false."

Astronomy. m. f. [from astrologia, Lat.] The science of the heavenly bodies, their magnitudes, motions, distances, periods, eclipses, and order. Pythagoras taught that the earth and planets turn round the sun, which fixes itself in the centre. From the time of Pythagoras, astronomy funk into neglect, till it was revived by the Ptolemaic kings of Egypt; and the Saracens brought it from Africa to Spain, and restored this science to Europe. Chambers."

Astronomy. m. f. [from astrologia, a star, and eon, a law or rule.] A mixed mathematical science, teaching the knowledge of the celestial bodies, their magnitudes, motions, distances, periods, eclipses, and order. Pythagoras taught that the earth and planets turn round the sun, which fixes itself in the centre. From the time of Pythagoras, astronomy funk into neglect, till it was revived by the Ptolemaic kings of Egypt; and the Saracens brought it from Africa to Spain, and restored this science to Europe. Chambers.

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ended on the observation of the celestial bodies. That the distant and annual revolutions are the motions of the terraqueous globe, not of the sun, I shew in the preface of my *Astra-Theology.*

**Dover's Physical-Theology.**

Asu'under, adv. [Apsuunder, Sax.] Apart; separately; not together. Two linden trees, the farther that they are drawn out, the farther they go stander.

*Speyer on Ireland.* 

Some think the planet, whereas not much asunder; or, not together.

What tells us of their distance is this! *Dovers.*

Greedy hope to find

His wife, and best advantage, us asunder.

*Paradise Lost.*

The fall's archangel, envious of our state,

Seeks his advantage to betray us worse;

Which, when asunder, will not prove too hard,

For both together are each other's guard.

Dryden.

Some far asunder by the sides of men,

Like adamant and feel they meet no more.

Dryden's Fables.

All this metallic matter, both that which continued asunder, and in angle corporates, and that which was amassed and concerred into nodules, subdivided.

Woodward's Natural History.

Asylum, m. s. [Lat. Asylum, from a, not; and e, in, to pillage.] A place out of which he that has fled to it may not be taken; a sanctuary; a refuge; a place of retreat and security.

So fared was the church to some, that it had the right of an asylum, or sanctuary, *Ahit. of Pagan.*

Asymmetry, n. f. [from a, without; and symmetrical, symmetry.]

1. Contrariety to symmetry; disproportion.

The asymmetries of the brain, as well as the deformities of the legs or face, may be rectified in youth.

*Greew.*

2. This term is sometimes used in mathematics, for what are more usually called incommensurability; between such quantities there is no common measure.

Asymptote, n. f. [from a, priv. *sta,* with, and e, into, to fall; which never meet; coincident.] Asymptotes are right lines, which approach nearer and nearer to some curve; but which, though they and their curve were infinitely continued, would never meet; and may be conceived as tangents to their curves at an infinite distance.

Chambers.

Asymptote, lines, though they may approach till nearer together, till they are nearer than the least assignable distance, yet, being still produced infinitely, will never meet.

*Greew.*

Asymptotical, adj. [from asymptote.]

Curves are said to be asymptotical, when they continually approach, without a possibility of meeting.

Asyndeton, n. s. [as = without, of a, priv. and *synde,* to bind together.] A figure in grammar, when a conjunction copulative is omitted in a Sentence; as, in *vest, vest, vest,* &c. is left out.

*At* prep. [see Sax.]

1. At, before a place, notes the nearness of the place; as, an at the house before he is in it.

This custom continued among many, to say their prayers at fountains.

Still resting.

2. At, before a word signifying time, notes the coexistent of the time with the event; the word *time* is sometimes in

Vol. I.

cluded in the adjectival; we commonly say, *at a minute,* at an hour, on a day, in a month.

We thought it at the very first a sign of cold affection.

How frequent to defer him, and at last

To heap ingratitude on worthifull deeds.

Byron.

At the same time that the storm beats upon the whole species, we are falling foul upon one another.

Adrian.

We made no efforts at all, where we could have most weakened the common enemy, and, at the same time, enriched ourselves.

Adrian.

3. At, before a causal word signifies nearly the same as with, noting that the event accompanies, or immediately succeeds, the action of the cause.

At his touch,

Such insolvency has been given him. They presently amend.

Shakespeare's *Macbeth.*

Of it, when he shall bear of your approach.

If that young Arthur be not gone already,

Ev'n at this news he dies.

Shakespeare's *King John.*

Much at the sight was Adam in his heart.

Dismay'd.

Milton's *Paradise Lost.*

High or their heads a mouldering rock is placed,

That promised a fall, and shakes all on thy breast.

Dryden.

4. At before a superlative adjective implies

in the state; as, at keft, in the state of most perfection, &c.

Consider any man as to his personal powers, they are not great; for, at generality, they must all be limited.

South.

5. At, before a person, is seldom used other than to express that, of, that,

At the same time, to attack him.

6. At before a substance, superlative sometimes signifies the particular condition or circumstances of the person; as, at peace, in a state of peace.

There, for whom no lot is yet decreed,

May run in fortunes, and at pleasure feed.

Defeated, at his utmost need,

By those his former bounty fed.

Dryden's *St. Cecilia.*

What hinder'd either, in their native soil,

As is to rasp the harvest of their toil.

Dryden.*

Wife men are sometimes overborne, when they are taken at a disadvantage.

Collins of *Colley.*

These have been the maxims they have been guided by, and the laws of them, and they are perfectly at a loss; their compass and pole-there are gone, and their understanding is perfectly at a nonplus.

Locke.

One man manages four horses at once, and leaps from the back of another at full speed.

*Pope.* *The* *Essay* *on* *Human* *Battles.*

They will not let me be at quire in my bed, but pursue me to my very dreams.

Swift.

7. At before a substantive sometimes marks employment or time, at a certain time.

We found some arrived to that perfection, as to own roundly what they would be at.

South.

How 'd ye find yourself? says the doctor to his patient.

A little while after he is at it again, with a pray, how 'd ye find you have it? *J. *Eglinson.*

But she who well enough knew what,

Before he spake, he would be at,

Pest. The creature at his dirty work again.

8. At is sometimes the same with furnished with, after the French *a.*

Insult his breast with malignity.

And make him mock all man at arms.

Shakespeare.

9. At sometimes notes the place where any thing is, or sits.

Your husband is at hand, I hear his trumpet.

Shakespeare.

He that in tracing the vessels began at the heart, though he thought not at all of a circulation, yet made he the true first step towards the discovery.

Gree.

To all you ladies now at land

We men at sea in dieue.

*Burke.*

The curious news I heard, of love, of life, of storms at sea, and travels on the thron.

*Pop.*

10. At sometimes signifies in immediate consequence of:

Improachments at the profession of the house of commons, have received their determinations in the house of lords.

*Hal.*

11. At marks sometimes the effect proceeding from an act.

Reft in this tomb, rais'd at thy husband's cost.

Dryden.

Tom has been at the charge of a penny upon this occasion.

*Arab.*

Those may be of use, to confirm by authority what they will not be at the trouble to deduce by reasoning.

*Arab.*

12. At sometimes is nearly the same as in,

noting situation; as, he was at the bottom, or top of the hill.

She has been known to come at the head of these rafails, and beat her lover.

Swift.

13. At sometimes marks the occasion, like on.

Others, with more helpful care,

Cry'd out aloud, Beware, brave youths, beware!

At this he turn'd, and, as the bull drew near, Shann'd, and receiv'd him on his pointed spear.

Dryden.

14. At sometimes seems to signify in the power of, or obedient to.

But thou of all the kings, *Jove's* care below,

Art least at my command, and most my fate.

Dryden.

15. At sometimes notes the relation of a man to an action.

He who makes pleasure the vehicle of his health is, a doctor at it in good earnest.

Collins of *Friendship.*

16. At sometimes imports the manner of an action.

One warns you by degrees, the other fets you on fire all at once, and never intermits his heat.

Dryden's *Fables.*

Not with less rain than the Bajan mole

At once comes tumbling down.

Dryden's *Eneid.*

17. At, like the French *cez,* means sometimes application to, or dependence on.

The word authors might endeavour to please at, and in that endeavour defer something at our hands.

*Pope.*

18. At all.

In any manner; in any degree.

Nothing more true than what you once let fall.

Most women have no characters at all.

*Pope.*

19. A tabal. n. s. A kind of tablo by use of the Moors.

Children shall beat our *tabal* and drums; and all the noisy trades of war no more.

Shall wake the peaceful morn.

*Dryden's *Schoft.*

ATRAPAXIA. n. s. [Ar. Ataraexia.] Exemption.

Ararat. Jection from vexation; tranquillity.

The frights affected an indifferent equilibrated neutrality, as the only means to their ataraexia, and freedom from passionate discharges.

*Glocester's *Suffig.*

ATE. The preturit of an. See *To Eat.*

R.
ATHMOSPHERE. n. f. [aether, vapour, and σφαίρα, a sphere.]

The external part of this our habitable world is the air, or atmosphere; a light, thin, fluid, or springy body, that encompases the solid earth on all sides.

Licht.

Atmospheric. adj. [from atmosphere.]

Confining of the incumbrant atmosphere; belonging to the atmosphere.

We did not mention the weight of the incumbrant atmospheric cylinder, as a part of the weight of the body.

Boyle.

ATOM, n. s. [atomos, Lat. atom-.

1. Such a small particle as cannot be physically divided: and these are the first rudiments, or the component parts, of all bodies.

Quincy.

Innumerable minute bodies are called atoms, because, by reason of their perfect solidity, they were really indivisible.

See platick nature working to this end.

The single atoms each to other, Attraed, attracted to, the next in place Form'd and impell'd its neighbour to embrace.

Bope.

2. Any thing extremely small.

It is easy to count atoms, as to resolve the propinquities of a lover.

Skokely. Atyu like it.

Atonical. adj. [from atom.]

1. Consisting of atoms.

Virtuous and pellucid bodies are clearer in their continuities, than in particulars and atomical divisions.

Browne's Vulgar Errours

2. Relating to atoms.

Vacuum is another principal doctrine of the atomical philosophy.

Bentley's German.

Atonischist. n. f. [from atom.]

One that holds the atomical philosophy, or doctrine of atoms.

The atomists, who define motion to be a passage from one place to another, do what they more than put one synonymous word for another.

Locke.

Now can judicious atomists conceive, Chance to the fun could his just impulse give?

Blackmore.

Atomy. n. f.

An obsolete word for atom.

Drawn with a team of little atomes
Athwart men's noses, as they be asleep.

Skokely.

To ATOÎNE. v. n. [from at, as the etymology may remark, to, be, to, as in the fame as to be in accord.

This derivation is much confirmed by the following passage of Shakespeare, and appears to be the sense still retained in Scotland.

1. To agree; to accord.

He and Audfilius can no more atom, Than videntless contrariety. Skokely. Cariolamus.

2. To stand as an equivalent for something; and particularly used of expiatory sacrifices, with the particle for before the thing for which something else is given.

From a mean flock the poor Dafil came; Yet such their virtues, that their lofs alone For Rome and all our legions did atom.

Dryden's Juvenal.

The good intention of a man of weight and worth, or a real friend, seldom atoms for the uns easified produced by his grave representations.

Locke.

Let thy sublime meritorious course
For Mary's setting rays atom;

Our hulfte, with redbound force,
Mull now proceed from thee alone.

Prior.
His vigil feed Ægyptus' veils imbrued;
The murd'rer fell, and blood astred for blood.

To ATO'NE. n. a. 1. To reduce to concord. If any contention arose, he knew none fitter to be their judge, to stone, and take up their quarrels, but himself. 2. To expiate; to answear for. Soon shall ye boasters cease their haughty fate, Or each stone his guilty love with life. Pope.

ATO'NE'MENT. n. f. [from alone.] 1. Agreement; concord. He seeks to make atonement between the duke of Glo'ret and your brother. ShakSpere.

2. Expiation; expiatory equivalent: with for. And the Levites were purified, and Aaron made an atonement for them to cleanse them. Numbers. Surely it is not a sufficient atonement for the writers, that they protest loyalty to the government, and sprinkle some arguments in favour of the dissenters, and, under the shelter of popular politics and religion, undermine the foundations of all charity and virtue. Swift.

ATO'P. adv. [from a and top.] On the top; at the top. Asep whereof, but far more rich, appear'd the work as of a kingly palace-gate. Paradisé Lost.

What is extracted by water from coffee is the oil, which often swins arp of the decoction. Arbuthnot on Aliments.

ATRABILARIAN. adj. [from atra bili, black choler.] Melancholy; replete with black choler. The atraibilis constitution, or a black, vitious, pitchy confidence of the fluids, makes all sweet dispositions difficult and sparing. Arbuthnot on Diet.

ATRABILARIOUS. adj. [from atra bili, black choler.] Melancholic. The blood, deprived of its due proportion of serous, or finer and more volatile parts, is atraibilious; whereby it is rendered gross, black, unequal, and crotchety. From this black adult state of the blood, they are atraibilious. Arbuthnot on Atr.

ATRABILIOUSNESS. n. f. [from atra bili, black choler.] The state of being melancholy; repletion with melancholy.

ATRAME'NTAL. adj. [from atrimentum, ink. Lat.] Ink'y; black. If we enquire in what part of vitriol this atrimental and denigrating condition lodgeth, it will seem especially to lie in the more fixed salt thereof. Brown's Purg. Errors.

ATRAME'NTOUS. adj. [from atrimentum, ink. Lat.] Ink'y; black. I am satisfied, that those black and atrimeninous spots, which seem to represent them, are ocular. Brown.

ATROCIOUSLY. adv. [from atrocious.] In an atrocious manner; with great wickedness.

ATROCIOUSNESS. n. f. [from atrocious.] The quality of being enormously criminal.

ATROCITY. n. f. [atrocitas, Horrible wickedness; excess of wickedness.]

I never recall it to mind, without a deep atrocioulsment of the very honour and authority of the fict in a Christian court. Warton.

They defined justice might be done upon offenders, as the atrocity of their crimes deserved. Clarendon.

A'TROPHY. n. f. [atrophia.] Want of nourishment; a disease in which what is taken at the mouth cannot contribute to the support of the body. Marasmus, and wide-wasting pellence. Milton. The mouths of the lacerates may be shut up by a viscid mucus, in which the chyle is carried by blood, and the person falte'd into an atrophy. Arbuthnot on Aliments.

To AT'TACH. u. a. [attacher, Fr.] 1. To arrest; to take or apprehend by commandment or writ. Conell. Euros allows the guards, which on his flate did wait, Attach'd that traitor fable, and bound him ftrait. Spenser.

The Tower was choos'd, that if Clifford should accuse great ones, they might, without suspicion or noise, be presently attack'd. Bacon's Henry VII.

Doréhis greeves you, Defires you to attest his fole, who has His dignity and duty both call'd off. Shakespeare.

2. Sometimes with the particle of, but attest. You, lord archbishop, and you, lord Mowbray, Of capital defeafting both. Shakespeare.

3. To feize in a judicial manner. France hath flaw'd the league, and hath attach'd Our merchands goods at Bourdeaux. Shakspeare.

4. To lay hold on, as by power. I cannot blame thee, Who am myself attach'd with weariness, To th' duling of my spirits. Shakspeare.

5. To win; to gain over; to ena'mour. Songs; galand's, flow'res, And charming symphonies, and th' heart Of Adam. Milton's Paradisè Lost.

6. To fix to one's interest. The great and rich depend on these whom their power or their wealth attach them to. Rogers.

ATTACHMENT. n. f. [attachment, Fr.] 1. Adherence; fidelity. The Jews are remarkable for an attachment to their own country. Addison.

2. Attention; regard. The Romans burst this last fleet, which is another mark of their small attachment to the sea. Arbuthnot on Classics.

3. An apprehension of a man to bring him to answear an action; and sometimes it extends to his moveables. An apprehension of a man to bring him to answear an action; and sometimes it extends to his moveables.

4. Foreign attachment, is the attachment of a foreigner's goods found within a city, to satisfy creditors within a city. To ATTACK. u. a. [attaque, Fr.] 1. To assail an enemy; opposed to defend. The front; the rear Attack, while ye thunders in the centre. Philip's. Those that attach generally get the victory, though with disadvantage of ground.

2. To impugn in any manner, as with fatifs, contutation, calumny, as, the declamer attacked the reputation of his adversaries. Attack, n. f. [from the verb.] An assault upon an enemy. Hecuba opposes, and continues the attack; in which Sarpédon makes the first breach in the wall. Pope's Iliad.

If, sport'd of the severe attack, The country be flat up. Thomson.

I own 'twas wrong when thousands call'd me Tho'mas. Milton. To make that hopeless, ill-advised attack. Young.

ATTACKER. n. f. [from attack.] The person that attacks.

To ATTAIN. u. a. [atteindre, Fr. attain, Lat.] 1. To gain; to procure; to obtain. Is he who hopes to attain the end without the means, may by means that are quite contrary to it. Tickham.

All the nobility here could not attain the fame favour as Wood did. Swift.

2. To overtake; to come up with: as a felon now little in use. The Earl hoping to have overtaken the Scottish king, he had given him battle, but he made him in time, set down before the castle of Aton. Bacon.

3. To come to; to enter upon. Canan he now attains? I foe his tents Pitch'd above Sichem. Milton's Paradise Lost.

4. To reach; to equal. So the first precedent, if it be good, is seldom attained by imitation. Bacon.

To ATTAIN. u. n. 1. To come to a certain state: with to. Milk still from separate itself into a cream, and a more fervous liquor, which, after twelve days, attains to the highest degree of acidity. Arbuthnot on Aliments.

2. To arrive at. Such knowledge is too wonderful for me; it is high I cannot attain to it. Pfal. cxvii. 6. To have knowledge in most objects of contemplation, is what the mind of one man can hardly attain unto. Locke.

ATTAIN. n. f. [from the verb.] The thing attained; attainment: a word not in use.

Crowns and dainties, the most splendid terrene attains, are akin to that which to-day is in the field, and to-morrow is cut down. Glauvill's Sopfii.

ATTAINABLE. adj. [from attain.] That which may be attained; procurable. He willfully neglects the obtaining unspeakable goods, which is perfidious in certain and certain. Tickham.

None was proposed that appeared certainly attainable, or of value enough. Rogers.

ATTAINABILITY. n. f. [from attainable.] The quality of being attainable. The nations become often enamoured of outward beauty, without any particular knowledge of its pellifor, or its attainableness by them. Choyne.

ATTAINER. n. f. [from To attain.] 1. The act of attaining in law; conviction of a crime. See To Attain.

The ends in calling a parliament were chiefly to take the attainer of all of his party retained and, on the other side, to attain by parliament his enemies. Bacon.

2. Taint; fully of character. So soon he should his vice with new of virtue, He liv'd from all attainer of falsehood. Shakspeare.

ATTAINMENT. n. f. [from To attain.] 1. That which is attained; acquisition. We dispute with men that count it a great attainment to be able to talk much, and little to the purpose. Glauvill.

Arts and attainments are mean, compared with the perfection of the universals. Grew.

2. The act or power of attaining. The Scripture must be sufficient to impress in us the character of all things necessary for the attainment of eternal life. Holins.

R. Education.
To ATTEMPE. v. a. [attemper, Lat.]

1. To mingle; to weaken by the mixture of something else; to dilute.
2. Nobility. Attempts sovereignty, and draws the eyes of the people somewhat aside from the royal.

To ATTEMPE. v. a. [attemper, Lat.]

1. To proportion to something. Hope must be proportioned;

2. To attempt; to endeavour. I have not attempted to

3. To attempt; to endeavour. I have never attempted to

ATTAIN. n. s. [from the verb.]

1. Anything injurious; as, illnesses, wares, etc. This, as is now obsolete.

2. Stain; spot; taint.

3. In horsemanship, A blow or wound on the hinder part of an horse. Far. Ditit.

ATTAIN. n. s. [from attain.]

1. Legal censure; reproach; imputation.

2. To attaine. v. a. [attaine, Lat.]

1. To corrupt; to pollute.

2. To attaine particularly is used for such as are found guilty of some crime or offence, and especially of felony or treason. A man is attainted in two ways, by appearance, or by process. Attainer by appearance is by confession, battle, or verdict. Confession is double; one at the bar before the judges, when the prisoner, upon his indictment to be, is accused guilty or not guilty, hence, Guilty, never putting himself upon the verdict of the jury. The other is before the coroner or factuary, where he, upon his confession, was in former times constrained to be heard by a jury; which kind is called attainer by abjuration. Attainer by battle is, when the party appealed, and choosing by the truth by combat rather than by jury, is vanquished. Attainer by verdict is, when the prisoner at the bar, answering to the indictment, not guilty, hath an injunction of life and death paling upon him, and is by the verdict pronounced guilty. Attainer by process is, where a party flies, and is not found till five times called publicly in the county, and at last outlawed upon his default.

Covell.

Were it not an endless trouble, that no traitor of any title should be attainted, but a parliament must be called?

Shakespere.

I must offend before I be attainted. Shakespeare.

1. To taint; to corrupt.

My tender youth was never yet attainted with any passion of inflaming love.

Shakespere.

2. To attend. v. a. [attain.]

1. The act of waiting upon another; or of serving.
ATT

1. I dance attendance here,

2. I think the duke will not be spoke with. Skott.

3. To wear on solemn occasions, we may add their want of leisure to apply their minds to such a serious and attentive consideration.

South.

ATTENDANCE. n. f. [attende, Lat.] Proceedings in a court of judicature, pending suit, and after an inhibition is decreed and gone out; those things which are done after an extrajudicial appeal, may likewise be called attendances.

Attire. n. f. [from attend.] The act of making any thing thin or slender; lengthening.

Chiming with a hammer upon the outside of a bell, the sound will accord to the inward concave of the bell; whereas the elision or attenuation of the air, can only be between the hammer and the outside of the bell.

Bacon.

ATT. n. f. [from attende, Lat.] Corrupt matter. A word much used in Lincolnshire.

Skinner.

To ATTEST. a. a. [attestar, Lat.]

1. To bear witness of; to witness.

Many particular facts are recorded in holy writ, attested by particular pagan authors. Addison.

2. To call to witness; to invoke as conscientious.

The sacred dreames, which bene's imperial flate
Attire in oaths, and fears to violate. Dryden.

ATT'est. n. f. [from the verb.] Witness; testimony; attestation.

The attell of sides and ears. Shakespeare.

With the voice divine
Nigh thunderdrack, th' exalted man, to whom
Such high attell was giv'n, a while survey'd
With wonder thus. Wordsworth.

ATTESTATION. n. f. [from attest.] Testimony; witness; evidence.

There remains a second kind of peremptoriness, of those who can make no relation without appanting of dates of this kind of memory. Mr. of the Temple.

The next coal-prit, mine, quarry, or wind-prit, will give attestation to what I write; these are so obvious that I need not seek for a computor. Woodward's Natural History.

We may derive a probability from the attestation of wife and honest men by word or writing; or the concurrens writs of multitudes who have seen and known that they were. Watt.

To ATTINGED. a. a. [attinges, Lat.] To touch lightly or gently.

To ATTIRE. v. a. [attire, Fr.] To dress; to habit; to array.

Let it likewise your gentle breast Inspire
With sweet infusion, and put you in mind,
Of that proud maid, whom now they leaves alone,
Proud Daphne.

My Nan shall be the queen of all the fairies,
Finely attired in a robe of white.

Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.

With the linen mitre shall he be attired.

Lev. xvi. 4.

Now the fappy bought
Attire themselves with blooms. Philips.

AT'TIRE. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Clothes; dress; habit.

It is no more disgrace to Scripture to have left things free to be ordered by the church, than for Nature to have left it to the wit of man to devise his own attire.

Hooker.

After that the Roman attire grew to be in account, and the gown to be in use among them.

Davius in Ireland.

Thy sumptuous buildings, and thy wife's attire,
Hath coit a mains of publick treasure.

Shakespeare's Henry VI. ii. 11.

And in this coarse attire, which I now wear,
With God and with the Muses I confer.

Desire. When lavish nature, with her best attire,
Clothes the gay spiring, the fason of Delhi.

Walter.

I past their form, and ever charming grace,
But their attire, like that of a kind.

Spenser.

All rich and rare, is fift within my mind.

Dryden.

2. [In hunting.] The horns of a buck or flag.

3. [In botany.] The flower of a plant is divided into three parts, the emplument, the foliation, and the attire, which is either florid or semiflorid, Florid.
1. To perform by proxy.

Their encounters, though not personal, have been royally attended with interchanges of gifts.

Shakespeare.

2. To employ as a proxy.

As I was then
Adversing, and holy to your business,
Not changing heart with habit, I am still
Attorned to your service.

Shakespeare.

AT'OR'NEYSHIP. n. s. [from attorney.]
The office of an attorney; proxy; vicarious agency.

But marriage is a matter of more worth,
Than to be dealt in by attorneyship.

Shakespeare.

A TOR'NY. n. s. [from attorneyship, Fr.]
A yielding of the temporal estate to a new lord, or acknowledgment of him to be his lord; for, otherwise, he buyeth or obtaineth any lands or tenements of another, which are in the occupation of a third, cannot get possession.

Cowell.

To ATTRACT. v. a. [attracte, attralum, Lat.]
1. To draw to something.

A man should scarce persuade the affections of the lovers, or that jest and amorous dispositions.

Brown's Popular Errors.

The single atoms to each other, Tors, attracted to, the next in place
From and impelled its neighbour to emplace.

Pope.

2. To allure; to invite.

Adorn'd
She was indeed, and lovely, to attract
Thy love; not thy subjection.

Milton.

Shew the care of approving all actions so as may most effectually attract all to this profession.

Hillegard.

Design to be lov'd, and every heart subdue!

What nymph could e'er attract such crowds as you?

Pope.

ATTRACTING adj. [from attract.]
Attirable, of the power of attracting; not in use.

Feel do and charms, attracts and flames, And woo and contract in their names.

Hudibras.

ATTRAC'TIVE adj. [from attract.]
Having the power to draw to it.

Some forms are endowed with an electrical or attractive virtue.

Parson's Crustian.

_ATTRACT. n. s. [from To attract.]
Attraction; the power of drawing; not in use.

The drawing of amber and jet, and other electricity bodies, and the attraction in gold of the spirits of quicksilver at distance; and the attraction of heat at distance; and that of fire to naphtha; and that of some herbs to water, though at distance; and divers others, we shall handle.

Bacon.

Locomotives and touched needles, laid long in quicksilver, have not emitted their attraction.

Brown's Popular Errors.

Attraction may be performed by impulsion, or some other means; it is that word, to dignify any force by which bodies tend towards one another.

Newton's Opticks.

2. The power of alluring or enticing.

Setting the attraction of my good parts alight, I have no other charms.

Shakespeare.

ATTRACTIVE adj. [from attract.]
1. Having the power to draw anything.

What if the sun
Be centre to the world; and other stars,
By his attractive virtue, and their own.

Inclined, dance about him various rounds?

Milton.

Some, the round earth's cohesion to secure,
For that hard task employ magnetick power?

Remarks, for they the globe with wonder own
Its nature, like the fam'd attractive stone.

Blackmore.

Bodies act by the attraction of gravity, magnetism, and electricity; and these influences make

It not improbable but there may be more attractive powers than their.

Newton.

2. Inviting; alluring; enticing.

Happy is Hermit, where'er he lies
For the hath bedded and attralive eyes.

Shakespeare.

I placed, and with attractive grace won.
The most averse, thee chiefly.

Milton.

ATTRACTIVE n. s. [from attract.]
That which draws or incites; allurement; except that attractor is of a good or indifferent sense, and allurement generally bad.

The condition of a fervant flaves him off to a distance; but the gospel fleeks nothing but attractives and invitation.

South.
AVA

4. Reputat.ion; honour.

AVA

4. Reputat.ion; honour.

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4. Reputat.ion; honour.
AUD

Ave, who unfeen,
Yet all had heard, with audible lament
Dread'd from the place of her retire.

Every sense doth not operate upon fancy, with the same force. The conceits of visions are clearer and stronger than those of audibility.

2. Loud enough to be heard.

Milton.

AUDIBILITY. n.s. [from audible.] Capableness of being heard.

AUDIBLY. adv. [from audible.] In such a manner as to be heard.

And all, my Father's voice, Audibly heard from heav'n, pronounced'd me his.

AUDIENCE. n.s. [audience, Fr.]
1. The act of hearing or attending to any thing.

Now I breathe again
Aloft the flood, and can give audience
To any tongue, speak of it what it will. Shakespeare.

Thus far his bold discourse, without control, had audience. Milton.

His look
Drew audience, and attention fill'd as night.
Of summer's noon-tide air. Milton.

The liberty of speaking granted; a hearing.

Were it reason to give men audience, pleading for the overthrow of that which their own deed hath ratified. Hooker.

According to the fair play of the world.

Let me have audience I am sent to speak, my holy lord of Milan, from the king. Shakespeare.

An auditory; persons collected to hear.

Or, if the air of evening and the moon
Had to the audience, night with her will bring silence.

Milton.

The hall was filled with an audience of the greatest eminence for quality and politeness. Addison.

It proclaims the triumphs of goodness in a proper audience, even before the whole race of mankind. Atterbury.

4. The reception of any man who delivers a solemn message.

In this high temple, on a chair of state,
The fest of audiences, old Latinus fete. Dryden.

AUDIENCE Court. A court belonging to the archbishop of Canterbury, of equal authority with the arches court, though inferior both in dignity and antiquity. The original of this court was, because the archbishop of Canterbury heard severa causes extradijiicially at home in his own palace; which he usually committed to be dis cous'd by men learned in the civil and canon laws, whom he called his auditors: and so in time it became the power of the man, who is called causarum negotiatorumque audiendae Cantuariensis auditor, seu officialis. Cowell.

AUDIT. n.s. [from audit, he hears, Lat.] A final account.

If they, which are accustomed to weigh all things, shall here sit down to receive our audit, the form, which truth amounteth to, will appear to be but this.

Tock my father's groats, full of bread,
With all his crimi boxed brown, and fluss at Man:
And how his audito friends, who knows have Heav'n's
Handels.

I can make my audit up, that all
From me do back receive the flow'r of all,
And leave me but the bran. Shakespeare.

To AUDIT. v. a. [from audit.] To take an account finally.

-AVE

Bishops ordain to auditory all accounts, take twelve penmen. Ayliff's Parergon.

I love exact dealing, and let Hocas audit; he knows how the money was disbursed. Arbuthnott.

AUDITION. n.s. [audite, Lat.] Hearing.

A'DITOR. n.s. [auditor, Lat.]
1. A hearer.

Don't confide, you that were last day so high in the pulpit against lawyers, are you now become so mean an auditor? Sidney.

What a play told? I'll be an auditor.

An act too, perhaps. Shakespeare.

This first doctrine, though admitted by many of his auditors, is expressly against the Epicureans. Bentley.

2. A person employed to take an account ultimately.

If you suspect my husbandry,
Call me before this exact'he audite,
And let me on the proof. Shakespeare's Timon.

3. In eclecical law.

The archbishop's office was to commit the dis-
cussing of causes to persons learned in the law, filled his auditors. Ayliff's Parergon.

4. In the state.

A king of the word, who, yearly examining the ac-
counts of all under-officers accountable, makes up a general book. Cowell.

AUDITORY. adj. [auditorius, Lat.] That which has the power of hearing.

Is not hearing performed by the vibrations of some sound, excited in the auditory nerves by the tremours of the air, and propagated through the capillaries of those nerves? Newton.

A'DITORIUM. n.s. [auditorium, Lat.]
1. An audience; a collection of persons assembled to hear.

Democritus never troubled his head to bring his auditory to their wits by dry reason. Leibnitz.

Met in the church, I look upon you as an auditory fit to be waited on, as you are, by both univer-

cities.

Several of this auditory were, perhaps, entire strangers to the person whole death we now lament. Atterbury.

2. A place where auditors are to be heard.

AUDITRESS. n.s. [from auditor.] The woman that hears; a female auditor.

Yet went the not, as with such discourse
Delighted, or not capable her ear
Of what was; then fraught the referent, Adam relating, the foe auditories. Milton.

To A'VE, v. a. [avolvere, Lat.] To pull.

The braver in chafe makes some divulsion of parts, yet are not those parts avulsion to be termed

A'VE MAY. n.s. [from the first words of the falutation to the Blessed Virgin, Ave Maria.] A form of worship repeated by the Romanists in honour of the Virgin Mary.

All his mind is bent on holiness.

To number Ave Maria on his beads. Shakespeare.

AVERAGE. n.s. [of aven, oats, Lat.] A certain quantity of oats paid to a landlord, instead of some other duties, or as a rent by the tenant.

To AVENGE. v. a. [avenger, Fr.] To revenge.

1. To revenge.

I will avenge me of mine enemies, I will
They fled against their enemies, and were

To avenger, and propagated, against the rate of every man's average of goods carried. Cowell.

A'VE. n.s. [from avenger.] Punishment.

This neglected, fear
Signal avengance, such as overtook

Philip's.

AVE NEMENT. n.s. [from avenger.] Vengeance; revenge.

That he might work the avenger for his shame
On those two captives which had bound him blame.

Spen.

All those great battles which thou boast'st to win
Through strife and bloodshed, and avengement

Not perform'd, hereafter thou shalt repent. Fairy Que.

A'VE R. n.s. [from avenger.]
1. Punisher.

That no man go beyond and defraud his brother, because the Lord is the avenger of all such. I Thes.

Ere this he had returned, with fury driven
By his avengers, since no place like this
Can fit his punishment, or their revenge. Milton.

2. Revenger; taker of vengeance for.

The just avenger of his injured ancestors, the victorious Louis was dashing his thunder. Dryden.

But just disfave to luxury succours,
And ev'ry death its own avenger breed. Pope.

A'VE R'ESS. n.s. [from avenger.] A female avenger, not in use.

There that can quell a wrong, a frownd's
Hesp on her new waves of weary wretchedness. Fairy Que.

A'VE N. n.s. [cerephylata, Lat.] The same with arcb-hennet. Milton.

A'VE N. n.s. [avena, oats, Fr.] A mis-
chance, causing a man's death, without felony; as when he is suddenly drowned, or burnt, by any sudden disastre falling into the fire or water. See Adven-

ture. Cowell.

A'VE N. n.s. [avenue, Fr. It is some-
times pronounced with the accent on the second syllable, as Watts observes; but it has generally placed on the firft.]

1. A way by which any place may be en-
tered.

Good guards were set up at all the avenues of the city, to keep all people from going out. Clarendon.

Truth is a strong hold, and diligence is laying siege to it: so that it must obviate all the avenues and passages to it. Swift.

2. An alley, or walk of trees, before a house.

To A'VE'R. v. a. [avener, Fr from averum, truth, Lat.] To declare positively, or peremptorily.

The reason of the thing is clear;
Would Jove the naked truth aver.

Prior.

Then vainly the philosopher avers
That reason guides our deed, and infinuct thes.

How can we justly differ causes frame,
When the effects entirely are the same? Prior.

We may aver, though the power of God be in-
finite, the capacities of matter are within limits. Bentley.

AVERAGE. n.s. [averramen, Lat.]

1. In law, that duty or thing which the tenant is to pay to the king, or other lord, by his beasts and carriages. Chamb.

2. In navigation, a certain contribution that merchants proportionally make towards the lofes of such as have their goods cast overboard for the safety of the ship in a tempest; and this contribution seems to be, because it is so proportioned, after the rate of every man's average of goods carried. Cowell.

3. A small duty which merchants, who send goods in another man's ship, pay to

The
the matter thereof for his care of them, over and above the freight. Chamberl.

4. A medium; a mean proportion. Accent. m. n. [from ace.] 1. Establishment of any thing by evidence. To avoid the oath, for averment of the continuance of some effect, which is eign, the party will for a pardon. Bacon.

2. An offer of the defendant to justify excussion, and the act as well as the offer. Olnet. Aversnat. n. s. A sort of grape. See Vinc.

Aversuncation. n. s. [from averuncate.] The act of rooting up any thing. To Aversuncate. v. a. [averuncate, Lat.] To root up; to tear up by the roots.

3. A sort of mischief which come of it, unless by providential wit, or force, we averuncate it. Hoddras.

Aversation. n. s. [from aversion.] 1. Hatred, abhorrence; turning away with detestation. Vium. The passion of disputation, and there is a kind of averation and hostility included in its essence. South.

2. It is most properly used with from before the object of hate. There was a stiff averation in my lord of Essex from applying himself to the cast of Leicester. Wotton.

3. Sometimes with to; Ies properly. There is such a general averation in human nature to contempt, that there is scarce anything more exasperating. I will not deny, but the excess of the averation may be levelled against pride. Government of the Tongue.


Averse. adj. [aversion, Lat.] 1. Malign; not favourable; having such a hatred as to turn away. Their courage languished as their hopes decay'd, and Pallas, now avers'd, refused her aid. Dryden.

2. Not pleased with; unwilling to. Has thy uncertain bow'rn ever swore With the vent, and closed his glos? Hast thou now dreads, and now blust'sr hawk, By turn averse and joyful to obey? Prior. Averse to liking, or offending. Not free from faults, nor yet too vain to mend. Pope.

3. It has most properly from before the object of averation. Laws politic are never framed as they should be, unless premising the will of man to be rendered stable, rebellious, and averse from all obedience unto the sacred laws of his nature. Hooker.

4. They believed all who objected against their undertaking to be averse from peace. Clarendon. There cases alone her virgin breast employ, Averse from Venus and the nuptial joy. Pope.

5. Very frequently, but improperly, to go. He had, from the beginning of the war, been very averse to any advice of the privy council. Clarendon.

6. Dioecus tells us of one Charondus, who was averse to this innovation, especially when it was projected from particular persons. Swift.

Aversely. adv. [from aversion.] 1. Unwillingly. Aversely. adv. [from aversion.] 2. Backwardly. Not as they want those parts of secession, but it is emitted aversely, or backwardly, by both sexes. Brown's Fuller Errors.

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Averseness. n. s. [from aversion.] Unwillingness; backwardness.

The corruption of man is in nothing more manifest, than in his avereness to entertain any friendship or familiarity with God. Afterbury.

Aversion. n. s. [aversion, Fr. avers, Lat.] 1. Hatred; dislike; detestation; such as turns away from the object. What if with like averence I reject Riches and realms? Milton. 2. It is used most properly with from before the object of hate. They had an inward averence to it, and were resolved to prevent it in all possible means. Clarendon. With men these considerations are usually causes of detestation, disdain, or averence from others; but with God, to so many reasons of our greater tenderness towards others. Spratt. The same abuse to vice, and averence from good deeds, will be a reason for rejecting any proof whatsoever. Afterbury.


4. Sometimes with fer. The Lucequeours would rather throw themselves under the government of the Goocze; than submit to a state for which they have so great an averence. Addison.

This averence of the people for the late proceedings of the commons, might be improved to good effect. Smollett.

5. Sometimes, very improperly, with toward. His averence towards the house of York was so predominant, as it found place not only in his counsels but in his bed. Bacon.

6. The cause of averrence. They took great pleasure in comparing lawfult among their neighbours; for which they were the averreens of the gentlemens of the long robe. Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.

Self-love and reason to one end aspire; Pain their averreens, pleasure their desire. Pope. To AVERKT. v. n. [avers, Lat.]

1. To turn aside; to turn off. To averre your liking a more worthy way. Thon on a wrench. Shakespeare. King Lear.

At this, for the last time, she lifts her hand, averre her eyes, and half unwilling drops the brand. Dryden.

2. To caufe to dislike. When people began to enjoy the falsehood of oracles, whereupon all gentility was built, their hearts were utterly avers'd from it. Hooker. Even cut themselves off from the opportunities of profeting others, by averreing them from their company. Government of the Tongue.

3. To put by, as a calamy. O Lord! I averre whatsoever evil our forefathers may threaten unto his church. Hooker.

4. Vehemently accussing me, which could savor from and itself of the fortune of that war, to become careless and futile. Knolles.

5. The affections earnestly fix our minds on God, and forswear away from us those things which are distasteful to him, and can never to religion. Spratt. They threaten'd lands they wild defraction throw, Till present power averre the public woes. Prior.

AUP. n. s. [of alf, Dutch.] A fool, or silly fellow. Dict. Auteur. n. s. [agger, Dutch.] A carpenter's tool to bore holes with. The auser hath a handle and bit; its office is to make great round holes. When you use it, the flux you work upon is commonly laid low under you, that you may the easier use your strength; for in twisting the bit about by the force of both your hands, on each end of the handle one, it cuts great chips out of the wood. Mose's Med. Eversen.

Averse. adv. [from aversion.] It is sometimes, improperly, written averse. Any thing.

If I can do it, By averse that I can speak in his disfavour. She shall not long continue love to him. Shakesp. They may, for averse I know, obtain such obstinacies as may induce the mediums to entertain other thoughts. Bolin. But go, my son, and if averse be wont, Anthony many father's friends. Addison's Cato.

To AUGMENT, v. a. [augmenter, Fr.] To increase; to make bigger, or more. Some curious weeds her cunning hand did know, That could augment his harm, encrease his pain. Fairly.

Rivers have streams added to them in their passage, which enlarge and augment them. Hall's Common Law of England.

To AUGMENT, v. n. To increase; to grow bigger.

But as his heat with running did augment, Much more his felicity enter'd his heart. Sidney. The winds redouble, and the rains augment. Thales on heaven's nature. Hooker.

AUGMENTATION. n. s. [augmentum, Lat.] 1. Increase; quantity gained. You shall find this augmentation of the tree to be without the diminution of one drachm of the earth. Wm. of Augustine.

2. State of increase. Difficulties are improper in the beginning of inflammatory; but proper, when mixed with repulsive, in the augment. Wm. Jull.

3. Averse. n. s. [from averus, Lat.] The act of increasing or making bigger. Those who would be zealous against regular troops after a peace, will promote an augmentation of those on foot. Addison.

4. The state of being made bigger. When modification of matter can make one element capable of so prodigiously vast augmentation, while another is confined to the minutest of indivisible. Bentley.

5. The thing added, by which another is made bigger.

By being glorified, it does not mean that he doth receive any augmentation of glory at our hands; but his name we glorify, when we testify our acknowledgment of his gifts. Smollett.

AUGMENTATION Court. A court created by King Henry the Eighth, for the increase of the revenues of his crown, by the supplication of monasteries. Dict.

AUGRE. n. s. A carpenter's tool. See Auger.

Your temples burnt in the cement, and Your sanctuaries, whereon you fixed, confu'd Into an auge's bore. Shakesp. Coriolanus.

AUGRE-HOLE. n. s. [from augir and hole.] A hole made by boring with an augre; proverbially a narrow space.

What be spoken here, Where once your fate, hid within an augre-hole, May revi and seize us? Shakesp. Macbeth.

AUGUR. n. s. [auger, Lat.] One who pretends to predict or omens, as by the flight of birds.

What say the augurs— They would not have you fur forth to-day: Pleading the entrails of an offering forth; They could not find a heart within the beast. Auge.- They do not speak, But the augur and augure. Calchas, the sacred seer, who had in view Things present and the past, and things to come foreknew. Supreme of augurs. Dryden's Falla.
At 1 and mine confult thy augur.
Grant the gud omen; let thy fav'rite rite
Prelate, even foaring to the right.
Priar.
To Augur, v. n. [from augur.] To gueful;
To conjecture by signs.
The people love me, and the sea is mine,
My pow'r is a crecent, and my augur'ine hope
Shall fill in common places.
My auguring mind affame the succes fasces.
Dryden.
To Augurate, v. n. [Auguror, Lat.] To judge
by augurage.
Augurage, n. f. [from augur.] The practice of augurage, or of foertelling by
Augures and prodigies.
Claudius Fuller underwrote the like success,
When he continued the tripaludary augurations.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.
A'ugarer, n. f. [from augur.] The name
With augur.
Thee apparent prodigies,
And the persifion of his augurage,
May hold thee from the capital to day.
Shakespeare.
Aug'rail, adj. [from augur.] Relating
to augury.
On this foundation were built the conclusions of
foothsayers, in their augural and tripaludary
divinations.
Brown.
To Augurize, v. n. [from augur.] To
practise divination by augury.
Dry.
A'garous, adj. [from augur.] Predicting;
prefent; foreboding.
So fear'd.
The fair-man'd horfes, that they flew back,
And their chariot turn'd;
Pafsioning in their augurous hearts the labours that
They taught'd Charnam's Hand.
Augury, n. f. [Augurium, Lat.]
1. The act of prognosticating by omens
or prodigies.
Thy face and thy behaviour,
Which, if my augury serve me not,
Witless good breeding.
Shakespeare.
The winds are charg'd, your friends from dan-
ger,
Or I renounce my skill in augury.
Dryden.
A'gur, v. a. [from augur.] To divine;
Venus would fill in the design.
Swift.
2. An omen or prediction.
What if this death, which is for him defign'd,
Had been your deem, (for be that augur'd)
And you, Avenger, compound to die?
Dryden.
The pow'r we both invoke
To you, and your wives, and mine, prophetic he.
And firm our purpose with an augur.
Dryden.
A'gust, adj. [Augustus, Lat.] Great;
grand; royal; magnificent; awful.
There is nothing fo contemptible, but antiquity
Can render it august and excellent.
Cicero, Sueton.
The Trojan chief appear'd in open light,
August in vigour, and severely bright;
His mother goddess, with her hands divine,
Hail form'd his cunning locks, and made his tem'-
plate.
Augustus.
A'viary, n. f. [from avi, Lat. a bird.]
A place inclosed to keep birds in.
In aviaries of wire, to keep birds of all sorts,
The Italians forlajf wait experience; including great
scope of ground, variety of bushes, trees of good
height, running waters, and sometimes a throve an-
nealed, to confume the air in the winter.
Woman's Architecture.
Look new to your aviary; for now the birds
Grow thick of their feathers.
Lenry's Calends.
A'vity, n. f. [from avi, Lat. a bird.]
1. The act of calling afe.
The battle of battles, the avocations of our
friends, and the din of a clamorous world, are impen-
diments.
Swift.
Aviation, n. f. [from avocat.]
Stir up that remembrance which his many avo-
cations of business have caused him to lay
aside.
Dryden.
God doth frequently injec to the soul boundless
impulfe to duty, and powerful avocations from
sin.
Shad.
2. The business that calls; or the call that
removes away.
It is a subject that we may make some progress
in its contemplation within the time, that in the
ordinary time of life, and with the permission of
necessity and avocation, a man may employ in such a
contemplation.
Hol's Origin of Mankind.
By the felicous cares and avocations which
accompany marriage, the clergy have been furnished
with a new subject.
Addison.
To AVOID, v. a. [avclude, Fr.]
1. To hun; to decline.
The wisdom of pleasing God, by doing what
He commands, and avoiding what He forbids.
Tallifon.
2. To escape; as he avoided the blow by
turning aside.
3. To endeavour to hun.
The fahion of the world is to avoid cost, and
you encounter.
Shakespeare.
4. To evacuate; to quit.
What have you to do here, fellow? pray you,
and up the house.
Shakespeare.
If any rebel should be required of the prince
confederate, the prince confederate should com-
mand him to avoid the country.
Barton.
He desired to speak with some few of us:
whereupon six of us only stayed, and the reft
avoided the room.
Barton.
5. To emit; to throw out.
A toad contains not those urinary parts which
are found in other animals; and we do not
emit from the mouth.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.
6. To oppose; to hinder effect.
The removing that caused putrefaction,
both present and at a distance.
Barton.
7. To vacate; to annul.
How can these grants of the king's be avoided,
without wronging of those lords which had those
lands and lordships given them?
Shakespeare.
To Avoid, v. n.
1. To retire.
And Saul cast the jenas; for he said, I will
infinite David even to the wall with it; and David
avoided out of his presence twice.
Sam.
2. To become void or vacant.
Bishops are not included under benefices so
that if a person takes a bishoprick, it does not
avoid by force of that law of pluralities, but by
the ancient common law.
Ayliffe.
A'vile, adj. [from avoid.] 1. That which may be avoided, shunned, or
escaped.
Want of exactness in such nice experiments is
scarce avoidable.
Boyce.
To take several things for granted, is hardly
avoidable to any one, whose rule it is to throw
the falsehood or impossibility of any truth.
Lutten.
2. Liable to be vacated or annulled.
The charters were not avoidable for the king's
manage; and if there could have been any such
pretences, that alone would not avoid them.
Harr.
A'voidance, n. f. [from avoid.]
1. The act of avoiding.
It is appointed to give us vigour in the pursuit
of what is good, or in the avoidance of what is
hurtful.
Watts.
2. The cause by which any thing is car-
ried off.
For avoidances and drainings of water, where
there is too much, we shall speak of.
Barton.
3. The act or state of becoming vacant.
The act of avoidance.
A'voider, n. f. [from avoid.]
1. The person that avoids, shuns any thing.
2. The person that carries any thing away.

3. The vessel in which things are carried away.

Avoir'dless. adj. [from avoid.] Inevitable; that which cannot be avoided.

That avoid's ruin in which the whole empire would be involved.

Avour. n. f. [avouer, Fr.] A kind of weight, of which a pound contains sixteen ounces, and is in proportion to a pound Troy, as seventeen to fourteen. All the larger and coarser commodities are weighed by avoirdupois weight.

Chamber.

Probably the Romans left their ounce in Britain, which is now our avoirdupois ounce for our Troy ounce we hail elsewhere. Acteuse in Canton.

Avolution. n. f. [from avole, to fly away, Lat.] The act of flying away; flight; escape.

There airy vegetables are made by the relics of glacial accidents, while edition was prevented by the condensed enclosure. Canavesi's Sestri.

Strangers, or the fugous parcels about candidates, only signify a pluvious air, hindering the extending of the full petals. Emma. Ven. 565.

To Avouche. n. [avouer, Fr.: for this word we now generally say avouch.]

1. To affirm; to maintain; to declare peremptorily. They boldly avouched that themselves had only the truth, which they would at all times defend.

Wrested though I seem, I can produce a champion that will prove What is avouched here. Shaksp. King Lear.

2. To produce in favour of another. A stoic antiquity could have been avouched for the Irish. Shaksp. Ireland's Isle.

3. To vindicate; to justify. You will think you made no offence, if the duke avouched the justice of your dealing. Shaksp. King Lear.

Avoir. n. f. [from the verb.] Declaration; avouchment; assertion. I might not this believe, Without the sensible and tryng avouch Of mine own eyes. Shaksp. Hamlet.

Avoucheur. adj. [from avouch.] That may be avouched.

Avoucher. n. f. [from avouch.] He that avouches.

To Avouer. n. a. [avouer, Fr.] To declare with confidence; to justify; not to dissemble.

H's cool stepdame, seeing what was done, Her wicked days with weaponed knife did end; In death avouering, th' innocence of her fat. Dryd. Fairy Queen.

He that delivers himself his doing it upon his own particular know edge, or the relation of some credible person, avouening it upon his own experience. Dryd.

Left to myself, I must avou, I prove

From publick fame to screen my secret love. Dryd.

Such affrights proceed from principles which cannot be avoued by those who are for preferring church and state. Swift.

Then blest his minister's flame, avou'd and bold. Dryd.

Avoirable. adj. [from avouer.] That which may be openly declared; that which may be declared without shame.

Avoiral. n. f. [from avouer.] Judicatory declaration; open declaration.

Avowedly. adv. [from avouer.] In an open maner.

Avoirhter. n. f. [from avouer.] He that avoues or avulges.

Virgil makes Alcestis a bold avouer of his own virtues. Dryd.

Avowry. n. f. [from avouer.] In law, is where one takes a dittres for rent, or other thing, and the other fees reprieve. In which case the taker shall justify, in his plea, for what cause he took it; and, if he took it in his own right, is to show it, and so avow the taking, which is called his avowry. Chambers.

Avousal. n. f. [See Adowry.] A confession.

Avowry. n. f. [See Adowry.] Adultery.

Aurate. n. f. A fort of pear; which fee.

Aurélia. n. f. [Lat.] A term used for the first apparent change of the erud, or maggot of any species of insects.

Chamber.

The military maggot, found in the dry heads of teasel, is sometimes changed into the aurél of a butterfly, sometimes into a fly-cate. Ray on Crazt.

Auricula. n. f. See Bears Ear. A flower.

Aural. adj. [from auricula, Lat.] The ear.

1. Within the senfe or reach of hearing. You shall here confess, and by an aurical assurance have your satisfaction. Shaks. K. Lear.

2. Secret; told in the ear; as, aurical confession.

3. Traditional; known by report. The alchymists call in many varie tyes out of alchymy, aurical traditions, and feigned tophi onely. Bacon.

Aurally. adv. [from aurical.]

In a secret manner. These will from confests, and that not aurically, but in a loud and audible voice. Defy of Pyg.

Auriferous. adj. [aurifer, Lat.] That which produces gold.

Rocks rich in gems, and mountains big with mine. Whence may a burrying storm auriferous play. Tennyson.

Auriga. n. f. [from auriga, Lat.] The act or practice of driving carriages. Dict.

Aurigment. n. f. See Orpiment. AURORA. n. f. [Lat.]

1. A species of crowfoot.

2. The goddess that opens the gates of day; poetically, the morning.

Aver. On Indus' fmiting banks the rosy flower. Thom. AVERÈRE. adj. [from avertir.] Light streaming in the night from the north.

Aveur. n. f. [Avery, Lat.] A preparation made by dissolving gold in aqua regia, and precipitating it with falt of tartar, in which a very small quantity of it becomes capable, by a moderate heat, of giving a report like that of a pilfet. Quincy.

Averum, some aurum fulminans the fabrick shook. Garth.

Auscultation. n. f. [from auscultare, Lat.] A heartening or listening to. Dict.

Auspice. n. f. [aupsicities, Lat.]

1. The omens of any future undertaking drawn from bird.

2. Protection; favour shewn.

3. Influence; good derived to others from the destiny of their patron.

But so may be live long, that town to sawy. Which by his auspice they will nobler make. As he will hatch their sails by his fly. Dryd.

Auspicius. adj. [from auspice.] Relating to prognosticks.

Auspiciously. adv. [from auspice.]

1. Having omens of success.

You are now, with happy and auspicious beginning, forming a model of a Chisilian charity. Supp.

Auspiciously. adv. [from auspices.]

2. Prosperous; fortunate; applied to person, or actions. Fortune play upon thy proph'rous helm. Auspiciously, with the auspicious mirthful. Shakespeare.

Auspiciously. adv. [from auspices.]

4. Lucky; happy; applied to things. I'll deliver all. And promise you calm fees, auspicious gales, And falls expeditious. Shaksp. seated. A party an active, an auspicious fate. And bright as heav'n, from whence the blessing came. Reference.

Two battles your auspicious cause has won. Thy sword can perfect what it has begun. Dryd.

Auspiciously. adv. [from auspices.]

Happily; prosperously; with propitious omens.

Auspiciousness. n. f. [from auspicious.] Prosperity; promise of happiness.

Austerè. adj. [austerus, Lat.]

1. Severe; hard; rigid.

When men reproach the Divine nature as an austerè and rigorous matter, always lifting up his hand to take vengeance, such conceptions must unavoidably raise terror. Riggs.

A jur. austerè, say

From whence this wrath? who controls thy sway? Pope.

2. Sour of taste; harsh.

Th' austerè and pungent juices they imbibe, Make them ascend through the full and climb The orange-tree, the citron, and the lime.

Austerely. adv. [from austeré.] Blackmore.

Averse wines, diluted with water, cool more than water alone, and at the same time do not relax.

Arbuthnot on Aliments.

Austere. adv. [from austeré.] Severely; rigidly.

Ah! Luciana, did he tempt thee so? Might't thou perceive, austerè in his eye, That he did plead in earnest? Shakspere.

Hypocrites austerely talk.
AUSTERENESS. n. s. [from austere.]
1. Severity; fridernity; rigour.
2. Cruelty; harsh discipline.

AUTHENTIC. adj. [from authentic.] 1. Severe; composed; grave.
2. The first beginner or mover of anything; one to whom anything owes its original form. That law, the author and observer whereof is only God, to be believed for ever. Heuer.
3. The author of that which causeth another to be, is author of that thing also which thereby is caused.

AUTHENTICALLY, adv. [from authentic.] After an authentic manner; with all the circumstances requisite to procure authority.

AUTHENTICATE. adj. [authenticate.] That which has every thing requisite to give it authority; as, an authentic register. It is used in opposition to any thing by which authority is destroyed, as authentic, not counterfeit. It is never used of persons. Genuine; not fictitious.

AUTHENTICATE. adv. [authenticate.] To give the name or title of an authority.

AUTHENTICATE. n. s. [from authentick.] The fame with authenticity.

AUTHORITY. n. s. [author.] 1. The first beginner or mover of anything; one to whom anything owes its original form. That law, the author and observer whereof is only God, to be believed for ever. Heuer.
2. The author of that which causeth another to be, is author of that thing also which thereby is caused.

AUTHORITATIVE. adj. [from authority.]
1. Having due authority.
2. Having an air of authority.

AUTHORITY. n. s. [authoritas.]
1. Legal power.
2. With due authority.
3. The power to command or order.

AUTHORITY. n. s. [authentic.]
1. Legal power.
2. With due authority.
3. The power to command or order.

AUTHORITY. n. s. [autograph.]
1. An act or letter signed by an author or editor.
2. A signature or autograph.

AUTHORIZE. n. s. [from authorize.]
1. To give authority to any person.
2. To authorize for trade.

AUTHORITATIVE. adj. [from authority.]
1. Having due authority.
2. Having an air of authority.
3. With due authority.

AUTHORITY. n. s. [authoritas.]
1. Legal power.
2. With due authority.
3. The power to command or order.
4. To justify; to prove a thing to be right.

AUTHORIZE. n. s. [from authorize.] To give authority to any person.

AUTHORESS. n. s. [from auctrix.] A woman who is the author of a work.

AUTHOGRAPHICAL. adj. [from autography.] Of one's own writing.

AUTHOGRAPHY. n. s. [autograph, authography, autograph.] A particular person's own writing; or the original of a treatise, in opposition to a copy.

AUTHORITATIVE. adj. [from authority.] Having due authority.
1. The first beginner or mover of anything; one to whom anything owes its original form. That law, the author and observer whereof is only God, to be believed for ever. Heuer.
2. The author of that which causeth another to be, is author of that thing also which thereby is caused.

AUTHORIZATION. n. s. [from authorize.] Establishment of authority.

AUSTERE. adj. [from austere.] Severe; composed; grave.

AUTHENTICITY. n. s. [from authentic.] Authenticity; genuineness; authenticity.

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AUTHENTICITY. n. s. [from authentic.] Authenticity; genuineness; authenticity.
Having from Locke, Dryden. A and a. Hales adj. confesse, Glawjille. present Pike's P'tlipt, Let Pike's have helping; but Locke* like feeing to will go. To assist I

1. A pert of plural, dispute.

Rule By winter, season received The use, giving to the other cloud, summer, resuming.

The This is a thing to the autumnus, auxiliares, and Pyrthonian.

In eyes. 

I have known to be.

To await,

To awake.

To force or help.

To accurate or be.

To arm, or to.

To augur, or to.

To arrive, or to.

To arrive, or to.

To augur, or to.

To arrive, or to.

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Let us go. Arrows, old man: give me thy hand; away; King Lear hath left, he and his daughter ta'n; Give me thy hand. Come on. Speak, King Lear.

Begone. Arrows, and glister like the god of war, When he intendeth to become the field. Shakespeare's King John.

I'll to the woods among the happier brutes: Come, let's away; bath, the shrill hour refined.

Out of one's own hands; into the power of something else. Arrows every man, who will not sife away his soul, and feel himself into irrecoverable misery, to enquire into these matters. Tullis

It is often used with a verb; as, to drink away an estate; to idle away a man, which is, to drink or idle till an estate or manor is gone. Dryden.

He play'd his life away. Pope.

On the way; on the road; perhaps this is the original import of the following phrase. Sir Valentine, whether away to fall? Shakespeare.

Perhaps the phrase, he cannot away, may mean, he cannot travel with; he cannot bear the company of his master. Shakespear.

She never could away with me. Never, never; she would always stay, she could not abide Master Shallow. Shakespeare.

Away with. Throw away; take away. If you dare think of deserting our charms, Away with your sheephears, and take to your arms. Dryden.

AWE. n. f. [egre, oga, Sax.] Reverential fear; reverence.

Thereby all their thoughts are brought up high, without awe of parents, without precepts of masters, and without fear of offence. Spenlor's State of Ireland.

This thought fixed upon him who is only to be feared, God; and yet with a filial fear, which at the same time both fears and loves. It was awe without amazement, and dread without distraction. Swift

What is the proper awe and fear, which is due from man to God? Roger's.

To Awe. v. a. [from the noun.] To strike with reverence, or fear; to keep in subjection.

If you will work on any man, you must either know his nature and gifts, and feed him on his ends, and so persuade him; or his weaknesses and disadvantages, and so awe him; or those that have interest in him, and so govern him.

Why then was this forbid? Why, but to awe? Why, but to keep you low and ignorant, His worhippers? Milton. He says, that hath placed this island to give law; To balance Europe, and its states to awe. Walker.

The rods and axes of princes, and their deputies, may awe many into obedience; but the fame of their goodness, justice, and other virtues, will work on more. Aubrey.

AWE-BAND. n. s. [from awe and band.] A check. Diet.

AWFUL. adj. [from awe and fall.] 1. That which liiketh with awe, or fills with reverence. So awful, with honour thou may'st love. Thyswaggo, who fies, when two are anem been leath wise. Milton's Paradise Lost.

I approach thee thus, and gaze Infatuation, whose finger: now have fear Thy awful bow, now awful thus retir'd, Thy faithless band or by Maker fair! Milton

2. Worthful; in authority; invovled with dignity. This scene is obdurate.

Know, then, that some of us are gentlemen, Such as the fury of anger would from. Thurst from the common of awful men. Shakespeare

3. Stuck with awe; timorous; scrupulous. This sene occurs but rarely. It is not nature and spirit reason, but a weak and awesomely reverence for antiquity, and the vag in of fallible men. Addison.

AWFULLY, adv. [from awful. In a reverential manner.

It will concern a man, to treat this great principle awfully and wisely, by still observing what is consistent, but especially what it forbids. Swift

AWEFULNESS. n. f. [from awful.] 1. The quality of linking with awe; solemnity.

These objects naturally raffe seriousness; and night heightens the awfulness of the place, and pours out her supernatural horrors upon every thing. Addison.

2. The state of being struck with awe: little used. An help to prayer, producing In us reverence and awfulness to the divine majesty of God. Locke

To AWAPE. v. a. [This word I have met with only in Spenlor, nor can I discover whence it is derived, but imagine, that the Teutonic language had anciently wagen, to strike, or some such word, from which weepens, or offensive arms, took their denomination.] To strike; to confound; to terrify.

Ah! my dear goffy, aUGHT the time, Deeply do your fool words my words aught. Dryden

Both for because your grief doth great appear, And eke because myself am touched near. Herbert's Tale.

AWHILE, adv. [This word, generally re- spected an adverb, is only a subile, that is, a time, an interval.] Some time; some space of time. Stesy, stay, i say!

And if you love me, as you say you do, Let me persuade you to forbear awhile. Shakespeare.

Into this wild slys the weary friend Stood on the brink of hell, and lo! and o'er it waked, Pursuing his voyage. Milton's Paradise Lost.

A. adj. [Abarbarous contrivance of the word awkward.] Odd; out of order. We have heard as arrogant juggling in the pulps, as the fleeces, and professors singing as awk as the bells to give notice of the confusion. Dryden

AWKWARD. adj. [seanb, Sax.] That is, backward, untoward.

1. Inelegant; unpolite; untaught; un genteel.

Proud Italy, Whose manners still our tardy, spili nation Limps and are brought to awkward imitation. Shakespeare.

Their own language is worthy their care; and they are judged of by their handiome or awkward way of expressing themselves in it. Locke.

An awkward frame, or fear of ill usage, has a chance in this conduct. Swift

2. Unready; unhandy; not dexterous; clumsy.

Silv or to resolve, but in performance quick. So true, that awkward is as trick. Dryden

3. Perverse; untoward.

A kind and constant friend To all that regularly offers; But was unplaceable, and awkward, To all that interlocked and hawked. Hoddares

AWKWARDLY, adv. [from awkward.] Clumsily; unready; inelegantly; ungainly.

Dameats nodding from the waife upwards, and

I swearing he never knew a man go more awkwardly to work.

When any thing is done awkwardly, the common man laying upon them, that it is suitable to their breeding. Locke.

If pretty measure is void of genius, and would perform her part but awkwardly, I must nevertheless infest upon her working. Addison.

She still renewes the ancient scene; Forgets the forty years he born. Awkwardly, gay, and oddly merry; Her scar pale pink, her head-knot cherry. Prior.

If a man be taught tohold his pen awkwardly, yet is here fully well, it is not enough to teach him the accurate methods of handling that instrument.

Watt's Improvement of the Mind.

AWKWARDNESS. n. f. [from awkward.] Inelegance; want of gentry; oddness; unfutilableness.

One my observe awkwardness in the Italian, which easily diffuses their airs not to be natural. Addison.

All his airs of behaviour have a certain awkwardness in them; but their awkward airs are worn away in company.

Watt's Improvement of the Mind.

A. n. f. [dale, ale, Sax.] A pointed instrument to bore holes.

He which was minded to make himself a perpetual father, should, for a while tokens thence, have also his ear bored through with an aale. Hooker.

You may likewise prick many holes with an awl, about a joint that will live in the earth. Mortimer's Husbandry.

AWLESS. adj. [from awe, and the negative less.]

1. Wanting reverence; void of respectful fear.

Against whose fury, and the unmatched force, The aweful lion could not wage the awful. Shakespeare.

He claims the bull with awful influence. And having fez'd his horns, scolds the prince. Dryden

2. Wanting the power of causing reverence.

Ah! me! I see the ruin of my house; The tyger now hath fez'd the gentle hind; Infilating tyranny begins to just. Upon the innocent and awful thrones. Shakespeare, Rich. III.

A. n. f. A Dutch measure of capacity for liquids, containing eight dekans, or twenty verges or vertcales; anyvering to what in England is called a threc, or one-sixth of a ton of France, or one-seventh of an English ton. Arbuthnot.

A. n. f. [arifca, Lat.] The beug growing out of the corn or grass. Chambers.

A. n. f. A cover spread over a boat or vessel, to keep off the weather.

Of their boards I made a awning over me. Robinson Crusoe.

A. adv. [from e and work.] On work; into a state of labour; into action.

So afe Pythias' paue, Armed vengeance fits him new awrok. Shakespeare.

By prescribing the condition, it lets us awrok to the performances of it, and that by living well. Hammond.

A. adj. [from awrok.] Into the state of working.

Long they thus travelled, yet never met Adventure which might them awrok ing. Hubber's Tale.
AXI

Awry', adv. [from a and awry.] 1. Not in a straight direction; obliquely, but her sad eyes fill falt'ned on the ground, are governed with goody modestly, which may let in a little thought unfound. 

Like perspectives, which rightly gaze upon, show nothing but confusions, eyed awry, Distinguish form. 

A violent crook wind, from either coast, blow them transverse, ten thousand leagues awry into the devious air. 

2. Axil; with oblique vision. You know the king with jealous eyes has look'd awry. On his son's actions, Ere felt such rage. 

3. Not in the right or true direction. I hap to stop awry, where I see no path, and can discern but few steps afore me. 

4. Not equally between two points; unequally. Not tyrants fierce that unremitting die, not Cynthia when her mauncey pawn'd awry, Ere felt such rage. 

5. Not according to right reason; perverely. All awry, and which wired to the most way course of all, wit subdued, rather to feign reason why it should be amiss, than bow it should be amended. Much of the soul they talk, but all awry. And in themselves seek virtue, and to themselves all glory arrogate, to God give none. Milton. 

AXE, n. f. [eas, acye, Sax. æcea, Lat.] an instrument confining of a metal head, with a sharp edge, fixed in a handle or halve, to cut with. 

—No metal can, no, not the hangman's axe, bear half the keenness of thy sharp envy. Shakespeare. 

There stood a feast on the mountain's brow, which overlook'd the dyed plains below; no founding axe presum'd these trees to hive, Corvol with the world; a venerable sight. Dryden. 

AXILLARY, adj. [from axilla, Lat.] Be Axillary. 

AXILLARY. n. f. [axilla, Lat.] The cavity under the upper part of the arm, called the arm-pit. 

AXIOM, n. f. [axioma, Lat. &c.] 1. A proposition evident at first sight, that cannot be made plainer by demonstration. 

Actions, or principles more general, are such as this, that the greater good is to be chosen before the lesser. Hook. 

2. An established principle to be granted without new proof. The axioms of that law, whereby natural agents are guided, have their use in the moral. Hooker. Their affirmations are no axioms; we esteem thereof as things unsafe, and account them in life of nothing. Brown. 

AXIS. n. f. [axis, Lat.] The line real or imaginary that passes through any thing, on which it may revolve. 

It might annually have compassed the sun, and yet never have once turned upon its axis. Bentley. 

On their own axis as the planets run, and make at once their circle round the sun; so two conicall motions all the soul, and one regards itself, and one the whole. Pope. 

AXLE TREE. n. f. [axis, Lat.] The pin which passes through the midst of the wheel, on which the circumvolutions of the wheel are performed. 

Venerable Nemesis should with a bond of awe, flashing as the axe-cutters, on which heaven's rides, knit all the Grecian cars to his experience's tongue. Shakespeare. 

The fly fast upon the axe-tree, of the chariot-wheel, and fain, what a dull do I taste? Bacon. And the gilded car of day his glowing axe doth ally In the deep Atlantic stream. Milton. 

He saw a greater show appear, than his bright throne or burning axe-tree could bear. Milton's Chaucer's National. 

AYE, adv. [perhaps from ais, Lat.] 1. Yes; an adverb of answering affirmatively. 

—Ay, madam, with the twelfth wing of speed. Shakespeare. 

What say'lt thou? wilt thou be of our comfort? say ay, and be the captain of us all. Shakespeare. 

2. It is a word by which the fencer is enforced; even, yes, certainly, and more than that. Remember it, and let it make thee effectual; ay, and allay this thy abusive pride. Shakespeare. 

AYE, adv. [aps, Saxon.] Always; to eternity; for ever. It is now rarely used, and only in poetry. 

And now in darksome dungeon, wretched thrall, Remedies for ay he doth him hold. Fairy Queen. Either prepare to die, or on Diana's altar to protest. 

For ay, authority and single life. Shakespeare. 

The foul, though made in time, survives for ay; and, though it be beginning, fees no end. Sir J. Davies. 

And bears the mifer, in a ring. Ay, round about the hagard ring. Milton. 

Th' ashamed mariners are ply the pumps; 

No fray, nor rest, till the wide breach is closed. Philpot. 

AYE, n. f. The fame with bowdler; which see. 

Did. 

A'ZUMUTH. n. f. [Arab.] 1. The azimuth of the sun, or of a star, is an arch between the meridian of the place, and any given vertical line. 

2. A'ZUMUTH. n. f. Magnetic A'Zumuth, is an arch of the horizon contained between the sun's azimuth circle and the magnetic meridian; or it is the apparent distance of the sun from the north or south point of the compasses. 

A'ZUMUTH COMPASS, is an instrument used at sea for finding the sun's magnetic azimuth. 

A'ZUR. adj. [azur, Fr. azurro, Span. lazur, Arab. from laznib, a blue stone.] 

Blue; faint blue; like peonies round of marble class. Where azure veins well mix appear. Sidney. 

The blue of the first order, though very faint and little, may be the colour of some substance; and the azure colour of the skies seems to be this order. 

Thus replies Minerva, graceful with her azure eyes. Pope. 

Far through his azure turbulent domain, your empire owns. Thomson.
BA

B, The second letter of the English alphabet, is pronounced as in most other European languages, by pressing the whole length of the lips together, and forcing them open with a strong breath. It has a near affinity with the other labial letters, and is confounded by the Germans with $P$, and by the Gascos with $V$; from which an epigrammatick reflex, that bilere and winter are in Gacson the same. The Spaniards, in most words, use $B$ or $V$ indifferently.

BA. n. f. [See the verb.] The cry of a sheep.

Bab. To am the as original. It Di£.

BACCHUS. n. f. A flower not tall, but very full and broad-leaved. Mortimm. BACCUS. n. f. [from baccus, a berry, and fero, to bear, Lat.] Berry-bearing. Baccus trees are of four kinds.

BACCHUS. n. f. [from baccus, a berry, and were, to devour, Lat.] Devouring berries.

BACCHUS. n. f. [This is a word of very uncertain etymology, it not being well known what was its original sense. *Junius* derives it from *baccharo*, foolish; *Menage*, from *bas chevalier*, a knight of the lowest rank; *Spelman*, from *bacculus*, a staff; *Cujus*, from *bacilla*, an allowance of provifion. The most probable derivation seems to be from *bacca laureus*, the berry of a laurel or bay; bachelors being young, are of good hopes, like laurels in the berry. Dr. Lawrence observed, that *Menage’s* etymology is much confirmed by the practice in our universities of calling a Bachelor, Sir. In Latin, *bacculareus*.

1. A man unmarried.

Such separation becomes a virtuous bachelor and a maid. *Saxo*.

The haunting of dissolute places, or return to courtiers, are no more punished in married men than in bachelors. *Bacon*.

A true painter naturally delights in the liberty which belongs to the bachelor’s estate. *Dryden*.

Let faithful bachelors their woes deplore, Full well they merit all they feel, and more. *Pope*.

2. A man who takes his first degrees at the university in any profession.

Being a boy, next bachelors of arts, I seemed to speak against the pope. *Acham*.

I appear before your honour, in behalf of Martinus Scriblerus, bachelor of physic. *Mart. Scriblerus*.

2. A knight of the lowest order. This is a name now little used. *Bacon*.

BACHELORSHIP. n. f. [from bachelor.]

The condition of a bachelor.

Her mother, living yet, can testify, She was the first fruit of my bachelorship. *Saxo*.

BACK. n. f. [bac, bax, Sax. bach, Germ.]

1. The hinder part of the body, from the neck to the thighs. Part following enter, part remain without, And mount on others back, in hopes to shake. *Dryden*.

2. The

B
To Bac. v. a. [from the noun back.]

1. To mount on the back of an horse.
   That man shall be my throne.
   Well, I will have turke.
   Shakespeare.
   Bid Butler lead him fast into the park.

2. To break a horse; to train him to bear upon his back.
   Direct me how to back the winged horse.
   Favour his flight, and moderate his course.
   Dryden.

3. To place upon the back.
   As Ifieldset thought.
   Great Jupiter, upon his eagle back'd,
   Apprised to me.
   Shakespeare.

4. To maintain; to strengthen; to support; to defend.
   Belike he means,
   Back'd by the power of Warwick, that false peer,
   To zipline unto the crown.
   You are the strength of your肩.
   Not you for your sake: call you that backing
   of your friends? a plague upon such backing I give
   me them that will face me.
   Shakespeare.

5. To justify: to support.
   The patron of the ternary number of principles,
   and those that would have five elements,
   endeavour to back their experiments with a
   specious reason.
   Boile.

6. To fiddle.
   Fiddling, and faving this or t'other side,
   These wagers back their widows.
   Dryden.

To Bac. v. n. [from back and bite.]

To cenure or reproch the abient.
Most unshakably and melancholy do those evil tongues backbite and slander the sacred ashes of that perjurer.
Spenser.
I will use him well; a friend 'tis courtier is not so much as a penny in purse. Use his men well, Davy.
for they are arrant knaves, and will backbite.
Shakespeare.

Backnten. n. f. [from backbite.]
A privy calumniator; a cenurer of the abient.
No body is bound to look upon his backshit, or his undertaker, his betrayer, or his oppressor, as his friend.
South.

Backbon. n. f. [from back and bone.]
The bone of the back.
The backbone should be divided into many vertebrae for commodious bending, and not to be one entire rigid bone.
Reg.

Back carry. Having on the back.

Many wood, in his forefathers, whether it for one of the four circumferences, or cafes, wherein a fort is set to prevent an offender against vert or verification in the forest, viz. the listable, dog-drawn, back-carry, and body 'by.
Crowell.

Back door. n. f. [from back and door.]
The door behind the house; privy passage.
The procession durst not return by the way it came; but, after the devotion of the monks, pulled out at a backdoor of the convent.
Addison.

Paperly, with the men out, as not to re-enter openly, in stealthy in by the backdore of the.
Atterbury.

Backern. adj. [from back.]
Having a back.

To Bac. n. f. [from back.

Back. adj. [from back.


Backfriend. n. f. [from back and friends.]
A friend backwards; that is, in enemy in secret.

Set the reffles intentions of talebearers and backfriends against fair words and professions.

E. Freem.

Far is our church from interposing upon the civil power; as some, who are backfriends to both, would maliciously infringe.
South.

Backammon. n. f. [from back and gammon. Welth, a little battle.]
A play or game at tables, with box and dice.

In what esteem are you with the vicar of the parish? can you play with him at backammon.
Swift.

Backhouse. n. f. [from back and house.]
The buildings behind the chief part of the house.

Their backcloset, more of necessity than cleanly service, as kitchens, stables, are climbed up on by flying.
Carver.

Backpiece. n. f. [from back and piece.]
The piece of armour which covers the back.

The morning that he was to join battle, his armours put on his backside before; and his backplate belted.
Cowper.

Backroom. n. f. [from back and room.]
A room behind; not in the front.

If you have a fair prospect backwards of gardens, it may be convenient to make backrooms the larger.
Max, M. Berr. Esl. eff.

Backside. n. f. [from back and side.]

1. The hinder part of any thing.
   If the quicksilver were rubbed from the backside of the speculum, the glass would sause the same rings of colours, but more faintly; the phenomena depend not upon the quicksilver, unto so far as it encreaseth the reflection of the backside of the glass.
   Newton.

2. The hind part of an animal.
   A poor man carries a grain of corn, climbing up a wall with her head downwards and her backside upwards.
   Addison.

3. The yard or ground behind a house.
   The wash of failures, fields, common roads, from backside, are of great advantage to all sorts of land.
   Mortimer.

To Backside. v. n. [from back and side.]
To fall off; to apostatise: a word only used by divines.

Hath thou seen that which backsliding Israel hath done? She is gone up upon every high mountain, and under every green tree.
Jeremiah.

Backslider. n. f. [from backside.]
An apostate.

The backslider in heart shall be filled.
Psevadd.

Backstaff. n. f. [from back and staff; because, in taking an observation, the observer's back is turned towards the

fun.]
An instrument useful in taking the sun's altitude at sea; invented by Captain Davies.

Backskater. n. f. [from back and skater.]
The private floors in the house.

I condemn the practice which hath lately crept into the court of the backskaters, that some pricked for fish: fit get out of the bill.
Bacon.

Backstays. n. f. [from back and stay.]
Ropes or stays which keep the mast of a

ship from pitching or forward or overboard.

Backsword. n. f. [from back and sword.]
A sword with one sharp edge.

Bull dressed not old Lewis as backword.

Addition.

Back.-
Backward. adj. [from back, and backward.] pep. Sax. that it is, towards the back; contrary to forwards.

1. With the back forwards.
2. Towards the back.

In heaping with weights, the arms are first cast backward, and then forwards, with so much the greater force; for the hands go backward before they take their rise. Bacon.

3. On the back.

The burning fire from her malignant eyes,
Singed him backward as she threw it to. Dryden.

4. From the present position to the place beyond the back.

We might have met them dastard, beard to beard, and beat them backward home. Shakespeare.

The monstrous fight
Struck them with horror backward; but for worse
Urg'd them behind. Milton.

5. Regressively.

Are out the rays of light, in passing by the edges and sides of bodies, bent several times backward and forwards with a motion like that of an eel? Newton.

6. Towards something past.

To prove the possibility of a thing, there is no argument to that which looks backward; for what has been done or suffered may certainly be done or suffered again. Swift.

7. Reflex.

No, doubtless, for the mind can backward cast upon itself, her understanding light. Sir J. Davis.

8. From a better to a worse state.

The work went backward, and the more he travailed the more the sinner, the farther from her love. Dryden.

9. Past; in time past.

They have spread one of the worst languages in the world, if we look upon it some reigns backward. Locke.

10. Perversely; from the wrong end.

I never yet saw man
But she would spell him backward; if fair-fac'd,
She'd swear the gentleman should be her father; if black, why, nature, drawing of an antick,
Made a soul lost; if tall, a clumsy ill-headed.

Backwards. adj.

Unwilling. averse.

Our mutability makes the friends of our nation backward to the being with us in alliances. Addison.

We are strongly backward to lay hold of this safe, this only method of cure. Steele.

Cities laid waste, they form'd the dews and caves; for wise wretches are backward to be famous. Pope.

Hectating.

All things are ready, if our minds be so;
Perish the man, whose mind is backward now. Pope.

Slighter; dilatory.

The mind is backward to undergo the fatigue of weighing every argument. Watts.

Dull; not quick or apprehensive.

It often falls out, that the backward learner makes progress, while the other stands still. South.

Late; coming after something else.

as, backward fruits; backward children: fruits long in ripening; children slow of growth.

Backward. n. f. The things of state behind or past; poetical.

What fear thou else
In the dark backward; or abysm of time? Shakespeare.

Unwillingly. averse; with the back forward.

Jake Numid lions by the hunters char'd,
Though do they fly, yet backwards do go
With proud aspect, driving greater haste. Sidney.
BAG

BAFFLER, n. f. [from baffle.] He that puts to confusion, or defeats.

Experience, that great baffler of speculations, affords us the thing which is possible, and brings, in all ages, matter of fact to confuse our suppositions.

Government of the Tongue.

BAG, n. f. [belge, Saxon; whence perhaps droppings, as it is unfair, the man confounded, came bags, bag, bag.]

1. A sack, or pouch, to put any thing in, as money, corn.

Cuffon, away for England; hate before, And, ere our coming, fee thou flake the bags Of boarding abots; their impartial'ed angels See to it, and do't like. Shakespeare

What is it that opens thy mouth in praises? Is it that thy bags and thy barns are full? Stedd. They were included within the earth, as to a bag. Plautus.

Once, we confess, beneath the patriot's close, From the crack'd bag the dropping guineas spoke. Pope.

2. That part of animals in which some particular juices are contained, as the poison of vipers.

The swelling poison of the several feds, Which, wanting vent, the nation's health infects, Shall burst its bag. Sidney.

Sing on, long, for I can never be lost; So may thy cows their burden'd bags distend. Dryd.

3. An ornamental purse of silk tied to men's hair.

We saw a young fellow riding towards as full gallop, with a bob wig and black linen bag over. Addison.

4. A term used to signify different quantities of certain commodities : as, a bag of pepper, a bag of hops.

To BAG. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To put into a bag.

Accordingly he drain'd thofe marshy grounds, And bag'd them in a blue cloud. Dryd.

Hops ought not to be bagged up hot. Mortimer.

2. To load with a bag.

Like a bee, bag'd with his honey'd venom, He brings it to your hive. Dryd. Don Sebastian.

To BAG. v. n. To swell like a full bag.

The skin seemed much contracted, yet it bagged, and had a plumpness, full of matter in it. Wjsman.

Two kids that in the valley stray'd I found by chance, and to my fold conveyed: They drain two bagging udders every day. Dryd.

BAGATELLE, n. f. [bagatelle, Fr.] A trifle; a thing of no importance; a word not naturalised.

Heaps of hair rings and cypher'd seals; Rich trusses, ferior bagatelis. Prior.

BAGGAGE, n. f. [from bag ; bagage, Fr.]

1. The furniture and utensils of any army.

The army was an hundred and four thousand footmen, and twelve thousand horsemen, before the bagage. Johna.

Jdub's are the bagage of virtue; they cannot be spared, or kept behind, but they hinder the march. Bacon.

They were probably always in readiness, and carried among the bagage of the army. Addison on Italy.

2. The goods that are to be carried away, as bag and bagage.

Deshalld defined, when his affairs grew desperate in Egypt, to pack up bag and bagage, and fall back.

3. A worthless woman; in French bagasse; so called, because such women follow camps. A spark of indignation did rise in her, not to suffer such a bagage to win away any thing of hers. Sidney.

When this baggage meets with a man who has vanity to credit relations, the turns him to a crouching. Spect.

BAGNIO, n. f. [bagus, Ital. a bath.] A house for bathing, watering, and otherwise cleaning the body.

I have known two instances of malignant fevers produced by bathing, which were called bagnios. Arth. on the Clr.

BAGPIPE, n. f. [from bag and pipe; the wind being received in a bag.] A musical instrument, consisting of a leathern bag, which blows up like a foot-ball, by means of a port-vent or little tube fixed to it, and stopped by a valve and three pipes or flutes, the first called the great pipe or drone, and the second the little one, which pafs the wind out only at the bottom; the third has a reed, and is played on by compressing the bag under the arm, when full; and opening or stopping the holes, which are eight, with the fingers. The bagpipe takes in the compass of three octaves. Chambers.

No baniers but swasts, with some bad bagpipes instead of drum and file. Sidney.

He play'd the bagpipe, and saw a general animosity, with the found. Addison's Freeholder.

BAGPIPER, n. f. [from bagpipe.] One that plays on a bagpipe.

Some that will ever keep thro' their eyes, And laugh, like parrots, at a bagpiper. Shaksp.

BAGUETTE, n. f. [Fr. a term of architecture.] A little round moulding, lies than an altralog, sometimes carved and enriched.

To BAGUETTE. v. a. [baguer, Fr.] To drench; to soak: a word out of use.

The women fastow not to bagueto them unless they please, their heels, with a worse perfume than Jughun found in the dungeon. Carew's Survey of Cornwall.

BAL'. n. f. [Of this word the etymologists give many derivations; it seems to come from the French bailier, to hold, to hand; to deliver up, as a man delivers himself up in fury.]

Bail is the freeing or setting at liberty one arrested or imprisoned upon action either civil or criminal, under four considerations.

There is both common and special bail: common bail is in actions of small prejudice, or slight proof; called common, because any fortunes in that case are taken; whereas, upon causes of greater weight, or apparent specialty, special bail or fortune must be taken. There is a difference between bail and manslaughter; for he that is manslaughtered is not, until the day of his appearance; but when a man is bail'd, he is always accounted by the law to be in their ward and custody for the time; and they may, if they will, keep him in ward or in priors at their time, or otherwise as their will.

Witty with debts, and put all hopes of bail. Beaum. 'Tis better to thrust one self in jail. Rhodeham.

And brute with presents, or, when presents fail, they tend their prayers, and do for bail. Dryd.

To BAIL. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To give bail for another.

Let me be their bail— They shall be ready at your highest will; To answer the lowest appal Thou shalt not bail them. Shaksp. Titus Andronicus.

2. To admit to bail.

When they had bailed the twelve bishops who were to the Tower, the house of Commons, in great indignation, caused them immediately to be recommissioned to the Tower. Clarendon.

BAL'. n. f. [from bail.] That may be set at liberty by bail or sureties.

BAILIFF. n. f. [a word of doubtful etymology in itself, but borrowed by us from bailiff, Fr.]

1. A subordinate officer.

I have under the canton of Bern, governed by the bailiff every three years from the tenure of Bern. Ad.,

2. An officer whose business it is to execute arrears.

It often happens that, by the under-sheriffs and their bailiffs, the owner hath incurred the forfeiture, before he cometh to the knowledge of the process that runnheth against him. Bacon.

A bailiff, by mistake, seized you for a debtor, and kept you the whole evening in a furnishing-house.

Swift as a bird, the bailiff leaves behind. Pope.

3. An under-steward of a manor.

BAILLON. n. f. [of baille, Fr. and pic, Sax.] The place of the jurisdiction of a bailiff within his hundred, or the lord's franchise. It is that liberty which is exempted from the sheriff of the county, over which the lord of the liberty appointed a bailiff.

Cowell.

A proper officer is to walk up and down his bailoiver. Spec.

These lifted wits to the sheriff, to return the names of the several land-owners in their several bailoivails. Hale.

To BAIL. v. a. [bailan, Sax. baizhen, Germ.]

1. To put meat upon a hook, in some place, to tempt fish, or other animals.

Of cunning enemy, that, to catch a fain, With various baits did bait the hook dangerous. It is that temptation that doth go us on To fan in loving virtue. Shak. Masq. for Masq.

Let's be revenged on him; let's appoint him a meeting, give him a show of comfort in his fall, and lead him on with a sure baited delay, still he hath pawned his horses to mine host of the garter. Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.

Many sorts of fishes lock upon invalids, as it is well known to anglers, who bait their hooks with them. Ray.

How are these imp's impr'v'd in' sm'rous arts? What new-found strances they baie for human hearts? Gay.

2. To give meat to one's self, or horses, on the road.

What? fo thine, so thine, will all this hold might? The fun, that measures heaven all day long. At night doth baie his steeds the ocean waves among. Spec.

To BAIL. v. a. [from batters, Fr. to beat.]

1. To attack with violence.

Who seeming forely charg'd at his band, As chained heurs, whom cruel dogs do baie. With idle force did fain them to withstand. Spenser.

Fairy Queen.

I will not yield To kifs the ground before young Malcolm's feet; And to be baied with the rable's eare. Shakespeare's Macbeth.

2. To harass by the help of others; as, we bait a boar with malliffs, but a bull with bull-dogs.

To BAIL. v. n. To flop at any place for refreshment: perhaps this word is more properly bate, to abate speed. Ben.

But our defere tyrannical extortion Doth force us there to set our child delightfulastes, Where but a baing place is all our position. Sidney.

As one who on his journey baits at noon, Thy bent on feed; to here th' archangel pass'd. Tate.
2. To be heated or baked.

Fillets of a fenny skate,
In the coaldrum boil and bake. Shaksp. Macbeth.

Baked Meats. Meats dressed by the oven.

There be some hauers, wherein fastsmalt will retain, and baked meats will mostly mellow, more than others. Bacon.

Bakehouse. n.f. [from bake and hose]. A place for baking bread.

I have marked a willingness in the Italian artisans, to distribute the kitchen, pantry, and bakers under ground. Wotton.

Baken. The participle from To baken.

There was a cakebake on the coals, and a crust of water, at his head. T. Kings.

Baker. n.f. [from To baken.] He whole the kind of meat.

In life and health, every man must proceed upon a'Thing, there being no knowing the intention of the cook or baker. South.

Balance. n.f. [balance, Fr. bilanx, Lat.]

1. One of the six simple powers in mechanics, used principally for determining the difference of weight in heavy bodies. It is of several forms. Chambers.

2. A pair of scales.

A balance of power, either without or within a state, is but conveyed by considering what the nature of the other parts of the same thing; for the part which is held, together with the hand that holds it; and then the two scales, with whatever is weighed therein. Swift.

For when on ground the burden balances, The empty part is lifted up the higher. Sir J. Daven.

3. A metaphorical balance, or the mind employed in comparing one thing with another.

I have an equal balance justly weight'd
What wrong our arms may do; what wrongs we suffer
Grieves heavier than our oaths. Shaksp. Hen. IV.

4. The act of comparing two things, as by the balance.

Comfort affests not from others being miserable, but from this inference upon the balance, that we suffer only the lot of nature. L'Estrange.

Upon a fair balance of the advantages on either side, it will appear, that the rules of the gospel are more powerful means of conviction than such melleage. Atterbury.

5. The overplus of weight; that quantity by which, of two things weighed together, one exceeds the other.

Care being taken, that the exportation exceed in value the importation; and then the balance of trade must of necessity be returned in coin or bullion. Bacon's Advic to Villagers.

6. That which is wanting to make two parts of an account even; as, he flated the account with his correspondent, and paid the balance.

7. Equipoise; as, balance of power. See the second fene.

Love, hope, and joy, fair pleasure's smiling train
Hate, fear, and grief, the family of pain;
Thrice mix'd with art, and twice as bold in mind,
Make and maintain the balance of the mind. Pope.

8. The beating part of a watch.

It is but supposing that all watches, whilst the balance be in motion, is equally tremulous, that my watch thought all night. Locke.

[In astronomy.] One of the twelve figures of the zodiac, commonly called Libra.

Or wilt thou warm ourcommon with thy rays
And steat nearest the balance polesthe days? Dryd.

To Balance. v. a. [balancer, Fr.]

1. To weigh in a balance, either real or figurative; to compare by the balance.

If men would but balance the good and the evil
Of things, they would not venture soul and body
For dirty interests. L'Estrange.

2. To regulate the weight in a balance; to keep in a state of just proportion.

I would that hath pleased this cursed life to give five
To balance Europe, and her states to owe. Waller.

3. To counterpoise; to weigh equal to; to be equivalent; to counteract.

The attraction of the glads is balanced, and rendered ineffectual, by the contrary attraction of the large evils. Locke.

4. To regulate an account, by balancing it on both sides.

Judging is an accounting and determining
On which side the odds lie. Locke.

5. To pay that which is wanting to make the two parts of an account equal.

Give him leave to balance the account of Blechen's day. Prior.

Though I am very well satisfied, that it is not in my power to balance accounts with my Maker, I am resolved, however, to turn all my endeavours that way. Addis. Spottar.

To Balance. v. a. To heftiate; to fluctuate between equal motives, as a balance plays when charged with equal weights.

Were the satisfaction of love, and the joys of heaven, offered to one only person's possession, he would not balance, or err, in the determination of his choice. Locke.

Since there is nothing that can induce us to think that we should balance a moment about printing it. Atterbury in Pope.

Balancr. n.f. [from balance.] The person that weighs any thing.

Balas Ruby. n.f. [from Balas, Fr. suppos'd to be an Indian term.]. A kind of ruby.

Balb's ruby is of a crimson colour, with a cast of purple, and seems better to answer the description of the ancients. Woodward in Bullen.

To Balb'cinante. v. n. [from balbutiate, Lat.] To rammer in speaking. Didd.

Didd. To balbutiate. v. n. The same with balbucinate.

Balco'n'y. n.f. [balance, Fr. balcon, Ital.] A frame of iron, wood, or stone, before the window of a room.

Then pleasure came, who liking not the fashion, Began to make balconies, terraces,
and built himself a noble house. Herbert.

When dirty waters from balconies drop,
And drest'ons dainties tweltthe sprinkling moss. Gay.

Bald. adj. [bal. Welch.]

1. Wanting hair; depoied of hair by time or licehood.

Neither shall men make themselves bald for them.
Jer. 25.

1. And it is remarked by Marchetti, that the crude of the lice is within the clefts of the brain, and its shrinking from the skull: he having observed, that in bald persons, under the bald party, there was a vacuity between the skull and the brain. Ray.

2. He should imitate Caritas, why, because his head was bald, covered that defect with laurels. Addis.

3. Without natural covering.

Under an oak, whose boughs were mould'd with
And high top bald with dry antiquity. Shaksp.

4. Without the usuall covering.

He is set at the upper end of that table; but they stand bold before him. Shakespeare.

4. Unadorned; inelegant.

Hobbes, in his discourse to his own bald transla-
tion, begins the praise of Homer when he should have ended it.

Dryden's Fables, Preface.

And that, though labour'd, fine must bald appear,
That brings ungrateful musick to the ear, G. Chev.

5. Mean;
BAL

5. Mean; naked; without dignity; without value; bare.
What should the people do with these bold tri-
On whom depending, their obedience fails. To 'th greater breach. Shakespeare.

6. Ball was used by the northern nations, to signify the name of anguish, bold; and is full in use. So Baldwin, and by invention Winkaldus, is bold conqueror. Eildaldus, nobly bold; Eadaldus, happily bold; which are of the fame import as Teregrus, Teregrimus, and Teregulus, &c. Gibbon.

BALDACHIN. n.f. [baladino, Ital.] A piece of architecture, in form of a canopy, supported with columns, and curving as a covering to an altar. It properly signifies a rich silk, Du Cange, and was a canopy carried over the holl.

Baldardash. n.f. [probably of bald, Sax. bold, and dash, to mingle.] Any thing jumbled together without judgment; rude mixture; a confused discourse.

To Baida, v. a. [from the noun.] To mix or adulterate any liquors.

Baldly. adv. [from bald.] Nakedly; meanly; inelegantly.

Baldonny. n.f. The same with Gent. Baldwin. n.f. [from bold.] The want of hair.

2. The loss of hair.

Baldness. n.f. [from bold.] Which happens to the skin to light, and there corrupting to a wound. Spreads leprous and baldness round. Swift.

3. Meanness of writing; inelegance.

Baldrick. n.f. [Of uncertain etymology.] A girdle. By some Dictionariers it is explained a bracelet; but I have not found that that be.

At this his breast a baldrick brave he wore.
That thin'd, like twinkling stars, with flowers most precious rare. Fairy Queen.

A girdle, a baldric, or his shoulders tied, Saffain'd the sword that glitter'd at his side. Pope.

2. The zodiack. That like the twins of love they seem'd in fight, Which deck the baldric of the heavens bright. Shakespeare.

Bale. n.f. [balle, Fr.] A bundle or parcel of goods packed up for carriage.
One hired an ass in the dog-days, to carry certain balls of goods to fuch a town. E. Irons. In part of the balls in which behove to be carried on Holmwood's plains. "Western.

Balle. n.f. [bale, Sax. bale, Dan. bal, bol, Lelandish.] Misyrie; calamity. She look'd about, and tiding one in mail Armed to point, fought back to turn again; For light the hatred as the deadly balle. Fairy Qi.

To Bale. v. a. A word used by the sailors, which made out the water; that is, love it out, by distillation or diffusion from pumping. Skinner. I believe from bailer, Fr. to deliver from hand to hand. To Bale. v. n. [emballer, Fr. imballure, Ital.] To make up into a bale.

Baleful. adj. [from bale.]
1. Full of misfiey; full of grief; sorrowful; sad; woeful.
BAL

If golden scissors hang not on the walls,
To light the costly suppers and the balls. *Dryden.*

He would make no extraordinary figure at a ball; but I can assure the ladies, for their consolation, that he has writ better verses on the fox than any man.

Swift.

BALLAD, n. s. [ballade, Fr.] A song.

Ballad once signified a solemn and formal song, as well as a trivial, when *Solomon's Song* was called the *ballad of balls;* but now it is applied to nothing but trifling verse. *Watt.*

And I have not ballads made on you all, and sung to stately tunes, may a cup of balm be my poison.

Like the sweet ballads, this amusing lay
Too long detains the lover on his way. *Gay.*

THE BALLAD, n. s. [from the noun.] To make or sing ballads.

Will catch at us like trumpets, and shall not dim my ballads
Until our note is done. *Shakspeare.*

BALLAD-SINGER, n. s. [from ballad and singer.] One whole employment is to sing ballads in the streets.

Not ballad-singer, plac'd above the crowd,
Sings with a noise to thrilling, sweet, and loud. *Gay.*

BAL'LAST, n. s. [ballaste, Dutch.]

1. Something put at the bottom of the ship to keep it steady to the centre of gravity.

There must be middle counsellors to keep things steady for, without that ballast, the ship will roil too much. *Bacon.*

Now by the scent of a submarine vegetable, they may be easily contrived, if there be some great weight at the bottom of the ship, being part of its ballast; which, by some cord within, may be loosed from it. *Wilkins.*

As, when empty barrels on bills float,
With handy ballast linters trim the boat;
So bees bear gravel stones, whose polishing weight
Steel thoro' the whirling winds their fiery flight. *Dryden.*

2. That which is used to make anything steady.

Why should he sink where nothing seem'd to float?
His lasting light, and his ballast less. *Swift.*

To BAL'LAST, v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To put weight at the bottom of a ship, in order to keep her steady.

If this be fo ballasted, as to be of equal weight with the like magnitude of water, it will be moveable. *Saury idlers*.

Wilkins.

2. To keep any thing steady.

While thus to ballast love I thought,
And so more readily I gave tone,
I saw I had love's pinnace overtaught. *Donne.*

Now you have given me virtue for my guide,
And with true honour ballasted my pride. *Dryden.*

BALL'ETTE, n. s. [ballette, Fr.] A dance in which figure description is reprehended.

BALLIARDS, n. s. [from ball, and yard, or flick to push it with.] A play at which a ball is driven by the end of a flick: now corruptly called *balliards.*

*With dice, with cards, with balliards, far unjust*.

With short tricks, maiming merely wit. *Spenfer.*

BALL'ISTER. See BAL'USTRE.

BAL'LYON, n. s. [ballon, Fr.]

1. A large round short-necked vessel used in chymistery.

2. [In architecture.] A ball or globe placed on the top of a pillar.

BAL'LOT, n. s. [ballate, Fr.]

1. A little ball or ticket used in giving voices, being put privately into a box or urn.

2. The act of voting by ballot.

BAL'LOT, n. s. [ballate, Fr.]

To choose by ballot, that is, by putting little balls or tickets, with particular marks, privately in a box; by counting which, it is known what is the result of the poll, without any discovery by whom each vote was given.

No competition arriving to a sufficient number of balls, they fell to ballot some others. *Wotton.*

Giving their votes by ballots, they lie under no awe.

BALLOTA'TION, n. s. [from ballot.] The act of voting by ballot.

The election is intricate and curious, consisting of ten several ballotings. *Wotton.*

BALLO, n. s. [balm, Fr. balsamum, Lat.]

1. The sap or juice of a shrub remarkably odoriferous.

Balm trickles through the bleeding veins
Of happy thrums, in Idumean plains. *Dryden.*

2. Any valuable or fragrant ointment.

Thy place is fill'd, thy sceptre wrong from thee;
Thy balm wells off wherewith thou well anointed. *Shakspeare.*

3. Any thing that soothes or mitigates pain.

You were conducted to a gentle bath,
And balms applied to your sense. *Shakspeare.*

You prais'd your argument, balm of your age;
Dispelled and relief. *Shakspeare.*

A tender flame, our fellow's only balm. *Young.*

Balm, 1. n. s. [medulla, Lat.] The Balm Mint, *Melissa,* name of a plant.

The species are, 1. Garden balm. 2. Garden balm, with yellow variegated flowers. 3. Stinking roman balm, with soifer hairy leaves. *Stilling.*

Balm of Gilead.

The juice drawn from the balmian tree, by making incisions in its bark. Its colour is first white, soon after green; but when dry it comes to be old, it is of the colour of honey. The smell of it is agreeable, and very penetrating; the taste of it bitter, sharp, and astringent. As little issues from the plant by incision, the balm fold by the merchants is made of the wood and green branches of the tree, distilled by fire, which is generally adulterated with turpentine.

Calmet.

It seems to me, that the oil of Gilead, which we render in our Bible by the word *balm,* was not the same with the balmian of Mecca, but only a better sort of turpentine, then in use for the cure of wounds and other diseases. *Praedon's Compendium.*

2. A plant remarkable for the strong balsam parts, which leaves contain upon being bruised; whence some have supposed, erroneously, that the balm of Gilead was taken from this plant. *Miller.*

To Balm, v. a. [from balm.]

1. To anoint with balm, or with any thing medicinal.

Balm his foul head with warm diffused waters,
And burn sweet wood. *Shakspeare.*

2. To soothe; to mitigate; to allay.

BALSAM.

Oppress nature sleeps!

This reft might yet have balm'd thy senses. *Shakspeare.*

BALSAM, n. s. [from balm.] Having the qualities of balm.

Wax on the flow'ry herb I found me laid,
In balmey sweet; which with his beams the sun
Soon dry'd. *Milton.*

2. Producing balm.

Let India boast her groves; nor envy we
The sweet embalm' ment of the balm' y tree. * Pope.*

3. Soothing; soft; mild.

Come, Deidamia, to the foldies* field
To have their balmy numbers wash'd with wine. *Shakspeare.*

Such vines hourly pass before my sight,
Which from my eyes their balmy flames retract. *Dryden.*

4. Fragrant; odoriferous.

Those rich perfumes which from the happy shore
The winds upon their balmy wings convey'd,
Grew sweetly sweatsmel a world betray'd. *Dryden.*

First Euros to the rising morn is sent,
The regions of the balmian continent.

5. Mitigating; assuasive.

Oh balm your breath, that doth almost pervert
Justice to break her bonds! *Shakspeare.*

BALSAMI'NY. n. s. [balnaarium, Lat.]
A bathing-place, or a place where balm is to be found.

The balnaarium, and bathing-places, he exposeth unto the summer setting. *Ervon's Polyg. Errors.*

BAINNA'TION, n. s. [from balnaum, Lat. a bath.] The act of bathing.

As the head may be disturbed by the skin, it may the same way be relieved, as is obferrable in balnaeations, and fomentations of that part. *Ervon's Polyg. Errors.*

BAIN'ATORY. n. s. [balnatariors, Lat.]
Belonging to a bath or flave.

BALT'ADE, n. s. The leap of an horse, so that when his fore-feet are in the air, he shews nothing but the shoes of his hinder-feet, without yerking out. A baltade differs from a capriole; for when a horse works at caprioles, he yerks out his hinder legs with all his force. *Farrier's Dict.*

BAL'SAM, n. s. [balsamum, Lat.]
Ointment; unguent; in uncuous application thicker than oil, and softer than fave. *Desbaras.*

Child's blood our balsam; if that cure us here, Him, when our judges, we shall not find severe.

Balsam Apple. *tomarilla, Lat.* An annual Indian plant.

BAL'SAN Tree.

This is a shrub which scarce grows taller than the pomegranate tree; the blossoms are like small flats, very fragrant; wherefore springing out little pointed pods, including a fruit like an almond, called caperbalnianum; the blood is called yalo-balnianum, and the juice opballnianum. *Calmet.*

BALSAMICAL, adj. [from balsam.] Have a balsamic or balm of gilead effect: or a thing which mitigates; eases; softens; makes less stinking; lessifies; softens; makes less hard; makes less oily.

If there be a wound in my body, the vital energy of my soul thrusts out the balsamical humour of my blood to heal it. *Hab.*

The allment of such as have fresh wounds ought to be such as keeps the humours from putrefaction, and renders them oily and balsamic. *Arbuthnot.*

BALS'TER. n. s. [according to Du Gange, from baldunrism, low Lat. a bathing-place.] A small column or pillar, from an inch and three quarters to four inches square or diameter. Their dimensions
nail upon the bows of the fuddle, to hold the bows in the right situation.

Banadge, n. f. [bandage, Fr.] 1. Something bound over another.

Zeal too had a place among the rest, with a bandage over her eyes; though one would not have expected to have seen her represented in snow.

Cords were fastened by hooks to my bandages, which the workmen had tied round my neck.

Swift's Gulliver.

2. It is used, in surgery, for the fillet or roller wrap over a wounded member; and, sometimes, for the aid or practice of applying bandages.

Bandbox, n. f. [from band and box.] A flight box used for bands, and other things of small weight.

My friends are surprised to find two bandboxes among my books, till I let them see that they are lined with deep tradition.

With empty bandbox the delights to range,
And brings a distant errand from the 'Change.

Swift's Tristram Shandy.

Bandlet, n. f. [bandlet, Fr. in architecture.] Any little band, flat moulding, or fillet.

Bandit, n. f. [bandito, It.] A man outlawed.

No savage fierce, bandit, or mountainer.

Will dare to foil her virgin purity.

Milton.

No bandit fierce, on tyrant mad with pride,

No cavern'd hermit, reins self satisfy'd.

Pope.

Banditto, n. f. in the plural banditti.

['bandito, It.] A Roman wondair, and bandits slaver.

Markus's Fantastic Traveler.

Bandog, n. f. [from ban or band, and dog. The original of this word is very doubtful.

Cainis, De Cainibus Britannicuis, derives it from band, that is, a dog chain'd up. Skinner inclines to deduce it from bana, a murderer. May it not come from ban, a curse, as we say a furty cur; or rather from banauden, swelled or large, a Danube word; from whence, in some countries, they call a great nut a ban-nut.] A kind of large dog.

To the time of night when Troy was set on fire,
The time when ferous owls cry, and bandogs howl.

Shakespeare's Henry VI.

Or privy, or pasture, as they call it.

We have great bandogs to teach their skin. Spencer.

BANDOLLERS, n. s. [bandolliers, Fr.] Small wooden covers coated with leather, each of them containing powder that is a sufficient charge for a musket.

Bandrol, n. f. [bandrol, Fr.] A little flag or fireman; the little fringed silk flag that hangs on a trumpet.

Bandvy. n. f. [from bander, Fr.] A club turned round at bottom, for striking a ball at play.

To Bandy, a. a. [probably from bandy, the instrument with which they strike balls at play, which, being crooked, is named from the term bander; as, bender un arc, to firing or bend a bow.] 1. To beat to and fro, or from one to another.

They do carnally, from one hand to another, bender un arc, as usually a tennis ball. Spencer.

And like a ball bender's 'twixt pride and woe,

Rather than yield, both sides the prize will quit.
What from the tropics can the earth repel? 
What vigorous arm, what repulsive blow,
Bandits the mighty globe fill to and fill! 
Banish.

1. Defructive. 
The silver eagle too is bent before,
Which I do hope will prove to them as baneful,
As thou conceiv'st it to the commonwealth. 
Bunjon.

The night-yew is baneful to the fold,
Storms to the wheat, to buds the bitter cold. 
Dryd.

Banefulness.

2. To agitate; to tos under.
This hath been so baneful among us, that
One can barely make books of this kind. 
Lockh.

For ever since men have been united into governments, 
The endeavours after universal monarchy have been baneful among them. 
Swift.

Let us tremble with a known truth, or some of the most plain and certain prophecies, be baneful about a disputation. 
Watts.

To ban'dy, v. n. To contend, as at some game, in which each strives to drive the ball his own way. 
This faultful bandying of their favourites, 
But that he doth prejudice some ill event. 
Shak.

A valiant Ion-in-law thou'lt enjoy: 
One fine bandy with the tawdry sons. 
Swift.

One to rise in the commonwealth. 
Shak.

Could set up grandee against grandee, 
To squander time away, and ban'dy. 
Mulc.

Made lords and明知 known fortunes lay off 
To one another's privileges. 
Hudib.

After all the bandying attempts of resolution, 
It is as much a question as ever. 
Gay.

Bandyed.

3. To court, to tos about. 
This hath been so baneful amongst us, 
That even bands of this kind. 
Lockh.

Having crooked legs, 
The Ethipian had an one-eyed bandy-legged prince; such a person would have made but an odd figure. 
Coll.

Bane.

4. Poison. 
Begone, or else let me. "Thou ban'd to draw 
The same air with thee." 
Bunjon.

All good to me becomes 
Bane, and in heath worsted would be my 
Milton.

They say with speed. 
Their course through thickest constellations led, Spreading their ban'se. 
Milton.

I am doubly arm'd, my death and life, My ban'se and antidote, are both before me; This, in a moment, brings me to an end; But that informs me I shall never die. 
Addl.

2. That which destroys; mischief; ruin. 
Inforeicy bill must be repir'd, or it will be the bane of the Christian religion. 
Milton.

I will not be afraid of death and bane, 
Till Bismarck foretell come to Dunstan. 
Shak.

Suffice that to me strength is my bane, 
And proves the source of all my miseries. 
Milton.

So entertain'd those odious sweetest the wind, 
When came their ban'se. 
Swift.

We can omit the Greeks, who declare 
The Scipio worth, those thunderbolts of war, 
The double bane of Carthage? 
Dryd.

False religion, in its nature, the greatest ban and destruction to government in the world. 
Swift.

To Bane, v. a. [from the noun.] To poifon. 
To Bane, or. [from the noun.] To poifon. 
What if my house be troubled with a rat? 
And I be pleas'd to give ten thousand ducats 
To save it. 
Shak.

Baneful adj. [from bane and fell.] 
1. Poisonous. 
For voyaging to learn the direful art, 
To rain with deadly drugs the barber dart; 
Obsequies of the gods, and earthly null, 
But need'st to impart the baneful truth. 
Pope.

2. Delectable. 
The silver eagle too is bent before, Which I do hope will prove to them as baneful, As thou conceiv'st it to the commonwealth. 
Bunjon.

The night-yew is baneful to the fold, Storms to the wheat, to buds the bitter cold. 
Dryd.

Banefulness.

3. To act of banishing another; as, he secured himself by the banishment of his enemies. 
Shak.

2. The state of being banished; exile. 
Now go we in content. 
To liberty, and not to banishment. 
Shak.

Round the wide world in banishment we roam, For'd from our pleasing fields and native home. 
Dryd.

Banks.

1. The earth arising on each side of a water. 
We saw, properly, the force of the sea, and the banks of a river, brook, or small water.

Have you not made an universal show, That Tyler turned underneath his ban'se, 
Shak.

Which Richardson, in December, sent out a boat 
Unto the shee, to ask those on the banks, 
If they were his subjects. 
Shak.

A brook whose stream go'st far, go'st good, 
What was once ban'd; he resolves it a dead; 
Whore's ban'se the Muses slept upon. 
Dryd.

'Tis happy when our streams of knowledge flow 
To their banks, but not to overflow. 
Dryd.

Of early loth when blows the river flood, 
When the said popp along his banks was laid? 
Pope.

2. Any heap of earth piled up. 
They belied him in Abel of Bethemash, and 
They made a bank against the city, and 
Slept in the trench. 
Samuel.

Shall ban'd the brink, or fence of rowers. 
Pleas'd on their banks, the lofty Trojans swept Neptune's smooth face, and cetas the yielding deep. 
Dryd.

Mean time the king with gifts a vessel stores, Supplies the banks with twenty chen own. 
Dryd.

The banks of ors were not in the same plan, 
But raised above one another, is evident from decriptions of ancient ships. 
Arbuth.

4. A place where money is laid up to be called for occasionally. 
Let 't be no bane, or common stock, but every man be master of his own money. 
Dryd.

That parlours and indulgences, and giving men a share in farts medals, out of the common bank 
and treasury of the church, which the pope has the sole custody of. 
Samp.

5. The company of persons concerned in 
managing a bank. 
To Bank, v. a. [from the noun.] 
1. To inclute with banks. 
Avoid the el'ders.

And burning fands, that bank the flumby vales. 
Thom.

2. To lay up money in a bank. 
Bank-bill, n. f. [from bank and bill.]
A note for money laid up in a bank, at the fight of which the money is paid. 
Shak.

Let three hundred pounds pass her out of my ready money, or bank-bills. 
Swift.

Banker, n. f. [from bank.] One that trafficks in money; one that keeps or manages a bank.

Whose droves of tenders crowd the banker's doors, 
To call in money. 
Dryd.

By powerful charms of cold and silver led, 
The Lombard bankers and the 'chings to waste. 
Dryd.

Bankruptcy, n. f. [from bankrupt.] 
1. The state of a man broken, or bankrupt. 
Sir, if you spied where with word with me. 
Shak.

I shall make your wit bankrupt. 
Shak.

It is said that the money-changers of Italy had benches, probably in the burre or exchange; and that when any break in the exchange rate, 
his bench was broke. It was once written bankkrauten. Bankerout is a verb. 
Dany.
They were banqueted by the way, and the nearer they approached, the more encroached the nobility,

To BANQUET. vi. n. To feast; to feast daintily. The mind shall banquet, tho' the body pine.

BAPTISMAL. adj. [from baptize.] Of pertaining to baptism.

BAPTIZER. n. f. [baptizere, Fr. Baptiseur.] He that administers baptism.

BAPTISTERY. n. f. [baptisterium, Lat.] The place where the sacrament of baptism is administered.

BAPTIST. n. f. [baptize, Fr. Baptiser.] To chrisen; to administer the sacrament of baptism to one.

BAR. n. f. [barre, Fr.]

1. A piece of wood, iron, or other matter, laid croz a paffle to hinder entrance.

2. A bolt; a piece of iron or wood fastened to a door, and entering into the post or wall, to hold the door close.

3. Any obstacle which hinders or obstructs; obstruction.

BAR. n. f. [barre, Fr.]

1. A flag; a standard; a military ensign.

2. A frame put at the end of a bed, or elsewhere.

BANNEET. n. f. [from banner.] A knight made in the field, with the ceremony of cutting off the point of his standard, and making it a banner. They are next to barons in dignity; and were anciently called by summons to parliament.

BANNEKOL. More properly BANDEKOL. n. f. [from bandeere, Fr.] A little flag or streamer.

BANNEET. n. f. [from bandeere, Fr.] A little flag or streamer.

BANNEET. n. f. [from bandeere, Ital. banconeto, Span.] A feast; an entertainment of meat and drink.

BANQUET. n. f. [banquet, Fr. banquetto, Ital. banquete, Span.] A feast; an entertainment of meat and drink.

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BANQUET. n. f. [banquet, Fr. banquetto, Ital. banquetto, Span.] A feast; an entertainment of meat and drink.

To Basel. vi. a. [from the noun.]

To treat any one with feasts.

To his great baptismal floood.

With awe, the religious rite, and with them came

From Nazareth the son of Joseph dead, or

Unmarked, unknown.

BAPTISM is often taken in Scripture for sufferings.

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BAR

Some at the bar with subtilety defend,
Or on the bench the knotty law urge.
Dryden.

7. An inclosed place in a tavern or coffee-house, where the housekeeper sits and receives reckonings.

8. In some sort of confection that they would appeal to me; and therefore laid down my penny at the bar, and made the best of my way. Addition.

9. An empty place by which the compages or structure is held together.

10. Any thing which is laid across another, as bars in heraldry.

11. Bar of Gold or Silver, is a lump or wedge from the mines, melted down into a sort of mould, and never wrought.

12. Bar of a Horse. The upper part of the gums between the tusks and grinders, which bears no teeth, and to which the bit is applied, and, by its friction, the hair is gernished.

13. Bars, in Musik, are strokes drawn perpendicularly across the lines of a piece of musick; used to regulate the beating or measure of musical time.

14. Bar, in African traffick, is used for a denomination of price; payment being formerly made to the Negroes almost wholly in iron bars.

BAR SHOT. n.f. Two half bullets joined together by an iron bar; used in fiction engagements for cutting down the masts and rigging.

BAR. vb. a. [from the noun.]

1. To failen or flt any thing with a bolt, or bar.

My duty cannot failer.
To obey in all your daughter's hard commands.
Though their injunction be to bar my doors,
And let this tyrannous night take hold upon you.
Shakespeare.

When you bar the window-flutters of your lady's bed-chamber at nights, leave open the farther to let in air.
Shakespeare.

2. To hinder; to obstruct.

When law can do no right,
Let it be lawful, that law bar no wrongs.
Shakespeare.

3. To prevent; to exclude; to make impenetrable.

There is no bar; the bar of the country were all freestud, and yet out so far off as that it barred mutual suc-
cour.
Sidney.

Dost it not seem a thing very probable, that God doth purposely bid, Do after my judgment, as giving thereby to understand, that his mean in the former sentence was but to bar fail-
tidate in such things as were repugnant to his ordi-
nance, law, and statutes?

4. To detain, by excluding the claimants: with from.

BAR

Has he set bounds between their love and me?
I am their mother; who shall bar them from me?
Shakespeare.

5. To flout out: with from.

Our hope of Italy not only soft,
But shut from every shore, and bar'd from every coast.
Dryden.

6. To exclude from use, right, or claim: with from before the thing.

God hath the key to open us from some things of themselves insufficient.
Hooker.

Give your voice on Richard's side.
To bar my master's heirs in true defeat!
Shakespeare.

He knows I will not.
Shakespeare.

His civil acts do bind and bar them all;
And as from Adam all corruption, tale,
So, if the father's crime be capital,
In all the blood doth corruption make.
Sir J. Daws.

It was thought sufficient not only to exclude them from that benefit, but to bar them from their money.
Claridon.

If he is qualified, why is he barred the profit,
When he only performs the conditions? Col. on Pride.

7. To prohibit.

For though the law of arms doth bar
The use of venom'd shot in war.
Hooker.

What is a greater pest than a mere man of the town? Bar him the play-bubbles, and you strike him down.
Claridon.

8. To except; to make an exception.

Well, we shall see your bearing
Nay, but I bar to-night you shall not gage me
What we do to-night.
Shakespeare.

9. In law. To hinder the proceeding of a suit.

But buff and belt men never know their cares;
No time, nor trick of law, their action bars:
Their cause they to an elder suit put.
Dryden.

From such delays as conduct to the finding out of truth, a criminal cause ought not to be barred.
Shakespeare.

If a bishop be a party to a suit, and excom-
nunices his adversary, such excommunication shall not disbar or bar his adversary.
Shakespeare.

10. To bar a vein.

This is an operation performed upon the veins of the legs of a horse; and other parts, with intent to stop the malignant humours. It is done by opening the skin above it, disengaging it, and tying it both above and below, and flirking between the ligatures.

BARB. n.f. [barba, a beard, Lat.]

1. Any thing that grows in the place of a beard.

The barber is called, by reason of the barb or warts at his mouth, or under his chin.

2. The points that stand backward in an arrow, or fishing-hook, to hinder them from being extracted.

Nor let the Spartan feel'd, before he found
The flying hair upon the wound.
 Pope's II.

3. The armour for horses.

This is taken in their naked, without any barbs; for a barbe may bring bards, few regarded to put on them.
Hayward.

BARB. n.f. [contrasted from Barbary.]

A Barbian horse.

Horses brought from Barbary, are commonly of a slender high fir, and very sleek, usually chosen for stallions. Barb is, it is said, may die, but never grow old; the vigour and meette of barbs never ceaseth, but with their life.

Faris's Dict.

Ta BARB. vb. a. [from the noun.]

1. To thave; to dress out the beard.

Shave the head, and tie the beard, and say it was the desire of the person to be so barbar'd before his death.
Shakespeare.

2. To furnish horses with armour. See BARBED.
3. Poverty.

Were it stripped of its privileges, and made as like the primitive church for its bareness as its purity, it could legally want all such privileges. Swift.


BARGAIN. n. [bargen, Welh; barga;

1. A contract or agreement concerning the sale of something.
2. The thing bought or sold; a purchase; the thing purchased.

Give me but my price for the other two, and you shall even have that into the bargain. Locke.

3. Stipulation; interested dealing.

There was a difference between courtesies received from their master and the duke: for that the duke's might have ended of utility and bargain, whereas their master's could not. Bacon.

4. An unexpected reply, tending to obscurity.

As I have not the bargain, whitlitch? Dryden. As I have not the bargain, few of them seem to be excellent, because they all terminate in one single point. Swift.

No maid at court is left aharm'd, How'er for felling bargains 'tis Swift.

5. An event; an uptho: a low fellow. I am sorry for thy misfortune; however we must make the best of a bad bargain. 

Arthur's 'Stiffness of John Bull. To Ba'r gain. w. n. [from the noun.] To make a contract for the sale or purchase of any thing: often with for before the thing. He is very like to be ip plenty, they may be bargained for upon the ground. Bacon. The thirsty state will bargain ere they light. Dryden.

It is possible the great duke may bargain for the republick of Luaces, by the help of his great treasures. Addison on Italy.

Baga'ine'. n. f. [from bargain.] He or she that accepts a bargain. See Bargain.

Bargainer. n. f. [from bargain.] The person who proffers, or makes a bargain. See Bargain.

Bargain. n. f. [bargie, Dutch, from barga, low Lat.]

1. A boat for pleasure.

The barge the fat in, like a burnish'd throne, Burnt on the water. Shakespeare. Proud with the burden of so great a charge; With painted ears the youths begin to swoop Neptune's smooth face. 

2. A fea commander's boat.

It: was undisturbed, when I had taken my bargain and gone ashes, that my ship should have set sail and left me. Religie.

3. A boat for burden.

Bar'gner. n. f. [from bargain.] The manager of a barge.

Many wafers make themselves plea, by putting the inhabitants in mind of this privilege; who again, like the Campellians in the north, and the London bargers, fortify not to beggars three. Carne's Survey of Cornwall.

Bark. n. f. [barck, Dan.]

1. The rind or covering of a tree.

Trees last according to the strength and quantity of their top and juice; being being mounted by their bark against the injuries of the air. Bacon's Natural History. Wanderings in the dark.

Physicians for the time's sake, barked. Dryd.

2. A small flipp. [from bava, low Lat.]

The duke of Parma must have flown, if he would have came into England; for he could neither get bark nor mariner to put to sea. It was that fatal and pernicious bark, built in th' ellipse, and rige'd with curkes dark, That firm to low that scarce head of things. Milt. Why do you desire bark, to build there? 'tis th' town? Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor. In vain the hardman calls him back again; The tongue stood off after, and bark in vain. Cowley.

2. To clamour at; to pursue with reproaches.

Vie is the vengeance on the saxes cold, And envy bats, to bark at sleeping fame. Fairy Que. You dare patronage. The obvious barks of your fancy tongue Against my lord! Shakespeare.

To Bar'k. w. n. [from the noun.] To strip trees of their bark. The severest penalties ought to be put upon barkers. Shakespeare. Richard III. Why do you desire bark, to build there? 'tis th' town? Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor. In vain the hardman calls him back again; The tongue stood off after, and bark in vain. Cowley.

3. To enquire after; to pursue with reproaches.

The vengeance on the saxes cold, And envy bats, to bark at sleeping fame. Fairy Que. You dare patronage. The obvious barks of your fancy tongue Against my lord! Shakespeare.

3. A boat for burden.

Bar're. or Bar. The privy rich of To bear. See To bear.

Bar'bone. n. f. [from bare and bone.]

Lean, so that the bones appear.

Here comes lean Jack, here comes barebone; where is long it is a toy, Jack, since thou favell thy old niece? Shakespeare; Henry IV.

Bar'refaced. adj. [from barefaced and face.]

1. With the face naked; not masked.

Your French cowsons have no hair at all, and then you will play barefaced. Shakespeare's Midsummer Night's Dream.

2. Shameless.

are transferred by concealment; undisguised.

The animals entered, and the parties appeared barefaced against each other. Clarandere. It is molt certain, that barefaced bowdery is the poorest pretence to wit imaginar. Dryden.

Bar'face'dly. adv. [from barefaced.

Openly; shamelessly; without disguise.

Though only some profligate wretches own it too barefacedly, yet, perhaps, we should hear more, did we hear the people's tongues. Locke.

Bar'face'dness, n. f. [from barefaced.

Effrontery; assurance; audacity.

Bar'refoot. adj. [from bare and foot.]

Having no shoes.

Going to find a barefoot brother out, One of our order. Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet.

Bar'refoot. adv. Without shoes.

She must have a husband;

I must dance barefoot on her wedding-day. Shak. Ambitious love hath so in me offended, That barefoot glad I the cold ground upon With falved vow. Shakespeare.

Envoys describe this holy man, with his Alcaydes about him, standing barefoot, bowing to the earth. Addison.

Bar'footed. adj. Being without shoes.

He himself, with a rope about his neck, barefooted, came to offer himself to the discretion of Leucan. Sidney.

Bare'maw. n. [adj. [from bare and mane.]

Eaten bare.

Know my name is loft, By treason's teeth bargawes and cankerbit. Shakespeare's King Lear.

Bare'en'ded. adj. [from bar en head.]

Unlike the rest in colour.

He, bareheaded, lower than his proud Deed's neck, Bepoke them thus. Shakespeare's Richard II.

Next, before the chariot, went two men bareheaded of handsome visage. The victor knight had laid his helm aside, Bareheaded, popularly low he bow'd. Dryd. Falst. 

Barely. adv. [from bare.]

1. Nakedly.

2. Poorly; industriously.

3. Without decoration.

4. Merely; only; without any thing more.

The external administration of his word, is as well by leading barely the Scripture, as by explaining the same. Hook.

The dale of L March is dead; And living too, for now his sun is duc-

—-Barely in title, not in revenue. Shak. Rich. II. He barely man'd the street, promised the wine, But his kind wife gave me the very sign. Donna. Where the balance of trade barely pays for commodities with commodities, there money must be sent, or else the debts cannot be paid. Locke.

Bareness, n. f. [from bare.]

So you serve us

To will you for; but when you have our robes, You barely leave our thorns to prick ourselves, And mock us with our bareness. Shakespeare.

2. Less.

For their poverty, I know not where they had that; and for their bareness, they never learned that of me. Shakespeare.
BAR

The word Barley may be defined as a cereal grain used for food, its husks for fodder, and its straw for fuel.

BARLEY, n. s. [from bar.] A grain of barley; the beginning of our measure of length; the third part of an inch.

BARLEY CORN, n. s. [from barley and corn.] A grain of barley; the beginning of our measure of length; the third part of an inch.

BARLEY MOW, n. s. [from barley and mow.] The place where reaped barley is floated up.

BARLEYWIRE, n. s. [from barley and wire.] A low word sometimes used for strong beer.

BARREL, n. s. [from barrel.] A kind of rural play.

BARON. n. s. [The etymology of this word is very uncertain. Baro, among the Romans, signified a brave warrior, or a brutal man; and, from the first of these significations, Baron derives baron, as a term of military distinction. Others suppose it originally to signify only a man, in which sense baron, or warron, is still used by the Spaniards, and, to confirm this conjecture, our law yet uses baron and femne, husband and wife. Others deduce it from bar, an old Gaulish word, signifying commander; others from the Hebrew, a, of the same import. Some think it a combination of bar, a name, or peer, which seems least probable.]

A degree of nobility next to a viscount. It may be probably thought, that anciently, in England, all these were called barons, that had such significations as we now call count barons: and it is said, that, after the Conquest, all such came to the parliament, and fat as nobles in the upper house. But when, by experience, it appeared that the parliament was too much crowded with such multitude, it became a custom, that none could come but such as the king, for their extraordinary wisdom or quality, thought good to call by write; which write ran bar visce tenuam. After that, men seeing that this state of nobility was but casual, and depending merely on the prince’s pleasure, obtained of the king letters patent of this dignity to them and their heirs male; and these were called barons by letters patent, or by creation, whose posterity are now those barons that are lords of the parliament: which, by a usage, may create more at his pleasure. It is nevertheless thought that there are yet barons by writ, as well as barons by letters patent, and that they may be disdained by their titles; the barons by writ being those that, to the title of lord, have their own fermanes annexed; whereas the barons by letters patent are named by their baronies. These barons, which were first by writ, may now justly also be called barons by prescription; for that they have continued barons, in themselves and their ancestors, beyond the memory of man. There are also barons by tenure, as the bishops of the land, who, by virtue of baronies annexed to their bishoprics, have always had place in the upper house of parliament, and are called lords spiritual.

2. Baron is an officer, as baron of the exchequer to the king: of these the principal is called lord chief baron, and the three others are his assistants, between the king and his subjects, in cause of justice belonging to the exchequer.

3. There are also barons of the cinque ports, each of which has a seat in the exchequer.

4. Baron is used for the husband in relation to his wife.

5. A Baron of the Bench is when two sirlongs are not cut aunder, but joined together by the end of the backbone.

BARLEY BRAKE. n. s. [from barley and brake.] A low word sometimes used for strong beer.

BARLEYHOLE. n. s. [from barley and hole.] A grain of barley; the beginning of our measure of length; the third part of an inch.

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BAR

which barons were not afterwards lords, but barons, as fummary of them do yet retain the name.  

Barony. n.s. [baronnet, Fr. baroney, Sax.] That honour or lordship that gives title to a baron. Such are not only the fees of temporal barons, but of bishops also. 

Baroscope. n.s. [from bar, and spect, to see, or to view.] An instrument to shew the weight of the atmosphere. See Barometer.

[This was a calm, the equilibrium could only be changed by the contents; where the winds are not variable, the alterations of the baroscope are very small.]

Baracan. n.s. [baracca, or barraca, Fr.] A strong thick kind of camlet. 

Barack. n.s. [Barraca, Span.] 1. Little cabins made by the Spanish fishermen on the sea shore; or little lodges for soldiers in a camp. 

2. Is generally taken among us for buildings to lodge soldiers. 

Barator. n.s. [from barat, old Fr. from which is still retained barateur, a cheat.] A wrangler, and encourager of law-suits.

Barrel. n.s. [from barrel, or barn, that bears.] Point blank an action against our laws. 

Barrel. n.s. [barrel, Welh.] 1. A round wooden vessel to be stopped close. It hath been observed by one of the ancients, that an empty barrel Knocked upon with the finger, gives a disposition to the sound of the like barrel full. 

Trembling to approach.

The little barrel which he fears to touch. 

2. A particular measure in liquids. A barrel of wine is thirty-one gallons and a half; of ale, thirty-two gallons; of beer, thirty-five gallons; and of beer vinegar, thirty-four gallons. 

3. In dry measure. A barrel of Essex butter contains one hundred and six pounds; of Suffolk butter two hundred and fifty-five. A barrel of herrings should contain thirty-two gallons wine measure, holding usually a thousand herring. 

4. College colleges, instead of limiting their rents to a certain sum, prevailed with their tenants to pay the price of so many barrels of corn, as the market went. 

5. Any thing hollow; as, the barrel of a gun, that part which holds the shot. 

6. Takes the barrel of a long gun perfectly bored. Set it upright with the breech upon the ground, and take a bullet exactly fit for it; then, if you suck at the mouth of the barrel ever so gently, the bullet will come up to the breech, that it will hazard the striking out your teeth. 

A cylinder; frequently that cylinder about which any thing is wound. 

Your string and bow must be accommodated to your quiver; if too weak, it will not carry about it.

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Your string and bow must be accommodated to your quiver; if too weak, it will not carry about it.

Barrel, or Barrele. v.t. To make or form a barrel. 

To have their beer beforehand barrelled, which may be used as is needed. Spooner on Irr. Barrel up earth, and put it in the bottom of a pond. 

Barrelled. adj. [from barrel and belly.] Having a large belly. 

Daintly at empty nofe's, softy-neck'd, Sharp-headed, barrel-belly'd, broadly biek'd! Dryd. 

Barren. adj. [bape, Sax. naked; properly applied to trees or ground unfertile.] Without the quality of producing its kind; not prolific; applied to animals. 

They had him father to a line of kings. Upon my head they placed a fruitless crown, and put a barren sceptre in my left. Shakespeare. 

No fun of mine succeeding. There shall not be male or female barren among you, nor among your cattle. 

Deuteronomy. 

2. Unfruitful; not fertile; sterile. The fruition of this city is pleasant, but the water is barren. Dryden. 

Telemacus is far from exciting the nature of his country; he confounds it to barren. Pope. 

3. Not copious; scanty. Some schemes will appear barren of hints and matter, and prove to be fruitful. Swift. 

4. Unmeaning; univertive; dull. They be of them that will make themselves laugh, to set on some quantity of barрактиeurs to laugh too. Shakespeare. 

Barrenly. adv. [from barren.] Unfruitfully. 

Barrenness. n.s. [from barren.] 1. Want of offspring; want of the power of procreation. 

I pray'd for children, and thought barrenness. 

2. A barrenness of fertility; infertility. 

Within the self-hate felmet, lands have divers degrees of value, through the diversity of their fertility or barrenness. 

3. Want of invention; want of the power of producing any thing new. 

The forces of the earth are limited in the 

4. Want of matter; scantiness. The imperfection of our adventurers hath contrived us longer to dwell than the barrenness of a poor cafe could have forced either to require or adopt. 

5. [In theology.] Aridity; want of emotion or sensibility. 

The great faults sometimes are servent, and sometimes feem barrenness of devotion. 

Barren Worte. n.s. [piscineum, Lat.] The name of a plant. 

Barrenful. adj. [from barren and full.] Full of obstructions. 

A barren frie! 

Whoe'er I won, myself would be his wife. Shaks. 

Barricade. n.s. [from bar, and fall.] A fortification, made in haste, of trees, earth, waggons, or anything else, to keep off an attack. 

Any floppy obstruction. 

There must be such a barricade, as would greatly annoy, or absolutely stop, the currents of the atmosphere. 

Barrow. n.s. [barrow, Fr. A strong, heavy, or large wagon. Any kind of carriage moved by the hand; as, a hand-barrow, a frame of boards, with handles at each end, carried between two men; a wheel-barrow, that which one man pushes forward by raising it upon one wheel.
B A S

Have I lived to be carried in a barge, like a
barrow of butcher's offal, and thrown into the
Thames? — Shakespeare.

No barrow's wheel
Shall mark thy stocking with a milky trace. — Gay.
Barrow, n. f. [barrow, Sax.]. A hog; whence barrow great, or hog's head.
Barrow, whether in the beginning or end of names of places, signifies a
grove; from beauple, which the Saxons used in the same sense. — Gibbon.
Barrow is likewise used in Cornwall for a hillock, under which, in old times; bodies have been buried.

To B A R T E R. v. n. [barter, Fr.] to trick in traffick; from barat, craft, fraud.
To traffick by exchanging one commodity for another, in opposition to pacifying
with money.

As if they licend to trade and barter,
By giving or taking quarter. — Hobbes.
A man has not every thing growing upon his
foot, and therefore is willing to barter with his
neighbour. — Collier.

To B A R T E R. v. a.
1. To give any thing in exchange for
something else.

For him was I exchange'd and run'm'd;
But with a wiser man of arms by far.
Once, in contempt, they would have bartered me. — Shakespeare.

Then as thou wilt divide the
Reef, give me a share, at the market rate.
Can barter honor too extreme.
Prior.
I see nothing left us, but to truck and bar
to our goods, like the wild Indians, with each other. — Swift.

2. Sometimes it is used with the particle
away before the thing given.
If they will barter away their time, methinks
they should at least have some security in exchange.
He also bartered away most plums, that would have
rotted in a week, for nuts that would last good
for his eating a whole year. — Locke.

B A R T E R. n. f. [from the verb.]
The art or practice of trafficking by exchange of
commodities; sometimes the thing given in
is used with the particle away.

From England they may be furnished with such things as
they may want, and, in exchange or barter, send other things with which they
may supply. — Bacon.
He who corrupteth English with foreign words,
is as wise as ladies that change plate for china;
for, to the saucad traditio of old clothes is
much the fairest. — Prynne.

B A R T E R. n. f. [from barter.] He that
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B A R T E R Y. n. f. [from barter.] Exchange
of commodities.

It is a received opinion, that, in most ancient
times, there was only barterry or exchange of
commodities among most nations. — Camden's Remains.

B A S T R A M. n. f. A plant; the fame with
polluny.

B A R T O N. n. f. The dendrine lands of a
manour; the manour-house itself; and
sometimes the out-houses. — Blount.

B A S T. adj. [bas, Fr. base, Ital. baso,
Spam. basos, low Latin basus].

1. Mean; vile; worthless; of things:
The harvest white plump is a base plump, and
the white d. d. plum are no very good plums. — Barret.

Pyreneus was only famous for counterfeiting all
base things, as earthen pitchers, a scullery;
whereas he was famed Renaissance.

2. Of mean spirit; infamous; illiberal;
ugenerous; low; without dignity of sentiment; of perfons.

Since the perceptions are such in the party I
love, the high idea of them cannot come up
with any

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with any
Bashful, adj. [This word, with all those of the same race, are of uncertain etymology. Skinner imagines them derived from *bask* or *bass*, or from *bassus*, Dut. *bashouen*, from *barbouer*, Der. *to strike with astonishedness*: *Tutius*, from *barea*, which he finds in *Hesychius* to signify *shame*. The conjecture of Minshew seems most probable.]

1. Modest; bashful.
   I never tempted her with word too large; But, as a brother to his father's blood, Bashful sincerity, and candid love. Shakespeare.

2. Sheepish; viciously modest.
   He looked with an almost bashful kind of modesty, as if he feared the eyes of men. Sidney. And prompt me, plain and holy innocence. Shak. Our author, anxious for his fame to-night, And bashful in his first attempt to write, To show him not himself. Addison.

Bashfully, adv. [from bashful.] Timidly; modestly.

Bashfulness, n.f. [from bashful.]

1. Modesty, asshown in outward appearance.
   Philocles a little muted how to cut the thread even, with equal cheeks, and lips, whereas each sang their part, to make up the harmony of bashfulness. Sidney.
   Such looks, such bashfulness, might well adorn The cheeks of youths that are not too sorry born. Dryden.

2. Vicious or rashful shame.
   For fear had bequeathed his room to his kindred bashfulness, to teach him good manners. Sidney.
   There are others who have not altogether lost of this foolish bashfulness, and who alike every one's opinion. Dryden.

Bash, n.f. [Ectym., Lat.] The name of a plant.

Bash. n.f. The angle to which the edge of a jointer's tool is ground away. See To Bash.

Bashink. n.f. The skin of a sheep tanned.
   This, I believe, more properly written bashin.

To Bash. n. a. To grind the edge of a tool to an angle.
   Those children are not ground to such a bash as the fashions children, on one of the sides, but are bash'd away on both the flat sides so that the edge lies between both the faces in the middle of the tool.

Basilica. n.f. [Ectym., Lat.] The middle vein of the arm, so called by way of pre-eminence. It is likewise attributed to many medicines for the same reason. Quincy.

Basilical. adj. [from basilica. See Basilick.] Basilica. Belonging to the basilick vein.

1. Those antelopes, following always upon bleeding to the basilick veins, much are in the middle of the central artery. Sheep.

Basilick. n.f. [balsique, Fr. *bassique*.
   A large hall, having two ranges of pillars, and two files of wings, with galleries over them. These basilicks were first made for the palaces of princes, and afterwards converted into courts of justice, and livery into churches; whence a basilick is generally taken for a magnificient church, as the basilick of St. Peter at Rome.

Basilicon. n.f. [balsicon, Lat.] An ointment, called also tetrapharmacon.

1. I made incision into the cavity, and put a pledge of basilicon, over his mouth. Wiseman.

Bassif, n.f. [bassifus, Lat. of. a king.]
1. A kind of serpent, called also a cockatrice, which is said to drive away all others by his hissing, and to kill by looking.
   Make me not fight like the basilisk; I look'd on thousands who have seen the better By my regard, but kill'd none so. Shakespeare.
   The basilisk was a serpent not above three palms long, and differed from other serpents by advancing his head, and some white marks or combs, very footy, with his tail. Pliny, Ed. 1.

2. A species of cannon or ordnance.
   We practic'd to make better motions than any you have, and to make them snarer and more violent than those we are; exceeding your greatest cannon and basils. Bacon.

Basin. n.f. [bassin, Fr. bacile, bacino, Ital.]
   It is often written basins, but not according to etymology.
   1. A small vessel to hold water for washing, or other uses.
      Let one attend him with a silver bassinet, Full of rose-water, and bestrew'd with flowers. Shakespeare.
      We have little wells for infusions, where the waters take the virtue quicker, and better, than in vessels and bassinets. Bacon.
      We behold a piece of silver in a bassin, when water is put upon it, which we could not discover before, as under the v egetables there. Dream's Velgar Errors.

2. A small pond.
   On one side of the walk you see this hollow basin, with its several little plantations lying conveniently under the shelter of the hedge. Brown's Travels.
   A part of the sea inclosed in rocks, with a narrow entrance. The Judith land two ample bays divides; The spacious basins arching rocks include, Cut with wide grooves the flat blocks, Pope.

3. Any hollow place capacious of liquids.
   If this rotation does the least affect, The rapid motion rather would eject The fluxes, the low capacious vases contain. Pope.

4. A dock for repairing and building ships.

5. In anatomy, a round cavity situated between the anterior ventricles of the brain.

6. A concave piece of metal, by which glass-grinders form their convex glasses.

7. A round shell or cafe of iron placed over a furnace, in which hammers mould the matter of a hat into form.

8. Bassins of a Balance, the same with the scales, one of the weight; the other thing to be weighed.

Basis. n.f. [bas, Lat.]

1. The foundation of any thing, as of a column or a building.
   It must follow, that Paradise, being raised to this height, must have the compass of the whole canal, or a bassa, Baldock.
   Ascend my chardonnay, guide the rapid wheel.
   That flake heaven's bassin. Milton.

2. The lowest of the three principal parts of a column, which are the basi, jamb and capital.
   Consider how English irrigation upon the bassin, we read it over several times. Addison.

3. That on which any thing is raised.
   Such seems thy gentle height, made only proud To be the bassin of that pompous load,
   Though that a nobler weight no mountain can. Dryden.

4. The pedestal.
   How many times shall Carthage bleed in sport, That now on Pompeii still lies about
   No wonder that the dust is Shakespeare.

5. The ground-work or first principle of any thing.
   Build me thy fortune upon the bassin of valour. The friendships of the world are oft Confederacies in vice, or leagues of pleasure; Our's has forever virtue for its bassin. Addison.

To Bass. v. n. [backen, Dut. *baken*.

To warm by laying out in the heat; used almost of animals by Shakespeare.

To warm in the wind, and to expose to the chilly, cold air, or to the inclement weather; to make it more cold than ever. Dryden.

To Bass. v. a. To lie in the warmth.
   About him, and above, and round the wood, The birds that bound the borders of the flood,
   That bason'd within, or bason'd upon his side,
   To tuneful fongs their narrow throats apply'd. Dryden.

To Bass. v. n. To lie in the broad.
   Some in the fields of poetic aetherplay,
   And bassin and whiten in the blaze of day. Pope.

Basket, n.f. [bassette, Welsh; *bassat*.
   Basket. A volute made of twigs, rushes, or splinters, or some other slender bodies interwoven.
   Here is a baske't; he may creep in, and throw his linen upon him, as if going to dawter. Shakespeare.
   While thou hast, my son, thy animals, And bending offers into basset wey, Dryden.

Poor Peg was forced to go hawking and peddling; now and then carrying a baske't of ribito and ale. Dryden.

Bassett-Hilt. n.f. [from basset and hilt.]
   A hilt of a weapon so made as to contain the whole hand, and defend it from being wounded.
   His plintent sword into his foes,
   Near his undisparted heart, was this;
   With bassett-hilt, that would hold bold, A fence for fight and dinner both. Hooker.
   Their beef they often in their murrain feed'd, And in their bassett-hilt their byrge brew'd. King.

Basket-Woman. n.f. from basquet and woman.
   A woman that plies at markets with a basket, ready to carry home any thing that is bought.

Bass. n.f. [supposed by Junius to be derived, like bassin, from some British word signifying a rush; but perhaps more properly written bass, from the French *basse*.] A mat used in churches.
   Having woolen yarn, bass mat, or such like, to bind them withal. Montague's Husbandry.

To Bass. v. a. To sound in deep tone.

The thunder.

The deep and dreadful organ-pipe, pronounc'd
   The name of proper it di,b my tresetf. Shaks.

Bass.
BASS
Bass. adj. [See Base.] In mush, grave; deep.

Bass relief, n.s. [from bar, and relief, raised work, Fr.] Sculpture, the figures of which do not stand out from the ground in their full proportion. Belsilum distinguishes three kinds of base relief: in the first, the flat figures appear almost with the full relief; in the second, they stand out no more than one half an inch of the third much less, as in coins.

Bass Viol. See Base Viol.

On the sweep of the arm lies one of the Muses, playing on a bass-viol. — Dryden.

Bass. See Bass Viaw.

Basset, n.f. [basey, Fr.] A game at cards, invented at Venice.

Gamesters would not more blaspheme; and lady Dabcheek's basset bank would be broke. — Dennis.

Basso relievo. [Ital.] See Bass Relief.

Basso, n.f. [basey, Fr.] A musical basson.

Basso on. [from the wind kind, blown with a reed, and furnished with eleven holes, which are stopped like other large flutes; its diameter at bottom, nine inches, and it serves for the base in concerts of hautboy, &c.,— Trevoux.

Bassock, n.s. The fame with bass.

BASTARD. n.f. [baftard, Welfh, of low birth; baforde, Fr.] 1. Baforde, according to the civil and canon law, is a person born of a woman out of wedlock, or not married; so that, according to order of law, his father is not known. — Aylliffe.

Him to the Lydian, king Lydium bare.

And further baftard to the war. —Dryden.

2. Any thing spurious or false.

Words that rooted in your tongue; baftards and falsibles Oft appear in your breath's truth. —Shair.

3. A kind of sweet wine.

Score a pint of baftard—Then your brown baftard is your only drink. —Skall.

BASTARD. adj. [from the noun.]

1. Begotten out of wedlock; illegitimate.

Place is a very acquisitely, lecherous, infensible, a picture of more baftard children than war's a de

fencer of men. —Shair.

2. Spurious; not genuine; supposititious; false; adulterate. In this sense, any thing which bears some relation or re

semblance to another, is called spurious or baftard.

You may partly hope that your father got you not; that you are not the Jew's daughter. That were a kind of baftard hope indeed. — Shair.

Men who, under the disguise of public good, pursue their own ends; of poachers, and such baftards as attend them. —Tiegel.

BASTARD Cedar Trees. [called guazuma in the West Indies.]

To Bastaard. v. t. [from the noun.] To convict of being a baftard; to stigma

itize with bafardy. She lived to see her brother beheaded, and her two sons dragged from the crown, bafarded in their blood, and cruelly murdered. —Baron.

Bastaardize. v. a. [from baftard.] 1. To convict of being a baftard. 2. To beget a bafard. —Vol. I.

BATA

I should have what I am, had the maiden-

lied star in the firmament twinkled on my bafardizing.

Shakespeare.

Bastardy. adv. [from baftard.] In the manner of a baftard; spuriously.

Good feed degenerates, and oft obeys

The foil's disease, and into cockpit strays.

Let the mind's thoughts but be transplanted to

The body, and bastardy they grow. — Dryden.

Bastardy, n.f. An unlawful state of birth, which denies the baftard, both according to the laws of God and man, from succeeding to an inheritance. — Aylliffe.

Once the flandered me with baftardy;

But whether I be true born, or not.

That fill I lay upon my mother's head, Shakespear.

In respect of the evil consequents, the wise'S adultery is worse, as bringing baftards into a family. —Taylor.

No more of baftards in heirs of crown. —Frye.

To Baste. v.a. participle past. bafted, or basted. [baftoner, Fr. Bateau, in the Armorick dialect, signifies to strike with a stick; from which perhaps bateon, a stick, and all its derivatives, or collateral,

may be deduced.]

1. To beat with a stick.

The young and vigorous in their measure set;

To that for once that basted to feel pain;

Because the nags his bones endure

Contribute nothing to the cure. —Hudibras.

The mean heavy, dry, oblate

Of such as are of such make. —Swift.

While a little gentle jerking

Sets the spirits all a-working. —Swift.

2. To drip batter, or any thing else, upon meat as it turns upon the spit.

Sir, I think the meat wants what I have a bastiing. —Shakespeare.

3. To moisten meat on the spit by falling upon it.

The fat of roasted mutton falling on the birds, will serve to baste them, and so spare time and batter. — Swift.

4. To few slightly. [bafter, Fr. to flitch.]

Bastinade. n.f. [baftomade, Fr.]

1. The act of beating with a cudgel; the blow given with a cudgel.

But this courtesy was worse than a baftado to Zelma, so with rageful eyes the babe he def

fend himself. —Sidney.

And all those harsh and ragged sounds

Of bastimado, cuss, and wotam. —Hudibras.

2. It is sometimes taken for a Turkish punishment, of beating an offender on the soles of his feet.

To Bastinade. v. a. [from the noun; To Bastinado. v. a. baftoner, Fr. To beat; to treat with the bastinado.

Nick felled the longer end of the cudgel, and with it began to bastinado old Lewis, who had bunked into a corner, waiting the event of a squabble. —Arbutnott.

Bastion. n.f. [baftion, Fr.] A huge mass of earth, usually faced with sods, sometimes with brick, rarely with stone, standing out from a rampart, which is a principal part, and was aciently called a bulwark.

Towards it we say there's the question; Fierce the assault, unarm'd the bastion. — Prior.

Bast. n.f. [bar, Sax.] This word seems to have given rise to a great number of words in many languages; as, batte, Fr. to beat; baton, batas, bat, batty, and others. It probably signified a weapon that did execution by its weight, in opposition to a sharp edge; whence whistles and trickeys. A heavy fick or club.

A handsome bat he held.

Or which he leaned, as one far in age. — Spenser.

They were set in arm chairs, and the bonnet broken with bat. — Hakewell.

Bat. n.f. [sperite, the etymology unknown.] An animal having the body of a mouse and the wings of a bird; not with feathers, but with a sort of skin which is extended. It lays no eggs, but brings forth its young alive, and suckles them. It never grows tame, feeds upon flies, insects, and fatty substances, such as candles, oil, and cheese; and appears only in the summer evenings, when the weather is fine. —Calmet.

When owls do cry, On the bat's back I do fly. — Shakespeare.

But then grew reason dark; that fair no more.

Could the fair forms of good and truth differ; Bats they became who eagles were before; And this they got by their desire to learn. — Dryden.

Some were animals and birds between two kinds, as bats, which have something of birds and beasts. — Locke.

Where swallows in the winter feast upon,

And how the drowsy bat and dormouse thereby lay. — Gay.

Bat-Fowling. n.f. [from bat and fowl.] A particular manner of bird-catching in the night-time, while they are at roost upon perchers, trees, or hedges. They light torches or straw, and then beat the bathe; upon which the birds, flying to the flames, are caught either with nets, or otherwise.

You would lift the moon out of her sphere, if the would continue in five weeks without chang- ing.—We should fo, and then go a bat-fowling. — Shakespeare.

Bodies lighted as night by fue, must have a brighter here by day; as fetching the same, bat-fowling. — Prior.

Bat-Table. adj. [from bat.] Disputable.

Bat-table ground is to be the ground hereto

fore in question, whether it belonged to England or Scotland, lying between both kingdoms. — Cony.
B A T

Bate me some, and I will pay you some, and, as much debaters do, promise you instantly.
Shaksp. Henry IV.

4. To cut off; to take away.
Bare but the leaf, and 'twas what I would have.
Dryden's Spanish Friar.

To B A T E. v. a.
1. To grow less.
Bardolph, am not I fallen away vilely since this last election? Do I not bate? do I not dwindle? Why my skin hangs about me like an old lady.
Shaksp. Henry IV.

2. To remit: with of before the thing.
Abate thy speed, and I will bate of mine.
Dryden.

Bate seems to have been once the preterite of bate, as Shaksp. ues bisiting facultuous; unless, in the following lines, it may rather be deduced from bate.

Yet there the fixed still not, but only bate
Deep in his flesh, and ope'd wide a red flood gate.
Spenser.

B A T E F U L. adj. [from bate and fall.] Contentious.
He knew her haunt, and haunted in the same,
And taught his sheep thence to food to their
Which soon as it did bateful question frame,
He might on knees confess his guilty part.
Sidney.

B A T E M E N T. n. f. [from abatement.] Diminution: a term only used among artificers.
To bate, is to waste a piece of stuff; instead of asking how much was cut off, carpenters ask what batement that piece of stuff had.
Mason's Mechanical Exercises.

B A T H. n. f. [bath, Saxon.]
1. A bath is either hot or cold, either of art or nature. Artificial baths have been in great esteem with the ancients, especially in complaints to be relieved by revulsion, as inveeterate headaches, by opening the pores of the feet, and also in cutaneous cases. But the modern practice has greatest recourse to the natural baths: most of which abound with a mineral sulphur, as appears from their turning silver and copper blackish. The cold baths are the most convenient springs, or referratories, of cold water to walk in, which the ancients used in great esteem; and the present age can produce abundance of noble cures performed by them.

Quincy.
Why may not the cold bath, into which they plunged themselves, have had some share in their cure?
Addison's Spectator.

2. A date in which great outward heat is applied to the body, for the mitigation of pain, or any other purpose.
In the height of this bath, when I was more than half sweated in greese like a Dutch dish, to be thrown into the Thames.
Shaksp. Merry Wives of Windesor.
Sedge.
The birth of each day's life, so labourous bath,
Dalm of hurt minds.
Shakspere's Martlet.

3. In chymistry, it generally signifies a vessel of water, in which another is placed that requires a fatter heat than the naked fire. Balsam Marix: is a mistake for balsam mitar, a sea or water bath. A sand heat is sometimes called balsam ficcum, or cinnearum.

Quincy.
We see that the water of things distill'd in water, which they call the bath, differeth not much from the water of things distill'd by fire.
Birch's Natural History.

4. A sort of Hebrew measure, containing the tenth part of an homer, or several gallons and four pints, as a measure for things liquid; and three peaks and three pints as a measure for things dry.
Calm.

Ten scores of vineyard stalk shall yield one bath, and the feed of an homer shall yield an ephah.
Exod. v. 10.

To B A T H E. v. a. [bathian, Saxon.]
1. To walk, as in a bath.
Others on silver lakes and rivers bath'd
Their dainty breath.
Milton's Paradise Lost.

2. To supple or soften by the outward application of warm liquors.
Bath them, and keep their bodies soluble the while by elyders and lenitive bilious.
Wilkomer's Surgery.

I'll bate your wounds in tears for my offence.
Dryden.

3. To wash any thing.
Physician Dido, freed
From her wound, her bosome bath'd in blood.
Dryden

Mans could in mutual blood the centurion Joahs,
And love himself give way to Cynthia's wrath.
Dryden.

To B A T H E, v. n. To be in the water, or in any remembrance of a bath.
Except they meant to bath in reckling wounds,
I cannot tell.
The delighted spirit
To bath in fiery floods, or to refute
In thrilling regions of thick ribbed ice.
Shaksp.

The gillants dancing by the river fflat.
They bathed in summer, and in winter froze, Waller.
Bath and bate, and, in impalpable array'd,
Pay due devotions.
Pope's Odyssey.

Bathing, or B A T H I N G. prep. [from bate, or abate. This word, though a participle in itself, seems often used as a preposition.]
Except they meant to bath in reckling wounds,
I cannot tell.
The delighted spirit
To bath in fiery floods, or to refute
In thrilling regions of thick ribbed ice.
Shaksp.

1. A square piece of wood, with a handle, used in beating linen when taken out of the buck.
I remember the kiffing of her bathet,
And the cow's dugs that her pretty chot had milked.
Shakspere.

B A T H T O N. n. f. [bathen, or batten, Fr. formerly spelt baton.]
1. A staff or club.
We came close to the shore, and offered to land;
but straightway we saw divers of the people with batons in their hands, as it were, forbidding us to land.
Bacon's New Atlantis.
That does not make a man the worse,
Although his shoulders with baton
Be clad and cudgell'd to some tune.
Hudibras.

2. A trochan or marshal's staff; a badge of military honour.

B A T T A I L L E. n. f. [battaille, Fr.]
Having the appearance of a battle; warlike; with a military appearance.
He startet up, and did himself prepare
In sun-bright arms and battallious array.
Fairfax.
The French came from hot, battaille and battall.

B A T T A L I A. n. f. [battaglia, Ital.]
1. The order of battle.
Next morning the king put his army into bataillia.
Clarendon.

2. The main body of an army in array, distinguished from the wings.

B A T T A L I O N. n. f. [battallion, Fr.]
1. A division of an army; a troop; a body of forces. It is now confined to the infantry, and the number is uncertain, but generally from five to eight hundred men. Some regiments consist of one battalion, and others are divided into two, three, or more.

When sometimes come, they come not single files,
But in battalions.
Shakspere's Hamlet.

In this battalion there were two officers, called Thanes and drummers.
Tartar.
The piec'd and distempered farmed
In heaps on heaps: one face o'rewhelm'd them all.
Pepys.

2. An army. This sense it is now not in use.
Six or seven thousand is their strength.
—Why, our battalion troubles that account.
Shaksp.

B A T T E N. v. a. [a word of doubtful etymology.]
1. To fatten, or make fat; to feed plentifully.
We drove yield,
Batt'en out flockes with the fresh fows of night.
Milton.

2. To fertillize.
The meadows here, with batten'd grass enrich'd,
Give spirit to the grases; three cubits high.
The joined brotherhood of Delfia.

B A T T E N. v. a. To grow fat; to live in indulgence.
Follow your function, go and batten on cold bits.
Shakspere.

Burnish'd and batten'd on their food, to show
The diligence of careful beds below.
Dryden

The lazy glutton fat at home will keep,
Injulte his bisten, and batten on his sheep.
Dryden.
As at full length the pamper'd monarch lays,
Bathing in cafe, and flattering life away.
Guth.

Twy mire, full bythe and amiable,
Batten before eric Robert's table.
Prior.
While paddling duckes the flandling lake divine,
Or batten'd bags roll in the linking mire.
Gay's Piffaral.

B A T T E N. n. f. A word used only by workmen.
A batten is a cantling of wood, two, three, or four inches broad, seldom above one thick, and the length unlimited.
Mason.

To B A T T E R. v. a. [batter, to beat, Fr.]
1. To beat; to beat down; to shatter; frequently used of walls thrown down by artillery, or of the violence of engines of war.
To appoint battering rams against the gates, to cast a hant, and a child a fort.
Excit.
Thee haughty words of hers
Have batter'd me like roaring cannon flet.
And made me almost yield upon my knees.
Shak.

Britannia there, the fort in vain
Had batter'd been with golden rain.
Thunder itself had fail'd to pass.
Waller.
Be the thene flotes the nation's care,
Now ships to build, and batter'd to repair.
Dryden.

To wear with beating.
Crowds to the castle mounted up the street,
Battering the pavement with their couriers feet.

If you have a silver saucepan for the kitchen,

Dryden.
BAT

So they joined battle, and the heathen being discomfited fled into the plain.

2. A body of forces, or division of an army.

The king divided his army into three battles, whereas the vanguard only, with wings, came to fight.

3. The main body, as distinct from the van and rear.

Angus led the avant-guard, himself followed by the battle a good distance behind, and after came the artillery.

4. We say to join battle; to give battle.

To Battle, v. n. [Battle, &c.] To join battle; to contend in fight.

'Tis ours by craft and by surprise to gain:
'Tis yours to meet in arms, and battle in the plain.

Priam.

We receive accounts of ladies battling it on both sides.

Addison.

I own, he has an action bafe,
His virtues bailing with his places.

Swifts

BAU

'Tis equal to her ladyship or me.

A copper Otho, or a Scotch buckler.

BRANCIG, Man of Taste.

BAVIN. n. f. [of uncertain derivation.]

A flick like those bound up in faggots; a piece of wood.

He rumbled up and down
With shallow jettors and rash bunits,
Soon kindled, and soon burnt.

Shaksp. Henry IV.

For moulded to the life in clouts
Th' have pick'd from dunghills thereabouts,
He's mounted on a hazel bawn;
A crop'd malignant baker gave him.

Hudibras.

The trunchons make billet, bawin, and coals.

Merimor.

To Baulk. See BALK.

BAW. n. f. [Bawdellium, in barbarous Latin, signified a jocelyn, or any thing valuable, but not necessary. Omnia bau- bella sua dedit Othoni. Hoveden. Probably from bau, Fr.] A gewgaw; a trifling piece of finery; a thing of more show than use; a trifle. It is in general, whether applied to persons or things, a term of contempt.

She haunts me in every place. I was on the feast board with fine Venetians, and thither comes the bawb, and falls me thus about my neck.

Shakespeare's Othello.

It is a joculan, a bawb, a fitchick piece. Shaksp.

If, in our count'd, we do not interchange useful notions, we shall traffick toys and bawbles.

Government of the Tongue.

This shall be writ to fright the fry away;
Who draw their little bawbles, when they play.

Dryden.

A lady's watch needs neither figures nor wheels; 'Tis enough that 'tis loaded with bawbles and rings.

Prior.

Our author then, to please you in your way,
Presects you now a bawbile of a play.

Gravinese.

A place, the moment he is crown'd,
Inherits every virtuous round,
As emblems of the sovereign pow'r,
Like other bawbles of the Town.

Swifts.

BAWLING. adj. [from baulk.] Trilling; contemptible; a word not now in use, except in conversation.

A bawling wench was he captain of,
For shallow draft and bulk unprized;
With which faith he did make, and wherewith he did make, he made the most noble bottom of our fleet.

Shak.

BAWCOCK. n. f. [perhaps from beau, or bawd, and cock.] A familiar word, which seems to signify the same as fine fellow.

Why, how now, my bawcock? how dost thou, chuck?

Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.

BAWD. n. f. [bawd, old Fr.] A procurer, or procurers; one that introduces men and women to each other, for the promotion of debauchery.

If your worship will take order for the drabs and the knaves, you need not to fear the bawds.

Shak.

This bawd, this broker, this ill-digging word, has drawn him from his own determin'd aid.

Shakespeare.

Our author calls colouring these forsets, the bawd of her father's design; she drawer her up, she paints her, she procures for the design, and makes lovers for her.

Dryden.

To BAWD. v. n. [from the noun.] To procure; to provide gallants with bawmtes.

Lesseps is agent for the king's lust, and bawd at the same time for the whole court.

Addison.
BAW.ILY. adv. [from baw'dly.] Obscenely.

BAW'DLYNESS. n. f. [from baw'dly.] Obsceneness.

BA'W DR. n. f. [See Baldric.] A belt.

Fresh garlands to the virgin swords crow'd,
The youth's gilt halos bore at their thongs, with
Girvet bawdry's bound, Chapman's Thurl.

BAWDY, n. f. [contracted from bawdry, the practice of a bawd.] 1. A wicked practice of procuring and bringing whores and rogues together.

Cheating and bawdry go together in the world.

L'Estrange.

2. Obcenity; unchaste language.

'Pr'ythee say on; he's for a jig, or a tale of bawdry, or he slyeps.' Shakespeare's Hamlet.

I have no fault; no bawdry doth he do mean.
For as in his language doth offend, Ben Jonson.

It is most certain, that basefaced bawdry is the poorest pretence to wit imaginaire. Dryden.

BAWDY. adj. [from baw'd.] Obscene; unchaste: generally applied to language. The bawdry words that offend all its senses.

It is hurled within the hollow mine of earth, and will not hear 't. Shakespeare's Othello.

Only they, that come to hear a merry bawdy play, will be deceived. Shakespeare.

Not one poor bawdy left his shell dare appear.
For now the bawd's veteran trumpets here. Pretend at base to bring a modeft man. Southorn.

BAY. w. n. [ba'vonet.] A house where traffick is made by wickedness and debauchery.

Has the pope lately flut the bawdry-bows, or does he continue to lay a tax upon sin? Dennis.

To Bawl. w. n. [ba'bow, Lat.] 1. To hoot; to cry with great vehemence, whether for joy or pain. A word always used in contempt.

They bawled for freedom in their fenfible mood.
And all revolv, when truth would set them free.

Milton.

To cry the caufe up heretofore,
And bawl the bibles out of door. Hodgson.

Though the thick drades th' eternal sibilla bawl,
And shakes the fatums on their pedefals. Dryden.

From his bow'd home no lurete can draw; The feast's mad decrees he never faw.
Not heard at bawling bars corrupted law. Dryden.

Loud menaces were heard, and fcel disgrace.
And bawling infancy; in language bale,
Till Canto was built in found, and fincerly fed the place.
Dryden's Fables.

So on the tuneful Margarita's tongue
The fitbling symphs and ravish'd heroes hung;
But cits and covers the hevn-born musick blame.
And bawl, and hisb, and damn her into fame. Smollett.

I have a race of orderly people, who can bawl when I am dead, and treat foully when I am only giddy and would sleep.
Swift.

2. To cry as a froward child.

A little child was bawling, and a woman claid it.
L'Estrange.

If they were never satisfied to have what they cried for, they would weep with bawling and peevishness, contend for mailetry. Locke.

My husband took him in, a dirty boy; it was the buffets of the fervants to attend him, the rogue did bawl and make such a noise.
Arbuthotn's History of John Bull.

To Bawl. w. a. To proclaim as a crier.


A bawdy horse is what inclining to a chromatic colour is various, either a light bay or a dark bay; according as it is more or less brown.
There are also coloured horses, that are called dappled bays. All bay horses are commonly called brown by the common people.

All bay horses with black mottles, which distinguish them from the, that have red or white manes.

There are light bays and gilded bays, which are sometimes called a yellowish, cocoa-nut brown.

A bawdy is that, which comes nearest to the colour of the chestnut.
Farrier's Dict.

My lord, you gave good words the other day of a bay cocker I rode on. 'Tis yours because you liked it.

Poor Tom! proud of heart to ride on a bay trotting horse over four inch'd bridges. Shakespeare.

For beauty dappled, or the brightest bay. Dryden.

BAY. n. f. [bays. Dutch.] 1. An opening into the land, where the water is shut in on all sides, except at the entrance.

A reverend Syracusan merchant, Who put his boat at the mouth of this bay. Shakespeare.

We have also some works in the midst of the sea, and some bays upon the shore for some worlds, wherein is required the air and vapour of the sea.

Hall. faced follique! from this calm bay
I view the world's tempestuous sea. Ryssuman.

Here in a royal bed the waters sleep. When tir'd at sea, within this bay they creep. Dryden.

Some of you have bay.
Dryden.

2. A pond head raised to keep in store of water for driving a mill.

BAY. n. f. [abbi, Fr. signifies the late extremity; as, Innocence of aux abbains. Boileau. Innocence is in the utmost distress. It is taken from abbi, the barking of a dog at home. A colour grey signified the condition of a flag when the hounds were almost upon him.

1. The state of any thing surrounded by enemies, and obliged to face them by an impossibility of escape.

This ship, for fifteen hours, fate like a flag among hounds at the bay, and was fogg'd and fought with, in turn, by fifteen great ships.

Bacon's War with Spain.

Fair liberty, purfued and meant a prey
To bawld's power, here turn'd, and flood at bay.

Dryden.

Nor flight was left, nor hope to force his way
Emboldern'd by despair, he fled at bay;
Rofed on death, he effilicit his fears;
And bound his soul with devils. Dryden.

2. Some writers, perhaps mistaking the meaning, have used bay as referred to the affiant, for distance beyond which no approach could be made.

All, fir'd with noble emulation, thrive;
And with a form of darts to distance drive
The Tumultuaries, who, with the furthest aim
On his Valzian orb swell'd the war. Dryden.

We have now, for ten years together, turned the whole force and expense of the war, where the enemy has left the power to hold us at a bay.
Dryden.

BAY. n. f. In architecture, n term used to signify the magnitute of a building; as, 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 fourteen to twenty feet long, and floors from ten to twelve broad, and usually twenty feet long, which is the breadth of the barn. Builder's Dict.

If this law hold in Vienna ten years, I'll put the fairest house in it after threehence a bay. Skilling.

There may be kept one thousand bullocks in each bay, there being fifteen bays, each eighteen feet long; about nineteen wide, or three hundred square feet in each bay.
Meritor.

BAY Tree. [lauris, Lat.] The tree, as is generally thought, which is translated laurel, and of which honorary garlands were anciently made.

I have seen the wicked in great power, and spelt up the path that is green for bay, Psalms.

BAY. n. f. A poetical name for an honorary crown or garland, bestowed as a prize for any kind of victory or excellence.

Beneath his reign shall Eusten wear the bays.
Psalm.

To Bay. w. n. [abbeyer, Fr.]

1. To bark as a dog at a thief, or at the game which he pursues.

And all the white the flood upon the ground.
The wakeful dogs did never cease to bay. Ferry Er.

The hounds at morning distance howl'd bay'd; The hunter clife pursued the visionary maid; She rent the heav'n with loud lamentations, imploiring aid. Dryden's Fables.

2. [from bay, an inclosed place.] To encompass about; to shut in.

We are at the flake, and bay'd about with many enemies. Shakespeare.

To Bay. w. a. To follow with barking; to bark at.

I was with Hercules and Celeus once;
When in the woods of Crete, they bay'd the boar.
With hounds of Sparta. Shakespeare.

If he should do,
He leaves his back unarmed, the French and Welch Baying him at the heels.

BAY Salt. Salt made of sea water, which receives its consistence from the heat of the sun, and is so called from its brown colour. By letting the sea water into square pits or basins, its surface being struck and agitated by the rays of the sun, it thickens at first imperceptibly, and becomes covered over with a flight crust, which hardening by the continuance of the heat, is wholly condensed into a fluid. The water in this distillation is scalding hot, and the crysalization is perfected in eight, ten, or at most fifteen days.

Chambers.

All evanions of air, though small and light, give sound, which we call crackling, puffing, sifting, &c. as in bay'd salt and bay leaves call into fire.

BAY Window. A window jutting outward, and therefore forming a kind of bay or hollow in the room.

It hath bay windows transparent as barricades.

BAY'ARD. n. f. [from bays.] A bay horse.

Blind bayard moves the mill. Philip.

BAY'NET. n. f. [baynette, Fr.] A short sword or dagger fixed at the end of a musket, by which the foot hold off the horse.

One of the black spots is long and slender, and resembles a dagger or bayonet.
Woodward.

BAYE.
Bayes. See BAIRI.

BDELLiUM. n. f. [Pers. & Gr. Aromatic gum brought from the Levant, used as a medicine, and a perfumery. Bdeelium is mentioned both by the ancient naturalists and in Scripture; but it is doubtful whether any of these be the same with the modern kind.

Chambers.

* This bdellium is a tree of the bigness of an olive, whose leaves are greatly plenteous, which yieldeth a certain gum, sweet to smell to, but bitter in taste, called also bdellium. The Hebrews take the leundices of bdellium. Ralph."

To BE, v. n. [This word is so remarkably irregular, that it is necessary to let down many of its terminations.

Present. I am, thou art, he is, we are, &c. come, go, see, &c. came, went, &c.

Preter. I was, thou wast, he was, we were, &c. be, were, &c.

The conjunctive mood.

I be, thou beest, he be, we be, &c.

bec, by, be, beon, Sax.

1. To have some certain state, condition, quality, or accident; as, the man is wife.

2. Seventy years old

By their procreation, Cicero being one. Shakesp. He hath to-night in unusual pleasure. Shaks. Be what thou holp't be, or what thou art, Religion to death, it is not worth enjoying. Shakesp.

3. To say the he is a goodly lady, and

To say the he is not honest, honourable. Shakesp. Let them shew the former things which they be, that we may consider them. 1. Iob.

4. Therefore be sure, Thou, when the bridegroom with his faithful friends

Pistles to blist at the mid hour of night, Hait gain'd thy entrance, virgin wife and pure.

5. It is not easy to discern what flesh men would be at.

Stilling feet.

6. To say a man has a clear idea of quantity, without knowing how great it is, to say, he has the clear idea of the number of the hands, who knows not how many they be.

Loc.

7. It is the auxiliary verb by which the verb passive is formed.

The wise of life is drawn, and the wiser lees Is left this wash to bring out.

8. To exist; to have existence.

The times have been, That when the brains were out the man would

Name.

Her cause, ye powers, and let your vengeance ascend.

9. Troy is no more, and can no more offend. Dryden.

All the impossibilities, which posts Count, and a sentence of loose description,

Shall sooner be.

Rest.

To be, contends his natural desire;

He asks no angel's wing, nor seraph's fire.

10. To have something by appointment or rule.

If all political power be derived only from Adam, and be defined only to his successive heirs, by the ordinance of God, and divine institution, this is a right antecedent and paramount to all government.


11. Let be. Do not meddle with; leave untouched.

Let be, said he, my prey.

Dryden.

BEACH. n. f. The shore, particularly that part that is dashed by the waves; the strand.

The fishermen, that walk upon the beath, appear like mice. Shakespeare's King Lear.

Deep to the rocks of hell the gather'd beath

They fall and are as slow molten wax on

Over the flaming deeps. Milton.

They find the washed amber further out upon the beaches and shores, where it has been longer exposed. Woodburn.

BEACHED. adj. [from beach.]

Exposed to the waves.

Timon hath made his everlasting mansion Upon the break'd verge of the fall flood

Which, once the current left in open fields,

Send forth its flames. Fairy Queen.

Madd'nt doubt is call'd

The bower of the wife. Shakespeare.

The king seemed to account of Perkin as a May-game, and yet had given orders for the watching of beath upon the coasts, and e'er more where they found his ships. Bacon.

No flaming heavens calv their blaze after,

The dreadful flag of invasion war.

Gay.

2. Marks ercolated, or lights made in the night, to direct navigators in their courses, and warn them from rocks, shallows, and sandbanks.

BEAD. n. f. [beac, prayer, Saxon.]

1. Small globes or balls of glass or pearl, or other substance, strung upon a thread, and used by the Romanists to count their prayers; from whence the phrase to tell beads, or to be at one's beads, is to be at prayer.

That aged dame, the lady of the place,

Who all this while was busy at her beads. Fairy Que.

Thy voice hea, or rather, of his hymn to hear,

With ev'ry bead I drop too soft a tear. Pope.

2. Little balls worn about the neck for ornament.

With fears and fans, and double charge of bra'try,

With ambers bracelets, and all such knavy. Shakespeare.

3. Any globular bodies.

They spirit within thee hath been so at war,

That beads of sweat have flowed upon thy brow. Dryden.

Several yellow lamps of amber, almost like beads, with one side flat, had fasten'd themselves to the bottom. Boyle.

BEAD TREE. [acedara-b.] A plant.

BEADLE. n. f. [bele, Sax. a messenger; bedra, Fr. bedel, Sp. bedella, Dutch.] 1. A messenger or servant belonging to a court.

Cowell.

2. A petty officer in parishes, whose business it is to punish petty offenders.

Shakespeare.

Thou receav'st bread, hold thy bloodly hand:

Why dost thou fast that where thou livest? Shakespeare.

They are taught to be taken care of in this condition, either by the bowls or the magnifier. Spinoza.

Their common loves, a lewd abandon'd pack,

The beadles' lost magnifying on their back. Prior.

BEADROLL. n.f. [from bead and roll.] A catalogue of those who are to be mentioned at prayers.

The king, for the better credit of his exploits abroad, used to be adorned by names carved on the beadles of the king's enemies. Bacon's Henry VII.

BEADSMAN. n. f. [from bead and man.] A man employed in praying, generally in praying for another.

An holy hospital, in which seven beadsmen, that had vowed all their life's service to high heaven's king. Fairy Que.

In thy danger,

Commend thy grace to my holy prayer; For I will be thy beadsmen Valentine. Shakesp.

BEAGLE. n. f. [bigle, Fr.] A small hound with which hares are hunted.

The reft were various hunting. The graceful goddes was array'd in green.

About her feet were little biggles seen, That watch'd with upward eyes the motions of their queen. Dryden's Faddler.

To play with small-bred beagles we repair,

And trace the maze of the circling hare. Pope.

BEAK. n. f. [bec, Fr. pig, Welsh.]

1. The bill or horny mouth of a bird.

His royal bird

Prunes the immortal, and plucks his beak, As when his god is please'd. Shakesp. Cymbeline.

He saw the ravens with their horny beak,

Food to Elijah bringing. Milton's Paradise Reg.

The magpie, lighting on the tree, Stood chatting with incontinent din,

And with her beak gave many a knock. Swift.

2. A piece of braes like a beak, fixed at the end of the ancient galleys, with which they pierced their enemies. It cannot be used only for the fore part of a ship.

With rolling pitch another near at hand,

From friendly Sweden brought the beaks intoops.

Which, well laid o'er, the fist Sea waves with triumph,

And shake them from the slcing beak in drops. Dryden.

3. A beak is a little shoe, at the toe about an inch long, turned up and fastened in upon the fore part of the hoof.

Farrier's Dis.

4. Any thing ending in a point like a beak; as, the spout of a cup; a prominence of land.

Cuddledrake, from a well-advanced promontory, which entitles it beak, takes a prospect of the river. Garway's Survey.

BEAKED. adj. [from beak.] Having a beak; having the form of a beak.

Milton.

BEAKER. n. f. [from beak.] A cup with a spout in the form of a bird's beak.

And into pipes and meandering streams stamp'd beakers, cups, and porringers. Hudibras.

With dulce be'vage this the beaker crown'd,

Fair is the mild, with gilled cups around. Pope.

BEAL. n. f. [Sylla, It. J A whelk or simple.

To BE, v. a. [from the noun.] To ripen; to gather matter, or come to a head, as a lore does.

BEAM. n. f. [beam, Sax. a tree.]

1. The main piece of timber that supports the house.

A fare is the largest piece of wood in a building, which always lies cross the building or the walls,
walls, serving to support the principal rafters of the roof; and into which the feet of the principal rafters are framed. No building has less than two beams, one at the head. In this sense, the girders of the gable floor are also framed; and, if the building be of timber, the tenon-tenons of the posts are framed. The proportions of beams, in or near London, are by and by act of parliament; beam, fifteen feet long, must be seven inches on one side its square; and so on the other; if it be sixteen feet long, one side must be eight inches; the other six; and so proportionately to their lengths.

The building of living creatures is like the building of a timber house; the walls and other parts of the timber house, and the walls and other parts of the frame. Dryden.

1. Any large and long piece of timber: a beam must have more length than thickness, by which it is distinguished from a balk.

2. Any large piece of timber: a beam must have more length than thickness, by which it is distinguished from a balk.

3. That part of a balance, at the ends of which the scales are suspended.

4. The horn of a stag.

5. The pole of a chariot; that piece of wood which runs between the horses.

6. Among weavers, a cylindrical piece of wood belonging to the loom, on which the web is gradually rolled as it is wove. The cab of his spear was like a weaver's beam. Bion.

7. Beam of an anchor. The straight part or Shank of an anchor, to which the ropes are fastened.

8. Beam Compass. A wooden or brazen instrument, with sliding sockets, to carry several shifting points, in order to draw circles with very long radii; and useful in large projections, for drawing the furniture on wall dius. Harris.

9. [gunnbean, Sax. a ray of the sun.] The ray of light emitted from some luminous body, or received by the eye. The file hills on the Taptaic rocks, that the precipitation might down drift below the beam of light. Shakespear's Coriolanus. Pleasing, yet cold, like Cynthia's silver beam.

As beam's blest beam turns vinegar mountain. Pope.

10. To beam. v. n. [from the noun.] To emit rays or beams.

Every emanation of his fires that beams on earth and the inferiors. Pope.


1. Radiant; shining; emitting beams.

All-seeing sun! Hide, hide in shameful night, thy beamy head. Swift.

2. Having the weight or mainstays of a beam. It is a double-biting axe, and beaney faces; each sinking a gigantic force to bear. Dryd. Fables.

3. Having horns or antlers. Rose from their defect darts the brilliant rage of beans, and beaney tags in tall engage. Dryd.'s Virgil.

The species are, 1. The common garden bean. 2. The house bean. There are several varieties of the garden bean, differing either in colour or size. The principal sorts which are cultivated in England, are the Maragam, the small Libbon, the Spanish, the Turkay, the Sandwich, and Wimford bean. The Maragam bean is brought from a settlement of the Portuguese, on the coast of Africa, of the same name; and is by far the best sort to plant for an early crop.

But alas, Miller, his allowance of oats and beans for his horse was greater than his journey required. Swift.

Bean Caper. [Sabage.] A plant.

Bean Truffel. An herb.

To BEAR, &c. To bear, or bore; part, passage, bore, or born. [beacon, bapen, Sax. boar, Gotthick. It is founded as bears, or boar.] The word bear is used in very different senses.

1. This is a word used with such latitude, that it is not easily explained. We say to bear a burden, to bear sorrow or reproach, to bear a name, to bear a grudge, to bear fruits, or to bear children. The word bear is used in very different senses.

2. To carry a burden. They bear him upon the shoulders; they carry him and let him in his place. Solomon and her therefore and ten thousand that bare burdens. 1 Kings.

As an eagle fluttereth over her young, so fluttereth over her young, spreadeth abroad her wings, taketh them, beareth them on her wings. Datursumy. We see some, who we think have borne let us of the burden, rewarded above ourselves. Decay of Plenty.

3. To convey or carry. My message to the ghost of Pram bear; tell him a new Act bei the Gnome. Dryd. Ene. A guest like him, a Trojan guest before, In shew of friendship, sought the Spartan hear, and ravish'd Helen from her husband hear. Dryd. 

4. To carry as a mark of authority. I do commit into your hand That unsign'd sword which you have to bear. Shakespeare.

5. To carry as a mark of distinction. He may not bear to fair and to noble an image of the divine glory, as the universe in its full system. His pious brother, fare the bell. Who ever bore that name. Dryd. The flat spectators fliedn'd with their fears She flied, and solenmly every limb the tremors; Then each of savage heads the figure bears. Carlyle. His supreme spirit of mind will bear its belt resemblance, when it represents the supreme infinity. Clisoun.

So we say, to bear arms in a coat.

6. To carry, as in thow. Look like the time; bear welcome in your eye. Your hand, your tongue; like the innocent flower, but the sentient under 't. Shakespear.

7. To carry, as in trul. He was a thief, and had the bag, and bare what was put therein. John.

8. To support; to keep from falling: frequently with up.

Under colours of eating out popcery, the most efficacal means to bear up the state of religion may be removed, and a way to be made either for paganism, or for barbarism, to enter. Hucr.

And Samson took hold of the two middle pillars, upon which the house did stand, and on which it was built, and fell with the House. Judges.

A religious hope does not only bear up the mind under her sufferings, but makes her rejoice in the hope of glory. Addie.

Some powers invisible supports our soul, and bears it up in all its wonted greatness. Addie.

9. To keep aloft; to keep from sinking; sometimes with up.

The water increased, and bare up the ark; and it was lifted up upon the earth. Genesis.

10. To support with proportionate strength.

Animals that use a great deal of labour and exercise, have their solid parts more elastic and strong; they can bear, and ought to have, stronger food. Arbuthnot & Almain.

11. To carry in the mind, as love, hate. How eld the open multitude vernal. The word's rood love they bear him under hand! Daniel.

They bare great faith and obedience to the kings. Bacon.

Darsh, the eldest, bears a generous mind, but to impenetrable revenge inclin'd. Dryd. The coward bare the immortal spirts. Dryd. As for this gentleman, who is in fond of the bear, he bore him an insensible hatred. Swift.

That inviolable love I bear to the land of my nativity, prevailed upon me to engage in so bold an attempt. Swift.

12. To endure, as pain, without sinking. It was not an enemy that reproach'd me, then I could have borne it. Psalms.

13. To suffer; to undergo, as punishment or misfortune. I have bare chastisements, I will not offend any more. Job.

That which was torn of beasts I brought not unto thee, I bare the lots of it; of my hand died thou require it. Genesis.

14. To permit; to suffer without remon-ant. To reject all orders of the church which men have established, is to think worse of the laws of men, in this respect, than either the judgment of those men alloweth, or the law of God in all will bear. Hooker.

Not the god, nor angry Jove, will bear Thy lawless wandering walks in upper air. Dryd.

15. To be capable of; to admit. Being the son of one ear, Pericles, and younger brother to another, who liberally supplied his expense, beyond what his annuity from his father could bear. Clarendon.

Give his thought either the same turn, if our tongue will bear it, or, if not, vary but, then I do bear. Dryd.

Do not charge your coin with more ues than they can bear. It is the method of such as love any science, to discover all others in it. Addie on Models.

Had he not been eager to find mistakes, he would have not strained my works to such a fence as they will not bear. Atterbury.

In all criminal cases, the most favourable interpretation should be put upon words that plainly can bear. Swift.

16. To produce, as fruit.

There be some plants that bear no flower, and yet bear fruit: there be some that bear flowers, and no fruit; there be some that bear neither flowers nor fruit. Bacon.

They wing'd their flight aloft; then, soaring low, Perch'd on the double tree that bears the golden fruit. Dryd.

Say, shepher'd, say, in what glad fill appears A wondrous tree that sacred monarchs bear. Pope.

17. To bring forth, as a child.

The
The queen, that have thee
Often upon her knees than on her feet,
Died every day she liv’d.
Ye know that my wife have two feet.
Grefs.

What would be the muse herself that Dryden
The muse herself, for her enchanting son? Milton.
The same Alneas, whom fair Venus bire
To fam’d Anchises on Ides before.

To give birth to; to be the native place of.
Here dwelt the man divin whom Samos bire,
But now self-banish’d from his native shore.

To poets, as power or honour.
When vice prevails, and impions men bear away,
The path of honour is a private unction. Addison.

To gain; to win: commonly with away.
As it more concerns the Turk than Rhodes,
So may he with more facile question bear it;
For that it stands not in such walkire brace. Shak.

The Greek and Latin have ever borne away the prerogative from all other tongues, they shall serve as touchstones to make our trials by. Camden.

Some think to bear it by speaking a great word, and being peremptory; and go on, and take by admittance that which they cannot make good. Bacon.

To maintain; to keep up.
He finds the pleasure and credit of bearing a part in the conversation, and of hearing his reasons approved.
Locke.

To support any thing good or bad.
I was carried on to observe, how they bear their fortunes, and how they did employ their times. Bacon.

To exhibit.
Ye Trojan flames, your testimony bear,
What I perform’d and what I suffer’d there. Dryden.

To be answerable for.
If I bring him not unto thee, let me bear the blame. Gounf.
O more than madmen: you yourselves shall bear the guilt of blood and pernicious war. Dryden.

To supply.
What have you under your arm? Somewhat that will bear your charges in your pilgrimage? Dry.

To be the object of.
This is unusual.
I’ll be your father and your brother too; Let me but bear your love, I’ll bear your grace. Shakespeare.

To behave; to act in any character.
Some good instruction gives,
How I shall tend to the event of this.
Hath he bear himself prudent in prison? Shak.

To hold; to restrain: with off.
Do you urge the state of this realm be now so fecile, that it cannot bear a greater blow than this? Dryden.

To impel; to urge; to push: with some particle noting the direction of the impulse; as, down, on, back, forward.
The resole were so divided as they could not conveniently fight or fly, and not only faithful and bare down another, but, in their confused tumbling back, brake a part of the avant guard. Sir J. Hayward.

Convection, like a horse.
Full of high feeding, moully hath broke loose.
And bears down all before him. Shakespeare.

Their broken ears, and flowing plaits, with yard
Their palfage, while they labour to the land;
And ebbing tides bear back upon that insubstantial ground. Dryden.

Now with a sailless gentle course it keeps
Within the middle bed;
And bears down all before it with impetuous force.
Dryden.

Truth is borne down, attestations neglected, the testimony of false persons defiled.
The hopes of enjoying the abbey lands would

foot bear down all confessions, and be an effectual incitement to their perversion. Swift.

To conduct; to manage.
My hope is
So to bear through, and out, the confus’d fellowship.
As spite shall not or wound you, though it may me.

Ben Jonson.

To pref.
Cedar doth bear me hard; but he loves Brutus.

Though he bear me hard,
I yet must do him right. Ben Jonson.

These men bear hard upon the suspected party, pursue her through all her windings. Addition.

To incite; to animate.
But confidence then bare thee on; secureEither to meet no danger, or to find
Matter of great occasion.

To bear a body.
A colour is said to bear a body in painting, when it is capable of being ground so fine, and mixing with the oil so entirely, as to seem only a very thick oil of the same colour.

To bear date.
To carry the mark of the time when any thing was written.

To bear a price.
To have a certain value.

To bear in hand.
To amuse with false pretences, to deceive.
Your daughter, whom the bore in bond to love
With such integrity, she did confesse,
Was as a scorpion to her sight. Shakespeare.

His firmness, age, and impotence,
Was falsely bore in bond. Shakespeare.

He repaired to Bruges, defring the state of
Bruges to enter peaceably into their town, with a certain fit for his ease and bearing them in hand, that he was to communicate with them of matters of great importance, for their good. Bacon.

It is no wonder, that some would bear the world in hand, that the apothecaries and meaning for prebendary, though his words are for episcopacy. South.

To bear off.
To carry away.
I will respect thee as a father, if
Thou bearst my life off hence. Shakespeare.

The fun views half the earth on either way,
And here brings on, and there bears off the day.
Greek.

Give but the world, we’ll snatch this damsel up,
And bear her off. Addington. Cato.

My soul grows desperate
I’ll bear her off. A. Philip.

To bear out. To support; to maintain; to defend.
Hep your warrant will bear out the deed. Shak.
I can once or twice a quarter bear out a knave against an honest man.
Shakespeare.

Changes are never without danger, unless the prince be able to bear out his actions by power. Sir J. Hayward.

Quoth Sidrophel, I do not doubt
To mild friends that will bear me out. Holin.che.
Company only can bear a man out in an ill thing.

I doubted whether that occasion could bear me out in the confidence of giving your lordship any farther trouble.

To bear upon. A. Taken.

To fuffer pain.
Stranger, cease thy care
Wife is the father, but man is born to bear;
Joy weighs affairs of earth in dubious feares.
And the good sufferers while the bad prevail.
Pope.

They bare as heroes, but they felt as men. Pope.

To be patient.
I cannot, cannot bear, ‘tis past, ‘tis done; Perhath this impious, this deterred fate! Dryden.

To be fruitful or prolific.
A fruit tree hath been blown up almost by the roots, and set up again, and the next year bear exceedingly.
Bacon.

Bewray two reasons come’s th’audacious fire,
This age to blooming, and the next to bear. Dryden.
Moles on beds of ice are taught to bear.
And, stranger to the sun, yet riper here. Granville.

To take effect; to succeed.
Having pawned a full suit of clothes for a sum of money, which my operator assured me was the last he should want to bring all our matters to bear.
Guardian.

To act in any character.
Infuse me
How I may formally in person bear
Like a true friar. Shakespeare.

To tend; to be directed to any point;
with a particule to determine the meaning; as, up, away, onward.

There being gay like a driftstretched cord did show,
Till he bore in, and bent them into flight. Dryden.

On this the hero fix’d an oak in flight.
The mark to guide the mariners aright:
To bear with this, the farther their oars,
Then round the rock they steer, and seek the former shores.
Dryden.

To a convex mirror, we view the figures and all common things, which bear with more life and strength than nature itself.
Dryden.

To act as an impellent, opponnent, or as a reciprocal power; generally with the particles upon or against.
We were encountred by a mighty rock,
Which being violently bore upon
Our helpless ship we cast against the wind. Shak.
Upon the tops of mountains, the air which bears against the refluent quicksilver is less prevail.

The sides bearing one against the other, they could not lie so close at the bottoms. Burton.

As a lion, bounding in his way,
With force augmented bears against his prey,
Sideling to bite. Dryden.

Because the operations to be performed by the teeth require a considurable strength in the instrument; which is made more effectual, when nature hath provided this with strong muscles, to make it bear forcibly against the upper jaw.
Ray.

The weight of the body doth bear most upon the knee-joints, in raising itself up; and upon the muscles of the thighs, in coming down.
Wilkins.

The waves of the sea bear violently and rapidly upon some flowers, the waters being pent up by the land. Browne.

To act upon.
Spinnola, with his shot, did bear upon those within, who appeared upon the walls. Hayward.

To be situated with respect to other places; as, this mountain bear well of the promontory.

To bear up. To stand firm without falling; not to sink; not to faint or fail.

So long as nature
Will bear up with this exulting, so long
I daily vow to use it. Shakespeare.

Perfomers in diftresses may speak of themselves with dignity; it is a greatness of soul, that they keep against the fortune of fortune. Brantome.

The consciousness of integrity, the sense of a life spent in doing good, can enable a man to bear up under any change of circumstances.

When our commanders and followers were raw and inexperienced we lost battles and towns; yet we bore up then, as the French do now; nor was there any thing decisive in theirforces. Swift.

To bear with.
To endure an unpleasant thing.

Swifts.
BEARD. n. f. [beamb, Saxon ; barfis, Lat.] 

1. A rough savage animal. 

Some have falsely reported, that bears bring their young in the winter, and that their dams lick them into form. The dams go no longer than thirty days, and generally produce five young ones. In the winter, they lie hid and asleep; the male feeds the females four months, and is found only for the first fourteen days, that blows will not wake them. In the sleepy season, they are said to have no nourishment but from licking their feet. This animal has naturally an hideous face, but when enraged it is terrible; and, as rough and stupid as it seems to be, it is capable of discipline; it leaps, dances, and plays a thousand little tricks at the sound of a trumpet. They abound in Poland. In the remote northern countries the species is white. 

Call hither to the face my two brave bears, Eras Salisbury and Warwick come to me, 

And manacle the bearward in their chains. 

Thou'dst then a bear! 

But if thy flight lay tw'ed the raging sea, 

Thou'dst meet the bear' th' mouth. Shakespeare. 

2. The name of two constellations, called the greater and lesser bear; in the tail of the lesser bear, is the pole-star. 

Even then when Troy was by the Greeks overthrown, 

The bear oppos'd to bright Orion shone. Greek. 

BEAR-BIND. n. f. A species of bindweed. 

BEAR-FLY. n. f. [from bear and fly.] An insect. 

There be of flies, caterpillars, canker-flies, and bearflies. Bacon's Natural History. 

BEAR-GARDEN. n. f. [from bear and garden.] 

1. A place in which bears are kept for sport. 

Harrying me from the play-house, and the scenes there, to the bear-garden, to the age, and ages, and tyrers. 

2. Any place of tumult or misrule. 

I could not forbear going to a place of renown for the gallantry of Britons, namely to the bear-garden. 

BEAR-GARDEN. adj. A word used in familiar or low phrase for rude or turbulent; as, a bear-garden fellow; that is, a man rude enough to be a proper frequenter of the bear-garden. Bear garden sport, is used for gros insipid entertainment. 

BEAR-BREATH. n. f. [acenabas.] The name of a plant. 

The species are. 1. The smooth-leaved garden bear-breath. 2. The prickly bear-breath. 3. The flat-leaved bear-breath, with short spikes. 4. The flat-leaved bear-breath, with short spikes. This is used in medicine, and is supposed to be the mollis acenabas of Virgil. The leaves of this plant are cut upon the capitals of the Cantharidium pillars, and were formerly in great esteem with the Romans. 

BEAR-ear, or Auricula. [auricula urbi, Lat.] The name of a plant. 

BEAR-foot. n. A species of heliobore. 

BEAR-wort. n. f. An herb. 

BEARD. n. f. [beamb, Saxon.] 

1. The hair that grows on the lips and chin. 

Eyes on chins the spearing beard began To form a comely man. Prior. 

2. Beard is used for the face; as, to do any thing to a man's beard, is to do it in defiance, or to his face. 

Roll'd at their covenant, and jowl'd 

Their feet'st go to my beard. Hubberd. 

3. Beards with a mark or age or virility; as, he has a long beard, means he is old. 

This ancient ruffian, Sir, whose life I have spared at full of his grey beard. Shakespeare. 

Some thin remains of chastity appear'd. 

'Neath under Juno's bow without a beard. Dryd. 

Would it not be insupportable for a professor to have his authority, of forty years standing, confirmed by general tradition and a revered beard, overturned at an instant novelty? Esdras. 

4. Sharp prickles growing upon the ears of corn. 

The ploughman lost his sweat, and the green corn. 

Hath rise to ere its youth attain'd a beard. Shakespeare. 

A certain farmer complained, that the beards of his corn cut the reapers and thresher's fingers. L'Estrange. 

5. A barb on an arrow. 

The beard or chuck of a horse, is that part which bears the curb of the bridie. 

To BEARD. v. a. [from beard.] 

1. To take or pluck by the beard, in contempt or anger. 

No man so potent breathes upon the ground, 

But I will beard him. Shakespeare. 

2. To oppose to the face; to set at open defiance. 

He, whenever he should scarce from duty, may be able to beard him. Spenser. 

I have been bearden by boys. More. 

The design of utterly exasperating monarchy by epilepsy, the presbyterians alone begun, continued, and would have ended, if they had not been bearden by that new party, with whom they could not agree about dividing the spoil. Swifts. 

BEARDED. adj. [from beard.] 

1. Having a beard. 

Think every bearded fellow, that's but yok'd, 

My draw with you. Shakespeare. 

Old preachers forest'd our fall at hard. 

When Harford's first in flaying cattle-land. Dryden. 

2. Having sharp prickles, as corn. 

As when a field 

Of Cores, rips for herself, waving her 

Bare beard'd grove of ears, which way the wind 

Sways them. Milton. 

The fierce virago 

Fly over the field, nor hurt the beard'd grain. Dryd. 

3. Barbed or jagged. 

Then he found I have pull'd the forest from my breath, 

Turn'd out the beard'd tree to give me ret. Dryden. 

BEARDLESS. adj. [from beard.] 

1. Without a beard. 

There was a goodly show of Canbells, king of 

Effex and Middlesex, with a beard'd image, in- 

scribed Canbells. Camden. 

2. Youthful. 

And, as young striplings whip the top for sport 

On the face of pavement of an empty court, 

The wooden engine flies and whirs about, 

Admire'd with clouns of the beard'd old courts. Dryd. 

BEARER. n. f. [from to bear.] 

1. A carrier of any thing, who conveys any thing from one place or perfom to another. 

He should the beareer put to sudden death, 

Not starving time allow'd. Shakespeare. 

2. The bearer of unhappy news; 

Your self'd father openly pursues 

Your ruin. Dryd. 

No gentleman sends a servant with a message, without endeavouring to put it into terms brought down to the capacity of the bearer. Swifts. 

3. One who wears any thing. 

O mercy! 

When thou dost pinch thy beareer, thou dost fit 

Like a rich armour won in bea' of day. 

That deals with safety. Shakespeare. 

4. One who carries the body to the grave. 

5. A tree that yields its produce. 

This way of procuring autumnal fruits, in some that are good bearers, will succeed. Biggs. 

Repruse agricola, having the young shoots; but the raw bearers commonly perish. 

6. In architecture. A post or brick wall raised up between the ends of a piece of timber, to shorten its bearing; or to prevent its bearing with the whole weight at the ends only. 

7. [In heraldry.] A supporter. 

BEARER. n. f. [from bear and bearer, as shapery from shapery.] A man that tends bears. 

That he is more than a youth is not for me; 

And that is less, I am not for him; therefore I will even take flatness in earnest of the bear-bred, and lead his apes into hell. Shakespeare. 

BEARING. n. f. [from bear.] 

1. The site or place of any thing with respect to something else. 

But of this frame, the bearing and the ties, 

The strong foundations, wise dependencies, 

Gradations just, has thy prevailing soul 

Look'd through or can a part contain the whole? Pope. 

2. Gefeure; mien; behaviour. 

That is Claudio; I know him by his bearing. Shakespeare. 

3. [In architecture.] Bearing of a piece of timber, with carpenters, is the space either between the two fixt extremes thereof, or between one extreme and a post or wall, trimmed up between the ends, to shorten its bearing. Build. Dict. 

BEARWARD. n. f. [from bear and ward.] 

A keeper of bears. 

We'll bait the bears to death, 

And manacle the beardward in their chains. Shakespeare. 

The bear is led after one manner, the multitude after another; the beardward leads but one brute, and the mountebank leads a thousand. L'Estrange. 

BEAST. n. f. [beaste, Fr. besti, Lat.] 

1. An animal, distinguished from birds, insects, fishes, and man. 

The man that once did fell the Lion's skin. 

While the beast liv'd, it was kill'd with bating him. 

Biggs. 

Beasts of chase are the buck, the doe, the fox, the hare, the hare, and the wolf. Biggs of the forest are the hart, the hind, the hare, the bear, and the wolf. Beasts of warren are the hare and cony. Camden. 

2. An irrational animal, opposed to man; as, man and beast. 

I dare do all that may become a man; 

Who dares do more, I know not. 

What beast was't then 

That made you break this enterprise to me? 

Shakespeare's Mother. 

With bowls that turn'd exanour'd youths to beasts. Dryden. 

3. A
3. A brutal savage man; a man acting in any manner unworthy of a reasonable creature.

F2. BEAST, v. a. A term at cards.

BEATINGS. See BEATINGS.

BEASTLINESS. n. f. [from beastly.] Brutality; practice of any kind contrary to the rules of humanity.

They hold this land, and with their filthy hands polluted this snow clean full long time. That their own mothers lost' th' their beastliness, and 'gan abhor her beast's unkindly crime.

BEASTLY. adj. [from beast.] 1. Brutal; contrary to the nature and dignity of man. It is used commonly as a term of reproach.

Wouldst thou have thyself fall in the confusion of men, or remain a beast with bearspar—Ay-ay! highly ambition.

Shakespeare. Thou beastly know, you know no reverence.

Shakespeare: King Lear.

With head, prophane, and beastly phaire
To reach the world's loose laughter, or vain gaze.

Ben Jonson.

It is charged upon the gentleman of the army, that the beastly vice of drinking to excess hath been freely, from their example, refused amongst men. Swift.

2. Having the nature or form of beasts.

Ridiculously civili'd, and driven of gods. Prior.

To BEAT, a. a. bitter, beat; part. buff' or beaten. [Latter, French.]

1. To strike; to knock; to lay blows upon.

So light, 1 not as one that beasteth the air.

Cervantes.

He rave'd with all the madness of despair;
He roar'd, he beat his breast, he tore his hair.

Dryden.

2. To punish with stripes or blows.

They're chose a consul that will from them
Their likes: make them of so more voice.
Than dogs, that are so often beast for barking. Skel.

There's Ford. good heart, is beaten black and blue, that you cannot fear a white spot about her. Shakespeare.

There is but one fault for which children should be beaten; and that is obstinacy or rebellion. Locke.

3. Torike an instrument of munific.

Hic thy sword and heart.

Or at their chamber door I'll beat the drum,
'Till it cry, sleep to death. Shakespeare.

4. To break; to bruise; to spread; to comminate by blows.

This house gathered mans, and ground it in mills, or beat it in a mortar, and baked it. Numbers.

They did beat the gold into thin plates, and cut it into wires, to work it.

Exodus.

5. To strike buttes or ground, or make a motion to route game.

It is strange how long some men will lie in wait to speak, and how many other matters they will beat for paper and pulping, mills, with which they beat most of their hemp.

Marston.

Neither furnished the gold, and he beat it into tares, so that he had occasion to use his anvil and hammer.

6. To drive; to do the corn out of the half.

She grieved in the field, and beat out that the hail gleaned.

Ruth, vi. 17.

7. To mix things by long and frequent agitation.

By long beating the white of an egg with a lump of alarm, you may bring it into white curds. Boyle.

8. To batter with engines of war.

And he beat down the tower of Peniel, and saw the men of the city.

Judges, viii. 12.

9. To dash, or bruise as wind.

Beyond this flood a frenzied continent
Lies dark and wild; beat with perpetual storms
Of whirlwind and disc hail.

Milton.

With tempests beat, and to the winds a storm.

Bacchus and SDescrib.

While winds and storms flort his lofty forehead beat,
The common fate of all that's high or great.

Dryden.

As when a lion in the midnight hours,
Beat by rude blasts, and yet with wint'ry snows,\nDefeats terrific from the mountain's brow. Pope.

10. To tread a path.

While I this unexpected task effory,
'Was awful words, and beat my painful way;

Celestial dove! divine afflication bring. Blackmore.

11. To make a path by marking it with trucks.

He that will know the truth of things, must leave the company of the great. Lucretius.

12. To conquer; to subdue; to vanquish.

If Hercules and Lichas play at dice,
Which is the better man? The greater throw
May turn by fortune from the weaker hand;
So is Alcibiades by his pique. Shakespeare.

You fouls of gods,
That beat the shapes of men, how have you run
From fixes that apes would beat! Shakespeare.

13. To harass; to over-labour.

It is no point of wisdom for a man to beat his brains, and spend his spirits, about things im
calculable.

And as in prions mean rogue beat
Horns, for the forece of the great,
So Whackum beat his dirty brains
To advance his master's fame and gain. Halliwell.

Why any one should waste his time, and bear his head, about the Lat. grammar, who does not in
tend to be a critic. Locke.

14. To lay, or pref, as flaming corn by hard weather.

Her own shall flieks her,
Her feet fluke like a field of beaten corn,
And hang their heads with sorrow. Shakespeare.

And therefore, lady, let your tongs be heated,
And eat for joy, and destroy your enemies.

15. To deprive; to crush by repeated opposition: usually with the particle down.

Although a deed was proclaimed, touching any speech tending to treason, yet could not the bollards be beaten down with that forsworn, nor with this liberty be abated. Marlowe.

Our warfare propogating the French language, at the same time they are bearing down their power.

Such an unlook'd-for storm of ill falls on him,
It beats down all my strength.

Addison.

16. To drive by violence: with a particle.

Twice have I f'd, and was twice beat back.

Dryden.

He that proceeds upon other principles in his inquiry, does at least poll himself in a party, which he will not quit till he be beaten out. Locke.

He cannot be a character of his own head, but that it was a cardinal who picked his pocket.

Addison.

The younger part of mankind might be beat off from the belief of the most important points even of natural religion, by the impudent jest of a profane wit.

Watts.

17. To move with fluttering agitation.

Thrice have I beat the wings, and sat with night
About the world.

Dryden.

To beat down. To endeavour by treaty to lessen the price demanded.

Surveys rich movables with curious eyes,
Beat down the price, and threatens sell to buy. Dryden.

She persuaded him to trade the commodities with the money he had brought over for their ransom; as not questioning but he would beat down the terms of it.

Addison.

18. To beat down. To sink or lessen the value.

Usury beats down the price of lands. For the employment of money is chiefly either merchandizing or purchasing; and usury wayeth both. Bacon.

19. To beat up. To attack suddenly; to alarm.

Our lay in that quiet place, without making the least impression upon the enemy by beating up his quarters, which might easily have been done. Clarendon.

20. To beat the bay. To walk; to go on foot.

To Beat, en. 1. To move in a pullatory manner.

I would gladly understand the formation of a soul, and see it the first conscious pulsus. Cullen.

2. To dash as a flood or storm.

Public eye scarcely to beat chiefly upon mistresses.

Your brow, which does no fear of thunder know,
Sees rolling tempests vainly beat below. Dryden.

One saw many hollow flats warm in the bottom of the rock, as they are more or less able to resit the impressions of the water that beat against them. Addison.

21. To knock at a door.

The men of the city beat the house round about, and beat at the door, and spoke to the master of the house. Judges.

2. To move with frequent repetitions of the same act or frolic.

No pulse shall keep
His natural progress, but forceth to beat.

Skel.

My temperate pulse does regularly beat.

Dryden.

And he beats his head, and the blood circulates, which is not in his power, by any thought or volition, to stop. Locke.

2. To throb; to be in agitation, as a fore dwelling.

A turn or two I'll walk to fill my beating heart.

Shakespeare.

2. To fluctuate; to be in agitation.

The tempest in my mind
Driveth from my spirits all taking effect,
Saving what beats there. Shakespeare.

2. To try different ways; to search: with about.

I am always beating about in my thoughts for something that may turn to the benefit of my dear countryman.

To find an honest man, I beat about,
And love him, court him, praise him, in or out.

Pope.

2. To await upon with violence.

The fan beat upon the head of Jonah, that he fainted, and with his head into the sea.

Jonah.

3. To speak frequently; to repeat; to enforce by repetition: with upon.

We are driven in to a larger speech, by reach of their great earnestness, who lead more and more upon these last alleged words. Hooker.
BEA

How frequently and fervently doth the scripture 
beautify upon this earth. 

BEAUTY. adj. [from beautify.] Beautifying a 
beau; foppith.

BEAUTIFUL. adj. [from beauty.] Fair; 
elegant in form; pleasing to the 
fight; beautiful. This word is chiefly poetical. 

BEAUTIOUS. adj. [from beauty.] 
In a beauteous manner; in a manner 
pleasing to the fight; beautifully.

BEAUTY. n.s. [beau.] The face or quality of being 
beautuous; beauty.

BEAT. ptv. pafive. [from the verb.] 
Like a rich velvet beat by forms to fight, 
'Twere madeness should I venture out once more. 

BEAT. part. adj. [from the verb.] 
What makes you, Sir, so late abroad 
Without a guide, and this no bastard read? 

BEAT. n.f. [from beat.] 
1. An instrument with which any thing is 
commuted or mingled.

BEATTER. part. adj. [from Beat.] 
2. Manner of striking, as, to beat up for soldiers.

Beater. 

BEATTER. n.f. [from beat.] 
He, with a careless beat, 
Struck out the mate creation at a beat. 

BEATING. n.f. [from beat.] Correction; 
punishment by blows.

BEAUTIFUL. adj. [from beautiful.] 
In a beautiful manner; in a manner 
leaning to the fight; beautifully.

BEAUTIFULNESS. n.f. [from beautify.] 
The face or quality of being 
beautuous; beauty; excellence of form.

BEAUTIFY. v.n. [from beautify; Lat.] 
1. To make happy; to blees with the 
completion of celestial enjoyment.

BEAUTIFY. v.a. [beautify; Lat.] 
2. To make happy; to blees with the 
completion of celestial enjoyment.

BEAUTY. n.s. [beau.] 
1. That embellishment of, or proportion of 
parts, which pleases the eye. 

BEAUTY. adj. [from beauty.] Beautiful.

BEAUTY. n.s. [beau.] 
1. That embellishment of, or proportion of 
parts, which pleases the eye. 

BEAUTY. adj. [from beautiful.] 
In a beautiful manner; in a manner 
leaning to the fight; beautifully.

BEAUTY. n.s. [beau.] 
The face or quality of being 
beautuous; beauty; excellence of form.

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BEAUTY. adj. [from beautiful.] 
In a beautiful manner; in a manner 
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In a beautiful manner; in a manner 
leaning to the fight; beautifully.

BEAUTY. n.s. [beau.] The face or quality of being 
beautuous; beauty; excellence of form.
Any of to Tairy never, to i Sbakeffeare, circum-

The ancient pieces are beautiful, because they resemble the beauties of nature; and nature will ever be beautiful, which reenbles those beauties of antiquity. Dryden.

With incredible pains have I endeavoured to copy several beauties of the ancient and modern historians. Addison.

A beautiful person. Remember that Pallas conquerous, A youth, how all the beaux of the call

The harlot's cheek, bristled with phalling art, Is not more ugly to the thing that helps it, Than is my deed to your most painted word. Shak.

A beau'ty-spot. n. f. [from beauty and spot.] A spot placed to direct the eye to something else, or to heighten some beauty; a foil; a patch. The illufions of love make them the beauti-

A bird like a nightingale, feeding on frogs and grubs, a fig-apecker. Pindar.

The robin-redbreast, till of late, had left, And children faced held a mitrins nell; Till breefses fold in dev'lish dear.

To BECA'LM. v. a. [from calm.] 1. To fill the clefts.

The moon shone clear on the becalmed flood. Dryden.

To keep a ship from motion. A man becalmed at sea, out of sight of land, in a fair day, may look on the fun, or sea, or ship, a whole hour, and receive no motion. Locke.

To quiet the mind. Soft, whispering airs, and the lark's matin song, Those to mine to becalm the heart than People'sd with life'some thoughts. Philips.

Bash'd his forrows; and becalm his soul

With a cloth. Addison.

Perhaps prosperity becalm'd his breath;

To becalm and to calm differ in this, that so calm is to stop motion, and to be-

to calm is to with-hold from motion.
without any government of the following words.

Or else, kind boy, I ask no red and white.
To make up my delight,
No odd becoming graces,
Black eyes, or little know not what, in faces.

Their differences are such as belong to their age, their calling, and their breeding; such as are becoming of them, and of them only. Dryden. Yet some becoming boldness I may use, I've will defend, nor will I now refuse. Dryden.

Make their pulpits repeat the assertion, that they may correct what is contained in it, till it be perfected into an habitual and becoming calling. Locke.

BECOMING. n.f. from become.] Ornament. A word not now in use. Shakespeare.

BECOMINGLY, adv. [from becoming.] After a becoming or proper manner.

BECOMINGNESS. n.f. [from becoming.] See To Become.] Decency; elegant congruity; propriety.

Nor is the majesty of the divine government greater in its extent, than the becoming thereof is in its manner and form. Crow.

BED, n. [bob, Sax.] 1. Something made to sleep on.
Lying not erect, but hollow, which is in the making of the bed, or with the legs gathered up, which is in the posture of the body, is the more whatsoever. Bacon.

Rigor now is gone to bed,
And Advice with scrupulous head. Milton.
Those hose then were caves, or horseless beds.
With twinkling eldest fan's, and most thirsty dryden.

2. Lodging; the convenience of a place to sleep in.
On my knees I beg,
That you'vouchsafe me salutation, beds, and food. Shakespeare.

George, the eldest son of this second bed, was, after the death of his father, by the singular counsel and affection of his mother, well brought up. Clarendon.

4. Bank of earth raised in a garden.
Heads will be tenderer and fairer, if you take them out of beds, when they are newly come up, and remove them into pots, with better earth. Bacon.

5. The channel of a river, or any hollow.
So high as be'ta'd the timid hills, so low
Down sunk a hollow bottom, broad, and deep,
Capable of beds of waters. Milton.
The great magazine for all kinds of treasure is supposed to be the bed of the Tiber. We may be sure, when the Romans lay under the apprehension of feeling the city, by a hidden enemy, that they would take care to bend such of their riches that way, as could best bear the weight. Addison.

6. The place where any thing is generated, or repose.
See hearty Albus's infected side
'Or the warm bed of smoulding sulphur glides. Addison.

7. A layer; a stratium; a body spread over another.
I see no reason, but the surface of the land should be as regular as that of the water, in the first production of it, and the strata, or beds with which it is covered.

8. To bring to Bed. To deliver of a child.
It is often used with the particle of; as, she was brought to bed of a daughter.

BED. Ten months after Florence happened to wed,
And was troubled in a labour manner took it. Prior.

9. To make the Bed. To put the bed in order after it has been used.
I keep my house, and I wash, wring, brew, baby, feed, dress meat, and make the beds, and do all myself. Shakespeare.

BED of Mortar. [with gunn.] A long solid piece of oak, hollowed in the middle, to receive the breech and half the trunnions. D.II.

BED of a great Gun. That thick plank which lies immediately under the piece, being, as it was, the body of the carriage. D.II.

To Bed. v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To go to bed with.
They have married me:
I'll to the Tuscan wars, and never bed her. Shak.

2. To place in bed.
She was publicly contrived, slated as a bride,
And solemnly hied; and, after she was laid,
Maximilian's ambassador put his legs, first naked to the knees, in the bed. Bacon.

3. To make parterker of the bed.
There was a double ripped up, whither Arthur was hied with his lady. Bacon.

4. To sow, or plant in earth.
Cast long handsome, from flimy neck,
The bedded flie in banks outside the door. Donne.
A snake hied himself under the threshold of a country-house. L'Estrange.

5. To lay in a place of rest, or security.
Let erectile hand's, from flimy neck,
The bedded flie in banks outside the door. Donne.

6. To lay in order; to stratify.
And as the sleeping soldiers in the alarm,
Your bedded hair, like life in excrements,
Start up, and stand on end. Shakespeare.

To Bed. v. n. To cohabitate.
If he be married, and bed with his wife, and afterwards keep, he may possibly fancy that the infected him.

To Bed a'ble. v. a. [from able.] To wet; to beeprinkle. It is generally applied to persons, in a festive including in convenience.
Never to weigh, never to so in weal,
Bedabbled with the dew, and torn with bares,
I can no further croll, no further go. Shakespeare.

To Bed a'le. v. a. [from agile.] To bemire; to foil clothes, by letting them reach the dirt in walking.
To Bed'sh. v. a. [from sheep.] To bemire by throwing dirt; to bespatter; to wet with throwing dirt.

When they walketh like a child, a child,
Toled the fad story of my father's death,
That all the strangers had wet these cheeks.
Make trees bedded with rain. Dryden.

To Bed a'wb. v. a. [from daw.] To daw over; to beffermear; to foil, with spreading any vifcous body over it.
A piteous corps, a bloody piteous corps,
Pale, pale as ashes, all bedebend in a blood. Shakespeare.

To Bed d'zze. v. a. [from dazzle.] To make the fight dim by too much light.
My mistaken eyes, That have to bedeem'd by the sun;
That cannot live together on emblem green. Shak.

BED'CHAMBER. n.f. [from bed and chamber.] The chamber appropriated to rest.
They were brought to the king, abiding them in his bedchamber. Heywood.
He was now one of the bedchamber to the prince. Clarendon.

To Bed'den. v. a. [from deck.] To deck; to adorn; to grace.
To shun'd thy shape, thy love, thy wit,
And uncle none in that true order indeed,
Which should besides thy shape, the beauty thy. Shakespeare.

Female it seems,
That to bed, or, unrate, or gay,
Comes this way. Milton.
With ornamental drops beded'st I stood,
And win my vict'ry with my enemy's blood. Marlow.

To Bedfellow. n.f. [from bebe, Sax. a prayer, and bough.] An hospital or almshouse, where the poor people prayed for their founders and benefactors.

To Bed'eter. See Bedder.

To Bed'w. v. a. [from deck.] To molest gently, as with the fall of dew.
Dowce her picture's grace with English blood. Shakespeare.

Let all the tears, that should bedeck my locks,
Be drops of balm to refresh my head. Shak.

The counsellor received a letter from him, whereunto all the while she was writing her answer, she bedewed the paper with her tears. Wotton.

To Bed'wter. (From bed l. And bed.) A bed, with liquid dam, Court's time on roes, in some pleasant cake. L'Estrange.
Balm, from a silver box divell'd round,
Shall all bedow the roots, and scent the face bedded. Dryden.

He died, and falling tear his face bedow'd. Dryd.

To Bed'fellow. n.f. [from bed and fellow.] One that lies in the fame bed.
He loves your people,
But tie him not to be their bedfellows. Shakespeare.
Mystery acquaints a man with strange bedfellows. Shakespeare.

Why doth the crown lie there upon his fellows,
Being so troublesome a bed fellow? Shakespeare.
A man would as soon choose them for his bedfellows as his play fellows. L'Estrange.
What charming bedfellows, and companions for life, men chose out of such women? Addison.

To Bed'wter. (From bed l. And bed.) To adorn; to dress; to set off; an old word, now only used in humorous writings.
A maiden fine bright he apt to love;
The maiden fine bright he loves, or calls for the village he fowes the plains. Gay.
To Bed'wter, (From bed l. And bed.) To dress; to make dim; to obscure; to cloud; to darken.
I have bedow'd
The meretricious son, call'd forth the mutinous wife,
And twist the green sea and the azure vault.

To Bed'zen. v. a. [from disco.] To dress out; a low word.
Bitch. n. s. [from bed and fight]. One that fights to the last; a spendthrift; a person of little or no value.

Bitchery. n. f. [from bed and fight]. The act of fighting; a quarrel; a strife.

Bitch-faces, n. s. [from bed and fight]. The faces of a bitch; the face of a bitch.

Bitchfulness, n. f. [from bed and fight]. The quality of being a bitch; the quality of being a spendthrift; the quality of being a person of little or no value.

Bitch-fitter, n. s. [from bed and fight]. A person who is always fighting; a person who is always quarreling.

Bitchy, adj. [from bed and fight]. Quarrelsome; argumentative; contentious.

Bitchy-mongers, n. s. [from bed and fight]. People who are always fighting; people who are always quarreling.

Bid. v. a. [from bed and fight]. To bid; to offer; to demand; to request.

Bidding. n. s. [from bed and fight]. The act of bidding; the act of offering; the act of demanding; the act of requesting.

Bidder. n. s. [from bed and fight]. A person who bids; a person who offers; a person who demands; a person who requests.

Bif. See Bes.

Bish. See Bes.

Bish. n. s. [from bed and fight]. A person who is always fighting; a person who is always quarreling.

Bish. See Bes.

Bish. See Bes.

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Bish. See Bes.
BEE

BEE. n. f. This word I have found only in the example, and know nothing of the etymology, unless it be a corruption of BYNDOL, from by and modul, a note; that is, a note out of the regular order.

There be interlacement in the right of eight, in terms, two Pende, or half notes 3, 5, 8, or, if you divide the terminal note sensibly, the eight is but short; the whole and equal notes.

BEE, BEEN. [beon, Saxon.] The participle pretensive of To Be.

Enough that virtue fill'd the space between. Pro'd by the ends of being having beent.

BEEF. n. f. [bir, Welsh.] Liquor made of malt and hops. It is distinguished from ale, either by being older or smaller.

Here's a pot of good double beer, neighbour; drink.

Try clarifying with almonds in new beer. Beer, Wood! bow, like thine inspector, beer! Thou nad, not rise; tho' thin, yet never clear; So sweetly mawkish, and so smooth and dull; Headly, not strong; and foaming, tho' not full.

BEEFINGS. See BEESTINGS.

BEET. n. f. [beta, Lat.] The name of a plant.

The species are,
1. The common white beet.
2. The common green beet.
3. The common red beet.
4. The turnip-colored red beet.
5. The great red beet.
6. The yellow beet.
7. The Swirl or Chard beet.

MILLER.

BEETLE. n. f. [beet, Saxon.]

1. An insect distinguished by having hard cafes or shields, under which he folds his wings.

There was a hard, and he beet his shields. Shakes.

The poor beetle, that we tread upon,
In corporal full'rance finds a pang as great,
As when a giant dies.

Others come sharp of sight, and too provident for that which concerned their own interest; but as blind as beetles in foreseeing this great and common danger.

Knaves' lottery of the darks.

Yet there was a hard, and he beet his shields, The claspings live up the ruins deep,
And there the bat and drowsy beetle sleep. Garth.

The butterflies and beetles are much numerous to one another, in our own native countries alone; the species of each kind may amount to one hundred and fifty, or more.

Rats.

2. A heavy mallet, or wooden hammer, with which wedges are driven, and pavements rammed.

If I do, fill me with a three man beetle. Shakes.

When, by the help of wedges and beetles, an image is cut out of the trunk of some well-grown tree yet, after all the skill of artificers to set forth such a divine block, it cannot one moment secure itself from being eaten by worms, or defiled by birds, or cut in pieces by axes. Stillling.

To BEEFLE, v. n. [from the noun.] To just out; to hang over.

What if it tempts you over the flood, my lord? Or to the dreadful amphib of the earth,
That beetles or his base into the sea. Shakes.

Or where the lice.

High in the sitting cliff his airy buildings. Thomson.

BEEFLEDED, adj. [from beetle and brow.] Having prominent brows.

Enquire for the beetle-brow'd critick, &c. Swift.

BEEFLEDHEADED, adj. [from beetle and head.] Loggerheaded; wooded headed; having a head stupid, like the head of a wooden beetle.

A wrighton, beetledhead, flap-end'd bore. Shakes.

BEEFLESTOCK. n. f. [from beetle and stock.] The handle of a beetle.

BEEFLESTRAVE. n. A plant.

BEEFLETRASH. n. A. Plant.

BEEFLES, n. f. [The plural of beef.] Black cattle; oxen.

One way, a band fle'd from foreigh drives A herd of hovers, fair oxen, and fair kine, From a fat meadow ground whole and equal notes.

Others make good the pacity of their breed with the length and duration of their days; whereof there want not examples and authenticities, Sorts in blond cows, cloven-hoofed, as camels; and know, whereof there is above a million annually slain in England. Brown's Fuller Errours.

BEEFELS, n. f. Black cattle; oxen.

And the huge bear is thunk an unto. Pope. To BEEFALL, v. n. [from full. It bele, it hab. belef.] To happen to: used generally of ill.

Let me know
The word that may belef me in this case. Shaks.

Other doubt posseth me, left harm
Befall thee, sever'd from me. Milton.

This verifiable person, who probably heard our Savoury tale of the destruction of Jerusalem, drew his congregation out of these unparalleled calamities, which asfeth his countrymen. Addison.

This disfaze has belef them, which is not because they deferred it, but because the people love new faces.

To happen to, as good or neutral.

Bion skil'd an envious man, that was very fond, What harm had belef unto him, or what good had belef unto another man? Bacon.

No man can certainly conclude God's love or hatred to any person, from what belefheth him in this world. Tilloine.

3. To happen to: to come to pass.

But since affairs of men are still uncertain, Let's reason with the word that may belef. Shaks.

I have revel'd
This disfaze which belef, and was in heav'n.

A mong th' angelick pow'r's. Milton.

4. It is used sometimes with to before the person to whom any thing happens: this is rare.

Some great mischiefs last belef'n
To that great prince. Paradise Lost.

5. To belef of. To become of; to be the state or condition of; a phrase little used.

Do me the favour to dilate at full
What hath belef'n of them, and them, till now.

Shakespeare.

To BEEP, v. a. [from bee and fit.] To fuit; to be suitable to; to become.

Blind is his eye, and bellef the dark. Shaks.

Out of my fight, thou serpentine— that name bellef thee, then, with him league'd; thyself an ill. Paradise Lost.

I will bring you where the flies,
Chaf'd in phleocure, as bellef. Milton.

Her dotage.

Thou, what bellef the new lord major,
Are anxiously to ine know. Dryden.

To BEEPOLL, v. a. [from bee and pool.] To ine; to fool; to deprive of understanding; to lead into error.

Men bellef these are contrary; and, without seeing a few fighs, they will persuade themselves that they have repented.

Swift.

Jenomath thought bilef the bit party, though nothing in the nature of fin being not only to defile, but to ine.

Swift.

BEFORE. prep. [buponan, Sax.]

1. Farther onward in place. Their common preface was to look no further before them, this one instance: and it will follow that they can drive to no certain point.

2. In the front of; not behind.

Who shall go
Before them, in a cloud and pillar of fire,
By day a cloud, by night a pillar of fire,
To guide them in their journey, and remove
Behind them, while the obdurate king pursues. Milton.

3. In the presence of: noting authority or conquest.

Great queen of gathering-clouds,
See we fall before them! Dryden.

4. In the presence of: noting regard.

For that kind, and calling down of the eyes, both are more when we come before many. Bacon.

5. At the presence of: noting consideration.

They represent our poet bewitch a farmer and a courtier, when he shift himself in his belt habits, to appear before his patron. Dryden.


Before the eyes of both our armies here,
Let our own princes. Shakespeare.


If a suit be begun before an archdeacon, the ordinary may licent the suit to a higher court. Shakespeare.

8. In the power of: noting the right of choice.

The world was all before them, where to choose
Their place of rest, and Providence their guide. Milton.

Give us this evening, thou hast more and more,
And all the years, before thee of delight. Dryden.

He hath put us in the hands of our own counsellors.

Life and death, prosperity and destruction,
Are before us. Titus Andronicus.

9. By the impulse of something behind.

Her part, poor soul! seeming as burdened
With lever weight, but not with lever woe,
Was carried with more speed before the wind. Shakespeare.

Hurried by fate, he cries, and borne before.

10. A furious wind, we leave the faithful shore. Dryden.

11. Preceding in time.

Particular advantages it has before all the books which have appeared before it in this kind. Dryden.

12. In preference to.

We should not presume to determine which should be the fittest, till we see he hath chosen for us, which is what we are to try to be the fittest, because he hath taken it before the rest. Hester.

We think poverty to be infinitely definable before the terms of covetousnes. Taylor.
See how they beg an arm of flattery. 

2. To take any thing for granted, without evidence or proof.

We have not begged any principles or suppositions, for the proof of this; but taken that common ground, which both Moles and all antiquity prefer.

To BEGHT, v. a. beght, or beght: I have beghten, or beght. [beggar, Saxon, to obtain. See To GET.]

1. To generate; to procreate; to become the father of, as children.

But first come the hours, which we begt in love's sweet paradise, of day and night, which do the features of the face alter. 

Scriptr. I talk of dreams.

Which are the children of an idle brain.

beght of nothing but vain phantasy. [beggar.]

Twas he the noble Claudian race beght. [beggar.]

Love is begt by fancy, bred By ignorance, by expectation fed. [beggar.]

2. To produce, as effect.

If I have done the thing you gave in charge,

Begt you happiness, be happy then; For it is done. [beggar.]

3. To produce, as accidents.

Is it a time for folly, when each minute

Begts a thing so grave? [beggar.]

4. It is sometimes vowed on, or upon, before the mother.

Begt upon

His mother Martha by his father John. [beggar.]

BEG'TTER, n. f. [from beggar.] He that procreates, or beghts; the father.

For what their provest gain'd, the law declares

Is to them themselves alone, and to their heirs!

And though the beggar's issue goes back to the beggar beggert.

But if the son fights well, and plunder theirs—

Men continue the race of mankind, commonly

Without the intention, and often against the con- tent and will, of the beggert. [beggar.]

Locke.

BEG'GAR, n. f. [beggar.]

It is more properly written beggar; but the common orthography is retained, because the derivatives all prefer the a.

1. One who lives upon alms; one who has nothing but what is given him.

He rakeht up the poor out of the dust and

Lifteth up the beggar from the dunghill, to set them among princes. [beggar.]

We see the whole equipage of a beggar to

Drawn by Homer, as even to retain a nobleness of

Dignity. [beggar.]

2. One who supplicates for any thing; a petitioner; for which, beggar is a harsh and contemptuous term.

What subjects will precarious kings regard?

A beggar speaks so loftly to be heard. [beggar.]

Dryden.

3. One who assumes what he does not prove.

These shameless beggars of principles, who give

This precarious account of the original of this, give

Assume to themselves to be men of reason. [beggar.]

Titus.

To BEG'T, v. a. [beggeren, Germ.] To live upon alms; to live by asking relief of others.

I cannot dig; to beg I am ashamed. [beggar]

To BEG'T, v. a.

1. To ask; to seek by petition.

He went to Pilate, and beggert the body. [beggar.]

Matth. 27.
From Nimrod first the savage chase began;  
A mighty hunter, and his game was man. Pope.

5. To take rise; to commence.  
Judgment must begin at the house of God.  

Psa. 1. 

1 Peter.  

Begin, v. a.  
1. To do the first act of anything; to pass from not doing to doing, by the first act.  

2. To flay up; to encircle; to encompass.  

Beg'd an' Almighty throne,  
Deserving, or deserving. Milton.  

Or should the, confident  
At fitting queen adorns a beautiful throne.  

Devoid, with all her worship's charming legs.  

Tamour.  

At home surrounded by a servile crowd,  
Prompt to abuse, and in distraction loud.  

Abounds with men, and coward, and fear.  

His very face acknowledging his fear. Prior.  

To flux in with a siege; to beleaguer;  
To block up.  

It was to closely begirt, before the king's march into the well, that the council humbly defies his majesty, that he would relieve it.  

Cæsarean.  

To Beg'art. v. a. [This is, I think, only a corruption of begirt; perhaps by the printer.] To begird.  
See Begin.  
And, Lentulus, begirt you Pompey's house.  
To cause his sons alive, for they are Mail make our peace with him. Bow.  

Tragedie.  

BELGERREG. n.f. [Turkish.] The chief governor of a province among the Turks.  

To BeG'aw. v. a. [from be and gnaw.]  
To bite; to eat away; to corrode; to nibble.  

His horse is stark jailed with the flingers, begirists with the bow, wall in the back, and shoulder-flotten.  

Shakespeare.  

The worm of conditio still begraws thy boul.  

Shakespeare's Richard III.  

To BECOME. interjed. [Only a coalition of the words be, gen.] Go away; hence; hail away.  

Begme! the gredies crie with stern disdain,  
Begme! nor dare the hallow'd dream to stain.  

She fled, for even bards cried from the train. Addison.  

BEGO'T. v. a. [The participial present of the BEGOST.'] Verb beget. 

Remember that thou wait beget of them. Ecles.  
The first he met, Anticipates the brave,  
But base forgotten on a Theban dart.  

Dryden.  
The base case, v. a. [from be and case.]  
To foil or dumb with unitious or fat matter.  

To BECRIME. v. a. [from be and grime.]  
See Grim and Grime.  
To foil with dirt deep impredict; to foil in such a manner that the natural hus cannot easily be recovered.  

Her name, that was as freth,  
As Dian's village now begrims, and black  
At my own face.  
Shak.peare.  

To BEGUL'TE. v. a. [from be and gentle.]  
1. To impose upon; to delude; to cheat.  
This I say, let any man, should impose upon you in any way.  

Shakespeare.  
The fellent beguted, and I did eat! Milton.  

Who sees a man, who would have beguted and imposed upon him by making him believe, he would not be true, that is the man who would have ruined me.  

Sidney.  

To Deceive; to evade.  
Is wretchedness deprived of that benefit,  
To end itself by death?  To get yet some comfort;  
When they flay, and beguted the tyranny, and fristratic his proud will.  

Sidney.  

3. To deceive pleasingly; to amuse.  
Sweet, sweet me here awhile!  
My phlegm grows cold, but faint I would expire  

The red sunrises with these.  

Shakespeare.  
With heels sometimes the drier her time begult;  
These do by this her phlegm joys. Sir J. Denies.  

Beloved.  

The participal passiue of begin.  
But thou, beginn'd morning day, thou rising sun,  
Which thy beams brought to light  
Those mysteries, that since the world began  
Lay hid in darknes and eternal night. Sir J. Dav.
BEH

Bacsn.  

But tardy. Conduct; from but this made no Perhaps as, the Addijor in Knollei. not Ezeiief, and the JVotUn. fhunn'd a hapj-, respect Sidney. fruit _ 

To vvi.. the that he'ld. Best. Be'hen. 7t of y by changed. feigned he. That high. 

and he'd be baken in the face, Elizabeth, 

or peaks. we approaching them. in my life. 

I. dillance he left. 

of them. Behold. 

for that. Beholden, 

of men. Behold. 


of the. Beho'ld. 

of the. Beho'ldn. 

of the. Beho'lding. 

behemoth, our he's, and behemoth, 

after this. Beho'lden. 

of the. Beho'ld, 

of the. Beho'ld. 

of the. Beho'ld.
BEL

Because it was for the benefit of the animal, that, upon any sudden accident, it might be awakened,
there were no rats or shrews made for cats.

It would be of no beclwth, for the settling of
government, unless there were a way taught to/ how to
use poor to whom belonged this power and
domination.

To BEHOOVE. v. n. [behogam, Saxon.
it is a duty.] To be fit; to be meet;
other with respect to duty, necessity, or
convenience. It is used only
imperially with it.

For better examination of their quality, it be-
lowers are very fine formation and rose, the highest
well-fitting and clothing of them, to be discovered.

Honor.

He did so prudently temper his passions, as that
not of them made him want in the offices of
life, which it behoved or became him to perform.

Atterbury.

But should you lose the monarch of the brook,
Behove you then to ply your skilled art. Therefore

BEHOVEFUL. adj. [from behove.] Useful;
profitable; advantageous. This word is somewhat
antiquated.

It is very behoveful in this country of Ireland,
where there are wafle defects full of grafts, that the
same may be behoved to them.

Laws are many times full of imperfections:
and that which is supposed behovable unto men,
prove oftentimes more pernicious.

Honor.

Maddam, we have call'd such necessities
As are behoveful for our late to-morrow. Shaks.

It may be most behoveful for princes, in mat-
ters of grace, to transtend the fame publicly, so
as it is requisite, in matters of judgment, punish-
ment, and canons, that the same be transmitted
privately.

Glorieden.

BEHOVEFULLY. adv. [from behoveful.] Profitably; usefully.

Tell us of more worthy dislikes than these, and
that may more behovefully import the reformation.

Spenser.

BEHÔT. [preterite, as it seems, of behoght,
to promise.]

With sharp intended thing to rode him from
That wos put to death, with the gift of the Virgin,
Ne living would have him live everlasting.

Shaks.

BEING. particip. [from be.] Those, who have their hope in another life,
look upon themselves as being on their passage through life.

Atterbury.

BEING. n. f. [from be.]

1. Existence: opposed to nonentity.

Of him all things have both received their first
being, and their continuance to be that which they are.

Hester.

Yet is not God the author of her ill,
The author of her being, and being there. Davies.

There is none but he,
Whose being I do fear and under him
My genius is rebuked. Shaks. Macbeth.

Thus, Father, yet they sing, omnipotently
Immutable, immovable; omnipotent,
Eternal, all things, Authors of all being.

Shaks. Paradise Lost.

Fountain of light! Milton's Paradise Lost.

Merrily and graciously, thou gavest us being,
taking us from nothing to an excellent creation.

Consider every thing as not yet is being; then
example, if it must needs have at all, or what
other ways it may have been.

Bentley.

2. A place of any condition.

There's happy spirits which, ordained by Fate,
For future being and new bodies wait. Dryd.

Heaven from all creatures hides the book of fate;
From out these that men, from men what spirits

Or who could suffer being here below?

Pope.

As now your own, our beings were of old,
And once indeed in woman's beautiful mould.

Pope.

3. The person existing.

Ah, fair, yet false! an being form'd to cheat
By seeming kindness, mixt with deep deceit! Dryd.

If it's folly to seek the approbation of any being,
besides the supreme; because no other being can
make a right judgment of us, and because we can
procure no confiderable advantage from the ap-
plication of a right judgment, this is best.

Beins. convenunt. [from be. Since. Dixit.

BE IT SO. A phrase of anticipation, sup-
pose it be so; or of permission, let it be so.

My gracious duke,

Be it the will not here, before your grace,
Confent to marry with Demetrius,
I beg the ancient privilege of Athens. Shaks.

To BELCH. v. a. [from be and

lauv; to burst; to hum a word

in low speech.

What several madnesses in men appear!
Oft erstes runs from fancy'd Furies here!
Ajas belloweth there an harmless ox,
And thinks that Agamemnon feels the knocks.

Dryden.

He feels virago Nell belch
With his own staff, his peaceful neighbour. Swift.

To BELCH'Y. v. a. [a fierce term.] To falten,
as, to belace a rope.

Dixit.

BELMAIE. n. f. [bel amis, Fr.] A friend;
an intimate. This word is out of use.

Pound's out his life, and last philosophy.
To the fair Cirtias, his dearer belamie. Dryden.

BELMAUR. n. f. [bel amour, Fr.] Gal-

tant; confort; paramount: obloiete.

Lo, how he brake the decks her bounteous bow'r
With fifteen curtains, and gold coverets,
Therein to throned her famous belamour. Dryden.

BELTAED. adj. [from be and late.] Be-

nighted; out of doors late at night.

Fairy elves,
Whole midnight evens, by a forest side,
Or fountain, some belated peasant fees,
Or dreams he fees.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

Or near Fleetstede's oozy brink;
Belated, fears on watch to lie. Swift.

To BELY. v. a. [from be; and lay; as,
to exasperate, to lie in wait, to lay wait for.]

1. To block up; to flop the passage.

The spirits of some of his allies belongeth.
And spurs their保姆ing to cross their way.

Dryden.

2. To place in ambush.

Giant's first strong call'd needeth greater might,
Then those small feats were wont belay.

Spenser.

To BELAY a rope. [a fast term.] To

spice; to mend a rope, by laying one end over
another.

To BELCH. v. n. [belecan, Saxon.]

1. To eject the wind from the stomac;&
to eruct.

The symptoms are, a four small in their face,
belching, and divisions of the bowch.

2. To issue out, as by eructation.

The waters roll, and, belch'd from below,
Black sands as from a forceful engine throw. Dryd.

A triple pile of plumes his crest adorn'd,
On which with belching plumes Chimera wore't.

Dryden.

To BELCH. v. a. To throw out from the

stomach; to eject from any hollow place.
It is a word implying confinences, hate-
fulnes, or horror.

They are but foolishs, and we all but food;
They eat us hungry and, when they're full,
They belch us.

Shakspeare.

The bitterness of it I low belch from my heart.

Shakspeare.

BELCHF. y. f. [belch, in French, is a
tower; which was perhaps the true word,
till those, who knew not its original,
corrupted it to belch, because
bells were in it. The place where the
bells are rung.]

Pope.
6. Creed; a form containing the articles of faith.

BELIEVABLE. adj. [from believe.] Credible; that which may be credited or believed.

BELIEVE. v. a. [Kellyan. Saxon.]
1. To credit upon the authority of another, or from some other reason than our personal knowledge.

BELIEVER. n. s. [bel, Sax.; suppos'd, by Skinner, to come from felius; Lat. a bosom. See BELL.]

1. A vejell, or hollow body of cold metal, formed to make a noise by the act of a clapper, hammer, or some other instrument striking against it. Bells are in the towers of churches, to call the congregation together.

Your finger to the respiration of the bell, Encircled you to hear with reverence.

2. To use for any thing in the form of a bell, as the cups of flowers.

3. A small hollow globe of metal perforated, and containing in it a solid ball; which, when it is shaken, by bounding against the sides, gives a sound.

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BELLE. n. f. [beel, Sauk. Fr.] A young lady.

What motive could compel
A well-bred lord t' assail a gentle belle?
Of say, what stranger causest, yet unperceived,
Could make a gentle belle reject a lord?

BELLES. n. p. [bline, blank. Probably; likely; perhaps.

There came out of the fame woods a horrible foul bear, which feiring biles, while the lion was present, came furiously towards the place where I stood.

Believe me, biles, think me remiss in my oft' affections, or roused by this unnoticed putting on.

Josephus affirmeth, that one of them remained in his times; meaning, biles, some ruin or foundation thereof.

BELLES. n. p. [bline, blank. Probably; likely; perhaps.
BEL

BELLES LETTERS, n. s. [Fr.] Polite literature. It has no singular.

The exactness of the other, is to admit of some-

thing like discourse, especially in what regards the
bells letters.

BELLE-BONE. n. [from bellus, beautiful, and
to be good, Lat. belle & bome, Fr.] A woman excel-

ling both in beauty and goodness. A work now out of

e. 

Print may beproved that he ever bough another

Such a bellbone,

And Sisyphus rejoice that ever was her lot.

Scriber.

BELLEGERANT. adj. [belliger, Lat.]

BELLEGEROUS. Waging war. Ditto.

BELLI. n. s. A hunting term, spoke of a
tar, when the makos a noisy rutting
time. Ditto.

BELLI-POTENT. adj. [bellispatum, Lat.]

Bellicant; mighty in war.

To Be'llow. w. s. [bellow, Sax.] 

1. To make a noise as a bull.

This summons the bull, and bellowed the green

Neptune a ram, and bleated. Shakespeare,

What bulldores bellow, or what sheep dare bleat,

Within the form's den. Dryden,

But the hand of a herd must be

Thy mate, and bellowing so thy progeny. Dryd.

2. To make any violent outcry.

He fatten'd on my neck, and bellow'd out,

As he hurl'd heav'n.

3. To vociferate; to clamour. In this
fence it is a word of contempt.

The dull fat captain, with a hound's deep

Thrust bellow out a laugh in a base note. Dryden.

This gentleman is accustomed to roar and bellow

The loudest, that he frighten'st us. Tull.

4. To roar as the sea in a storm, or as the

wind, to make any continued noise, that may cause terror.

Till, at the last, he heard a dread sound,

Which th'o' the wood loud bellowing did rebound.

Shakespeare:

The rising rivers flow the nether ground;

And rocks the bellowing voice of roaring seas

rebound. Dryden.

BELLows. n. s. [blyg, Sax, perhaps it

is corrupted from beller, the wind being

contained in the hollow, or bally. It has no

singular; for we usually say, a pair of bellow's; but Dryden has used bellow's

as a singular.]

3. The instrument used to blow the fire.

Since fire, into my inward furnace turn'd,

For bellow's serve to kindle more the fire. Sidney.

One, with great bellow's, gather'd filling air,

And with forc'd wind the fuel did enflame. Fairb.

The smith prepares his hammer for the fireback,

While the lung's bellowing huffing firevroce. Dryd.

The lungs, as bellowing, furnish a force of breath;

and the aorta arium is as the nozzle of bellow's, to

collect and convey the breath. Helder.

2. In the following passage it is singular.

Thus neither, like a bellow, swell it thy face,

As if thou wouldst blow the burning masts

Of molten ore. Dryden.

BEL'LUNE. adj. [bellinum, Lat.] Bealel-

fully; belonging to a beast; savage; bru-
tal.

If human actions were not to be judged, men

would have no advantage over beasts. At this
time the animal and bellow's life would be the

beast.

BELLY. n. s. [baal, Dutch; bela, bela, Welsh.]

1. That part of the human body which

reaches from the breath to the thighs,
sustaining the bowels.

The body's members

Rebel'd against the belly, thus accord'd it:

That only as a gull it did remain,

Still exuberating the veins, never hearing

Like labour with the rest. Shakespeare.

2. In beasts, it is used, in general, for,

that part of the body next the ground.

And the Lord laid upon the infant. Upon thy

belly shall ye go, and dart that thou eat of all the

fruit of the field. Genesis.

3. The womb: in this sense, it is com-

monly used ludicrously or familiarly.

I shall answer better, that you can get the up

of the negro's belly: the Moor is with

child by you. Shakespeare.

The secret is grown too big for the presence,

like Mrs. Primly's big belly. Cowper

4. That part of man which requires

food, in opposition to the back, or that which

demands clothes.

They were content with a licentious life, where

in they might fill their belly with spoil, rather than

by labour. Heward.

Whole good is their belly.

He that goes his grain upon mickle, will have

many a hungry belly before harvest. Arbinet.

5. The part of anything that swells out

into a larger capacity.

Fortune sometimes turneth the handle of the

bottle to the other side, and poureth that which

after the belly, which is hard to grasp. Bacon.

An Irish harp hath the concave, or belly, not

along the fringes, but at the end of the fringes.

6. Any place in which something is

closed.

Out of the belly of hell cried I, and thou

heardst my voice. Job.

To Be'lly. w. s. [from the noun.]

To swell into a larger capacity; to hang

out; to bulge out.

Thus by degrees day waiters, signs cease to file,

For bellying earth, fill rilling up, denies

Their light a package, and confines our eyes.

The pow'r appeas'd, with winds sufficed the fall,

The bellying canvas with the gale. Dryden.

Loud rattling makes the mountains and the

plain, Heav'n's bellies downwards, and descends in pain.

Dryden.

Midst these disports, forget they not to drench

Themselves with bellying goblets. Phillips.

BELLY-ACHE. n. s. [from belly and ache.]

The cholic; or pain in the bowels.

BELLYBOWS n. s. [from belly and bow.

Disseased, so as to be conlusive, and

frankly in the belly.

BELLY-FRETTING. n. s. [from belly and

fret.]

1. [With farriers.] The chafing of a

horse's belly with the foregirt.

2. A great pain in a horse's belly, caused

by worms.

BELLYFUL. n. s. [from belly and full.]

1. As much food as fills the belly, or sa-

tisfies the appetite.

2. It is often used ludicrously for more

than enough; thus, King James told his

friar that he should have his bellyful of

imperial punishments.

BELLYGOOD. n. s. [from belly and god.

A glutton; one who makes a god of his

belly.

What infinite waste they made this way, the

only story of Apicius, a famous bellygod, may suf-

fice to shew. Hakewill.

BELLY-PINCHED. adj. [from belly and

pinch.] Starved.

BELLOWS.

This night, wherein the cubdrown bear would

couch, 

The lion and the belly-stuck wolf.

Keep their fur dry, unbonneted he runs. Shaksp.

BELLYROLL. n. s. [from belly and roll.

A roll socalled, as it seems, from en-

tering into the hollows.

They have two small hollows that they clap

on each side of them, and so they harrow

right up and down, and roll it with a bellyroll, that

goes between the ridges when they have down it.

Mariner.

BELLY-TIMBER. n. s. [from belly and

timber.] Food; materials to support the

belly.

Where belly-timber, above ground

Or under, was not to be found. Hubbard.

The strength of every other member

It founded on your belly-timber. Dryd.

BELLY-WORM. n. s. [from belly and

worm.] A worm that breeds in the

belly.

BELMAN. n. s. [from bell and man.] He

whose bufnesm it is to proclaim any

thing in towns, and to gain attention

by ringing his bell.

It was the owl that strick'd, the fatal bollom

Which gives the storm it good night. Shakespeare.

When Titian's gloving paint the sun warm'd,

Now hang the bollom's long, and gaited here.

The colour'd print of Overton appear.

Gay.

The bollom of each parish, as he goes his cir-

cuit, cries out every night. Pauf twelve o'clock.

Swift.

BELMETAL. n. s. [from bell and metal.]

The metal of which bells are made, be-

ing a mixture of five parts copper with one

of pewter.

Belmetal has copper one thousand pounds, tin

from three hundred to two hundred pounds, leads

one hundred and fifty pounds. Bacon.

Colours which arise on belmetal, when melted

and poured on the ground, in open air, like the

colours of water bubbles, are changed by viewing

them at divers obliquities. Newton.

To Bellock. w. s. [from be and lock.] To

fallen as with a lock.

This is the hand, which with a word's contract

Was full bellock'd in thine. Shakespeare.

BELMANCEY. n. s. [from beige and jau-

ten.]

Belmance, or divination by arrows, hath been

in request with Scythians, Alains, Germans,

with the Africans and Turks of Algier.

Brown's Papus Ercurt.

To Bello. w. s. [belengen, Dutch.]

1. To be the property of.

To light on a part of a field belonging to Bess.

2. To be the province of.

There is no need of such rederiet.

Or if there were, it did not belong to you. Shaksp.

The declaration of their intent philosophers

hangs to another paper. Byng.

To love the care of heav'n and earth. Dryden.

3. To adhere, or be appendant to.

He went into a desert belonging to Bethsaida.

Lath.

4. To have relation to.

To whom belong'd thou? wherein art thou? Shaksp.

Samuel.

5. To be the quality or attributes of.

The familiar belonging to the supreme spirit,

are unlimited and boundless, fitted and designed

for infinite objects. Genesis.

6. To be referred to; to relate to.

He carath for things that belong to the Lord.

Gottch.
BEL

Eleventh. participle, [from below, derived of love. It is observable, that though the participle be of very frequent use, the verb is seldom or never admitted as we say, you are much below me, but not, I believe you loved; dear.]

I think it is not meet, Mark Anthony, so well below of Caesar, Should outward Caesar. Shakespeare.

In a crowd of a do.

The Spirit descended, while the Father's voice From heav'n pronounced him his belov'd Son. Mills.

BENVOL, prep. [from be and low.]

1. Under in place; not high. For all below means I would not leap. Shak.

He'll beat Ausonian head below his knees, And tread upon his neck. Shakespeare.

2. Inferior in dignity. The noble Venetans think themselves equal at least to the electors of the empire, and but one degree below kings. Adlton.

3. Inferior in excellence. His styliums of Theocritus are as much below his last Mantilus, as the fields below the flats. Fifpen.

4. Unworthy of; unsatifying. 'Tis much below me on his throne to fe. But when do I, you shall petition it. Dryden.

Be low. and below.

1. In the lower place; in the place nearest the centre.

To men standing below on the ground, those that be on the top of Paul's seem much less than they are, and cannot be known, but, to men above, those below seem nothing to much reflected, and may be known. Bari.

The upper regions of the air perceive the collection of the matter of the tempests and winds before they fall on the earth; and therefore the observing of the smaller storms, is a sign of tempest following. London.

His fully heat infects the sky. The ground below it parch'd, the heav'n above was dry. Dryden.

This fait, he led them up the mountain's brow, And show'd them all the fishing fields beneath and far. Dryden.

2. On earth, in opposition to heavens.

And let no tears from erring pity flow, For one that's belov'd above, immortal'd below. Smit.

The fairest child of Jove, Below for ever sought, and belov'd above. Prior.

3. In hell; in the regions of the dead: opposed to heaven and earth.

The gadgome ghosts in circling troops attend, Delight to hover near, and long to know What bus'nest brought him to the realms below. Dryden.

When suff'ring spirits aloft in beams full glow, And proud'rous traitors gash'd their teeth of fire, Tickell.

To BELOW'T. v. a. [from be, and lower, a word of contempt.] To treat with opprobrious language; to call names. Obispo.

It is said, when he heard a gentleman report, that at a supper they had not only good chese, but also favou'ret epigrams, and fine anagrams, returning home, rated and belittled his company, as he himself desired, that never dreeft, him other epigrams or anagrams. Camden.

BELSWAGGER. n. A cant word for a whoresamman.

You are a charitable belswagger; my wife cried out fire, and you cried out for engines. Dryden.

BEN. n. [from be and low. Sax., belou, Lat.] A girdle; a circinure in which a sword, or some weapon, is commonly hung.
   The exerting the understanding in the several ways of reasoning, teach the mind suppleness; to bring it more to the point of the matter, in all its researches.

10. A stalk of grases, called bent-grases.
   Hit, a bent both stiff and strong; and well near of two inches long; the height, more dextrely to bend and bend again.

   Then the flowers of the vine, it is a little bush, like the bush of a bent, which grows upon the cluster, in the first coming forth. Bacon’s Essay of June is drawn in a mante of dark grases-green, upon his head a garland of bentis, Kingtons, and maidenfields.

   Bequethment. n. f. [from bereath.] A legacy.
   Bequest. n. f. [from bereath.] Something left by will; a legacy.
   He claimed the crown to himself; pretending an highwayman, of the Kingdom unto the Conclitoris.

   To Bereattle. w. a. [from cattle.] To fill with noise; to make a noise in contempt.

   There are now the fashion, and to bereate the common stains, so they call them, that many wearing of their clothes, are said of good-deeds, and rare feats come thither.

   Beerry. n. f. [berry.] Sometimes written barberry, which feem. A berry of a harpe taste, used for pickles.

   Some never ripe to be sweet, as tamarinds, barberries, gooseberries, &c. 

   Beuveke. w. a. [from) beeve.] Better; or berrive; part. berive. [bequeath; Sax.] 

   1. To brip of; to deprive of. It has generally the particle of before the thing taken away.

   2. To brip of; to deprive of. It has generally the particle of before the thing taken away.

   3. To brip of; to deprive of. It has generally the particle of before the thing taken away.

   Bezem. n. f. A medicinal kind of tree imported from the East Indies, and vulgarly called benjamin. It is procured by making an incision in a tree, whose leaves resemble those of the lemon-tree. The best comes from Siam, and is called amagadoaliva, being interfiled with white spots, resembling broken almonds, such as you see in those oranges, &c.

   Bezoar-tree. See Benjamin tree.

   To Beper. v. a. [from paint.] To cover with paint.

   Thou knowest, the mark of night is on my face, else could not a lovely blush be my cheek. Shakespeare.

   To Bepinch. v. a. [from pinch.] To mark with pinches.

   In their faces, arms, shoulders, all by pinches.

   Ran thick the tears, red with blood, ready to fall down.

   Beprise. w. a. [from prise.] To wet with urine.

   One cauful, at a feast, a bagpipe to be played, which made the knight beale himself, to the great diversion of all then present, as well as conclusion of him.

   Bequeath. w. a. [spose, Sax. will.] To leave by will to another.

   She had never been disinherit of that goodly portion, which nature had liberally bequeathed to her.
I. To entreat; to supplicate; to implore; sometimes before a person.

I believe you, Sir, pardon me, it's only a letter from your brother, that I have not over-read. Shakespeare.

I believe thee for my son Osianus, whom I have begotten in my bonds. Addison.

I, in the anguish of my heart, beseech you to quit the dreadful purpose of your soul. Addison.

2. To beg; to ask; before a thing.

Befeech them, and delights his peace, and thus proceeds in her plaint. Milton.

Before I come to thee, I beseech your patience, whilst I speak something to yourselves here present. Speight.

3. To beseech, v. n. [besinnen, Dutch.] To become; to be fit; to be decent for.

What form of speech, or behaviour, believeth us in our prayers to Almighty God? Hooker.

This altogether

Beseech thee not, in whom such virtues spring. Fair fax.

Veron's ancient citizens

Cant by their brave beseeching arguments. Shakespeare.

Shall what thought he, had beseech me to say? Though some furnicie he went to full and pray. Dryden.

Beseech, part. [from beseech, Skinner.]

This word I have only found in Spencer.

Adapted; adjusted; becoming.

For the birth, this ancient lord and aged queen, Armed in antique robes down to the ground, And bad habits right well before. Fairy Q.

T. "v. n. pret. I beseech; I have beseeched. [Baper. Sax.]

1. To beseech; to hem in; to inclose; as with a siege.

Follow him that's fled.

The thickets is bye, he cannot bear. Shakespeare.

Now, Caesar, let thy troops beset our gates,

And each avenue, card-hall open to himself's passage. Addison.

I know thou look'lt on me as on a wretch

Rifer with lilies, and cover'd with misfortunes. Addison.

2. To waylay; to surround.

Draw forth thy weapons, we're beset with thieves;

Rescue thy mistress. Shakespeare.

Then do we with force, for daring foul is just. Milton.

True fortitude makes to be the quiet possession

Of a man's soul, and万事 whether they will lie, or dangers in his way. Locke.

3. To embarras; to perplex; to entangle without any means of escape.

Now, daughter Sylph, you are hard before. Shakespeare.


Surely or I read her village much and accord.

Of grief be'ts her hard.

Reve.

We be in this world before with sandy uneasiness, disdained with dishonored danger. Locke.

4. To fall upon; to harass. Not used.

But they himylling, both with greedy force

At once upon him ran, and him befit.

With thievish mortal, and in the arrant Queen.

To Beseech. [The original of this word is somewhat obscure; as it evidently implies to with ill, some derive it from bestray, Germ. to enchant. T. Office, in his Book of Animals, deduces it from the foreus mouse, an animal, says he, so poisonous, that its bite is a severe cure. A foreus likewise signifires a scolding woman; but its origin is not known.]

1. To with a curie to.

Nay, though the cock, but I bestray us both,

If I believe a faint upon his oath. Dryden's Fables.

2. To happen ill to.

Bestray then, cousin, which did't lead me forth.

Of that false way I was in despite. Shakespeare.

Now much bestray my manners, and my pride.

If Hermione meant to say Lyndare lied. Shakespeare.

Beside. [prep. [from be and side].]

1. At the side of another, near.

Befide those, from a fresh palatine grows,

Embalmed fence by this great funeral. Fairfax.

He caused me to fall down beside him. Bacon.

At his right hand, Victory

Sit eagle-wing'd above. Milton.

Fare Lavinia died the fire

Before the gods, and stood beside her. Dryden.

Fare is the kingcup that in meadow blows:

Fair is the dogflower. Spenser.

Now under hanging mountains,

Beside the falls of fountains,

Unheard, unknown, He makes the band. Pope.

2. Over and above.

Doublets, in man there is a nature found,

Befide the fables, and above them sat Sir J. Davies.

In brutes, beside the exercise of sensitive perception,

And imagination, there are lodged indulgence antecedent to their imaginative faculty. Locke.

We may be sure there were great numbers of wise and learned men, beside those whose names are in the Christian records, who took care to examine our Saviour's history. Addison on Scripture Religion.

Percepts of morality, beside the natural corruption of our tempers, are abstracted from ideas of fables. Addison.

3. Not, according to, though not contrary as we say, some things are beside nature, some are contrary to nature.

The Stockels did hold a necessary connexion of causers, but they believed, that God doth, set prescripts & counter-reverses, and against nature.

Bramhall.

To say a thing is a chance, as it relates to second causes, signifies no more, than that there are some events beside the knowledge, purpose, expectation, and power of second causes. Sancier.

Prowess often disposes of things by a method

Beside, and abates the discoveries of man's reason. Swift.

It is beside my present business to enlarge upon this speculation. Locke.

4. Out of; in a state of deviating from.

And, since your coming here, have done enough to put him quite beside his patience. Shak.

Of yegge-sounds we say,

That they are never beside their ways. Medicina.

These may be as landmarks, to shew what lies in the direct way of truth, or is quite beside it. Locke.

5. Before a reciprocal pronoun, out of any, beside himself; out of the order of rational beings; out of his wit.

They are called beside themselves, to whom the dignity of publick prayer doth not discover some what more richnes in man of gravity, than in child.

It is beside mine own business to enlarge upon this speculation. Locke.

Only be patient, till we have appeared

The multitude, beside themselves with fear. Shak.

The author's laid with a loud voice, Paul, and arts beside shadows, meaning death doth make thee mad. Add. BESIDE. [adv.]

1. More than that; over and above.

If Caffio do remain,

He hath a daily beauty in his life,

That makes me ugly; and, besides the Moor

May unfold me to him; there Read I in peril. Shakespeare.

Befides, you know not, while you here attend,

The unworthy fate of your unhappy friend. Dryden.

That man that doth not know those things, which are of necessity for him to know, is but an ignorant man, whatever be may know besides. Dryden.

Some wonder, that the Turk never attacks this treaty. But, besides that he has attempted it formerly, with no success, it is certain the Covenants keep too watchful an eye. Addison.

2. Not in this number; out of this class; not included here.

The men said unto Lot, Hold thou here any fere of fire, or some other benefits. Ovid.

Outlaws and robbers, who break with all the world besides, must keep faith among themselves. Locke.

All that we feel of it, begins and ends

In the small circle of our friends or friends; To all besides as much an empty shade.

An English living, as a Caesar dead. Pope.

And dead, as living, 'tis our author's pride.

Still to charm shrew who charm the world besides. Pope.

BESIDERY. n. f. A species of pear.

To Besidegrave. v. a. [from fierce.] To beleaguer; to lay siege to; to beset with armed forces; to endeavour, to win a town or fortress, by surrounding it with an army, and forcing the determinants, either by violence or famine, to give admission.

And he shall besiege thee in all thy gates, until thou and fenced walls come down. Deuteronomy.

The queen, with all the northern earls and lords, intends here to besiege you in your castles. Shakespeare.

Besiege, n. f. [from besiege.] One employed in a siege.

There is hardly a town taken, in the common forms, where the besieger have not the worse of the siege.

To Beslurber, v. a. [from slumber.]

To daw; to snear.

He perfusaded us to tickle our noses with fear-garps, and make them bleed; and then beslur ber our garments with it, and snear it was the blood of true men. Shakespeare.

To Besmear, v. a. [from smear.]

To bedaw; to smear.

He perfusaded us to tickle our noses with fear-garps, and make them bleed; and then besmear our garments with it, and snear it was the blood of true men. Shakespeare.

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To BESOM. v. a. [from snow.] To blacken with smoke or foot.

BESOM. n. f. [beem, beyma, Sax.] An instrument to sweep with.

Bacon commended an old man that told bosem: so a prime minister came to him for a bosem upon truth; the old man said, Burrow of thy back and belly, they shall never ask thee again; I shall dun thee every day.

Bacon then drew the bosem of destruction, faith the Lord of hosts.

To BESOM'T. v. a. [from snow.] To fuit; to become.

Such men as may beft your age, And know themselves and you.

Beso't. n. f. [from the verb.] Company; attendance; train.

I crave fit disposition for my wife, With such accommodation and beseom, As levels with her breeding.

To BESOM'T. v. a. [from snow.] To infalutate; to duff; to take away the bosem.

Swinish glutony Ne'er looks to heav'n amidst his gorgeous seat, But, with beseom base ingratitude, Ornaments and blasphemes his temples. Milton.

Or fools beseom'd with their crimes, That know not how to shift betimes. Holidreas.

He is beseom'd, and has lost his reason; and what the hell can there be for religion to take hold of him by?

Swift.

To BESOM'T. v. a. [from snow.] To bosem; to bundle.

While you are bosem'd, I'll board.

Swift.

To BESOM'T. v. a. [from snow.] To adown with spangles; to beseom with something shining.

Not Benemine's locks first roe so bright, The hear's beseom'd with diadem'd light. Pope.

To BESPATTER. v. a. [from spatter.] 1. To boil by throwing flih; to spot or sprinkle with dirt or water.

Those who will not pace into their bosem, Shall yet have it beseom their faces.

Government of the people.

His weapons are the fame which women and children use; a pin to fasten, and a spatter to be beseom.

Swift.

2. To asperse with reproach.

Fair Britain, in the monarch blest
Wherever action could beseom.

Swift.

To BESPILL. v. a. [from spout.] To beseom with flih.

To BESPOKE. v. a. or befoke; or beseom; to have beseom, or beseom'd. [from spek.] 1. To order, or entreat any thing be forehand, or against a future time.

If you will marry, make your loves to me; My lady is beseom'd, of beseom'd.
To be spent. [from betwixt.] SILTER. 2

Bet. The old preterite of be.

He said for a better hour, till the hammer had
wrought, and the party more plant. 

Bet. To BETH. v. a. beteck; part.

part. past. betaken. [from take.]

1. To take; to seize: an oblolete senfe.

2. To have recourse to: with the reciprocal

prognoun.

The adv'ry party betaking itself to such prac-
tices as men embrace, when they behold things
brought to desperate extremities.

Thou must not do so.

Do not repent these things; for they are heavier
Than all thy woes can flir and therefore betake thy.
To nothing but Despair.

Shakespeare.

The reft, in imitation, to like arms.

Betroth them, and the neighbouring hills up to

Bet. To BET. v. a. [from teen.] To bring

forth; to below; to give.

So would I, said then, enchanter, glad and

Betheun to thy sword, you do have.

But that this weapon's will have ken, to

Be contrary to that project that you.

Fairly, Rain, which I could well

Betroth them from the tempest of mine eyes. 

Shak. To BETHINK. v. a. I bebought; I have

betaken. [from think.] To recall to re-

flection; to bring back to consideration,

or recollection. It is generally used

with the reciprocal pronoun, and

of before the subject of thought.

They were sooner in danger than they could al-

most betheun trempless of change. 

Sidney.

I have behought to form another fruit. 

Shak.

I, better behinking myself, and misliking his
determination, gave him this order. 

Raleigh.

He himself,

Infatulately of gloire, I lost all:

Yet of another pleas behought him soon. 

Milton.

The acts were laid, yet the birds could never

betheun themselves, till harpered, and past recovery.

Dryden.

Cheriphus, then in time yourself betake,

And what your rage will yield by auction fink. 

Dryd. A little consideration may allay his heat,

and make him better behinking; whether this attempt:

be worth the venture. 

Locke.

BELTHEHEM, n. f. [See BEDLAM.]

An hospital for lunatics.

BELTHEMITE. n. f. [See BEDLAM-

ITE.] A lunatick; an inhabitant of

a madhouse.

BETHought. particip. [from bethink.

Which senfe.

To Beth. v. a. [from thrall.] To

enlarge; to conquer; to bring into sub-

jection.

No let that wicked woman 'scape away.

For he is that did my lord betheun.

Shakespeare.

To BETHUFP. v. a. [from thump.] To

beat; to lay blows upon: a ludicrous

word.

A 2 I was
To BET. s. v. [from token.] To disturb; to agitate; to put into violent motion.

What had my man, when my troubled soul
Did not attend us as we rode? Shakespeare.

To BETRAY. s. a. [trahir, Fr.] To enfract; to put into the power of another, in confidence of fidelity.

Betrifh him with all the good which our own capacity will allow us, or his sufficiency encourage us, to hope for, either in this life, or that to come. Green.

Whatever you would betray to your memory, let it be disposed in a proper method. Wats.

Better, adj. The comparative of good. [bet, good, betten, better, Sax.] Having good qualities in a greater degree than something else. See Good.

He has a better hand than the Neapolitan's; a better had habit of crowning than the count Pata- lane. Shaksp. March of Venice.

I have been better faces in my days, than find on any shoulders that I see Before me at this instant. Shaksp.

Having a desire to depart, and be with Christ which is far better. Philippian.

The Better.

1. The superiority; the advantage: with the particle of before or of him, or that, over which the advantage is gained.

The Corinthians, that morning, as the days before, had the better. Sidney.

The voyage of Drake and Hawkins was un- fortunate; yet in such fort, as doth not break our prescription, to have had the better of the Spaniards. Baiard.

Omnibus, his countryman, in an epistle to Pomponius, after an entertainment, affords him the better of Thucydides. Brown's Pulpit. Errors.

You think fit To get the better of me, and you shall; Since you will have it foolishly will you. Southwark.

The gentleman had always so much the better of the sartrify, that the perfons touched did not know where to fix their resentment. Prior.

2. Improvement; as, for the better, so as to improve it.

If I have altered him any where for the better, I must at the same time acknowledge, that I have done nothing but for the worse. Dryden.

Better, adv. [comparative of well.]

Well, in a greater degree.

Then it was better with me than now. Hesia. Better a mechanic rule were stretched or bro- ken, than a great beauty were omitted. Dryden.

The better to understand the extent of our knowledge, one thing is to be observed. Locke.

He that would know the idea of infinity, cannot do better, than by considering what in infinitude is attributed. Locke.

To BETRIUM. s. a. [from stem.] To deck; to dres; to grace; to adorn; to embelliue; to beautifie; to decorate.

Thy banks with spoiled and twisted brims, Which sprung April at thy heft berinum, To make cold nymphs charms crown. Shaksp.

To BETROTH. s. a. [from truth; betrouthe, Dutch.] To contract any one, in order to marriage; to affiance: ufed either of men or women.

He, in the first flower of my freth age, Betrouthe me unto the holy
Of a most mighty king, most rich and fame. Spenser.

To her, my lord, Was I betrught, ere' I Hermia saw. Shaksp.

By foul's publick promiss the Was told the time, and where my betroth'd
To Victory, Cowley.

The church of England, the purest and best reformed church in the world; so well reformed, that it cannot be found easier to alter than better its constitution. South.

The Romans took pains to hew out a paffage for these laces to discharge themselves, for bet- tering of the air. Addison.

2. To

To BETON. m. f. [botanica, Lat.] A plant, greatly esteemed as a vulnerary herb. Miller.

Betony. m. f. [botanica, Lat.] A plant, greatly esteemed as a vulnerary herb. Miller.
2. To surpass; to exceed.

The works of nature do always aim at
which cannot be bettered.

Homer.

That is the home. Himself beyond the possibility of his age: he hath, indeed, bettered expectation,
than you must expect of me to tell you.

Shakespeare.

What do you do

Still better: what is done; when you speak sweet,
I have it do ever.

Shakespeare.

3. To advance; to support.

The king thought his honour would suffer,
due respect to the party.
— Bacon.

Better. n. f. [from the adjective. ] Su-
premier, to one whom precedence is to
be given.

Their better would be hardly found, if they did
not live among men, but in a wilderness by them-

The courtesy of nations allows you my better,
in that you are the first-born.

Hirter.

That ye thus hospitably live,
Is mighty grateful to your better,
And makes men good themselves your debtors.

Prior.

I have some gold and silver by me, and shall
be able to make a shift, when many of my better
is flaming.

Swift.

Better. n. f. [from To bet. ] One that

lays bets or wagers.

I observed a stranger among them of a gentler
behaviour than ordinary: but, notwithstanding he
was a very fair better, nobody would take him up.

Adjan.

Betty. n. f. [probably a cant word, sig-
nifying an instrument which does what is
too often done by a maid within. ] An
instrument to break open doors.

Record the stigmata, the revolting expulsions,
and the nofulward failures of lewd heroics,
deifying the powerful better, or the arful picklock.

Analyse.

Between. prep. [between, bezan, bezan,
Saxon; from the original word eps, eps. ]

1. In the intermediate space.

What makes

Of smell the headlong hoses between,
And hon'dd fascinating on the tainted green.
— Pope.

2. From one to another; noting inter-
course.

He should think himself unhappy, if things
should go betwixt them, as he should not be
able to acquit himself of ingeniadness towards them
both.

Bayle.

3. Belonging to two in partnership.

I ask, whether Carter and Pollus, with only
one soul between them, which thinks and perceives
in one what the other is never conscious of, are
not two distinct persons?

Locke.

4. Bearing relation to two.

If there be any discord or splits between them
and any of the family, they are compounded and
applied.

Beau.

Friendship requires, that it be between two at
least; and there can be no friendship where there
are not two friends.

Swift.

5. Noting difference, or distinction of one
from the other.

That the natural constitutions put to wide a
difference between some men, that act never
resemble.

Locke.

Children quickly distinguish between what is
required of them, and what not.

6. Between is properly used of two, and
among of more; but perhaps this accu-
racy is not always preserved.

Between. n. It has the same signification with betwixt,
and is indifferently used for it.
BEY

Bewitchment, n. f. [from bewitch.] Fascination; power of charming. I will counterfeit the bewitchment of some popular man, and give it bountifully to the deliver's. Shakespeare.

Bewray, v. w. [meghan, beapegan, Saxon.]
1. To betray; to discover perfidious.
2. To let out by feeling words; to betray.
And, for her handsome fitting purpose, fein.
To tempt the cause itself for to bewray, Fairy Q.

To show; to make visible; this word is now little in use.
The few in poetry is in Phidias's cheeks bewray a model discontent. Sidney.

Men do sometimes betray that by deeds, which to confed they are hardly drawn. Hooker.

This look on him that feems for counsel. Whose silver locks & bewray his score of days. Fairman.

BEWRA'YER, n. f. [from bewray.] Betrayer; discoverer; divulger.
When a friend is turned into an enemy, and a bewrayer of secrets, the world is just enough to see the perfidiousness of the friend. Addison.

Beyond, prep. [beyond, beyonder, Saxon.]
1. Before; at a distance not yet reached.
What's fame? A fancy'd life in others breath, A thing beyond us, ev'n before our death: Just what you hear, you have. Pope.

2. To the farthermost.
- Neither is it beyond the sea, that thou shouldest say, Who shall go over the sea for us, and bring it unto us? Deut. xxx. 13.
Now we are on land, we are but between death and life; for we are beyond the old world and the new. Bacon.

We cannot think men beyond fea will part with their money for nothing; yet the sees.

Locke.

3. Farther onward than.
He that fees a dark and shady grove, Stays not, but looks beyond it on the sky. Herbert.

Pafl; out of the reach of.
Beyond the infinite and boundless reach Of mercy, if the thistled died of death, Art thou damn'd, Hubert. Shakespeare.

Yet here declare
Thy goodness beyond thought, and pow'n divine.
Milton.

The just, wife, and good God neither does nor can require of man any thing that is impossible, or naturally beyond his power to do. Bp. Tillotson.

Consider the situation of our earth; it is placed so conveniently, that plants flourish, and animals live; this is matter of fact, and beyond all dispute.

Stilly.

5. Above; proceeding to a greater degree than.
Timotbeus was a man both in power, riches, parentage, goodness, and love of his people, beyond any of the great men of my country. Sidney.

One thing, in this enormous accident, is, I must confess, to me beyond all wonder. Warton.

To his expenses, beyond his income, add des- baotheity, idleness, and quarrels amongst his fer vants, whereby his manufactures are disfigured, and his business neglected. Locke.

As far as they carry conviction to any man's understanding, my labour may be of use: beyond these is carried with it, I advice him not to follow any man's interpretation. Locke.

6. Above in excellence.
His father is incomparably beyond Juvener's, if to laugh and rally, is to be preferred to toil and suffering. Dryden.

7. Remote from; not within the sphere of.
With equal mind, what happens, let us hear; Nor joy, nor grief, too much for things beyond our care. Dryden's Fables.

8. To go beyond; to desire to; to circum- vention.
She made earnest benefit of his jest, forcing him to do her such services, as were both cumber some and costly; while he still thought he was beyond her, because his heart did not come to it at first. Sidney.

That no man go beyond, and defraud his brother in any matter. 1 Thess. iv. 6.

Bézel, n. f. That part of a ring in Bézel, which the flone is fixed.

BEZOAR, n. f. Also, Bezeard, and Bazar, L. Purr. A flone, formerly in high esteem as an antidote, and brought from the East Indies, where it is said to be found in the dung of a animal called panem; the stone being formed in its belly, and growing to the size of an acorn, and sometimes to that of a pigeon's egg. Its formation is now supposed to be fabulous. The name is applied to several chemical compositions, designed for antidotes; as mineral, silar, and jovial bezeards.

Savory. Chambers.

BEO'ARDICK, adj. [from beero.] Medicines compounded with beero.

The beeroardicks are necessary to promote sweat, and drive forth the putrid particles. Fothergill.

Bia'gulated, adj. [from binus and bia'gulosis. f angulus, L.]
Having two angles.

Bia's, n. f. [biats, Fr. fait to come from binty, an old Gaulish word, signifying crook or thwart.]

1. The weight lodged on one side of a bowl, which turns it from the straight line.
Malam, we'll play at bowls.
- Twill make me think the world is full of rubs, And that my fortune runs against the bias, Shak.

2. Any thing which turns a man to a particular course, or gives the direction to his measures.
You have been mihtook! But nature to her bias drew in that, Shakespeare.
This is the bias of thy mind. By which one way to dulness 'tis inclin'd, Dryden.
Morality influences men's lives, and gives a bias to all their actions. Locke.

With a humour, that expose vice and folly, furnish useful discoveries. Rissery, under such regulations, unbends the mind from fewer contemplations, without throwing it off from its proper conformation in its Freckled.

Thus nature gives us, let it check our pride, The virtue nearest to our vice ally'd; Reason the bias turns to good or ill. Pope.

3. Propension; inclination.
As for the religion of our poet, he seems to have some little bias toward the opinions of Wicklif, Dryden.

To Bi'as, v. a. [from the noun.] To incline to; to balance; one way to prejudice.
Were I in no more danger to be misled by ignorance, than I am to be biased by interest, I might give a very perfect account. Locke.
A define leaning to either side, frigate the judgment strangely; by indifferency for every thing but truth, you will be excused to examine. Watt.

Bias, adv. It seems to be used adverbially in the following passage, conformably to the French manner une chope de bias, to give any thing a wrong interpretation.
Every action that hath gone before, Whereof we have record, trial did draw Bias and thawt, not answering the aim. Shakespeare's Trilbus and Crisillas.

BIA

In the following passage it seems to be an adjective. Swelled, as the bowl on the binified side. This is not used. Blow till thy bias cheek
Bisou.

OUTWELL the chollic of put Aquillon.

Bia's, adj. and n. [bibi, Lat.]
Adjectives.
Bia'city, n. f. [bicitates, Lat.] The quality of drinking much.
Bia'ber, n. f. [from To bia.] A tippler; a man that drinks often.
Bia'ble, n. f. [from bibus, a book; called, by way of excellence, The Book.] The sacred volume in which are contained the revelations of God.

If we pass from the apostolick to the next ages of the church, the primitive christians looked on their bibles as their most important treasure.

Government of the Tongue.

We must take heed how we accustome ourselves to a flight and irreverent use of the name of God, and of the phrases and expressions of the holy bibbe, which ought not to be applied upon every slight occasion. Tillotson.

To the quotions of natural religion, we should conform and improve, or connect our reasonings by the divine assistance of the soul.

Watts.

BIBLIOGRAPHIER, n. f. [from biblia, and grapho, to write.] A man skilled in literary history, and in the knowledge of books; a transcriber.

BiblO'THICAL, adj. [from bibliotheca, Lat.] Belonging to a library.

Bri'BULOUS, adj. [bibulus, Lat.] That which has the quality of drinking moisture; spungy.

Straw'd bibulus above, I see the sands,
The pebbly gravel next, and gutter'd rocks. Thomson.

Bica'sular, adj. [bicephalæus, Lat.] Having the head veikey divided into two parts.

Bice, n. f. The name of a colour used in painting. It is either green or blue.

- Take green bire, and order it as you do your blue bire; you may drink it with the water of deep green. Parthenon.

Bici'pital, adj. [biceps, bicippis, Bic'pitorous, n. f. [biceps, bicippis, Bic'pitorous, Lat.]
1. Having two heads.

While men believe bipicous conformation in any species, they admit a domination of principal parts.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.

2. It is applied to one of the muscles of the arm.
A piece of bone is detached from the bicipital muscle of either party's arm. Brown's Vulgar Errors.

5. Bicker, v. w. [bier, Welsh, a contest.]
1. To skirmish; to fight without a net battle; to fight off and on.
They fell to such a bickering, that he got a halting, and lost his picture. Sidney.
In thy face
I see thy face; if thou be mad,
We shall begin our ancient bickerings. Shakespeare.

1. To quiver; to play backward and forward.
And from about him fierce effusion round
Of smoke, and bickering flames, and sparkles dire.
Milton.

Bick'er, n. f. [from the verb.] A skirmisher.

Bick'ern, n. f. [apparently corrupted from bexkerion.] An iron ending in a point.

Backsmith's anvil is sometimes made with a spike, or bickern, or becker, at one end. Mason.

Bic'orne, adj. [bicorini, Lat.] Having two horns.

We should be too critical, to question the letter Y, or bicornus element of Pythagoras; that is, the making of horns or feathers, as in Dr. Burn's 'Pilgr. Erri.'

Bic'or'nal, adj. [bicorne, Lat.] Having two bodies.

To Bic, n. w. a. pret. I bid, bad, bade, I have bid, or bidden. [baban, Saxon.]

1. To deprecate; to ask; to call; to invite.
I am bid forth to garner, Jellicoe.

Two men, boys, Mornent of Venier.
Go ye into the highways, and, as many as you shall find, bid to the marriage. Matt. xxii. 9.
We ought, when we are bidden to great feasts and meetings, to be prepared beforehand, Huetwitz.

2. To command; to order: before things or persons.
Saint Withold footed thistle the world,
He met the nightmare, and her nine fold,
Bid her alight, and her teeth plith. Shakespeare.

He bid the others, when first they put the name of king upon me,
And bade them speak to him. Shakespeare.

Haste to the house of sleep, and bid the god,
Who rules the nightly visions with a nod.
Prepare a dream. Dryden's Fable.

Cerse on the tongue that bids this general joy,
Among the stars of Gomorrah, he revels. When Antony's in danger? Dryden All for Love.

Thames heard the numbers, as he flo'd along,
And bade his willows learn the moving song. Pope.

Proclaim a government over your ideas, that they may come when they are called, and depart when they are bidden. Watts.

3. To offer; to propose; as, to bid a price.
Come, and be true.

—Then bade me to my kids; for time to thee.
Were to prove false. Shakespeare's Cymbeline.

When a man is refolute to keep his fins while he lives, and yet unwilling to relinquish all hope, he will embrace that proposition which bids least to the reconciling those so distant interests.

Delay of Pay.

At the goddesses come down of old,
With gifts their kind, Dardanian judge they try'd,
And each bade hie to him to find his fate.

Granville.

To give interest a share in friendship, is to feel it by inch of candle; he that bids most shall have it; and when it is mercenary, there is no depending on it.

Collin on Friendship.

4. To proclaim; to offer; or to make known by some public voice.
One sent three for our wedding day.
My kinsman bought I then prest there, then fore'd away.

5. To pronounce; to declare.
As if you were a feasted one, and not
The hostess of the meeting; pray you bid
Their unknown friends to 's well.'
Shakespeare.

Divers, as we passed by them, put their arms
A little abroad; which is their gesture, when they bid any word.
How, Didius, shall I a Roman, free repaid,
Greet your arrival to this distant isle?
How bid you welcome to these distant reigns? A. Phillips.

6. To denote.
Thyself and Oxford, with five thousand men,
Shall cross the seas, and bid false Edward battle. Shakespeare's Henry VI.
She bid him to all that do participate
The place of thole; her cruelty made it. Walkes.
The captive cannibals, opprest with chains,
Yet braces his feet, reviews, provokes, disfains;
Of nature fierce, untameable, and proud.
He bids defiance to the gaping crowd,
And, spent at last and speechless as he lies,
With fiery glances, mocks their rage, and dies.
Granville.

7. To pray. See Bade.
If there come any unto you, and bring not this doctrine, receive him not into your house, neither bid him God speed. Jude.

Bid'der, n. f. [from bid and ale.] An invitation of friends to drink at a poor man's house, and there to contribute charity.

Bidden, part. pass. [from To bid.]

1. Invited.
There were two of our company bidden to a feast of the family. Bacon.

2. Commanded.
'Tis thief that easily taint the female soul,
Infrauct the eyes of young coquettes to roll,
Teach infants cheeks a bidden blush to know,
And little hearts to flutter at a clown. Pope's Rape of the Lock.

Bid'der, n. f. [from To bid.] One who offers or proposes a price.
He looked upon several drappes which hung there, expos'd to the purchase of the bidden bidder. Addison.

Bidding, n. s. [from bid.] Command; order.

How, say'st thou that Maccabus denies his peril
At our great bidding? Shakespeare's Maccab. At his second bidding, darkness fled;
Light shone, and order from disorder sprung. Milton.

To Bide. n. a. [biban, Saxon.]

To endure; to suffer; commonly to abide.
Poor naked wretches, whereby're you are,
That bid the pelting of this pitiful storm. Shak.
The wary Dutch this gathering foresaw,
And durst not bide it on the English coast. Dryden.

To Bide. n. n.
1. To dwell; to live; to inhabit.
All kneels to that biddor bow, of that bide
In heavn in earth, or under earth in hell. Milton.

2. To remain in a place.
Safe in a ditch he bides,
With twenty trenched gramels on his head,
The leaf a death to nature. Shakespeare's Macbeth.

3. To continue in a state.
And they also, if they bide not ill in anhelion,
Shall be graff'd in.

Romant. xl. 1.

4. It has probably all the significations of the word abide; which see; but it being grown somewhat obsolete, the examples of its various meanings are not easily found.

Bide'ntal. adj. [biditar, Lat.] Having two teeth.

Ill management of forks is not to be helped when they are not bidinal.

Biding. n. f. [from bid.] Residence; habitation.

At Antipay has his constant bidding been. Rowe.

Bi'dinal. adj. [bimnis, Lat.] Of the continuation of two years.

Then why should one be very long lived, others
Only a few years, or a very few? Liv. in Ceintern.

Bier. n. f. [from To bear, as servorum, in Latin, from sera.] A carriage, or frame of wood, on which the dead are carried to the grave.

And now the prey of fowls he lies,
Nor wall'd of friends, nor laid on gowing bier.
Shakespeare.

They bore him barefaced on the bier,
And on his grave rained many a tear. Shakespeare.

He mak not float upon his wat'ry bier.

Milton.

Griefs always green, a household still in tears;
Sad poms, a threepold throng'd with daily biers,
And livers of black.
Dryden's Japan.

Bip'ar'ious. adj. [biparius, Lat.] Two-fold; what may be understood two ways.

Did.

Bip'era'ous. adj. [bifereus, Lat.] Bearing fruit twice a year.

Bip.'io. adj. [bifidus, Lat. a bota-

Bip'idated. s. n. (nical term,) Divided in to two; split in two; opening with a cleft.

Bip'o'd., adj. [from binus, Lat. and fold.]

Twofold; double.

If beauty have a soul, this is not the
If soal guide vows, if vows are sanctimony.

If sanctimony be the god delight,
If the gods be if, and not if, this is not the.
Of one of difcorfit;
That cause sets up with and against thyself!

Bipolar authority. Shakes. Troilus and Cressida.

Bif'orm'd. adj. [biformitis, Lat.] Composed of two forms, or bodies.

Bip'oc'ated. adj. [from binus, two, and fulcrum, a fork. Latin, to put out, by a division, into two heads.

A small white piece, bifocated, or branching into two, and finely reticulated all over. Woodward.

Bip'urca'tion. n. f. [from binus and

force, Lat.] Division into two; opening into two parts.

The first caesaretical and far derived similitude, it holds without must have, in a bifurcation, or division of the root into two parts.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

BIG. adj. [This word is of uncertain or unknown etymology. Taninus derives it from Biauea; Skinner from eingh, which, in Dainis, signifies the belly.]

1. Having comparative bulk, greater or less.

A troubled ocean, to a man who falls in its, is, I think, the biggest object that he can see in motion.
Speckter.

2. Great in bulk; large.

Both in addition and diminuunt, either of space or duration, when the idea under consideration becomes very big, or very small, its precise bulk becomes obscure and confused.

Lutte.

3. Temming s.
3. Tecting; pregnant; great with young; with the particle with.
A bear big with young hath seldom been seen.
Baron.

4. Sometimes with of; but rarely.
His gentle lady.
Big of this gentleman, our Citizen, deceased,
As he was born.
Shakespeare; Gymbrelles.

5. Full of something; and desirous, or about, to give it vent.

The greek, th' important day.
Big with the strength of Rome, Adonis.
Now big with knowledge of approaching woe,
The prince of augurs, Halifirens, rol'd.
Pope.

6. Diverted; frown; ready to burst.
Ut used often of the effects of passion, as grief, rage.
Thy heart is big; get thee apart, and weep.
Shakespeare; Julias Caesar.

7. Great in air and mien; proud; swelling; timid; haughty; furious.
How else, said he, but with a good bold face,
And with big words, and with a stately pace.
Spenier.

To the nearer man, or unknown in the court,
Seem somewhat sullen, coy, big, and dangerous of looks, talk, and action.
If I had looked big, and spelt at him, he'd have run.
Shakespeare; Winter's Tale.

In his prosperous season, he fell under the reach of being a man of big looks, and of a mean and abject spirit.
Garrick.

Or does the man th' moon look big,
Or wear a huger periwig?

Than our own native luxuriously.
Of governments that once made such a noise,
And looked to big in the eyes of mankind as being founded upon the deeps of counsels; and the strongest forces, nothing but a strong name.
South.

Thou thouart, th' flats that thou art in place.
Art but perhaps some country magistrate.
Whole power extends no farther than to peep
Big on the bench, and ranty weights to break.
Dryden.

To grant big Thruso valour, Phoinis fenee,
Should indignation give, at least offence.
Garrick.

3. Great in spirit; lofty; brave.
Wae have not love.

An arm as big as thine, a heart as big?
Thy words, I grant, are bigger:
For I wear not
My dagger in my mouth.
Shakespeare; Gymbrelles.

Gymn, n. s. [gymnus; low Lat.]
One that has committed bigamy.
See Bigamy.

By the gale canbo, a clergyman, that has a wife, cannot have an ecclesiastical benefit; much less sort a bigamy; have such a benefit according to that law.
Steele.

Bigamy, n. s. [gymnus; low Latin.]
1. The crime of having two wives at once.
A great many of our times.
Sedec'I the pitch and height of all his thoughts
To base declension, and loath'd bigamy.
Shakspe.

Randal determined, to commence a foil against Marlowe, for bigamy and incest. Arbuthnot and Pope.

2. [In the canon law.]
The marriage of a second wife, or of a widow, or a woman already debauched, which, in the church of Rome, were considered as bringing a man under some incapacities for ecclesiastical offices.

Bigelled. adj. [from big and Kelly.]
Pregnant; with child; great with young.
When we have laugh'd to see the falls conceived
And grow bigelled with the winter wind.
Shaks.

Oh, how bigelled women seem, so plumply!
Somewhat more grateful to the palate.
Warde.

So many well-shaped innocent virgins are block'd up, and waddle up and down like bigelled women. Adonis.

We pursued our match, to the terror of the market people, and the miscarriage of half a dozen bigelled women.
Adonis.

Biggin, n. s. [beggin, Fr.] A child's cap.
Yet not too round, and half so deeply sweet,
As he, whose brow with homely biggin bound,
Snore out the watch of night.
Shakspe.

Bigot, n. s. Is it explained by Skinner, the circumference of a coil of rope.
Bigot, adj. [from Bigot; Timidly; haughtily; with a blustering manner.
Would'nt thou rather choose a small remnant,
To be the man's of some poor paltry town;
Bigly to look, and barnably to speak;
To pound tale weights, and feamy measures break?
Dryden.

Bigness, n. s. [from big.]
1. Bulk; greatness of quantity.
If panick be laid below, and about the bottom of a root, it will cause the root to grow to an exceding big.

Biscuits.

People were perplex'd at the bigs and uncorrect deformity of the camel.
L'Efigroet's Fables.

The brain of man in respect of his body, it much larger than any other animal; exceeding in bigs three oxen's brains.
Roy on the Creation.

2. Size; whether greater or smaller; comparative bulk.

Several sorts of rays make Vibrations of several bigs, which, according to their bigs, excite sensations of several colours, and the air, according to their bigs, excite sensations of several sounds.
Newton's Opticks.

BIGOTED, adj. [from bigot.]
Blindly predisposed in favour of something; irrationally zealous; with to.

Bipartis, to this idea, we difmiss.

'Ref, healthy, and easy for nothing but a name.
Garrick.

Prebyterian merit, during the reign of that line,
Bipartis, and ill-advised princes, will easily be computed.
Swift.

Bigotry, n. s. [from bigot.]
1. Blind zeal; prejudice; unreasonable warmth in favour of party or opinions with the particle re.

Were it not for a bigotry of our own tenets, we could hardly imagine how many khan, wicked, and bloody principles, should pretend to support themselves by the gospel.
Watts.

2. The practice or tenet of a bigot.
Our silence makes our adversaries think we are
Set in those bigots, which, till good and sensible
Men despise.
Pope.

Bisewing, adj. [from big and sewing.]
Turgid, ready to burst.

Nothing but my bigos heart
Vent all its griefs, and give a voice to sorrow.
Adonis.

Big-uddered, adj. [from big and udder.]
Having large udders; having udders filled with milk.

Big-bellied, adj. [from big and belly.]

Now, drive him before them through the arching rock.
Came tumbling heaps on heaps 'th' unnumber'd dead.
Big-bellied o'ers, and goats of female kind.
Pope.

Bilander, n. s. [bilander, Fr.] A small vesell of about eighty tons burden, used for the carriage of goods. It is a kind of hoy, manageable by four or five men, and has masts and sails after the manner of a hoy. They are used chiefly in Holland, as being particularly fit for the canals.

Like bilander, they come.
Along the coasts, and land in view to keep.
Dryd.

Bilberry, n. s. [from bilix, Sax. a bladder, and berry, according to Skinner; wit's idea.]
A small-furb; and a sweet berry of that shrub; wortleberry.

Cricket, to Windsor's chimney that thou lea
These pinch the malls as blue and bilberry.
Pope.

Bilbo. n. s. [corrupted from Bilbos, where the best weapons are made.]
A rapier; a sword.

To be compar'd like a good bilbo, in the circumstance of a peck, hill to point, best to head.
Shakspe.

Bilboes. n. s. A fort of flocks, or wooden shackles for the feet, used for punishing offenders at sea.
Methought I lay
Worse than the mutines in the bilbous.
Shakspe.

Bile. n. s. [bilis, Lat.]
A thick, yellow, bitter liquor, separated in the liver, collected in the gall-bladder, and discharged into the lower end of the duodenum, or beginning of the jejunum, by the common duct. Its use is to the body.

Blunt the acids of the chyle, because they being entangled with its pulps, thicken it, so that it cannot be sufficiently diluted by the succus pancreaticus, to enter the lacteal vesicles.
Quincey.

In its progress, from the labour'd chyle.
Receives the confluent rills of bitter bile;
Which, by the liver fever'd from the blood,
And driven through the gall-pipe, hier unfold
Their yellow stream.
Blackmore.

Bile, n. s. [bile, Sax. perhaps from bilis, Lat. This is generally spelt bile; but, I think, lefs properly.]
A sore ague.

Swelling.

Or rather, a disease that's in my head.
Thou art a bile in my corrupted body.
Shakspe.

Thou bilis old run-away; did not the general run with that beshy dog? Shakespeare.

A furuncule is a painful tubercle, with a broad basis, arising in a cone. It is generally called a bolin, and is accompanied with inflammation, pulsation, and tension.
Winnem.

Bilge, n. s. The compass or breadth of a ship's bottom.
Skinner.

To Bilge, v. t. [from the noun.]
To spring a leak, to let in water, by striking upon a rock; a sea term; now obsolete.
Skinner.

Bilbarry, adj. [from bilis, Lat.]
Belonging to the bile.

Veracious animals, and such as do not chew,
Have a great quantity of gall; and some of them have the bile they injure infected with the arrow.
Archb.}

Bilingsgate.
4th. "Theke, let them, but under your superiors, kill. When doctors first have signed the bloody bill.
Dryden.

5. An advertisement.
And in Dr. King, their empty pit to fill,
Set up some foreign monster in a bill.
Dryden.

6. In law]
1. An obligation, but without condition or forfeiture for non-payment. 2. A declaration in writing, either the gift and the wrong that the complainant hath suffered by the party complain of; or else some fault that the party complain of hath committed against some law. This bill is sometimes offered to justify the errors in the general affairs; but most to the lord chancellor. It contains both the complaint of the damma, the damages thereby suffered, and the pretense of process against the defendant for redress.

Cowell.

7. A bill of mortality. An account of the numbers that have died in any district. Most who took in the weekly bills of mortality, made little other use of them, than to look at the foot, how the burialists exceeded or decreased. 
Grantham.

8. So lived our fires, ere doctors learn'd to kill,
And multiply'd with them the weekly bill. Dryden.

9. A bill of fare. An account of the feast of provisions, or of the dishes as set by. It may seem somewhat difficult to make out the bills of fare for some of the forementioned suppers.

Arbuthnot.

10. A bill of exchange. A note ordering the payment of a sum of money in one place, to some person assigned by the drawer or remitter, in consideration of the value paid to him in another place. The comfortable sentences are bills of exchange, upon the credit of which we lay our cares down, and receive our comforts. They bear, all that a bill of exchange can do, is to direct to whom money due, or taken upon credit, in a foreign country, shall be paid.

Locke.

To BILLS, n. a. [from bill, a beak.] To care, as doves by joining bills; to be fond. Doves, they say, will bill, after their pecking, and their murmuring. Bensamor, and fond, and billing.

Like Philip and Mary on a billing. Hudibras.

They bill from Grumpan's pond.

Seven days fits brooding on her floating nest. Dryden.

He that bears the artillery of love,
The strong bound'd eagle, at the billings dove.

Dryden.

To BILLS, n. a. [from bill, a writing.] To publish by an advertisement: a cant word.

His masterpiece was a composition that he billed about under the name of a sovereign antidote.

L'Estrange.

BILLET. n. f. [bill, French.] 1. A small paper; a note.
When he found this little billet, in which was only written, Remember Caesar, he was exceedingly confounded.

Claudens.

2. A ticket directing soldiers at what house to lodge.

Billet-doux, or a love letter.

Twas then, Belinda! if report take true.
They eyes alone follow on a billet-doux.

Pope.

[Bill, Fr.] A small log of wood for the chimney.

Let them then calculate, when the bulk of a fog or bill is diluted and rarified to the degree of fire, how vast a place it must take up. Digby on Bill.

Their bill at the fire was found. Prior.

To BILLS, a. pret. I bound; particip. billed, bounted. [b昆虫, Sax.]
1. To confine with bonds; to enchain.

Wilt thou play with him as a bird? or wilt thou bind him for thy pleasure?

Job.

2. To
Birding-piece, n. f. [from bird and piece.] A fowling-piece; a gun to shoot birds with.

I'll creep up to the chimney. — There they always use to discharge their birding-pieces; creep into the hill hole.

Birdlime, n. f. [from bird and lime.] A glutinous substance, which is spread upon twigs, by which the birds that light upon them are entangled.

Birdlime is made of the bark of holly; they pound it into a tough paste, that no flies of the wood be left; then it is washed in a running stream, so that moths appear, and put them to ferment, andisson, and then laid up for use; at which time they incorporate with it a third part of nut oil, over the fire. But the bark of our lantans, or wayfarer shrub, will make very good birdlime.

Clerk.

Holly is so very viscous a juice, as they make birdlime of the bark of it. Bacon's Natural History.

With flowers of gathered glue conserve.

To stop the vents and crannies of their holes;

Not birdlime, or leaden pitch, produce

A more tenacious mass of clammy juice. Dryden.

I'm ever an observer.

Heaven's birdlime wraps me round, and gloses my wings.

Dryden.

The bees, peckes, and other birds of this kind,

Because the prey upon which they catch with their tongue, have a couple of bags filled with a viscous humour, as if it were a natural birdlime, liquid glass.

Greene.

Birdman, n. f. [from bird and man.] A birdcatcher; a fowler.

As a fowler was biding his net, a blackbird asked him what he was doing there; why he, I am laying the foundations of a city; and so the birdman drew out of fight. "L'Estrange.


Birdseye, n. f. [adonis, Lat.] The name of a plant.

Bird'sfoot, n. f. [cornithopodium, Lat.] The name of a plant.


Birdstares, n. f. [aracus.] A plant.


Birdscander, n. f. [chelenalapex.] A fowl of the goode kind. Diaz.

Bird, n. f. A fift, the same with the turd, from which fets, which fences, are named.

Rich. [besop, Sax.]


In Spain, our springs like old men's children be, Decay'd and wither'd from their infancy; No kindly showers fall on our barren earth, To hatch the seed or in a timely birth. Dryden.

2. Extraction; lineage. Mod. manusign, man of heavenly birth. Spang. All truth I shall relate: nor first can I myself to be of Crecian birth deny. Donham.

3. Rank which is inherited by descent. In both objects, I am too great of birth. Shak. Be just in all the acts of love; whatever be your birth, you're sure to be a peer of the first magnitude to me. Dryden.

4. The condition or circumstances in which any man is born. High in his character then Halesius came, A foe by birth to Triton's unhappy name. Dryden.

5. Thing born; production; used of vegetables, as well as animals. The people fear me: for they do observe Unshak'd heir's, and loathly births of nature. Shakespeare.

6. That poete are far rarer births than kings;

Your noblest father's heir. — Be Jofan.

Who of themselves

Abhor to join; and, by imprudence mix'd,

Produce prodigious births of body or mind. Mil. Thee, for the birds of heaven, and earth,

Seems to have prael'd with much care

To frame the race of woman fair;

Yet never could a perfect birth

Produce before the end of the earth. Waller.

His eldest bird

Flies, mark'd by heaven, a fugitive over earth. Prior.

The valiant, and with their flow'ry face,

And wealthy births, confede the flood's eminence. Blackmore.

Others hatch their eggs, and tend the birth's till it is able to shift for itself. Addison.

5. The act of bringing forth. That fair Syrian shepherd,

Who, after years of barrenness,

The highly favour'd Joseph bore

To him that ferv'd for her before;

And at her next birth, much like thee,

Through pangs fled to felicity. Milton.

6. The feamen call a due or proper distance between ships lying at an anchor, or under sail, a birth. Also the proper place on board for the men to put their chests, &c. called the birth of the ship. Also a convenient place to moor a ship in, is called a birth. Harris.

Birthday, n. f. [from birth and day.] 1. The day on which any one is born. Orient light,

Exalting first from darknefs, they beheld

Birth-day born, whom nature crowns.

Christmas. — Milton.

2. The day of the year in which any one was born, annually observed. This is my birthday! as this very day was Caflinus born. Shakespeare.

They tell me 'Tis my birthday, and I'll keep it

With double pomp of kindred. — Tis what the day doth deferve, which gave me birth. Dryden.

Your country dames,

Wholes clothos returning birthday claims. — Prior.

Birth-day, n. f. [This is erroneously, I think, printed in Shakespeare, birthday. It is derived from birth and dom (see Dom) as kingdom, dukedom.] Prerogative of birth.

Let us rather

Hold fast the moral sword; and, like good men,

Beltride our downland birthday. Shakespeare.

Birthnight, n. f. [from birth and night.] 1. The night on which any one is born. 'Tis angelick song in Bethlem field, On thy birthnight, that sung the Saviour born. Paradise Regained. 2. The night annually kept in memory of any one's birth. A youth more delighting than a birthnight beauteous. Dryden.

Birth-place, n. f. [from birth and place.] Place where any one is born. My birthplace hate I, and my love's upon

This enemy's town. Shakespeare.

A degree of Splendour beyond what we have been charg'd with, upon the score of our birthplace and climate. Swift.

Birthright, n. f. [from birth and right.] The rights and privileges to which a man is born; the right of the first-born.

Thy blood and virtue

Content for empire in thee, and thy goodness Shares with thy birthright. Shakespeare.

Thou hast been found.

By merit, more than birthright, son of God. Mil.
which the jurisdiction of a bishop extends.

It will be fit, that, by the king's supreme power in cases ecclesiastical, they be subjugated under some bishop, and by bishop's, or his real living. Bacon's to Vilem. A virtuous woman should reject marriage, as a good man does a bribe; but it would advise another to prefer in ridicule. Addit's Speculum. Thores profess had episcopal ordination, performed prefaces in the church, and were sometimes promoted to bishopric themselves.

Swift's Sentiments of a Churchman England Man.

BISHOPSWEED. n. f. [ammi, Lat.] The name of a plant.

BISK. n. f. [bigue, Fr.] Soup; broth made by boiling several sorts of flesh.

A prince, who in a forest rides a stry, And, weary, to some cottage finds the way, Talks of a pyramid, or floors, or bits at fish, But hungry sups his cream from up in earthen dish. King.

BISKET. See Biscuit.

BISMUTH. n. f. The fame as mercurius; a hard, white, brittle, mineral substance, of a metallic nature, found at Mifnia; supposed to be a recombinant thrown off in the formation of tin. Some esteem it a metal malleous; though it usually contains some silver. There is an artificial bismuth made, for the shops, of tin. Quincy.

BISSEXTILE. n. f. [from bis and sextile, Lat.] Leap year; the year in which the day, arising from fïx odd hours in each year, is intercalated. The year of the fun consisteth of three hundred and sixty-five days and six hours, wanting eleven minutes; which for hours omitted, will, in time, deprave the compute; and this was the occasion of bissextile, or leap year. Brown.

Towards the latter end of February is the bissextile or intercalary day; called bissextile, because the sixth of the calends of March is twice repeated. Holder on Time.

BISON. adj. [derived by Skinner from by and for.] Blind.

But who, oh! who hath feen the mobbed queen Run barefoot up and down, threatening the flames With bison rhum? Shakespeare's Hamlet. What harm can your bison comparatibus glean out of this character? Addit's Speculum. BISTRE. n. f. [French.] A colour made of chimney foot boiled, and then dyed with water; used by painters in washing their design. Trevox.

BISTORT. n. f. [biforta, Lat.] The name of a plant, called also sawtoothed; which bee.

BISTORTY. n. f. [biforti, Fr.] Aurgeon's instrument, used in making incisions, of which there are three forks; the blade of the first turns like that of a lance; but the straight bistorty has the blade fixed in the handle; the crooked bistorty is shaped like a half moon, having the edge on the inside. Jackson.

BISULCIOUS. adj. [bisculus, Lat.] Clover-footed.

For the swine, although multiporous, yet being biforms, and only cloverfooted, are carrioned with open eyes, as other bistorty animals. Brown's Faqio Ferrara.

BIT. n. f. [broil, Saxon.] Signifies the whole machine of all the iron apparatuses of a bridge, as the bit-mouth, the branchies, the curb, the fevil holes, the tranches, and the crofs chains; but sometimes it is used to signify only the bit-mouth in particular Farrier's Difli.

Thy light from their horses, pulling off their bits, that they might something refresh their mutton upon the ground.

We have white râles, and most biting faws.

The needful bits and curbs of headstrong steeds. Shakespeare.

He hath the bit between his teeth, and away he goes. Stillingfleet.

Unius's to the restraint
Of curved bits, and beeter than the winds. Addit.

BITE. n. f. [from bite.]

1. As much meat as is put into the mouth at once.

How many prodigal bits have thieves and provincials This night engulphed! Shakespeare.

Follow your function, go and baton on cold bits. Shakespeare.

The mice found it troublesome to be still clinging the oak for every bit they put in their bellies. Espagor.

John was the darling; he had all the good bits, was crammed with good politte, chicken, and can.

2. A piece of any thing.

By this time the hoss had prepared, And to the table feast the smoking lad; A favy bit, that serv'd to relish wine. Dryden.

Then clap four flicles of pilfer on't; That laid with bits of ruffick, makes a front. Pope.

He bought at thousands, what with better wit You purchase as you want, and bit by bit. Pope; His majesty now intends to grant a patent, for flamping round bits of copper, to every subject he hath. Swift.

3. A Spanioh West Indian silver coin, valued at levencepanell halfpenny.

4. A bit the better or worse. In the smallest degree.

There are few who know all the tricks of these lawyers; for aught I can see, your cafe is not a bit clearer than it was seven years ago. Archby.

To BITE. v. a. [from the noun.] To put the bridle upon a horse.

BITICH. n. f. [bryce, Saxon.]

1. The female of the canine kind; as the wolf, the dog, the fox, the otter.

And at his feet a bick wolf fack did yield To two young vabes. Spenser.

I have been credibly informed, that a bitch will sure, play with a child of young trees, as much as, and in place of, her puppies. Locke. bits.

2. A name of reproach for a woman.

Him you'll call a dog, and her a bitch. Pope.

John had not run a maddning long, had it not been for an extravagant bitch of a wife. Arbuthnot.

To BITE. v. a. pret. 1 bit; part. pass. I have bit, or bitten. [bryan, Saxon.]

1. To cruch, or pierce with the teeth.

Though he had bit me, should have flood that night Against my fire. Shakespeare.

Such filings rogues as these, Like rats, off the bick the holy cords in twain; Too intricate t' unloose. Shakespeare.

These are the youths that thunder at the playhouses, and fight for bitten apples. Shakespeare.

He falls; his arms upon the body found, And with his bloody teeth he bites the ground. Dryden.

There was lately a young gentleman bit to the bone, who his bick the holy cords in twain

Their foul months have not opened their lips without a fally; though they have showed their teeth as if they would bite off my nose. Arbuthnot and Pigo's Mutt, Scrib.

To give pain by cold.

There feel we the icy phlegm, And churlish chiding, of the winter's wind; Which when it bites and blows upon my body, Even if a brick with cold, I smile. Shakespeare.

Full fifty years, harried in rugged feet. I have endured the biting winter's blast, And the severer heats of parching summer. Shakespeare.

3. To hurt or pain with reproach.

Each poet with a different taste writes. One pristles, one infirricts, another bites. Boyclock.

4. To cut; to wound.

To cut the wood, by day with his good biting scythe; I would have made them feel. Shakespeare.

To make the mouth smart with an acrid taffe.

It may be the first water will have more of the former, as more fine and the second more of the taste, as more bitter, or biting. Bacon.

5. To cheat; to trick; to defraud: a low phrage.

Asleep and waked as an Indian lay. As honest factor lie a gem away; He spread it to the highest, might he was, So kept the diamond, and the rogue was bit. Pope.

If you had allowed half the fine gentlemen to have converted you, they would have been firmer into that, while they thought only to live in a far better way. Pope.

BIT. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. The seizing of any thing by the teeth.

Does he think he can endure the everlasting burlner, or arm himself against the biss of the never-dying worm? Swift.

Nor dogdays parching heat, that spits the rocks, Is half so harassing, as the greedy flocks; Their venomous bites, As Dryden's Virg's Georgics.

2. The act of a fitch that takes the bait.

I have known a very good fisher angle diligently four or fix hours for a river cap, and not have a bite. Walton.

3. A cheat; a trick; a fraud; in low and vulgar language.

Let a man be for wife, He may be caught with fober lies; For, to take it in his proper light, 'Tis just what coxcombs call a bit. Swift.

4. A sharper; one who commits frauds.

BITER. n. f. [from bite.]

1. He that bites.

Great bakers are no biters. Cudbun.

2. A fish apt to take the bait.

He is bold, that will invade one of his own kind; you may therefore easily believe him to be a bold biter. Walton.

3. A trickker; a deceiver.

A biter is one who tells you a thing you have no reason to doubt its truth, and perhaps has given you, before he bit you, no reason to disbelieve it for his faying it; and, if you give him credit, laughs in your face, and triumphs that he has deceived you. He is one who thinks you a fool, because you do not think him a knave. Warning.

BITTE. n. f. [from Te bite.]

1. Having a hot, acid, biting taste, like wormwood.

Bitter things are apt rather to kill than engender patience. Bacon's Natural History. Though a man in a fever should, from fars, be bitten with the wheals, and fears indented, produces a sweet one, yet the idea of biter, like that man's mind, would be as difficult from the idea of sweet, as if he had taken only salt. Locke.

2. Sharp; cruel; severe.
1. With a bitter tale.

2. In a bitter manner; sorrowfully; calamitiously.

I too lightly acted with my heart,
That my poor mind's moved therewithal.
Wept bitterly.

Bitterly hast thou paid, and still art paying.

That right done.

3. Sharply; severely.

His behaviour is not to confuse bitterly the errors of their real.

Bitter.

4. A bitter liquor, which drains off in making of common salt, and used in the preparation of Epsom salt.

Bitterness.

1. A bitter tale.

2. The idea of whiteners, or bitters, is in the minds, exactly answering that power which is in every body to produce it there.

3. Malice; grudge; hatred; implacability.

The bitters and amity between the commanders was such, that a great part of the army was made bitters.

Clarendon.

4. Sharpness; severity of temper.

He knows we have overthrown his wits,
Shall we be thus afflicted in his wake?

Steele.

5. Bitterness.

Bitterly.

Bittersweet.

1. The name of an apple, which has a compound taste of sweet and bitter.

It is but a bitter-sweet at best, and the fine colours of the desert do not so much make amends for the smart of it.

Watts.

2. Bitterwort.

Genius.

An herb.

Bittour.

Bitterness.

1. Bittermen.

2. Bitumen.

Mix with these.

I made pitch, quick foal, cow, silver's pumice, sea oncinn, belladone, and black bitumen.

May.


Adj.

Bitumen.

Bitumen.

4. Bittermen.

Adj.

1. Having two valves or flutters; a term used of those fish that have two shells.

2. Making of some sort of bitumen larger than could be introduced in at those holes.

Bacon.

Bitterman.

Adj.

Having two valves.

Bitumen.

An herb.

Bitterman.

4. Bitterness.

1. Unbearable.

Bitterness.

Slow.

2. To tell in a good: see not used.

That delightful engine of her thoughts,
That black's them with such pleasing eloquence,
Is torn from forth that pretty hollow cage.

Shak.

To Bla. w. u. n. To tattle; to tell tales.

Your mine I'll be;

When my tongue blabs, then let mine eyes not see.

Shakespeare.

Bla. w. f. [from the verb.] A telltale; a thoughtless babble; a treacherous betrayer of secrets.

The secret man heareth many confessions; for who will open himself to a black, or babber? Beton.

To have revealed

Secrets of man, the fears of friends, contempt and scorn of all, to be excluded.

All friendship, and avoided as a black.

Whenever draws me a very inquisitive body, I'll throw off a black, and the shall make my public as public as a proclamation.

L'Estrange.

I should have gone about thawing my letters, under the charge of secrecy, to every blob of my

Bla. w. n. [from blab.] A telltale; a tale.

To Bla. w. n. To whistle to a horse.

Skinner.


Black.

Adj.

[black, Saxon.]

1. Of the colour of night.

In the twilight in the evening, in the black and dark night.

Proverbs.

Aristotle has problems which enquire why the

man makes man black, and not the reverse? why it

whites was, yet blacks the skin?

Brow.

2. The heaven was black with clouds and wind, and there was a great rain.

L'Estrange.

3. Cloudy of countenance; fullen.

She had abated most of half my train;

L'Estrange.

4. Horrible; wicked; atrocious.

Either any country never must be freed.

Or I'm so thinking to be thus black.

Dryden.

5. Diurnal; mournful.

A dire
To BLACK, v. a. [from the noun.] To make black; to blacken.
Blackening the manuscript with ink, not the ink would be quickly dried up, but the paper, that it could not burn before, we quickly set it on fire. 

Boyle.

Then in his fury black'd the raven o'er,
And bid him place in his white plumes no more.

Addison.

BLACKAMOOR, n. s. [from black and Moor.] A man by nature of a black complexion; a negro.

They are no more afraid of blackamores, or a lion, than a nurse or a cat. 

Locke.

BLACKBERRY Heart. [from the plant.] A species of bramble.

The blackberry is the bramble.

The policy of the crafty tearinc rashals, that stale old mice-eaten cheese Nehor, and that same dog-fox Ulysses, is not proved worth a blackberry.

Shakespeare.

Then saw he the Children in the Wood; How blackberries they pluck'd in deserts wild, And fear not the glittering faun's gilt'd. Gay.

BLACKBIRD, n. s. [from black and bird.] The name of a bird.

Of songing birds, they have linnets, goldfinches, blackbirds, thrushes, and divers others.

Corey.

A schoolboy ran unto't, and thought
The erb was down, the blackbird caught. Swift.

To BLACKEN. v. a. [from black.] To make black.

1. To make a black colour.

Bill's'd by aspiring winds, he finds the brand
Black'd by crowds. Prior.

While the long run'ds blackens all the way. Pope.

2. To darken; to cloud.

That little cloud that appeared at first to Elijah's servant no bigger than a man's hand, but presently after grew, and spread, and blackened the face of the whole heaven. South.

3. To defame, or make infamous.

Let us bring him on what we can, said that miscreant Harrison of the blei'd king upon the wording and drawing up his charges against his approaching trial. South. 

The morals black'den, when the writings cease, The libell'd person, and the pic'tur'd shade. Pope.

To BLACKEN. v. n. To grow black, or dark.

The hollow found
Song in the leaves, the forest shook around,
Air blacken'd roll'd the thunder, graced 'round the ground. 

Dryden.

BLACKISH. adj. [from black.] Somewhat black.

Part of it the year continues in the form of a blackish oil. Boyle.

BLACKMOOR, n. s. [from black and Moor.] A negro.

The land of Chus makes no part of Africa; nor is it the habitation of blackamores; but the country of Arabia, especially the Happy and Stony.


The realm of Bacchus to the bluish scon. Milan. 

BLACKNESS. n. s. [from black.] Black colour.

Blackness is only a disposition to absorb, or reflect, without distinction, the rays of the ever so many that fall on the bodies. Locke.

There would emerge one or more very black spots, and, within those, other spots of an intense blackness. Newton.

His tongue, his prating tongue, had chang'd him quite
To foxy blackness from the purest white. Addison.

2. Darkness.

His faults in him seem at the spots of hear'n.
More key by night's blackness. Shakespeare.

3. Acrouncioun; horror benees; wicked-ness.

BLACKSMITH. n. s. [from black and smith.] A smith that works in iron; so called from being very cunningly. 

The blacksmith may forge what he pleases. Hwvel.

Shut up thy doors with bars and bolts; it will be impossible for the blacksmith to make them to fall, but a cat and a whormsitter will find a way through them. Spenser.

BLACKTAIL, n. s. [from black and tail.] A fish; a kind of perch, by some called ruffs, or paper. See Pope. 

Diat.

BLACKTHORN. n. s. [from black and thorn.] The same with the bine. See Plum, of which it is a species.

BLADDERNUT. n. s. [baphyladrenon, Lat.] A plant.

The name of a plant.

BLADDER. n.s. [bladder, Saxon; blader, Dutch.] 1. That vessel in the body which contains the urine.

The bladder should be made of a membranous substance, and extremely dilatable, for receiving and containing the urine till an opportunity of discharging it. Ray.

2. It is often filled with wind, to which allusions are frequently made.

That huge great body which the giant bore Was vanquish'd quite; and of that monstrous ma's Was nothing left, but like an empty bladder. Spenser.

A bladder but moderately filled with air, and strongly tied, being held near the fire, grew exceeding turgid and hard; but being brought nearer to the fire, it suddenly broke, with so loud a noise as made us for a while after almost deaf. Boyle.

3. It is usual for those, that learn to swim, to support themselves with blowed bladders.

I have vent'd.

Like little wanton boys that swim on bladders, These many tummurs in a sea of glory,
But far beyond my depth; my highblown pride
Was worth a break under me. 

Swift.

B. A. 3. A blatter; a pustule.

BLADDERSNAKE. n. s. [Stropheladron, Lat.] A plant.

The name of a plant.

BLADE. n. s. [blad, blad, Sax. blad, Fr.] The spire of grass before it grows to seed; the green fillets of corn which rise from the seed. This seems to me the primitive signification of the word blade; from which, I believe, the blade of a sword was first named, because of its similitude in shape; and, from the blade of a sword, that of other weapons or tools.

There is hardly a plant that yieldeth a red juice in the blade or ear, except it be the tree thatareth fagifiae. The common посков. Bovarc.

Send in the feeding stocks becomes, to invade The rising bulk of the luxuriat blade. Dryden.

If we were able to dive into their secrets, we could find that the smallest blade of grass, or most contemptible weed, has its particular use.

Hanging on every spray, on every blade
Of grass, the myriad dewdrops twinkle round. Thomson.

BLADESMITH. n. s. [blatte, Germ. blei, Dutch.] 1. The sharp or trifling part of a weapon or instrument, distinct from the handle. It is usually taken for a weapon, and so called probably from the likeness of a sword
BLA

sword blade to a blade of grass. It is commonly applied to the knife.

He fought all round about, his thirty blade
To bathe in blood of faithless enemy. Fairy Queen.

She knew the virtue of her blade, nor would
Follow her face with bloody blade. Dryden.

He be this froward, with blade of briers
A rusty gleam, whose hit a sliver blade. Pope.

3. A brisk man, either fierce or gay, called
so in contempt. So we say mattle for

You'll find yourself mistaken, Sir, if you'll take
upon you to judge of these blades by their

Baldemor. Busted.

called by anatomists the scalpula, or scapular bone.

He fell most furiously on the broiled relics of
a handful of mutons, commonly called a baldemor.

BLADE. v. a. [from the noun.] To
furnish or fit with a blade.

BLADED. adj. [from blade.] Having
blades or spires.

Her silver visage in the wat'ry glass,
Declined with liquid peel the larded grass. Shak.

As where the lightning runs along the ground,
Not bladeed grass, nor bearded corn succeeds,
But forms and sculls of purebreadness. Dryden.

BLAME. n. s. [blandse, Sax. blandse. Dutch.] A puflle; a botch; a blifer.

Sow all th' Athenian booms, and the crops
Be general ephory. Shakespeare.

Rottenness, and bland! mult all his flesh imbos,
And all his people Milton.

Where'er I bear a rival name,
I feel my body all inflamm'd;
Which breaking out in boils and blains,
With yellow film on my linen pains. Swift.

BLAMEABLE. adj. [from blame.] Culpa-
ble; faulty.

Virtue is placed between two extremes, which
are on both sides equally blamable. Dryden.

BLAMELESSLY. adv. [from blameless.] Innocently; without crime.

It is the wilful opposing explicit articles, and
not the showing them when not revealed, or
not with that confidence, against which he cannot
blamelessly, without pertinacity, hold out, the
being danger of ruin on any. Hammond.

BLAMELESSLY. adv. [from blamelessly.] Innocence; exemption from blame.

Having received, with him in Homer, that all
is chargeable on Jupiter and fate, they inform, with
him, the blameless of the infernal agens. Dryden.

BLAMELESS. n. s. [from blameless.] One
that blames or finds fault; a cenfuror.

In your hallowed a pagan muse,
And denison'd a brazen muse imbroider'd
By blamers of the times they más; hath fought
Virtues in corners. Donne.

BLAMEWORTHY. adj. [from blame and
worthly.] Culpable; blamable; worthy of blame or cenfur.

Although the gen'rous should be blameworthly, yet
this age hath forbear to inter the anger of any
such blame. Hooker.
2. Without writing; unwritten; empty or all marks.

Our substantives at home shall have blank charters, Wherein, when they know that men are rich,
They shall subscribe them for large future of gold. Shakespeare.

Upon the debtor side, I find innumerable articles; but, upon the creditor side, little more than blanks. Addison.

3. Pale; confused; crushed; dispirited; subdued; depressed.

There was no face divine contentment wear;
’Tis all blank sadness, or continual fire. Pope.

4. Without rhyme; where the rhyme is blanked, or milled.

The lady shall lay her mind freely, or the blank verse shall fail for it. Shakspeare.

Let no rhyme be made to support the expression, it extremely difficult to such as are not masters in the tongue. Addison.

5. A paper from which the writing is effaced.

She has left him
The blank of what he was,
I tell thee, uncom, the hat quite unmanned him. Dryden.

6. A paper unwritten; any thing without marks or characters.

For him, I think not on him; for his thoughts,
Would they were blanks; rather than thus written with me. Shakespeare.

 Omnion to do what is necessary,
Seeks a commission to a blank of danger. Shakspeare.

7. Object to which any thing is directed.

See better, Lear, and let me still remain
The true blank of thine eye. Shakespeare.

To BLANK, v. a. [from blank; blankish, Fr.]
1. To damp; to confuse; to dispirits.

Each opposite that blank the face of joy.
Meet what I would have well, and it destroys. Shak.

2. To efface; to annul.

All former purposes were blanked, the government
At a bay, and all that charge lost and cancelled. Spenser.

To BLANKET, n. s. [blanket, Fr.]
1. A woolen cover, soft, and loosely woven,
Spread commonly upon a bed, over the linen sheet, for the procurement of warmth.

Nor here’s a heap through the blanket of the dark.
To cry, hold I hold. Shak.

2. A kind of pear, sometimes written blaugetz.

When life’s a blank, who puits me for a prize. Dryden.

To BLANKET, v. a. [from blanket; blanckish, Dutsch, To bel-]
1. To cover with a blanket.

My face I’d grime with sighs;
Bluster my head, tir all my hair in knots. Shak.

2. To tos in a blanket, by way of penalty or contempt.

Ah, oh! he cry’d, what strait, what lane, but knows
Our porgings, pipings, blunderings, and blaw! Pope.

To BLANKETLY, adv. [from blanket.] In a blank manner:
with whiteness; with paleness; with confusion.

To BLAJSHEMIE, n. e. v. [blasphemous, low Lat.]
1. To speak in terms of impious irreverence of God.

To speak evil of.

The truest ill of thy throne
By his own inadvertence stands accused.
And dare blaspheme his name. Shak.

Who from our labours bear their load,
Blaspheme their toils, and forget their lord. Pope.

To BLASPHEMIA, v. e. [from blaspheme.] To speak blasphemy.

Lived of blasphoming Jew. - Shakespeare.

I punished them oft in every synagogue, and compelled them to blaspheme. Add.

To BLASPHEMEUS, adj. [from blaspheme.] A wretch that speaks of God in impious and irreverent terms.

Who was before a blasphemer, and a persecutor, and injurious. 1 Tim.

Even that blasphemer himself would inwardly
Reverence his reprover, as he in his heart really defames him, in the meanest base offence. South.

Deny the cursed blasphemer’s tongue to rage,
And turn God’s fury from an impious age. Dry. Should each blaspheme quite escape the rod.

Because the wicked man hath broken God’s law. Ps. 58.

BLASPHEMOUS, adj. [from blaspheme.] It is usuall spoken with the accent on the first syllable, but used by Milton with it.

See better, Lear, and let me still remain
The true blank of thine eye. Shakespeare.

To BLANK, v. a. [from blank; blankish, Fr.]
1. To damp; to confuse; to dispirits.

Each opposite that blank the face of joy.
Meet what I would have well, and it destroys. Shak.

Dagon must stand, and shall ere long receive
Such a discomfit, as shall quite dispossess him
Of all his being, and all that he has done on me.
And with execusion blank his worshippers. Milton.

If the atheist, when he dies, should find that his soul remains, how will this man be snared and
Consumed? Tholuck.

2. To efface; to annul.

All former purposes were blanked, the government
At a bay, and all that charge lost and cancelled. Spenser.

2. To found; to form.

Where is the rubbish of his reason, while he would blasphemy to set up to confound the commands of the Almighty? Swift.

BLASPHEMOUSLY, adv. [from blaspheme.]
1. Impiously; with wicked irreverence.

BLASPHEMY, n. s. [blaspheme.]
Blasphemy, filthiness and profaneness, is an offence of some indiglence, or injury, unto God himself, either by words or writing.

That my heart’s on former mischief lest,
And she, and she, and she, blasphemy, be hit yet a day.
But fly you must. Shakespeare.

Intruding good man’s confound in accordance, and
In contradistinction, to the secret will of God; or else God’s court could not have chosen his thoughts and secrets, but only superciliously good, as far as he is pleased to reveal himself, which is perfect blasphemy to imagine. Hammond.

BLAST, n. s. [from blast, Sax. hlasen, Germ. to blow.]

1. A gust or puff of wind.

That they stand high, have many blasts to make them
And, if they fall, they wish themselves to pieces. Shakespeare.

Welcome, then,
This unsubstantial air, that I embrace;
The wind that thou hast blown upon the word
Owneth nothing to thy blasts. Shak.

Perhaps thy fortune doth controul the winds,
Both looke or bend their blasts in secret cave. Fairf.

Three ships were busy'd by the southern blast,
And the secret under blast with fury cast. Dryden.

2. The found made by blowing any instrument of wind musick.

In peace there’s nothing to become a man
As modest filthiness and humbleness;
When the blast, that nature is, doth come,
Then instant the action of the roper. Shakespeare.

He blew his trumpet—the angel’s trump.
 Fill’d all the regions.

The valiant musick, and triumphous sound,
Shake at the blasted blast, the signal of the war. Dryden.

Whether there be two different gods deified
Fame, or our gods of old deified those two different trumpeters, it is certain villiains have as good a title to a blast from the proper trumpet, as virtue has from them that can boast. Swift.

The stroke of a malignant place; the infection of any thing pestilential; [from the verb To blast.]

By the blast of God they perish. Job.

To BLAST, v. a. [from blast, n.]
1. To strike with some sudden plague or calamity.

You miserable being, dare you blaspheming flames,
In your tormenting eye mock beauty.
You fraternal dogs, drawn by the powerful fun,
To fall and blast her pious. Seach.

So far is there not some chosen clan,
Some hidden thunders in the face of heaven.
Red with uncomman breath, to blast the man
Who owes his greatness to his country’s ruin? Addison.

2. To make to wither.

Upon that blasted earth you lay our way. Shak.
2. To dim the eyes. This may stand for a pretty superficial argument, to blur our eyes, and dull our sense in security.

BLEAKNESS. n. f. [from bleak]. The state of being bleak, or dimmed with rheum. The defluxion falling upon the edges of the eyelids, makes a bleared eye.

BLEAT. v. n. [bleat, Saxon.] To cry as a sheep.

BLEAT. n. f. [from the verb.] The cry of a sheep or lamb.

Set in my ship, mine ear reach'd, where we rode, the bellowing of oxen, and the bleat of the flock. Chapman.

BLEND. v. n. pret. I blend; I have bleat. [blenan, Saxon.]

1. To lose blood; to run with blood. I blend inwardly for my lord. Shakespeare. Bleed, bleed, poor country! Bleed, bleed; live in a meane state.

2. To die a violent death. The lamb thy riot dooms to bleed-today.

3. To lose blood medicaUy; as, be bleed for a fever.

4. To drop, as blood. It is applied to anything that drops from some body on incision, as blood from an animal. For me the balm shall blend, and amber flow.

To BLEED. v. a. To let blood; to take blood from.

To BLEED. v. a. From a patient of distilithe's note, have bled and pur'd me to a simple vote. Pope.

BLEET. adj. Baffhul. It is used in BLEAT. Scotland, and the bordering counties.

BLEEDISH. n. a. [from blame, Jnnius; from blest, white, Fr. Skinner.]

1. To mark with any deformity. Blemish that my outward face might have been disfigured. Bleed, as if the face of our excellence could have been thus bleinfed.

2. To defame; to tarnish, with respect to reputation. Not that my verse would bleish all the fair

Blest by some bad, 'twas well to draw. Dryden.

Blemish, blest by hypocritical deformations, endeavours bleish, his character, incur the complicated guilt of slander and perjury. Addison.

BLEDISH. n. f. [from the verb.]

A mark of deformity; a fear; a diminution of beauty. As he hath cauled a bloomed in a man, to call it bleasted to day, against that day it openeth again. Open it to the eye-lid, that you divide not that; for, in fe doing, you will leave a remetich blemish.

BLEEN. n. f. [from To blend.] The person that mingles. BLEND. The obiolute participle of blend. See BLEND.

BLEED. v. a. pret. and participle, bled, or blest. [bleepran, Saxon.]

1. To make happy; to prosper; to make successful.

The quality of mercy is not strained.

It dropeth as the gentle rain from heaven Upon the place beneath. It is twice bledd'd

Bleed he that gives, and him that takes.

Shakespeare.

Had I but died an hour before this chance, I had bid a blest time; for, from this instant, There is nothing farther in my power but to die. Shakespeare.

This kingdom enjoyed the greatest calm, and the fullest measure of felicity, that any people, in any age, for a long time together, have been blest with.

Happy this life, with such a hero blest!

What virtue dwells not in his loyal breath? Waller.

In vain with folding arms the youth assay'd

To stop her flight, and drain the flying shade,

But the return'd no more, to blest his lingering eyes.

Dryden.

Of hopitable Jove! we thus invoke, Blest be both nation, and this reign of peace.

To BLEED. v. n. To make happy; to prosper; to make successful. Bled, blest, admist, admist, admist.

2. To wish happiness to another; to pronounce a blessing upon him.

And this is the blessing wherein Mofes the man of God blest the children of Israel before his death. Deuteronomy.

3. To consecrate by a prayer.

He blest, and brake, and gave the leaues.

Matthew.

4. To praise; to glorify for benefits received; to celebrate.

Unto us there is one only guide of all agents, natural, and he both the counsellor and worker of all in all, alone to be blest, adored, and honoured by all for ever.

But blest be that great power, that hath as

With longer life than earth and heav'n can have.

Davies.

5. It seems, in one place of Spenier, to signify the same as to occur; to bring; to bring.

This signification is taken from an old rite of our Romanish

ceastors, who, bleeding a field, directed their hands in quick succession to all parts of

When whom the prince to battle new addrest, And threatening high his dreadful stroke did for, His sparkling blade about his head he load, And mount all quite his right leg by the knee. Fairy Queen.

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Dryden.
3. Heavenly felicity.

It is such an one, as, being begun in grace, passes into glory, blissful, and immortality. Stan. 1662.

4. Divine favour.

BLESSER, n. f. [from bliss.] He that blinks, or gives a blip; he that makes carping or improper complaints.

When thou receivest praise, take it insincerely, and return it to God, the giver of the gift, or blipper of the action. Taylor.

BLESSING, n. f. [from bliss.]

1. Benediction; a prayer by which happiness is signified to any one.

2. A declaration by which happiness is promised to a prophet and authoritative manner.

The person that is called, kneels down before the chair, and the father lays his hand upon his head, or her head, and gives the blessing. Bacon.

3. Any of the means of happiness; a gift; an advantage; a benefit.

Nor are his blessings to his banks confined, but free, and common, as the sea and wind. Dibdin.

Political jealousy is very reasonable in persons perverted of the excellency of their conditions, who believe that they derive it from the mostailable blessings of society. Add. 1696.

The little magistrates in a blessing, as extensive as the court, are always a blessing; a blessing which includes all other blessings whatever: that relate to this life. Ast. 1696.

4. Divine favour.

Blipping upon you! Mrs. Shakespeare.

I had need of blessing, and Amen. Spenser.

Blessed is my mother, and all in word and deed, that a blessing may come upon them from them. Eccl. 11.

Be still the blessing from the Lord. Ps. 43.

5. The Hebrews, under this name, often understood the prelits which friends make to one another; in all probability, because they are generally attended with blessings; and compliments both from those who give, and those who receive.

Cabinet.

And Jacob said, receive my presage at my hand; take, I pray thee, my blessing that is brought from Jord. 31.

BLEST, pret. and participle. [from bliss.] Peace to thy gentle heart, and end of all thy blip! Pipp. 1580.

BLEW, The pret. tense from blow.

The ruff fled into a strong tower, where, seeing no remedy, they desperately blaw up themselves, with a great part of the castle, with gunpowder. Knt. 1574.

BLEVME, n. f. An inflammation in the foot of a horse, between the sole and the bone. Farrar's Dict.

BLIGHT, n. f. [The etymology unknown.]

1. Malignity; according to Skinner: but it seems taken from old writers, in a general sense, for any cause of the failure of fruits.

I complained to the old and best gardeners, who often fell into the same mistake, and informed it some blight of the spring. Temp. 1657.

2. Anything nipping, or blighting.

When you come to the proof once, the first blight of foot shall most infallibly drain off all your glory. L'Estrange.

To BLIGHT, w. a. [from the noun.]

1. To corrupt with mildew.

It avert beams along with it any poisonous mineral brands; it then bids vegetables, flowers... and fruit; and is sometimes injurious even to men.

2. In general, to blast; to hinder from fertility.

My country neighbors do not find it impossible to breed a tame horse they have, or bring back a corn, till they have run over in their minds all their beings.

But left births care the lover's peace dearly, and roughly blights the tender buds of joy. Lytton.

BLIND, adj. [blump, Saxon.]

1. Deprived of sight; wanting the sense of seeing; dark.

The blind man that governs his steps by feeling, in defect of eye, receives advertisement of things through the sense of touch. Dryd.

Those other two, elfcall'd with me in fate, So were I call'd with them in renown! Blind Thamyris, and blind Mandisides; And Themis, and Phineas, prophets old, Mint.

2. Intellectually dark; unable to judge; ignorant; with to before that which is unseen.

All authors to their own defects are blind; Hadst thou but, Jesus, like a face, behind To few persons, what filthy mouths they make; To mask their fingers painted at thy back. Dryd.

Sometimes of,

Blind of the future, and by rage misled, Putin his crimes upon his people's head. Dryd.

4. Unseen; out of the public view; private; especially with some tendency to some contempt or censure.

To disregard and shun; that misconceives they make subjects subjects, with whom any blind or beaten corner is judged a fit house of common prayers. Hoke.

5. Not easily discernible; hard to find; dark; obscure; unseen.

There be also blind birds under stone, which flame not out; but oil being poured upon them, they flame out. Bacon

Where else Shall I inform my unacquainted feet
In the blind maze of this tangled wood? Milten.

How have we wonder'd a long dismal night,
Led through blind paths by each detaining light! R. B. 1593

Part creeping underground, their jovious blind,
And climbing from below, their fellows meet. Dryd.

So mariners mistake the promis'd goal,
And, with full sails, on the blind rocks are lost. Dryd.

A pattern door, yet unhonour'd and free,
Join'd by the length of a blind gallery,
To the king's closet bed. Dryd.

6. Blind Visions. [with chymists.] Such as have no opening but on one side.

To BLIND, w. a. [from the noun.]

1. To make blind; to deprive of sight.

You nibble lightnings, dart your blinding flames
Into her eye, her head, and every part. Shakespeare.

Of whom's hand have I received any blow,
Of whose blind me eyes touch? and will I redress it? 1. Summt.

A blind guide is certainly a great mischief; but a guide that blanks those whom he should lead is infinitely a much greater. Sarn. 1696.

2. To darken; to obscure the eye.

Lo, whilst the feast, such darkness blindly the fly,
That the cock does receive a deeper dye. Dryd.

3. To darken the understanding.

This my bog-suffering, and my day of woe,
They who neglect and form shall never taste
That hard bit, blind, blind sore in error. Mint.

4. To drive to the understanding.

The state of the cutteth every borrower as be enamoured, with all his air, to blind and confound. Stillingfleet.

BLINDNESS, n. f. [from blind.]

1. Want of sight.

I will smite every house of the people with blindness, Zech. 14.

2. Ignorance; intellectual darkness.

All the rest as born of false brood,
But the blackthorns are, into blindness led,
And kept from light on the lightest day. 1. Summt.

Nor can we call it choice, when what we choose,
Folly and unprofitably could refuse. 1. Summt.

Wherefore we would proceed beyond those.

3. Without judgment or direction.

How fears, and earth, and air, and active flame,
Fell through the mighty void; and, in their fall,
Were blindly gather'd in this goodly ball. Dryd.

BLINDMAN'S BUFF. n. A play in which one is to have his eyes covered, and hunt out the rest of the company.

Dilig'd in all the mas of night,
We left our champion on his flight;
At blindman's buff to grope his way,
In equal law of sight and day. 1. Maddison.

He imagines I shut my eyes again; but lovely he fancies I play at blindman's buff with him; for he thinks I never have my eyes open. Stillingfleet.

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BLINDSIDE, n. f. [from blind and side.]

Weakness; foible; weak part.

He is too great a lover of himself; this is one of his blindfolds; the best of men, I say, are not without them. Swift.

BLINDWORM. n. f. [ceiilia, from blind.]
BLYSSFULL, a. [from blyssful] Happily.

BLYSSFULNESS. n.f. [from blyssful] Happiness, fulness of joy.

To BLYSSOM. v.n. To caterwaul, to be lufiful.

BLYSSTER, n.f. [blyster, Dutch.]

1. A putule formed by raising the cuticle from the cutis, and filled with ferous blood.

In this stage the galls, night by night, O'zer ladies lips, who strait on kites dream, Which oft the angry Mab with blysters plagueth. Because their breaths with sweatmending tainted were. Shakespeare.

I found a great blyster drawn by the gallick, but had it cut, which run a good deal of watrr, but died again by next night. Temple.

2. Any swelling made by the separation of a film or skin from the corne. Upon the leaves there rish a tumour like a Higher, Grown.

To BLUSTER. v.n. [from the noun.] To rise in blisters.

If I prove behemoth, let my tongue blistere, And never to my red-look'd anger be The trumpet any more. Shakespeare.

Embrace thy knees with bowing thounds, Which blister when they touch thee. Dryden.

To BLUSTER. v. a.

1. To raise blisters by some hurt, as by a burn, or rubbing.

Look, here comes one, a gentlewoman of mine, Who falling in the flats of her own youth, Her high blyster's her report. Dryden.

2. To raise blisters with a medical intention.

His body, the legs and thighs; but was too late; he died howling. Wistarman.

BLITHE, adj. [blise, Sax.] Gay; airy; merry; joyous; sprightly; mirthful.

We have always one eye fixed upon the countenance of our enemies; and, according to the blithe or heavy aspect thereof, our other eye either that of a bashful look or of a most fierce expression. Hooker.

Then high not so, but let them go, And be you blithe and mirthful. Shakespeare.

Forti, that at normal troops thou saw'st, 2. Of good, Bears, be blithe, so smooth, so gay; Yet empty of all good. Milton.

To whom the wild adders, birks and glades, - Empow'rs, with long and leggy, and not long, Milton.

And the milkmaid gentles blitie, And the mower wheres his fytie. Milton.

Should he return, that troop to blithe and bold, Precipitate in fear, would wing their flight. Pope.

BLITHLY, adv. [from blithe.] In a blithe manner.

BLITHNESS, n.f. [from blithe.] The quality of being blithe.

BLITHTROMES, n.f. [from blithe.] Gay; cheerful.

Fendly blades deface The blitheflour year's hoores of their shrivel'd fruits Are women'd. Philip.

To BLOT, v. a. [probably from blaw.] To swell, or make turgid with wind; it has up, an intensive particle.

His rude effays, Encourage him, and add to what was praise. That he may get more bulk before he dies. Dryd.

The flattering petticoat smooths all disfinitions, levels the mother with the daughter. I cannot but be troubled to see so many well-shaped innocent virgins bloated up, and waddling up and down like big bell-ied women. Addison.

To BLOT, v. n. To grow turgid.

If a person of a firm constitution begins to bloat, from being warm grow cold, his flesh grow weak.

The blot king. Shakespeare's Hamlet.

BLIGHT. n.f. [from blit.] Turdige, swelling; tumour.

Limbod, limbis, limbites, and sparcobital spots, are symptoms of weak fibres. Arbuthnot.

BLONDER, n.f. [from blob.] A word used in some counties for a bubble.

There swimmeth also in the sea a round filthy substance, called a bloater, repugnate to the fish. Carew.

BLONDER, n.f. [from blob, or blabber, and lip.] A thick lip.

They make a wit of their infipid friend, His bloater lips, and boisterous command. Dryden.

BLONDER, n.f. [from blob, or blabber, and lip.] A thick lip.

A bloaterlipick fluell, somwhat to be a kind of musher, and a good hill, and a green hill.

His person deform'd to the highest degree; flat-nosed, and bloaterlipick. L'Estrange.

BLOCK. n.f. [black, Dutch; bloe, Fr.]

1. A heavy piece of timber, rather thick than long.

2. A mass of matter.

Her's appointment consists of a group of figures, cut in the same block of marble, and rising one above another. Addison.

3. A massy body.

Small caues are sufficient to make a man unedge, when great ones are not in the way: for want of a block, he willumble at a straw. Swift.


When, by the help of wedges and beetle, an image is cleat out of the trunk of ynone tree, yet, after the full of artificers to let but such a divine block, it cannot one moment secure itself from being eaten by worms. Stillingfleet.

5. The piece of wood on which hats are formed. Some old writers use block for the hat itself.

He wear's his hat but as the fashion of his hat; it ever changes with the next block. Shakespeare.

6. The wood an which criminals are beheaded.

Some guard these traitors to the block of death, Treason's true bed, and yielder-up of breath. Shak.

At the instant of his death, having a long beard, after his head was upon the block, he gently drew his beard aside, and said, this hath not offended the king. Baw.

I'll drop him thence; Even from the holy altar to the block. Dryden.

An obstruction; a flop.

Can he ever dream, that the suffering for roughtrouible, fixe is our felicity, when he sees us run to in, that no one is block enough in our way to stop our flight? Drayx of Pliny.

8. A sea term for a pully.

9. A blockhead; a fellow remarkable for stupidity.

The country is a defert, where the good Gain'd inhabits not; born's not understood; These men become beasts, and prone to all evils; They like blocks. Black.

What tongueless blocks were they, would not they speak? Shakespeare's Richard III.

To BLOCK. v.a. [blocker, Fr.]

1. To shut up; to enclose, so as to hinder entry, or obtrude.

The sites about them should neither by entrance of dominion, nor by blocking of trade, have it in their power to hurt or annoy. Clarendon.

They block the castle kept by Bertram; But now they close, down with the palace, fire it. Dryden.

2. It has often up, to note claustration.

Recommend it to the governor of Abingdon, to find some troops to block it up, from infesting the country. Carew.

The abbot raises an army, and blocks up the town on the side that faces his dominion. Addison.

BLOCK-HOUSE, n.f. [from block and house.]

A fortress built to obstruct or block up a pass, commonly to defend a harbour.

His entrance is guarded with block-houses, and that on the town's side fortified with ordnance. Carew.

Rochefort water reacheth far within the land, and is under the protection of some block-houses. Religh.

BLOCK TIN, n.f. [from block and tin.]

So the tradesmen call that which is pure or unmixed, and yet unwrought. Boyle. Block'de.
9. For blood. Though his blood or life
was at stake: a low phrase.
A crow lays upon a mule, and could
not, for his blood, break the shell to come at the
fish.
10. The carnal part of man.
Fish and blood hath not revealed it unto thee,
but my Father which is in heaven. Mark xvi. 17.
11. Temper of mind; flate of the passions.
Will you, great fire that glor Blot.
In cold blood, which you gain'd in hot? Hudibras.
12. Hot spark; man of fire.
The news put divers young bloods into such a
fire, as the ambidescors were, not without peril,
to be outrun. Bacon.
13. The juice of any thing.
He wash'd his garments in wine, and his clothes
in the blood of grapes. Gen. xlix. 17.

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in the blood of grapes. Gen. xlix. 17.
BLOOD-SUCKER. n. f. [from blood and fish.] 1. A leech; a fly; any thing that sucks blood.
2. A cruel man; a murderer.

God keep the prince from all the pack of you.

A trait you are of damned bloodsuckers.

Shaksp. Richard III.

The nobility cried out upon him, that he was a

dead bloodsucker, a murderer, and a parasite.

Hayward.

BLOOODWORT, n. f. A plant. BLOODY adj. [from blood.]

1. Stained with blood.
2. Cruel; murderous: applied either to men or fish.

By continual martial exercises, without blood,

It made them perfect in that bloody art. Sidory.

Fals of heart, light of ear, bloody of hand.

Shaksp. King Lear.

I grant him bloody.

Lurorous, avaricious, false, deceitful.

Shaksp. Macbeth.

Thou bloody villain.

Thou bloody villain.

Let terms gain no time.

Shaksp. Macbeth.

Abus! why burn you so thy mother lip?

Some bloody passion shakes your very frame.

These are parents: but yet I hope, I hope.

They do not point on me.

Shaksp. Othello.

The bloody swift.

Will be aveng'd: and 'tho' other's faith appear'd

False to no reward: though he then fee him die,

Ringing in dust and gore.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

The bloody vengeance which she could purpose,

Would be a trifle to my loss of you.

Dryden's Indian Emperor.

Proud Nimrod flung the bloody chace began,

As mighty hunter, and his prey was man.

Pipe's Windstraw Ferry.

BLOODY-FUX. n. f. The dyer's dye. BLOODY adj. [from bloody and mind.] Cruel; inclined to bloody.

You'Il make me mad: truth has been at

my tongue's end of this loft hour, and I have not the power to bring it out, for fear of this

bloody minded cackle.

Dryden's Spanish Frier.

BLOOM. n. f. [blum, Germ. bloom, Dutch.] 1. A bloom; the flower which precedes the fruit.

How nature paints it's colours, how the bee

Sits on her blooming, extra'ding a golden sweet.

Milton.

A medlar tree was planted by:

The spreading branches made a grove blown,

And fell of opening blower was very bough.

Dry'd haistic to yonder wonderful bower:

The turf with rufh urchins shall be crown'd,

While opening blooms diffuse their sweet rounds.

2. The state of immaturity; the state of any thing improving, and ripening to higher perfection.

Were I no queen, did you my beauty weigh,

My youth in bloom, your age in its decay.

Dryden's All for Love.

3. The blue colour upon plans and grapes newly gathered.

4. [In the iron works.] A piece of iron wrought into a mafs, two feet square.

BLOOM. v. n. [from the noun.] 1. To bring or yield blooms.

The end of Aaron for the house of Levi was

budded, and brought forth buds, and blossomed bro-

foms, and yielded almonds.

Number, xviii. 8.

It is a common experience, that if you do not

pull off some blooms the first time a tree blooms,

it will bloom much the better.


2. To produce, as blooms.

Rites and customs, now superfluous, when the

strength of virtuous, devout, or charitable affection

bloom'd them, no man could justly have condemned.

Haberd.

3. To be in a state of youth and improvement.

Beauty, frail flower, that every season fadens,

Bloom in thy colour's for a thousand years.

Pope's Odyssy.

O greatly blest with every blooming grace!

With equal flames the paths of glory shine.

Pope's Odyssy.

BLOOMY adj. [from bloom.] Full of blooms.

Greening stalks, that on your blymny grass

Wbartl all eye, when all the woods are still.

Milton.

Departing spring could only stay to fed

Her blymny beauties, on the genial bed.

But left the many fruits, and heady scents.

Dryden.

Hear how the birds, on e'ry blymny spray, with

Joyous mufic wake the dawning day.

Pope.

BLORE. n. f. [from bloom.]

Action of blooming; blast: an expressive word, but not used.

Air raft, with an unmeasurable roar,

That two winds, tumbling clouds in heaps:

Turns to either's blose.

Chapman's Hind.

BLOSSOM. n. f. [blomme, Sax.]

The flower that grows on any plant, previous to the seed or fruit.

We generally call those flowers Blossoms, which are not much regarded in themselves,

but as a token of some following production.

Cold news for me:

Thus are my blommes blasted in the bud,

And eaters eat my leaves away.

Shak. Hen. IV.

Mercy, mercy, shall I live now.

Under the blosom that hangs on the bough.

Shaksp. Timon.

The pulling off many of the blosoms of a fruit

tree, will make the fruit fairest.

Huet's Nat. History.

To his green years your censure you would fail.

Not blose the blomme, but expect the fruit.

Dryden.

BLO'SSOM. v. n. [from the noun.]

To put forth blosoms.

This is the means of man: to-day he puts forth

The tender leaves of hope: to-morrow blosoms,

And bears his blooming honour thick upon him.

Shaksp. Henry VIII.

Although the fig-tree shall not bear blosoms,

Neither shall fruit be in the vines, yet will I refuse in

the Lord.

Hab. II. 17.

The want of rain, at blooming time, often

occasions the dropping off of the blosoms, for want of

fay.

Mariner.

To BLO'T, v. a. [from bladder, Fr. to hide.]

1. To obliterate; to make writing invisible by covering it with ink.

You that are king.

Have caus'd him, by new act of parliament,

To blot out me, and put his own in.

Shaksp. Henry VI.

Ev'n coquous: Dryden wanted, or forgot

The leaf and greenest art, the art to blose.

Painting is nothing: other winging will find it im-

possible to make the bed use of it, while he writes in

constrant, perpetually correcting, blotting out expres-

sions.

Swift's.

2. To efface; to eras.

Of Extremity, oh no more any far, but brother!

One at like this blos the world out thousand crimes. Dryden.

These simple ideas, offered to the mind, the understanding can no more see, nor alter, nor

understanding wing. Follow the wing out impossible to make the bed use of it, while he writes in

constrant, perpetually correcting, blotting out expres-

sions.

Swift's.

To efface; to erase.

A man's name, no more any far, but brother!

3. To make black spots on a paper; to blur.

Heads overfull of matter, be like pens overfull

of ink, which will sober-blur, than make any fair

letter.

O sweet Portia!

Here are a few of the unpleasant words.

That ever blotted paper. Shaksp. Merchant of Venice.

4. To disgrace; to disfigure.

Unknown that threat'ning knock braw.

It bles' his beauty, as froth bles' the needs.

Confounds thy fame. Shaksp. Taming of the Shrew.

My guilt thou growing virtues did detach.

My blacken'd belsh belsh unblindeth'd name.

Dryden's All for Love.

For mercy's fake refrain thy hand,

Blot not thy innocence with guiltless blood.

Romeo.

5. To darken.

He hung how earth bles' the moon's gilded wane.

While foolish men bear foundling brains in vain.

Coeley.

BLOT n. f. [from the verb.] 1. An obliteration of something written.

Let frames on your unlucky papers prey.

Yet venoms, your beauty's due forbid,

And make of all an universal blos.

Dryden. Juvenal.

2. A blos; a spot upon paper.

3. A spot in reputation; a flaw; a dis-

grace; a reproach.

Make known.

It is no violets blos, nor any foule stars

That hath depth'd me.

Shaksp. King Lear.

A lie is a foul blos in a man; yet it is con-

tinually in the mouth of the unskilful.

Art. xx. 24.

A disappoin'ted hope, a blos of honour, a blos.

Emperor, of confidence, an unfortunate love, will ferue the turn.

Temple.

4. [At backgammon.] When a single man lies open to be taken up; whence, to hit a blos.

He is too great a master of his art, to make a

blos which may so easily be hit.

Dryden's Dedication to All for Love.

BLOTCH. m. f. [from blos.] A spot or

puftule upon the skin.

Spots and blotches, of several colours and figures,

Aggregating over the body; some are red, other yellow or, black or.

Hervey.

To BLOT, v. a. To smoke, or dry by

the smoke; as blosed harrings, or red herrings.

BLOW. n. f. [blosse, Dutch.] 1. The act of striking.


A modd poor man, made tame to fortune's blow.

Who, by the art of knowing and feeling foresays.

Am pregnant to good pity.

Shaksp. King Lear.

A woman's tongue,

That gives not half to great a blow to th' ear,

As will a cleftthumb.

Shaksp. Taming of the Shrew.

Words of great contempt commonly finding a

return of equal scorn, blows were showered upon

the man personally, or the crew pretends to it.

Swift's.

3. The fatal blos; the stroke of death.

Alitige your thirst of blood, and strike the blos.

Dryden.

4. An act of cruelty; blows are used for

combat or war.

Be most shar'd captives to some nation

That won you without blos.

Shaksp. All's Well.

May'st I should go,

What p'r of mercy from this dreadful foe,

But woman-like to rail, and fall without a blos? Pope.

5. A sudden calamity; an unexpected evil.

People is broken with a grievous blos.

Fren.'en.

To all but thee in his blos'd to fly,

And 'twas my misfortune to deale the blos.

Parrot.

6. A single action; a sudden event.

Every year they gain a victory, and a town but
BLO

We lose the prime, to mask how spring
Our tending plants, how blow the citron grove,
What drops the myrt., and what the balmy reed.
Milton.

This royal fair
Shall, when the blossom of her beauty's blow,
See her great brother on the British throne.
Wallace.

Fair is the kingcup that in meadow blowes,
Fair is the daisy that beside her grows.
Gay.

For thee Jumby's spicy forests blowes,
And sweet gold in Goliath's mountains grow.
Pope.

Blower. n. s. [from blow.] A meller of tin.

Add his care and cost in buying wood, and in
fetching the same to the blowing-houses, together
with the blowers two or three months extreme
and increasing labour.
Carlyle.

Blown. The participle past tense of blow.
All the sparks of virtue, which nature had
kindled in them, were to blow to give forth their
innerseent heat, that justly it may be affirmed,
they inflamed the affections of all that know them.
Sidney.

The trumpets, while cheerful hounds are blow.
And arms employ'd on birds and beasts along.
Pope

Blow-point. n. s. A child's play, perhaps
like pulpfin.

Shortly boys shall not play
At funecomont or blowpoint, but shall play
Toll to some comical old Donkey.

Blowit. n. s. [from blow.] Bloom, or
blossom.

As in renovation and confusion being but green,
and newly grown, the seeds and effects were as yet
not potential, and in full bloom and bud.
Ralph.

Blowze. n.s. A ruddy fat-faced wench.
Blowzy. adj. [from blowze.] Sun burnt;
high-coloured.

Blubber. n. s. [See Blob.] The part of a
whale that contains the oil.

To Blubber. v. a. [from the noun.] To weep
in such a manner as to swell the cheeks.

Even foe lies
The blowking and weeping, and blubbering,
Shakespeare. Rome and Julieta.

A thief came to a boy that was blowking by
the side of a wall, and asked what he did care for.
L'Esperance.

Soon as Giudalalitch mistid her pleasing voice,
She wept, the blubberd, & the tore her hair.
Swift.

Blow as. v. a. To swell the cheeks with
weeping.

Fair dreams represent unto me my blubbered
face; let tears persue your way.
Sidney.

The wild wood gods, arrived in the place,
There find the virgin deflowered, inflamed;
With ruffled raiment, and fair blubber'd face,
As her outrageous for lie left her late.
Roya.

Tire'd with the search, not finding what the tears,
With cruel blow blowes the pounds her blubber'd cheeks.
Dryden.

Blubber. particip. adj. [from To blubber.]
Swelled; big; applied commonly to the lip.

Though you gave him, thou book'd I never gave
Was so profound to touch that blubber'd lip.
Dryd.

Bloud'gon. n.s. A short flick, with one
end loaded, used as an offensive weapon.
BLUE. adj. [blasp, Sax. blue, Fr.] One of the seven original colours.

There's gold, and here
Blow's valiant to kee least, and his legs
Have lipt and trampled killing.
Shakespeare.

Where first thou found'st unmarkt, and his legs
Unwept,
There pitch the marks as blue as bilberry. Swift.

O come,
He seems to understand no difference between titles of respect and acts of worship: between expressions of esteem and devotion: between religious and civil worship. For he blunders and confounds all these alike; and whatever proves one, he thinks, proves all the rest. Sifting facts.

Blander, n. [from the verb.] A grog or shameful mistake.

It was the universal custom among the Jesuits, that he should avoid being particular in the drawing up of an army, and other circumstances in the day of battle; for that he had observed numerous blunders and absurdities committed by war-drums not conversant in the art of war.

Addition.

It is our own ignorance that makes us charge the works of the Almighty as defects or blunders.

Doré on Art.

BLUNDERER, n. [from blunder.] A man apt to commit blunders; a blockhead.

Another sort of judges will decide in favour of an author, or will pronounce him a more blunderer, according to the company they have so toils.

Doré on Art.

BLUNDERHEAD, n. [from blunder and head.] A stupid fellow.

At the rate of this thick-skulled blunderhead, every jobber shall take upon him to read upon divine.

Doré on Art.

BLUNT, adj. [etymology uncertain.]

1. Dull on the edge or point; not sharp.

Thanks to that beauty, which can give an edge to the blunders of fools.

Doré on Art.

2. Dull in understanding; not quick.

Valentine being gone, I'll quickly crost.

By some fly trick, blunt Thoro's dull proceeding.

Doré on Art.

3. Rough; not delicate; not civil.

Whitehead, a grave divinity, was of a blunt flexible nature. One day the queen happened to say, I like the better, because thou liv'st unmarried.

Doré on Art.

'Tis not enough your counsellor! All true:

Blunt truths more mischife than wise falsehoods do.

Doré on Art.

4. Abrupt; not elegant.

To the too many circumstances, ere one come to the matter, is wearisome; to use none at all, is blunt.

Doré on Art.

5. Hard to penetrate. This life is improper.

I saw my heart hardened and blunt to new impositions, and it will scarce receive or retain affections of yesterday.

Doré on Art.

TO BLUNT, v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To dull the edge or point.

So ficken vaining moons too near the sun, and blunt their contents on the edge of day.

Doré on Art.

2. To repress or weaken any appetite, desire, or power of the mind.

Blunt not his love;

Nor lose the good advantage of his grace.

Doré on Art.

BLUNTLY, adv. [from blunt.]

1. In a blunt manner; without sharpness.

2. Coarsely; plainly; roughly.

I can keep honest counsellors, mark a serious tale in telling it, and deliver a plain message bluntly.

Doré on Art.

A man of honest blood,

Who to his wife, before the time alluded.

For childbirth came, thus bluntly spoke his mind.

Doré on Art.

BLUNTNESS, n. f. [from blunt.]

1. Want of edge or point; dulness; obtuseness; want of sharpness.

The crafty boy, that had felt off eff'd

To pierce my stubborn and resisting breast,

And kill the bluntbrow'd ass himself.

Doré on Art.

Coarsefaced; roughness of manners; rude finnicrity.

His silence grew wit, his bluntness's integrity, his belief ignorance virtuous simplicity.

Doré on Art.

Manage difficulties with ease; whence some readers will be affiUed to discern a difference between bluntness of speech and strength of reason.

Doré on Art.

False friends, his deadlight foes, could find no way and way, but bow of honest blunt's affiUate to betray.

Doré on Art.

BLUNT-WITTLED, adj. [from blunt and wit.] Dull; stupid.

Blunt-witted lord, ignoble in demeanour.

Shak.

BLUR, n. f. [from burr, Span. a bolt, Skinner.] A bolt; a flour; a spot.

Bar, one close nothing but a great blur; a total universal pollution.

Shak.

TO BLUR, v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To blot; to obscur; without quite effacing.

Such an act,

That blurs the grace and bluffs of melody.

Shak.

Calls virtue hypocrisy.

Shak.

Long is since I saw him.

But time hath nothing blur'd those lines of favour

Which then he wore.

Shak.

Controlling innate principles, I defer those men to say, whether they can, or cannot, by education and fashion, be blured and blotted out.

Shak.

2. To blot; to stain; to fully.

Saccharists may eclipse their own.

But cannot blur my foul renown.

Hedr.

TO BLUR, v. a. [without etymology.] To speak inadvertently; to let fly without thinking; commonly with out intensive.

Others cast our blood; and deadly speeches at random, and cannot hold, but blurt out their words, which afterwards they are forced to eat.

Heb.

They had some trouble of a Decree, which they, upon surpullous, thrust'd out. Generals of the army,

They blurt if they blurt not, ever well aware.

Shak.

A swan is white, or Queenbury is fair.

Young.

TO BLUSH, v. n. [blosen, Dutch.]

1. To betray shame, or confusion, by a red colour on the cheek or forehead.

I had not.

A thousand blushing apparitions

To start into her face; a thousand innocent chants.

In angel whiteness, bear away these blushes.

Shak.

I will not.

And, when my face is fair, you shall perceive

Whether I blush or no.

Shak.

All these things are graceful in a friend's mouth, which are blushing in a man's own.

Shak.

Shame causeth blushing; blushing is the rust of the blood to the face; although blushing will be seen in the whole breast, yet that is but in passage to be painted.

Shak.

Blush then, but blurt for your destructive silence, that terrifies your soil.

Smith.

2. To carry a red colour, or any soft and bright colour.

To-day he puts forth

The tender leaves of hope; a no-no more blushing; and bursts his blushing honours thick upon him.

Shak.

But
3. It has at before the cause of shame.
To them, and, most away your victors,
That pages blushing at him; and men of heart
Look'd wondering at each other. Shakespeare
You have not yet loft all your natural modesty,
but blushing Calamy's Scorn
To blush. u. a. To make red. Not used.
Pale and bloodless,
Being all descended to the labring heart,
Which with the heart there cools, and ne'er return
To blush and beautify the cheek again. Shakespeare
BLUSHING. m. f. [from blushing.] Having the
colour of a blush.
Blushing of trees, that are white, are commonly
in flowers; clothe the trees, crabs, peaches, are
blushy, and smell sweet.
Stratton's entering, moved a blushy colour in his
face; but detecting him, he relapsed into pale
mouths. Henry IV. Part II.
To BLUSH. u. n. [Opposed from blushing.]
1. To roar as a torrent; to be violent and
loud.
Earth his anchor mother was,
And blushing Ecclus his hoated fire. Spenser
So now he forms with many a sturdy bow.
So now his blushing blist each coast doth smother. Spenser
2. To bully; to puff; to swagger; to be
tumultuous.
In hot heart; too big to hear this, says a blustering
follower; I'll destroy myself. Sir, says the gentleman,
here's a dagger at your service; in the humour went off.
Le Ffrang. Then the musk flint to a downright meeting,
or musk bluff and blunter, till perhaps he raise a counter.
Blustering. n. s. [from the verb.]
1. A roar of forms; tempest.
The fires look grimly,
And threaten present blusters. Shakespeare
To the winds they set.
Their corslets will with bluster to confound
Sea, sir, and there.
2. Noise; tumult.
So, by the heaven's trumpet's bluster,
You hear all tongues and nations mutter. Swift
3. Turbulence; fury; fire.
Spare thy Athenian cradle, and those kin,
Which in the bluster of thy wrath must fall.
With those that have offended. Shakespeare
4. Boast; boisterous.
A cortiour makes a great deal more bluster
than a man of honour. Le Ffrang.
BLUSTEROUS. m. f. [from bluster.]
A swaggerer; a bully; a tumultuous noisy
fellow.
Vol. I.
BOA

Some furtive; I have met, carrying bones about in their pockets, bagging in that which was their shame.

2. To exalt one's self.

Thus with your mouth you have bagged against me, and multiplied your words against me.

Each xvi. 15.

To BOAT. v. a.

1. To brag of; to display with ostentatious language.

For if I have bagged any thing to him, I am not ashamed.

Neither do the spirits damn'd
Lost all their virtue, left bad man should bag.

Their squalid deeds.

If they wou'd chuse to give God the praise of his goodness; yet they did it only, in order to be bagged in God.

2. To magnify; to exalt.

They that trust in their wealth, and bag themselves in the multitude of their riches. Psalm xlix. 6.

Confounded be all them that serve graven images, that bag themselves of idols. Psalm xxviii. 7.

BOAT. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. An expression of ostentation; a proud speech.

Thou, that makest thy bag to the law, through breaking the law dishonourest thou God? Romans ii. 23.

The world is more apt to find fault with a man, who bag, than commend; the bag will probably be condemned, when the great action that occasioned it is forgotten.

Spatter.

2. A cause of boasting; an occasion of pride; the thing boasted.

Not Tyra, nor Mycono, match her name, nor great Alemona, the proud bag of fame. Pep.

BOASTER. n. f. [from bagful.] A bragger; a man that vaunts any thing ostentatiously.

Complaints the more candid and judicious of the chymists themselves are wont to make of those bagfuls, that confidently pretend that they have extracted the fat or sulphur of quicksilver, when they have digested it by additions, wherewith it resembles the concoction.

Boyle.

No more delays, vain bagful! but begin; I prophesy beforehand I shall win:

I'll teach you how to brag another time. Dryden.

He that proud bagful, and with them swells,
Down to the realms of night. Philips.

Boastful. adj. [from bagful and full.]

Ostentatious; inclined to brag.

Bagful, and rough, your first son is a squire;
The next a tradesman, meag, and much a liar.

Boastfully, adv. [from bagfull.] Ostentatiously.

We look on it as a pitch of impertinency, boastfully to shew our sins; and it deferves to be considered, whether this kind of conceit, have not some affinity with it.

Decay of Piety.

BOAT. n. f. [bat, Saxon.]

1. A vessel to pass the water in. It is usually distinguished from other vessels, by being smaller and uncovered, and commonly moved by rowing.

Do not think that any one nation, the Syrian executed, to whom the knowledge of the art came, did find out at once the device of either ship or boat, in which they durst venture themselves upon the sea.

An effeminate foundid multitude.

Whose utmost daring is to cross the Nile
In painted boats, to fright the crocodile.

The Gentleman's Journal.

2. A ship of a small size; as, a passing boat, paquet boat, advice boat, fly boat.

BOATMAN. n. f. [from boat, Lat.] Roar; noise; loud sound.

In Meina Insurrection, the guns were heard from thence as far as Augsburg and Syracuse, about an hundred Italian miles, in loud boastes.

Dorck's Physica-theology.

BOATMAN. n. f. [from boat and man.]

He that managis a boat.

Boatsman, a man that sailis the boat.

To wond'ring pangleers, the walls below. Dryd.

That boasty Phaon only was unkind,
An ill-bred boaster, rough as waves and wind.

Prior.

BOATSWAIN. n. f. [from boar and saw.]

An officer on board a ship, who has charge of all her rigging, ropes, cables, anchors, sails, flags, colours, pendants, &c.

He also cares take of the long-boat, and its furniture, and fleers her either by himself or his mate. He calls out the several gages and companies to the execution of their watches, works, and spells; and he is also a kind of provost-marshal, feires and punishes all offenders, that are sentenced by the captain, or court-martial of the whole fleet.

Harris.

Sometimes the meanest boatswain may help to prefer the ship from flabbling.

An officer of Parliament.

Slimmer deduces it from boof, foolish, Span.


2. To beat; to drub; to bang.

To boast. If boastful Britons, whom their fathers have in their own land beaten, boast'd, let them blush. Skubefair.

3. To cheat; to gain by fraud.

I have boast'd his brain more than he has boast'd my bones. Shakespeare.

Live, Rodrigues!

He calls me to a refutation large
Of gold and jewels that I boast'd from him,
As gifts to Delmoream. Shakespeare.

Here we have been worrying one another, who should have the booty, still this cursed fox has us boast'd both on's. L'Estrange.

To BONE. v. n. To play backward and forward; to play looely against anything.

They comb, and then they order every hair;
A birthday jewel babbling at their ear. Dryden.

You may tell her,
I'm rich in jewels, rings, and babbling pearls,
Pluck'd from Moors ears. Dryden.

BONE. n. f. [from the verb neuter.]

1. Something that hangs so as to play loosely; generally an ornament at the ear; a pendant; an ear-ring.

The gaudy goblet, when the face is agog,
In jewels dress'd, and at each ear a bob. Dryden.

2. The words repeated at the end of a stanza.

To bed, to bed, will be the bob of the song. L'Estrange.

A blow.

I am full tainted, yea sometimes with pinches, nips, and bobs. Ascham's Scholemaster.

A mode of ringing.

BOBBIN. n. f. [bobbin, Fr. From bonbon, Lat.] A small pin of wood, with a notch, to wind the thread about when women weave lace.

The things you follow, and make fongs on now,
Should be sent to knits, or set down to bobbins, or bonnets. Twiss.

BOBBINWORK. n. f. [from bobbin and work.] Work woven with bobbins.

Not netted nor woven with warp and woof, but after the manner of bobbinwork. Grey's Magna.

BOCHERRY. n. f. [from bob and cherry.]

A play among children, in which the cherry is hung so as to bob against the mouth.

Beckbery teaches at once two noble virtues, patience and constancy; the first, in adhering to the pursuit of one end; the latter, in bearing a disappointment. Arkwright and Deyg.

BOAT TAIL. n. f. [from bob, in the sense of cut.] Cut tail; short tail.

Avanta, you ears!

Be thy mouth or black or white, Or bobbed like, or twisted tail,
Tom will make him weep and wail. Shakespeare.

BOAT-TAILLED. adj. [from boat-tail.] Having a tail cut, or short.

There was a boatailed cur cried in a gazette, and one that found him brought him home to his master.

L'Estrange.

BOB-WIG. n. f. [from bob and wig.] A short wig.

A young fellow riding towards us full gallop, with a bobwig and a black filk bag tied to it, flit-hurt at the coach, to ask us how the judges were behind.

Spectator.

BOCACEINE. n. f. A fort of linen cloth; a fine buckram.

Dib.

BOCCELET. n. f. A kind of long-wing.

BOCCELET. ed hawk.

To BODE. v. a. [to boban, Sax.] To portend; to be the omen of. It is used in a sense of either good or bad.

This boste some strange eruption to our feet.

Hemster.

You have oppossed their faire policy with true and great wisdome; what they should have been to us a mightie cuss, you are providing shall be one of our principal strengths.

Sparris's German.

It happen'd once, a sadness pringy
A swarm of bees that cut the liquid sky
Upon the topmost branch in clouds aligned to his master. Dryden.

If fiery red his glowing globe descends,
High winds and furious tempests he portends;
But if his cheeks are swohn with livid blue,
Direct his weather by his wepy huir. Dryden.

To BODE. v. n. To be an omen; to forecast.

Sir, give me leave to say, whatsoever now
The omen prove, it bode'll well to you. Dryden.

BODEMENT. n. f. [from bode.] Portent; omen; prophecies.

This foolish dreaming, superstitious girl,
Makes all those bodeaments. Shakespeare.

Macketh never vanquish'd be, until
Great Binam-wood to Dunmow's high hill
Shall come again his fopp'd will.

That will never be.

Sweet boograments, good. Shakespeare.

To BODGE. v. n. [a word in Shakespeare, which is perhaps corrupted from beggle.] To begle.

With this we charg'd again, but out, alas! We bodeg'd again; as I have seen a swan,
With bothael beard, fam in the tide. Skat.

BOIDCE. n. f. [from bodce.] Stays; a waistcoat quitted with whalebone, worn by women.

Her bodece half way she unlaid;
About her arms she filly cast.

The filk band, and held him fast. Prior.

This should she keep ignorant strangers and bodice-makers from meddling. Locke.

BOIDLESS. adj. [from body.] Incorporeal; having no body.

They bodiess and immaterial are.

And can be only lodg'd within our minds. Daviss.
BOD

This is the very coinage of our brain;  
This bodiless creation empties
Is very cunning.  
Shakespeare.

1. Corporeal: containing body

What resemblance could wood or stone bear
In fabric void of all sensible qualities, and bodily dimensions?
Swift.

2. Relating to the body, not the mind.

Of such as refered to our Saviour Christ, being present on earth... 
And any unto him with better forces, for the benefit of the souls everlasting happiness, than those whose bodies so unnecessarily gave occasion of seeking relief. Hooker.

BODILY, adj. [from body.]

- The Literary and Historical Dictionary
- The Standard Dictionary of the English Language

3. Body: a part of the body

Each of them bad bodkins in their hands, whereas continually they pricked him. Sidney.

4. Reality; opposed to representation: a scriptural sense.

A shadow of things to come; but the body is of Christ. Colossians.

5. A collective mass; a joint power.

There is in the knowledge of God and man this certainty, that life and death have divided between them the whole body of mankind. Hooke.

There were so many disaffected persons of the foot, that there might a body stand up for the king. Clarke.

When pigners pretend to form themselves into a body, it is the same for us, who are men of blood, to look about us. Addison's Guardian.

6. The main army; the battle: distant from the wings, van, and rear.

The van of the king's army was led by the general and Wilmot; in the body was the king and the prince; and the rear composed of one thousand foot, commanded under colonel Welbel. Clarke.

7. A corporation; a number of men united by some common eye.

I shall in the mention a particular whereby your whole body will be certainly against me; and the body, almost to a man, on my side. Swift.

Nothing was more common, than to hear that preserved body charged with what is incomprehensible; despised for their poverty, and hated for their riches. Swift.

8. The main part; the bulk: as, the body, or hall, of a ship; a body of a coach; the body of a church; the body, or trunk, of a tree.

Thence come rich merchantile trades by to Babylon; from whence, by the body of Ephraim, as far as it is bended westward; and, afterward, by a branch that. Clarke.

This city has navigable rivers, that run up into the body of Italy; they might supply many countries with fish. Addison.

9. A substance; matter, as distinguished from other matter.

Even a metallic body, and therefore much more a vegetable or animal, may, by fire, be turned into water. Boyle.

10. In geometry. Any solid figure.

11. A pandent; a general collection: as, a body of the civil law; a body of divinity.

To BODY, v. n. [from the noun] To produce in some form.

As imagination bodies forth
The forms of things unknown, the poet's pen
Turns them to shapes, and gives to airy nothing
A local habitation and a name. Shakespeare.

BOG, n. [beg, loth, Irish; bagae, Fr.] A marsh; a morass; a ground too soft to bear the weight of the body.

Through fire and through flames, through fire and whirlpool, o'ergap and nargle, Shakespeare.

A gull profound! as that Soliman, betwixt Damiata and mount Caucas old, Milton.

He walks upon legs and whirlpools; wherever he treadeth, he sinks. South.

Learn from to great a Welt, a land of bog.

With ditches foned, a heaven fat with fog. Dryd.

He is drawn, by a snart of grisly frowns, into legs and more and more every day of his by the grace of God.

BOG-ABRINTER, n. [from leg and crab.]

One that lives in a boggy country.

To BOGGLE, v. n. [from begg, Dutch, a speck, a bugbear, a phantom.]

1. To start; to fly back; to fear to come forward.

You boggle-throwly; every feather starts you. Shakespeare.

We start and boggle at every unausal appearance, and cannot endure the sight of the bugbear. Gravatelle.

Nature, that rude, and in her first effay, Stood boggling at the roughness of the way; 
U'd to the road, unknowing to return. Goes boldly on, and loves the path when worn. Dryden.

2. To hesitate, to be in doubt.

And never boggle to resolve.

The members you deliver o'er, upon demand. Hudibras.

The well-shaped changeling is a man that has a rational soul, fly you? Make the cress a little longer, and more pointed, and shee a little flatter than ordinary, and then you begin to boggle. Locke.

3. To play fast and loose; to dabble.

When summoned to his last end, it was no time for him to boggle with the world. Howel.

Bo'Giller, n. s. [from boggle.] A doubter; a timorous man.

You have been a boggler ever. Shakespeare.

Bo'gy, adj. [from beg and bogle.] Swamy.

Their country was very narrow, low, and boggie, and the great industry and expence, defended from the foes. Arbuthnot.

Bo'ghouse, n. f. [from beg and boughly.] A house of office.

Bo'he'a, n. f. [from Indian word.] A species of tea, of higher, colour, and more affluent taste, than green tea.

Coarse peeters, confiding chiefly of lead, is part of the holds in which bocas tea was brought from China. Woodward.

As some frail cup of China's fairest mold
The tumults of the boiling boggie braves,
And holds secure the coffee's falve waves. Tickell.

She went from opera, park, as fillly, play,
To morning walks, and pray's three hours a day;
To part her time 'twixt reading and boggie,
To maste, and fill all the necessary tea.

To BOIL, v. n. [bouiller, Fr. bulla, Lat.]

1. To be agitated by heat; to fluctuate with heat.

He saw there boil the fiery whirlpools. Chapman.

Suppose the earth removed, and placed nearer to the sun, in the orbit of Mercury, there the whole world would boil within the compass of a year. Bekulley.

2. To be hot; to be fervent, or effervesc.

That strength with which my boiling youth was fraught,
Within the vale of Bashan I fought. Dryden.

Well I know. What perils youthful ardour would purge,
That boiling blood would carry thee too far. Dryd.

3. To move with an agitation like that of boiling water.

Then headlong flouts beneath the dashed tide,
The trembling fins the boiling waves divide. Gay.

4. To be in hot liquor, in order to be made tender by the heat.

Bos'let of a fenny snake, in the cauldron boil and bake. Shakespeare.

5. To cook by boiling.

If you live in hot liquor, roasting and boiling are below the dignity of your office, and which it becomes you to be ignorant of. Swift.

6. To boil over. To run over the vesel with heat.

A few soft words and a kiss, and the good man meest; for he nature works and boils over in him. Congreve.
This hollow was a vast cavern, filled with molten matter, which, as it boiled over in any part, ran down the sides of the mountain. Addis, in Italy.

To Boll. v. a. To heat, by putting into boiling water; to seethe. To try whether food be old or new, the fense cannot inform; but if you boil it in water, the newness of the meat is in the vapour that bears such grace, into the harth and boil't to the tongue of war? Shaq. His sweetness won a more regard unto his place, than all the boil'd means. The ignorant greatest praffith, Ben Hoyt. God into the hands of their deliverer Puts invincible might, To quell the might of the earth, the oppreffer, The heat and boil't force of violent winds. Milke. Still mult I beg thee not to name Sempronius: Lucia, I like not that loud boil'serous man. Addis, in Italy.

3. Unwieldy; clumsily violent. His boil'serous club, fo buried in the ground, He could not raise it up again in fight. But that the knight him advantage found. Fairy Queen.

4. It is used by Woodward of heat; violent. When the fun hath gained a greater strength, the heat becomes too powerful and boil'serous for them. Natural History.

Bolsterously, adv. [from boil'serous.] Violently; tumultuously. A fceptre, snatch'd with an unruly hand, Must be as boil'serously maintaine'd as gain'd. Stat. Those are all remains of the universal deluge, when the water of the ocean, being boil'serously turned upon the earth, bore along all moveable bodies. Woodward. Another faculty of the intellect comes boil'serously in, and makes me from fo pleasing a dream. Swift.

Bolsterousness, n. f. [from boisterous.] The state or quality of being boil'serous; tumultuosity; turbulence. The word boil'serous means pertaining to the nature of boil, or clay.

BOL. adj. [bald, Saxon.]

1. Daring; brave; stout; courageous; manly; fearless; intrepid; The wicked fire when no man pursueth but the righteous are boil'd as a lion. Prov. 30.

I have seen the councils of a noble country boil'd, or timorous, according to the fits of his good or ill health that managed them. Temple.

2. Executed with spirit, and without mean caution. Thieves, nervous, bold; thefe, languid and reftless. Roscommon.

The cathedral church is a very boil'd work, and a master-piece of Gethick architecture. Addison Italy.

3. Confident; not scrupulous; not timorous. We were boil'd in our God to speak unto you the gospel with much contention. I Thess. I can be boil'd to fay, that this age is adorned with some men of that judgment, that they could open new and undiscovered ways to knowledge. Locke.

4. Impudent; rude. In thy prosperity he will be as thyfelf, and will be boil'd over thy fervants. If thou be brought low, he will be against thee. Addis, in Italy.

Lictor, such as fweb great liberty of ficion, or expression. The figures are boil'd even to tennery. Cottle. Which no boil'd tales of gods or monfters ill. But human paffions, fuch as with us dwell. Walker.

6. Standing out to the view; striking to the eye. Catafcreaps and hyperboles are to be used judiciously, and placed in poetry, as heightenings and shadows in painting, to make the figure boil'd, and caufe it to hand off to light. Dryden.

Open; smooth; even; level: a failer's term. Her dominions have boil'd accessible coasts. Howell.

8. To make bold. To take freedoms: a phrase not grammatical, though common. To be boil'd is better; as, I want boil'd to tell the howfe, that scandalous livings make scandalous minifteries. Roderick.

I have made boil'd to fend to your wife; My falt is, that the will to Defidora Procume me fome accedes. Shakespeare. Making & bold, my fears forgetting manners, to unfeal their grand commiffion. Shakespeare. And were you as good as George a Green. I hall make boldly to turn upon. Hudson. I durft not thus boil'd with Ovid, let fpread future Milburn should arife. Dryden. Some men have the fortune to be eafened with, only for making bold to fcoff at their things, which is the greater part of mankind reverence. Tullion.

To boil'den, v. a. [from bold.] To make boldly; to give condence. Quick inventers, and fair ready fpeakers, being boil'den with their preuent abilities to fay more, and porance better too, in the hidden for that preuent, than any other can do, ufe lefs help of diligence and study. Addison's Schoolmaster.

I am much too ventous in templing of your patience, but am boil'den Under your promis'd pardon. Shakespeare. Boldface, n. f. [from bold and face.] Impudence; fauceines; a term of reproach and reprehension. How now, boil'dface! teres an old troth; trefch, we eat our owne meat, I'ye known you what you eat, ye foal. L'Estrange.

Impudent. I have seen thou fill'd of creatures; and, seeing their rare works, I have seen enough to confute all the boil'dface atheists of this age. Bramhall against Hobbes.

Boldly, adv. [from bold.] 1. In a bold manner; with courage; with spirit. Thus we may boldly speak, being strengthened with the example of a converted peafe. Hobbes.

I speak to subjedts, and a fubject speaks. Sture's up by hew's, thus boldly for his king. Shakespeare.

It may perhaps be sometimes ufed, in a bad fene, for impudently. Boldness, n. f. [from bold.] 1. Courage; bravery; intrepidity; spirit; fortitude; magnanimity; daring.

Her heart the rid do, as might show a fearful boil'defy, daring to do that which the knew not how to do. Sidney.

2. Exemption from caution and scrupulous nicety. The boil'dings of the figures is to be hidden sometimes by the address of the poet, that they may work their effect upon the mind. Dryden.

3. Freedom; liberty. Great is my boil'dness of speech toward you; great is my glorying in you. 2 Corinthians.

4. Confident trul in God. Our fear excludeth not that boil'defy which becometh faints. Hooper. We have boldenfs and access with confidenty, by the faith of him. Having therefore boil'denfs to enter into the holy by the blood of Jefus. Hebrews.


Sure, if the guilt were theirs, they could not charge thee. With fuch a gallant boldenfs! if 'twere thing, Thou couldat not bear 'tw with a fuch a fient. Dryden.

His di芬th, though it do not infruct him to think wifer than other princes, yet it helps him to speak with more boil'denfs what he thinks. Temple. Boldenfs is the power to speak or do what we intend, before others, without fear or disorder. Locke.

6. Impudence. That moderation, which ufed to fupport boil'denfs, and to make them conquer that fuffer. Hooper.

BOLE. n. f. 1. The body or trunk of a tree. All fell upon the high-hair'd oaks, and down hill fell bulting upon the earth; and up all the boles and boughts. Chaguarre.

But when the smoother bole from knots is free, We make a deep impenetrable in the earth. Dryden. View well this tree, the queen of all the grove! How vat her bole, how wide her arms are spread, How high above the rest the foout her head? Dryd.

2. A kind of earth. A bole Armeica is an alalreng earth, which takes its name from Armenia, the country from which we have it. Woodard.

3. A measure of corn, containing six buiches. Of good barley put eight bushels, that is, about 40 English quarters, in a stone trough. Mariner.

BOLIS, n. f. [Latin.] Bulis is a great fiery ball, swiftly hurried through the air, and generally throwing a tail after it. Aristotle calls it agens. There have often been imme-

BOLSTER, n. f. [boltere, Sax. bolster, Dutch.] 1. Some-
1. Something laid on the bed, to raise and support the head; commonly a bag filled with down or feathers.

2. Perhaps some cold blank in her bolster now, or, rather, rugged, and taking off from the main to lean her unpillow'd head.

3. This arm shall be a bolster for thy head; I'll fetch clean straw to make a soldier's bed. Gay.

4. A pad, or quilt, to hinder any prejudice, or fill up a vacancy.

5. Up goes her hand, and off the slips.

6. The bolters that supply her hips.

7. A bolster, or compress, to be laid on a wound.

8. The bandage is the girl, which hath a bolster in the middle, and the ends tied firmly together.


10. Walton.

11. Which, Dryden.

12. jiddifon on mortar, could Chambers.

13. Sbarf, at upright have Hooktor.

14. ilart BiM.

15. the Hale.

16. expression up to I.

17. to dMfon.

18. to Hudibras.

19. A Lightning.

20. BOLT.

21. BOLT-ER, v. a. [from the noun.]

22. To support the head with a bolster.

23. To afford a bed to.

24. Mortal eyes do see them bolster.

25. More than their own.


27. To hold wounds together with a compress.

28. The practice of bolstering the cheeks forward, does little service to the wound, and is very uneasy to the patient.

29. Sharp.

30. To support; to hold up; to maintain.

31. This is now an expression somewhat coarse and obloque.

32. We may be made wiser by the publick persuasions granted in men's minds, so they be used to further the truth, not to bolster errors.

33. Hooker.

34. The lawyer forths his tongue to fail for the bolstering out of unjust causes.

35. Hakewill.

36. It was the way of many to bolster up their crazy darting confidences with confidences.

37. South.

38. BOLT. n.f. [boul, Dutch; Blasct.]

39. An arrow; a dart shot from a crossbow.

40. Yeak's'd I where the bolt of Cupid fell.

41. It fell upon a little white flower.

42. Before milk-white, now purple with love's wound.

43. Shakespeare.

44. The blunted bolt against the nymph he deeds;

45. But with the sharp transfix'd Apollo's breath. Dryden.

46. Lightning; a thunderbolt.

47. Sing'd with the flames, and with the bolt transfix'd.

48. With native earth your blood the monsters mix'd.

49. Dryden.

50. Bolt upright; that is, upright as an arrow.

51. Both iron, native or from the mine,做成of long diaries, on the thickness of a small knitting needle, bolt upright, like the bristles of a stiff brush.

52. As I stood bolt upright upon one end, one of the ladies back'd out.

53. Addition.

54. The bar of a door, so called from being straight like an arrow.

55. We now say, 'shoot the bolt, when we speak of fastening or opening a door.'

56. 'Tis not in, then, to oppose the bolt.

57. As a carcass may be cased.

58. Shakespeare.

59. An iron to fasten the legs of a prisoner.

60. This is, I think, corrupted from bought, or link.

61. Away with him to prison; lay bolt enough upon Shakespeare.

62. To BOLT. v. a. [from the noun.]

63. To shut or fall with a bolt.

64. The bolted gates flew open at the blast.

65. The flame rush'd in, and Armea stood aghast.

66. Dryden.

67. To bolt out, or throw out precipitantly.

68. I hate when wise can bolt her arguments.

69. And virtue has no tongue to check her pride. Milton.

70. To fall, as a bolt or pin; to pin; to keep together.

71. That I could reach the axle, where the pins are which bolt this frame, that I might pull them out! Bar Jemmy.

72. To fetter; to shakele.

73. It is great.

74. To do that thing that ends all other deeds, which shakeles accidents, and bolts up change. Shakespeare.

75. To fit, or separate the parts of any thing with a sife. [blatter, Fr.]

76. He now had bolted all the flour.

77. Spooner.

78. In the bolting and fitting of fourteen years of power and favour, all that came out could not be pure meal.

79. Hutton.

80. I cannot bolt this matter to the brain.

81. Bradwardin and holy Aulfin can. Dryden.

82. To examine by fitting; to try out; to lay open.

83. It would be well bolted out, whether great refractions may not be made upon reflections, as upon direct beams. Bacon.

84. The judges, or jury, or parties, as the council of attorneys, propounding questions, beats and bolts out the truth much better than when the witnesses deliver only a formal series. Holts.

85. Time and more time bolt out the truth of things, through all disguises.

86. L'Estrange.

87. To purify; to purge. This is hard.

88. The rained snow.

89. That's bolt'd by the northern blast twice over.

90. Shakespeare.

91. To BOLT. v. n. To spring out with speed and suddenness; to start out with the quickness of an arrow.

92. This Puck seems but a dreaming doll.

93. Still walking like a raging colt.

94. And oft of a beat, but bolt.

95. Of purpose to deceive us. Dryden.

96. They erected a fort, and from thence they bolt'd like to the forest, sometimes into the forest, sometimes into the woods and woodsmen, and sometimes back to their den.

97. Bacon.

98. As the house was all in a flame, out bolts a mouse from the smol to save herself. L'Estrange.

99. I have reflected on those men who, from time to time, have shaft themselves into the world. I have seen many succussions of them some bolting out upon the stage with vast applause, and others killed off.

100. Dryden.

101. The birds to foreign parts repair'd; And beats, that bolted out, and saw the forest.

102. Dryden.

103. BOLT-ROPE. n.f. [from bolt and rope.]

104. The rope on which the fail of a ship is fowed and fastened.

105. Sea Dict.

106. BOLTER. n.f. [from the verb.]

107. A sieve to separate meal from bran or husks; or to separate finer from coarser parts.

108. Dowsw, filthy dowlas! I have given them away to bakers wives, and they have made bolters of them.

109. Shakespeare.

110. With a good strong chopping kniffe mince the two capons, bones and all, as small as ordinary minced meat; put them into a large neat bolter.

111. Bacon's Natural History.

112. When superciliously be fists.

113. Through coax'd bolter others gifts. Hudibras.

114. 2. A kind of net.

115. Those lakes, and divers others of the fore-casted, are taken with threads, and some of them with the bolter, which is a puller of a bigger size.

116. Carew.

117. BOLTHEAD. n.f. A long straight-necked glass vefiel, for chemical distillations, called also a matrafe, or receiver.

118. This spirit abounds in fatty, which may be sepa-rated, by putting the liquor into a bolver with a long narrow neck.

119. Boyle.
BOMBARD. noun. [from bombard, Lat.] A great gun; a cannon: it is a word now obsolete.

To BOMBARD. verb. a. To attack with bombs.

BOMBARDIER. noun. [from bombard.] The engineer whose employment it is to throw bombs.

BOMBARDMENT. noun. [from bombard.] An attack made upon a city, by throwing bombs into it.

BOMBAST. adjective. [from the substantitive.] High sounding; of big sound without meaning.

BOMBAY. noun. [from Bombay, Lat.] A city in India.

BOMBAY ROBA. noun. [Ital. a fine gown.] A fluey wanton.

BONASUS. noun. [Lat.] A kind of buffalo, or wild bull.

BONCHRETIIEN. noun. [French.] A species of pear, so called, probably, from the name of a gardener.

BOND. noun. [bomb. Sax. bond; it is written indifferentely, in many of the modern documents, bond or bond. See band.] 1. Cords, or chains, with which any one is bound. 2. Agreement that holds any thing together. Let any one send his contemplation to the extremities of the universe, and see what conceivable hoops, what load he can imagine to hold this mass of matter in so close a prefecture together.

BONDAGE. noun. [from bond.] 1. Captivity; imprisonment; state of servitude. You only have overthrown me, and in my bondage confound my glory. — Dryden. 2. Obligation; law by which any man is obliged. Unhappy that I am! I cannot leave my heart into my mouth! I love your majesty. According to the law of the land, this man is free. — Dryden.

BONDSWOMAN. noun. [from bond and woman.] A woman slave. My lords, the senators are for slaves, and their wives for bond-servants. — Pope's Jovius's Cato.

BONE. noun. [ban, Saxon.] 1. The solid parts of the body of an animal, made up of hard fibres, tied one to another by small transverse fibres, as those of the muscles. In a fucus they are porous, soft, and easily dismembered. As their pores fill with a substance of their own nature, so they increase, harden, and grow close to one another. They are all spongious, and full of little cells; or are of a considerable firm thickness, with a large cavity, except the teeth, and where they are articulated, they are covered with a thin and strong membrane, called the periosteum. Each bone is much bigger at its extremity than in the middle, that the articulations might be firm, and the bones not easily put out of joint. But, because the middle of the bone should be strong, to favour its allotted weight, and resist accidents, the fibres are there more closely compacted together, supporting one another; and the bone is made hollow, and consequently not so easily broken, as it must have been had it been solid and smaller.

BONDE'SWANTY. noun. [from bond and servant.] A slave; a bond-servant; without the liberty of quitting his master.

And if thy brother, that dwelleth by thee, be waxen poor, and be sold unto thee, thou shalt not compel him to serve as a bond-servant.

BONDSWIVCE. noun. [from bond and service.] The condition of a bond-servant; servitude.

Upon those did Solomon levy a tribute of bond-servants. — Kings.

BONDSLAVE. noun. [from bond and slave.] A man in服; a bond-servant, who cannot change his master.

Love enjoined such diligence, that no apprehensions, no, no bondslaves could ever be, by fear, more readily at all commands than that young prince was. — Sillery.

All her ornaments are taken away; of a free woman she becomes a bond-servant. — Act ii. p. 11. Commonly the free-servant is led by his lord; but here the lord was led by his bond-servant.

Sir J. Denies.

BONDSMAN. noun. [from bond and man.] 1. A slave. Carnal greedy people, without such a precept, would have no mercy upon their poor bondmen and he that.

2. A person bound, or giving security, for another.

BONDSWOMAN. noun. [from bond and woman.] A woman slave.

My lords, the senators are for slaves, and their wives for bond-servants. — Pope's Jovius's Cato.
To merry acquaintance. Shakespeare.

Bo Néless, adj. [from bone.] Wanting bones.

I would, while it was smiling in my face,
Have looked on, or read in his face, and sheeted
The brains out. Shakespeare.

To Bone-set, n. n. [from bone and set.] To re-lore a bone out of joint to its place; or join a bone broken to the other part.

Bo Nésetter, n. s. [from bone-set.] A chirurgeon; one who particularly professes the art of rejoining broken or luxated bones.

At present my defer to have a good bone-setter.

Bo'Nére, n.s. [from bone, good, Fr. and fire.] A fire made for some publick caule of triumph or exultation.

Ring ye the bells to make it wear away.
And forbes make all days.

Her forbes to make it wear away.
Mary's days? Why, she had abused and deceived her people.

Full soon by forbes and bell, we find to wear away.
Gay.

Bo'Nérace, n.s. [bonge race, Fr.] A forehead-cloth, or covering for the forehead, not now used.

Skinier.
I have from her bolt all over with emeralds and pearls, ranged in rows about her cowl, her peruke, her bonnet, and chaplet.

Hair dall'd on her breasts.

Bo'net, n.s. [bonet, Fr.] A covering for the head; a hat; a cap.

Go to them with this bonet in thy hands.
And thus far charging'th'head, here or wither'n.
Thy knee but the bone; for, in such buskets.
Adson is eloquent. Shakespeare's Coriolanus.

They had not probably the ceremony of vailing the bone of the head when it was taken off, for, in the ancients, they still have it on their heads.

Adson.

Bo'net. [in fortification.] A kind of little ravelin, without any ditch, having a parapet three feet high, anciently placed before the points of the salient angles of the glacis.

Bo'net. [in law.] A sort of the priest's cap, is an outwork, having at the head three salient angles, and two inwards.

Bo'netts. [in the sea language.] Small sails fast set on the mizen.
BOO

This Armado is a Spaniard that keeps hogs in court.
A phantast, a monarch, and one that makes sport
To the prince and his bookmaker. Shakespeare.

Book-keeper. n. s. [from book and sell.]
He whose profession it is to sell books.
He went to the bookseller, and told him in anger,
he had sold a book in which there was false divinity.
Walsh.

Bookworm. n. s. [from book and worm.]
1. A worm or mite that eats holes in books, chiefly when damp.
My lion, like a moth or bookworm, feeds upon
nothing but paper and ink, and will eat up any book to "dirt"
him with wholesome and substantial food.
Guardian.

2. A fluent too closely given to books;
A reader without judgment.
Among those venerable galleries and foliary scenes of the university, I visited but a black
gown, and a silk, to be at once a bookworm at any
there. Pepys's Letters.

Booly. n. s. [An Irish term.]
All the Tartarians, and the people about the
Cockney style in which we are naturally Scythians, live
in hordes; being the very same that the Irish
boys are, driving their cattle with them, and
feeding only on their milk and white meat.
Spenser.

Boon. n. s. [from boon, a tree, Dutch.]
1. In sea language. A long pole used
To spread out the clue of the fludding fail;
and sometimes the clue of the mainail and forecastle are boom'd out.
2. A pole with buches or baskets, set up
As a mark to show the sailors how to steer
in the channel, when a country is over
fown. Sea Dictionary.

To Boon. v. n. [from the noun. A sea
term.]
1. To rush with violence; as a ship is paid
to come boonning, when she makes all the fail she can.
Dobson.

2. To swell and fall together.
Boonning our head
The billows cloot; he's numb'rd with the dead.
Forlook by thee, in vain I fought thy aid,
When booming billows cloot'd above my head. Pope.

Boon. n. s. [from bene, Sax. a petition.]
A gift; a grant; a benefaction; a present.
You shall me for my need but one fair look,
A smaller boon than this I cannot beg,
And left than this, I'm sure, you cannot give. Shakespeare.

That courtier, who obtained a boon of the emporer,
that he might every morning whisper his ear,
and say nothing, asked no unprofitable
foit for himself. Bacon.
The blust ring fool has fatisf'd his will;
His boon is given; his knight hath giv'd the day;
But loth the price. Dryden's Fables.

What rhetoric didst thou use
To gain this mighty boon? she pities me.
Addison's Cato.

Boon. adj. [boon, Fr.] Gay; merry as,
a boon companion.
Satiate at length,
And heighten'd with as wine, jocund and boon.
Thus to herself the pleasingly began. Parr. Left.
I know the influence of all our family, we play
boon companion, and throw our money away in
our cups. Arbuthnot.

BOOR. n. s. [boor, Dutch; ëbûn, Sax.] A ploughman; a country fellow; a clown.
The bare ends of a calamin is called grumbling;
If a man does not make a face upon the
boor, he is profusely a malcontent. L'Estrange.
He may live as well as a bar of Holland, whole
families of growing folk richly outfit his life. Temple.
To one which has not a fortune to move and
when he's abs'd and baffled by a boor. Dryden.

Boorishly. adv. [from boor.] Clownishly;
ruffike; untaught; unchristianized.
Therefore, you known, sachem, which is,
In the vulgar, lack the society, which, in the bocch of,
Is company of this female. Shaftes. As you like it.

Boorishness. n.f. [from boorlsh.] Clownishness;
ruffikey; coarseness of manner.

Boor, n. s. [boor, Sax.] A fall for a
cow or an ox.
To BOOR. v. n. [boar, to profit; Dutch:
bot, in Saxony, is recompence, repentance,
or fine paid by way of expiation; bocn is, to repent, or to compensate;
as,
He is not to be nor borne.
And he beavened bone.

1. To profit; to advantage: it is commonly
used in these modes, it bot, or what beats it.
In shall not bow them, who derogate from reading,
To exculpate, it, when they set no other remedy
as if their intent were only to deny that aliens
and strangers from the family of God are won,
Or that one who does not know what is; is
be wrougbt in them, without fames.

For what I have, I need not repeat;
And what I want, it bot not to complain. Shak.
Up.
To be wrougbt in them, without fames.

The purpo's end, or here lie fixed all
What bocn us these wars have to begun. Fairf.
What bocn the regal circle on his head,
That long behind he crafts his pompous reape; Pop.

2. To enrich; to benefit.
And I will bow thee with what gift before,
That modestly can beg. Shak. Ast. and Cleop.

Boor. n. s. [from the verb.]
1. Profit; gain advantage; something
given to mend the exchange.
MyGravity,
Wherein, let no man hear me, I take pride,
Could I, with bocn, change for an idle plume.
Which the air beats for vain. Shak.

2. To boot. With advantage; over and above;
besides.
Canst thou, O partial sheep, give thy repro,
To the wet fawby, in an hour's ride?
And, in the calm est and the full est night,
With all applauses and means to bocn,
Deny it to a king? Shakespeare.

Man is God's image; but a poor man is
Christ's man to bocn; both images regard. Heronis.
He might have his mind and manners formed,
and be instructed to bocn in several sciences. Locke.

3. It feems, in the following lines, used
for bocn, or plunder.
Other, like bees, armed in their rings,
Make bocn the foarer's velvet bod. Shak.

BOOT. n. s. [bot, Armorick; bot, a shoe, Welsh; bote, French.]
1. A covering for the leg, used by horsemen.
That my leg is too long—
No; that it is too little.
I'll wear a boot, to make it somewhat rounder.
Shakespeare.

BOOT. n. s. [bot, Dutch; butin, Fr.]
1. Plunder; pilage; spoils gained from
the enemy.
One way a band feft from forage drives
A herd of beests, fair oxen, and kine, and
Their byste. Milton.

His confidence is the hus and ery that promotes him;
and when he reckons, that he has gotten a
boot, he has only caught a Tartar. L'Estrange.

For, should you to extort be inclin'd,
Your cruel guilt will little bood find.
Dryden.

2. Things gotten by robbery.
If a man, in his fortune would not suffer me; she drops bones in my mouth.
Shakespeare.

3. To

To play booby. To play dishonestly, with an intent to lose. The French use, Je fais bétis, when they mean to say, I will not go.

We understand what we ought to do; but when we endeavor, we play booby against ourselves: our confidences direct us in the wrong way; our corruption hurries us another.

I have set this argument in the best light, that the ladies may not think that I write booby.

BOPE'ER, n. f. [from bo and pep.].

The art of looking out, and drawing back as if it were, or with the purpose to fright some other.

Then they for sudden joy did weep,
And for the same, my dear, I think.
Shakspeare.

Rivers.

That serve instead of peaceful barriers.
To part the engagements of their warrior.
Where both from side to side may slip.
And only encounter at bopees.

Dilfbrat.

That the devil plays at bopees, puts out his horns to do mischief, then thrusts them back for better.

Dyrd.

BORAC'HO, n. s. [barroso, Span.].

A drunkard.

How you think of wine! D'ye think my niece will ever endure such a boarly? you are an abso-
lutely boarly in my opinion.

Bo'rale, adj. [from borale]. That may be bored.

Bo'race, n. s. [from archa.]. A plant.

Bo'ramez, n. s. The Scythian lamb, generally known by the name of Agnus Scyticus.

Much wonder is made of the boarax, that deformed animal, or vegetable lamb of Tartary, which wolves delight to feed on; which hath the shape of a lamb, affordeth a bloody juice upon breaking, and livesth while the plants be consumed about it.

Bo'ress, n. s. [borax, Low Latin.]. An artificial salt, prepared from salt amniac, nitre, calcined tartar, sea salt, and alum, dissolved in wine. It is principally used to folder metals, and sometimes an ucrine ingredient in medicine. Quincy.

Bo'rdel, n. s. [borderel, Teut. bordel, bordel'.] A brothel; a bawdy-house.

From the bordel it might come as well, the spit, or pitchfork.

Ben Jonson.

Making even his own house a bordel, a bordel, and a school of lewdness, to infill into the unwarne ears of his poor children.

Bacon's 'Vulgar Errors.'

Bo'rdel'lo, n. s. [Arnmorch.]. A brothel; a bawdy-house.

From the bordel it might come as well, the spit, or pitchfork.

Ben Jonson.

Making even his own house a bordel, a bordel, and a school of lewdness, to infill into the unwarne ears of his poor children.

Bacon's 'Vulgar Errors.'

Bo'rdex, n. s. [from bordex.]. May be bored.

To Bordel's, v. n. [from bordex.]. To adorn with a border of ornaments.

2. To reach; to touch; to confine; to be contiguous to.

To Bordel's, v. a.

1. To divide a frontier.

2. To bore a hole in any thing.

The have looking-glass divided with broad borders of crystal, and great counterfeit precious flowers.

Bacon.

The light must strike on the middle, and extend its greatest clearness on the principal figures; diminishing by degrees, as it comes nearer and nearer to the borders.

Dyrd.

Bo'rdex, n. s. [from bordex.]. A confine.

If a prince keep his residence on the border of his dominions, the remote parts will rebel; but if he make the centre his seat, he shall easily keep them in obedience.

Speicer.

3. The outer part of a garment, generally adorned with needlework, or ornaments.

4. A bank raised round a garden, and set with flowers; a narrow rank of herbs or flowers.

Vol. I.

There he arising, round about both thy
From bed to bed, from one to other border;
And takes survey, with curious blye eyes,
Of every flower and bird there for his order.

Shakspeare.

All with a border of rich fruit-trees crown'd,
Where loaded branches hide the lofty mound:
Such various ways the spacious alleys lead.

My doubtful muse knows not what path to tread.

Walter.

To Bord's, v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To confine upon; to touch something else at the side or edge: with upon.

It bordereth upon the province of Creagiana, which, in time past, had continual wars with the Turks and Grecians.

Knolles.

Virtue and honour had their temples bordering on each other, and are sometimes both on the same chin.

Addison.

2. To approach nearly to.

All wife, which borders upon profaneness, and makes bold with those things to which the greatest reverence is due, that they be named with folly.

Tillotson.

To Bord's, v. a.

1. To adorn with a border of ornaments.

2. To reach; to touch; to confine; to be contiguous to.

Bo're, v. n. [with archa.].

If in the borders of a foot.

There is no reason why there should not be borders.

Bo're, v. n. [from the verb.]

1. The hole made by boring.

Into hollow engines long and round,
Thick rammed'd, at th' other bore with touch of fire
Diluted, and infaturate.

Millen.

2. The instrument with which a hole is bored.

So shall that hole be fit for the file, or square bores.

Makos.

3. The face of any hole; the cavity.

The hollow.

We took a cylindrical pipe of glass, whose bore was about a quarter of an inch in diameter.

B啶.

Our careful monarch stands in peril here. This new east cannon's armament to explore;

The strength of big-corn'd powder loves to try,

And kill and cartridge forts for every bore.

Dyrd.

It will often appear in the hands of wind instru-
ments; therefore cause pipes to be made with a single, double, and so on, to a sextuple bore and mark what tone every one giveth.

Bacon.

Bo're, the prettiest of bear.

The father bore it with undaunted soul.

Like one who durst his defiling accent:
Yet with becoming grief he bore his part,
Refused his heart, but not refused his heart.

Dryn.

To kill my father, and pollute his bed
By marrying her who bore me.

Dryn.

Bo'real, adj. [boreal, Lat.]. Northern; septentrional.

Cretes ample fields diminish to our eye;

Bo'real, and bound, as the whirl about, and very.

And Thracias, rend the woods, and feast upon

Millen.

Bo'ree, n. s. A kind of dance.

Dick could hardly dance a jig.

But Tom was better at a somerset.

Swift.

Bo'ree, n. s. [from boree.]. A piercer;

an instrument to make holes with.

The master-bricklayer must try all the foundations with a boree, such as well-diggers use to try the ground.

Millen.

Bo're, the participle of bore.

Their charge was always bore by the queen, and duly paid out of the exchequer.

Bacon.

The great men were enabled to oppress their inferiors; and their followers were bore out and entrenched in wicked actions.

Bacon.

Upon some occasions, Cicelius may be bold and

infect, bore away by his pullion.

Swift.

To be Born, n. w. paff. [derived from the word To bore.]

In the sense of bringing forth: as, my mother bore me twenty
The compafs
Wood, Sot
covered
from oppofed
Grjy,
O,
embrace.
the as Milton.
Sfenfr.

Bo’rrel.
1.

Bo’row.


Bosom, in composition, implies intimacy; confidence; fondness.
No more than Thane of Cawdor shall derive Our bosom-interior's gift, pronounce his death. Shak.
This paper bears the title, Being the bosom-lover of my lord. Shakespeare.
Muff needs be like my lord. Shakespeare.
Their damask'd fingers, bosom-fingers, Whom custom lath call'd us ere the reader helps To betray the heady husbands, rob the easy. Ben Jonson.
He feast for his bosom-friends, with whom he most confidenly confulted, and threw the secrets to them; the contents whereof he could not conceive. Clarendon.
The fourth privilege of friendship is that which is here specified in the text, a communication of secrets. A bosom-secrets, and a bosom-friends, are usually put together. Swift.
She, who was a bosom-friend of her royal mistress, he calls an infident woman, the wrong of her face. Addison.

To Bosom. v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To incline in the bosom.
Bosom up my counsel; You'll find it without fail.
I do not think my father to seek,
Or so unprincipled in virtue's book,
And the sweet peace that bosoms good doers ever.

2. To conceal in privacy.
The groves, the four-tuns, and the flowers,
That open now their covetous bosom't diners,
Refrain for nights, and kept for thee thro're.

Bo'son. n. f. [corrupted from boatswain].
The
1. A fluid; an ornament raised above the rest of the work; a shining prominence. What signifies beauty, strength, youth, fortune, embroidered furniture, or gaudy stuffs? L'Ébranle. This theory, intended to raise the bottle of a bride, was laid up for a prince, and a woman of Caria or Mocania dyed it. Bock.

2. The part rising in the midst of anything. To be bottle, was even on his neck, upon the thick bottle of his bucklers. Job, xv. 26.

3. A thick body of any kind. A bottle made of wood, with an iron hook, to hang on the ladder, or on a ladder, in which the laborer puts the mortar at the bristles of the tiles. Misce. If a close aperture be made by the lips, then is framed M; if by the bottle of the tongue to the palate, near the throat, then K. Bode.

Bo'ssage, n. f. [in architecture.] Any bone that has a projecting, and is laid in a place in a building to be afterward carved.

2. Rustic work, which consists of fowls, which seem to advance beyond the naked of a building, by reason of indentures or channels left in the joints: these are chiefly in the corners of edifices, and called rustic quoins.

Bo'svel, n. f. A species of crocus.

Botanist, n. f. [from botany.] One skilled in plants; one who studies the various species of plants. The ingenious lazzar, matter, taken notice of, by that diligent botanist, was only a collection of corals, found at Woodwards.

Then springing the living herbs, beyond the power of botanist to number up their tribes. Thou.

Botany, n. f. [from botanize.] A discourse upon plants.

Botany, n. f. [from Botan, an herbar.]

The science of plants; that part of natural history which relates to vegetables.

Bottrio. n. f. [botarga, Span.] A relishing sort of food, made of the roes of the mullet, fish; much used on the coasts of the Mediterranean, as an infective to drink. Chambers.

Botch, n. f. [benza, pronounced benza, Ital.]

1. A swelling or eruptive discoloration of the skin. Time, which rots all, and makes benza paxent.

And, plodding on, must make a call on, Hast made a lawyer. Donne.

Botches and blains must all his flesh lament.

And this my people, Milton.

It proves far more inconsiderable, which, if it were propelled in boils, botches, or ulcers, as in the former, would rather conduct to health. Harvey.

2. A manner, any work ill finished, to as to appear worse than the rest.

With him, To leave an rub or botch in the work, Please, his son, must embrace the fate. Shakespeare.
any mistake in them; no body may be add led by his repartites.


7. The utmost extent or proficiency of any man's capacity, whether deep or shallow.

I will fetch off these justices: I do set the bottom of Justice Shallaw: how quickely we old men are to fling! Shakespeare.

8. The last refort; the remotest caufe; first motion. He wrote many things which are not published in his works, especially from the 43d of the month, of which he had not been disapproved. Adj.

9. A ship; a vessel for navigation. A bawbling vessel! was he captian? With which foot scatchful grapple did he make With the moft noble bottom of our fleet. Shakespeare.

My ventures are not in one bottom trusted.

Not to one place. Shakespeare.

We have memory not of one ship that ever returned. Our princes, of seventeen years, as it were in feveral times, that chose to return in our bottom.

10. A balance; an adventure; state of hazard. He began to say, that himself and the prince were too much to venture in one bottom. Claremdon.

We are embarked with them on the fame bottom, and must be parakers of their happiness or misery. Spenser.

11. A ball of thread wound up together. This whole argument will be bottom of thread, close wound up. Bacon.

Silkworms finifh their bottoms in about fifteen days. Mortimer.

Each Christmas they accounts did clear, and wound their bottom round the year. Prior.

12. Bottom of a lane. The lowest end.

13. Bottom of beer. The grounds, or dregs.

To Bottom. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To build upon; to fix upon as a support; with on. They may have something of obliquity, as being bottomed upon, and fetched from the true nature of the things. Harte.

Pride has a very strong foundation in the mind; it is bottomed on false glory. Collier.

The grounds upon which we bottom our reasoning, are but a part; something is left out, which should go into the reckoning. Locke.

Action is supposed to be bottomed upon principle. Atterbury.

2. To wind upon something; to twist thread round something. Therefore, as you unwind your love for him, Left it should ravel, and be good to none. You must provide to bottom it on some. Shakespeare.

To Bottom. v. n. To reft upon, as its ultimate support.

Find out upon what foundation any proposition advanced, bottom; and observe the intermediate ideas, by which it is joined to that foundation upon which it is enframed. Locke.

Bottomed. adj. [from bottom.] Having a bottom; it is usually compounded. There being prepared a number of flat-bottomed boats, to transport the land-forces, under the wing and protection of the great navy. Bacon.

To Bottomless. adj. [from bottom.] Without a bottom; fathomless. Wickedness may well be compared to a bottomless pit, into which it is eager to keep one's self from falling, than, being fallen, to give one's self any flay from falling infinitely. Sidney.

Is not my sorrow deep, having no bottom? Then be my passions bottomless with them. Shak. Him the Almighty Pow'r! Hurt! deadlong flaming from the ethereal sky To bottomless perdition. Milton.

To Bottomly. [n. f. [in navigation and commerce.] The taking of borrowing money on a ship's bottom, that is, by engaging the vessel for the repayment of it, so that, if the ship miscarries, the lender lofes the money advanced; but, if it arrives safe at the end of the voyage, he is to repay the money lent, with a certain premium or interest agreed on, and this on pain of forfeiting the ship. Harriss.

BOUCHET. n. f. [French.] A sort of pear.

Bou. n. f. An infect which breeds in malt; called also a variol. Dig. To Bouce. v. n. [bouge, Fr.] To swell out.

Bough. n. f. [box, Sax. the gb. is mute.] An arm or large shot of a tree, bigger than a branch, yet not always diluted from it.

Bough-covers. n. p. A v. labours, finding a bough broken, took a branch of the same bough, and tied it about the place broken. Sidley.

Their lord and patron bough did him proclaim, And at his feet their boughs did each throw. Fairy Queen.

From the bough She gave him of that fair enticing fruit. Milton. As the dove's flight did guide Aneas, now May chide conduite to me the golden bough. Dryd. Under some fa'rite mytie's shady boughs, They speak their passions in repeated vows. Bysemlin.

See how, on every bough, the birds express, In their sweet notes, their happiness. Dryd.

'Twas all her joy the ripening fruits to tend, And the boughs with happy bowerd. Pope.

Bought, passer, and participle of To buy; which fee.

The chief were these who not for empire sought, But with their blood their country's safety bought. Pope.

BOUGHT. n. f. [from To bouce.]

1. A twist; a link; a knot. His huge long tail wound up in hundred folds, Whole wreathed boughs whenever he unfolds, And thrust entangled knots adown does flack. Fairy Queen.

Such as the melting foul may pierce, In noes, with many a winding bough Of linked foreheads, long drawn out. Milton.

2. A flexure. The flexure of the joints is not the same in elephants as in other quadrupeds, but nearer unto those of a man; the boughs of the fore-legs not di rectly backward, but laterally, and from that in ward. Browne's Vulgar Errors.

BOU'ILLON. n. f. [French.] Broth; soup; any thing made to be supped: a term used in cookery.

BOULDER WALLS. [in architecture.] Walls built of round flints or pebbles, laid in a strong mortar; used where the sea has a beach cast up, or where there are plenty of flints. Builder's Dictionary.

To Bouil. v. a. See To Boul.

To BOUNCE. v. n. [a word formed, says Skinner, from the found.]

1. To fall or fly against any thing with great force, so as to rebound. The flight awakened him; boud his heating heart. Dryd.

To fring; to make a sudden leap, a sudden explosion. High scotchman is like beer in a bottle, which has, in reality, no strength and spirit, but fluits, and bounces, and imitates the passions of a much nobler liquor. Addison.

They bounce from their neft, No longer will they.

Out beyond the midst of the triple head; Away the hare with double swifhness fled. Swift.

To make a sudden noise.

Full as I was putting out my light, another bouncer as he can knock. Swift.

To boast; to bully; a sense only used in familiar speech.

5. To be bold, or strong. Forsooth the bounching Amazon, Your buckin'ld mistrels, and your warrior love, The wills must be wedded. Shakespeare.

BOUNCE. n. f. [from He bound the verb.]

1. A strong bouncer. The bouncer built ope the door; with the scornful Rencelles look'd. Dryd.

2. A sudden crack or noise. What cannon see not this lucky blood? He spoke plain cannon fire, and smokes, and bouncies.

He gives the buffandino with his tongue. Shak.

Two hard-nose I throw into the flame, And to each nut I give a overthrower's name; This with the loudest bounce me fore am'd, That in a flame of heightest colour blazed. Gay.

3. A boast; a threat: in low language. Bouncer. n. f. [from bouncer.] A boaster; a bully; an empty threatener; in colloquial language.

BOUND. n. f. [from bind.]

1. A limit; a boundary; that by which any thing is terminated. Illimitable ocean! without bound, Without dimension; where length, breadth, and height, And that and place, are left. Milton. Those vast Scythian regions were separated by the natural bounds of rivers, lakes, mountains, woods, maris, in several Temples, Indies and Ganges, our wide empire's bounds, Swell their dy'd currents with their natives wounds. Through all the infernal bounds, Which flaming Philogeron surrounds, Sad Orpheus fought his content left. Pope.

2. A limit by which any excursion is restrained.

Has he set bounds between their love and me? I am their mother, who shall bar me from them? Shakespeare.

Stronger and fiercer by restraint he roars, And knows no bound, but makes his pow'rs his bounds. Dryd.

Any bounds made with body, even adamentine walls, are far from putting a flop to the mind, in its progress in space. Locke.

3. [from To bound. v. n.] A leap; a jump; a spring. Do but note a wild and wanton herd, Or race of youthful and unhandled colts, Fetching mad bounds, hollering, and neighing. Shakespeare. The horses started with a sudden bound, And flung the reins and chariot to the ground. Addis.

Don't you 'scaper the couch with nimble bounds, Whil'st ev'ry hossle tongue Stop thief resounds. Gray.
BOUNTY. 

1. Generosity; liberality; munificence.

We do not so much manifest her exceeding bounty, as to affirm, that she brings into the world the sons of men, adorned with gorgeous attire. Homer. 

If you knew to whom you gave this honour, I know you would be proud of the world: The customary bounty can enervate you. Shakespeare.

Such moderation with thy bounty, 
That thou mayst nothing give that is not thine.

Thofe godlike men, to wanting virtue kind,
Bounty well placed prefer'd, and well design'd.
To all their titles. 

Dryden.

2. It seems distinguished from charity, as a present from an alms; being used when persons, not absolutely necessitous, receive gifts; or when gifts are given by great persons.

Telt a mite of bounty to a friend, or mercy to the poor, and he will not understand it. South.

Her majesty did not fee this affummary to proceed to excite charity and compassion; though I question not but her royal bounty will extend itself to them. Addison.

BOURNE. 

To spout; to shoot into branches; to put forth buds.

Long may the dew of heaven diftill upon them, to make them bourne and propagate among benefactors. Pope.

O that I had the fruitful heads of Hydra, 
That one might bourne where another fell! 
Still would I give thee work. 

Dryden.

BOUNTY. 

1. A bound; a limit.

Bour, bound of land, thil, vineyard, none.

That undecover'd country, from whose banks
No traveller returns. 

Shakespeare.

Faire, 

As dice are to be with'd by one that fizzes
No bour 'twixt his and mine. 

Shakespeare.

I know each lane, and every alley green, 
And every bokbourn from side to side. 

Milton.

2. [From bunj, Saxon.] A brook; a torrent: whence many towns, seated near brooks, have names ending in bourn. 

It is not now used in either sense; though the second continues in the Scotch dialect.

Dryden.

BOURNE. 

To Bourse. 

w. n. [bouyer, Dutch.] To drink lavishly; to roar.
As he rode, he somewhat did eat,
And in a hard bed bear a bawdy look.
Of which he slept.

Bow'sy. adj. [from bow.] Drunken.
With a long leg of romantic things,
Which in his bowy poet fings.

Dryden.

Thousand a thousand is appointed care,
Each bowy farmer with his spiring dame.
King.

Bout. n. f. [fart, fal.] A turn; as much of an action as is performed at one time, without interruption; a single part of any action carried on by successive intervals.
The play began; but not from Chus' choice.
For did intend next hour with her to meet.
Sidney.

Lady's, that have your feet
Unaglued with shoes, we'll have a bout.
Shakespeare.

When in your motions you are hot,
As make your bow to violent to that end,
He calls for drink.

If he chance to 'scape this dismal bout,
The former legates are blotted out.
Dryden.

A vessel felled a baw; the baw begg'd for life;
Says the wench, I give no quarter to birds: says
the baw, I cut a mouse; look on my body: so
the got off for that baw.
L'Estrange.

Or if it want the nice concluding bout. King Charles.

Boutefeu. n. f. [French.] An incendiary; one who kindles feuds and discontents.
Now diffused.

Animated by a base fellow, exiled John J. Chambers,
A very bowtiff, who bore much away among the vulgar,
They entered into open rebellion. Bacon.

No could ever any order be obtained impartially to punish the known boutfeus, and open incendiaries.

Osborne.

Bouts Rimez. [French.] The last words or rhymes of a number of verses given to be filled up.

To Bow. v. a. [buygen, Saxon.]

1. To bend, or incline. It sounds as bow, or bow.

Bow this wond'rou bawd would hire me,
Old as I am, to queen it. Shakespeare.

Orpheus, with his lute, made trees,
And the mountain tops that freeze.
Bow themselves when he does sing.
Shakespeare.

Some keep the vines, which bury'd in the plain,
Their tops in distant arches rise again.
Dryden.

The mind has not been made obedient in discipline, when at first it was most tender and most easy to be bow'd.
Locke.

2. To bend the body in token of respect or submission.
They came to meet him, and bow'd themselves to the ground before him.
Is to bow down his head as a bulrush, and to spread sackcloth and ashes under him? wilt thou call this a faith, and an acceptable day to the Lord?

3. To bend, or incline, in condensation.
Let it not griev e thee to bow down thine ear to the poorest, and give him a friendly answer. Bishop.

4. To deprest; to crutch. Are you so goddess'd,
To pray for this good man, and for his issue,
Whose heavy hand hath bow'd you to the grave,
And beggar'd yours for ever? Shakespeare.

Now walking years my former strength confound,
And added years may bow me to the ground. Pope.

To Bow. v. n.

1. To bend; to suffer flexure.

2. To make a reverence.

Rather let my head
Stoop to the block, in the face bow to any,
Saw it to the God of heaven's, and to my king, Shakespeare.

This is the grand idea to which the world bow'd; to this we pay our devoutest homage.

Admir'd, ador'd, by all the circling crowd,
For where'er the turn'd their face, they bow'd.
Dryden.

3. To floor.

The people bow'd down upon their knees to drink.

4. To fink under pressure.

They flipp'd, they bow down together; they could not deliver the burden.
Shakespeare, xlii. 2.

Bow. n. f. [from the verb. It is pronounced, like the verb, as bow, bow.]

An act of reverence or submission, by bending the body.

Some clergy too the would allow,
Nor quarrell'd at their awkward bow. Swift.

Bow. n. f. [pronounced as grow, no, lo, without any regard to the w.]

1. An instrument of war, made by holding wood or metal bent with a string, which, by its spring, sends arrows with great force.

Take, I know thee, thy weapons, thy quiver, and thy bow, and go out to the field, and take me some version.
Genef.

2. A rainbow.

I do set my bow in the cloud, and it shall be for a token of a covenant between me and the earth.
Gen. xxi. 8.

3. The instrument with which string-instruments are struck.

Their instruments were various in their kind;
Some for the bow, and some for breathing wind.
The fawny, pipe, and hushtony noisy band,
And the falt late trembling beneath the touching land.
Dryden's Fables.

4. The doubling of a string in a filp-knot.
This is perhaps corruptly used for bought.
Make a knot, and let the second knot be with a bow.
Wjinson.

5. A yole.

As the ox hath his bow, Sir, the horse his curl,
The fawne's bolls on, so man hath his deserv.
Shakespeare.

Bow of a faddle. The bow of a faddle is two pieces of wood laid archwise, to receive the upper part of a horse's back, to give the faddle its due form, and to keep it tight. Farrar's Dictionary.

7. Bow of a ship. That part of which begins at the loof, and compasis ends of the stern, and ends at the stern-most parts of the forecastle. If a ship hath a broad bow, they call it a bold bow; if a narrow thin bow; they Fay the hath a lean bow. The piece of ordnance that lies in this place, is called the bow-piece; and the anchors that hang here, are called her great and little bowers.

8. Bow is also a mathematical instrument, like the bow, formerly used by seamen in taking the sun's altitude.

9. Bow is likewise a beam of wood or brass, with three long screws, that direct a Iath of wood or steel to any arch; used commonly to draw draughts of ships, projections of the sphere, or wherever it is requisite to draw long arches. Harris.

Bow-bearer. n. f. [from bow and bear.]

An under-officer of the forest. Congreve.

Bow-ent. adj. [from bow and bent.] Crooked.

A fiddle old, bow-bent, with crooked age.
That far events widely might circulate. Milton.

Bow-hand. n. f. [from bow and hand.]
The hand that draws the bow.

Surely he shoots widows on the bow-banks, and very good boats on the arrow; the archer.
Spenser's Faery Queen.

Bow-legged. adj. [from bow and leg.] Having crooked legs.

Bow-shot. n. f. [from bow and shot.]
The space which an arrow may pass in its flight from the bow.
Though he were not then a bow-shot off, and made haste; yet, by that time he was come, the thing was no longer to be seen.
Boyle.

Bowels. n. f. [bowels, Fr.]

1. Intestines; the vessels and organs with, in the body.
He smote him therewith in the fifth rib, and smote out his bowels.
Sam. xx. 10.

2. The inner parts of any thing.
Had we no quarrel else to Rome, but that Thou art thence banish'd, we would mutter all
From twelve to seventy; and pouring war Into the bowels of ungrateful Rome, Like a bold flood appear.
Shakespeare.

His fellows spying his undaunted spirit,
A Talbot! Talbot! cried out again,
And rush'd into the bowels of the battle.
Shet.


The bow of the vessel.

With bow'd, and in bow's hale,

4. Tendersnefs; compation.
He had no other consideration of money, than for the support of his lute; and whilt he could do that, he cared not for money; having no bowels in the point of running in debt, or borroweing all he could.
Clarendon.

5. This word seldom has a singular, except in writers of anatomy.
Bower. n. f. [from bough or branch, or from the verb to bow or bend.]

1. An arbour; a sheltered place covered with green trees, twined and bent.
But, O fud virgin, that thy power Might raise Mufes from his bowers. Milton.

To gods appealing, when I touch their bowers
With bowd complaints, they answer me in bow's words. Waller.

Refresh'd, they wait them to the bower of hate,
Where, circled with his peers, Aresidates. Pope.

2. It seems to signify, in Spenser, a blow; a brooke; or bowere, Fr. to fall upon.
Highrawbone arms, whose mighty branched fowres Were wont to rive felle plates, and helme bow, Were clean confum'd, and all his vital powers Decay'd.

3. Bow's. n. f. [from the bow of a ship.]

Anchors so called. See Bow.

To Bow'er. v. a. [from the noun.] To embower; to inclose.

Thou didst bowe the spirit
In mortal parachute of fch forest thúth. Shakespeare.

Bowering. adj. [from bow'er.] Full of bowers.

Landship bowe the bowry grutto yields,
Which thought creates, and lavish fancy buildes
Whick.

Snatch'd through the verdant maze, the hurried
Distracted wanderers; now the bowry wak
BOY

The whole city shall flee, for the noise of the horsemen and bowmen. Jeremiah, iv. 29.

BoY's PRiT. n. f. [from bow of a ship.] This word is generally spelt boil'spirit; which see.

To Boy'wesen. v. a. [probably of the same original with bools, but found in no other pallage.] To drench; to soak.

The water fell into a close-walled plot; upon this wall was the franket perfon set, and from thence tumbled headlong into the pond; where a strong flour towed him up and down, until the patient, by foregripping through, had him, who forgot his fury: but if there appeared small amendment, he was boystained again and again, while there remained in him any hope of life, for recovery.

BoY'strine. n. s. [from bow and firing.] The firing by which the bow is kept bent.

He hath twice or three cut Cupid's bowstring, and the little hangman dare not shoot at him. Shakespeare.

Sound will be conveyed to the ear, by striking upon a bowstring, if the horn of the bow be held to the ear. Bacon.

BoY'wER. n. s. [from bow.] 1. An archer; one that uses the bow.

Call for vengeance from the bowyer kings. Dryden.

2. One whole trade is to make bows.

Bo'x. n. s. [box, Sax. buxus, Lat. a tree.

The leaves are penatated, and evergreen; it hath male flowers; those produced at remote distances from the fruit, on the same tree; the fruit is shaped like a pridge-port inverted, and is divided into three castes, containing two seeds in each, which, when ripe, are cast forth by the elasticity of the vellum. The wood is very useful for engravers, and mathematical instrument makers; it is also hard, close, and penetrant, as to sink in water.

There are two forts; the edward box, and a taller fort. The dwarf box is good for borders, and is easily kept in order, with one clipping in the year. It will increase of flaps set in March, or about Bartholomew tide: and will sprout on cold barren hills, where nothing else will grow. Maritimer.

Box. n. s. [box, Sax. buxus, Germ.] 1. A case made of wood, or other matter, to hold anything. It is distinguished from chests, as the life from the greater.

It is supposed to have its name from the box wood. A magnet, though put in an ivory box, will, through the box, send forth his embracing virtue to a beloved needle. Sidney.

A beggarly account of empty boxes. Shak.-shakes.

The lion's head is to open a most wide voracious mouth, which shall take in letters and papers. There will be but one box, of which the key will be kept in my custody, to receive such papers as are dropped into it. Scotoe.

This collect Lord's glowing gems unlocks, and all Arabia breaches from yonder box. Pope.

2. The cafe of the mariners companions.

The cheet into which money given is put.

So many more, so every one was odd.

That to give largely to the box refused. Spect.

4. The seats in the playhouse, where the ladies are placed.

'Tis left to you, the box, and the pit Are foreign judges of this fort of wit. Dryden.

She glares in bells, front boxes, and the ring.

A vain, unquiet, glittering, wretched thing. Pope.

To Box. v. a. [from the noun.] To include in a box.

BOY'st. adj. [from boxy.] Belonging to a boy.
I ran it through, to feel the joyfyl day.
To thy very moment that he bade me tell it. Skah.

2. Childish ; trifling.
This unhil'd daffiness, and joyful troop, the King doth smile at, and is well prepared. To whip this daffiness, take these pigg-y arms. Dryden.
Young men take up some English poet for their model, and imitate him, without knowing wherein he is defective, where he is joyful and trifling.

Bo'ysily. adv. [from boyful.] Childish; trifling.
Boyishly. n. s. [from boyful.] Childishness; trifling manner.
Boyish. n. s. [from boy.] Puerility; childishness.
He had complained he was farther off, by being so far, and a thousand such boyfils, which Chaucer rejoin'd as below the subject.

Dr. An abbreviation of bishop.
Brable. n. s. [brablen, Dutch.] A clamorous conclave; a quibble; a broil. Here in the streets, desolate and in frate, in private brabled did we apprehend it. Skal.

To Brable. v. n. [from the noun.] To clamour; to outcrie noisily.

Brable. n. s. [from brablen.] A clamorous, quarrellosome, noisy fellow.

To Brace, v. a. [embrasser, Fr.]
1. To bind; to tie close with bandages. The women of China, by bracing and binding them from infancy, have very little feet. Dincl.
2. To intend; to make tense; to strain up. The symposium is not capable of tension that way, in such a manner as a drum is braced. Holdcr. The diminution of the force of the preeife of the external air, in bracing the mere, must create a defility in mufcular motion. Accou. on An.

Brace. n. s. [from the verb.]
1. Cinture; bandage.
2. That which holds any thing tight. The little bones of the ear-drums do in fraying and relaxing it, as the braces of the war-drums do in that.
3. Braces [in architecture] is a piece of timber framed in with bevil joints, used to keep the building from swerving either way. Builder's Dict.
4. Brace[s a sea term.] Ropes belonging to all the yards, except the main. They have a pendant to the yard-arm, two braces to each yard; and, at the end of the pendant, a block is fixed, through which the rope called the brace is receaved. The braces serve to square and traverse the yards. Sea Dict.
6. H. B.
7. Braces. [in printing.] A crooked line inclosing a page, which ought to be taken together, and not separately; as in a tripeet.
Charge Venus to command her son, Wherever else he lets him rove;
This is the girt filly, so broad, and grove; Peace cannot dwell with hate or love. Prior.

Warlike preparation; from bracing the armour, as we say, girted for the battle. As it more concerns the Turk than Rhodes, so may he with more facility quaff bear it; For that it standeth not in warlike braves, but altogether lacks the ability.
That Rhodes is dress'd in, Shakespeare.

9. Tension; tightness.
The most frequent cause of distress is the laxness of the tympanum, when it has lost its brace or tension. Holder.

Brace. n. s. (of uncertain etymology, probably derived from row to brace together.)
1. A pair; a couple. It is not braces, but brace, in the plural.
Down from a hill the beasts that reign in woods, First hunter then, pursu'd a passage brace, Goodliest of all the forest, hart and hind. Par. Loth.
Ten manes and ears of greyhounds, fromy fair, And tall as flags, ran loose, and course'd around his chair.
Dryden's Fables.
2. It is used generally in conversation as a sportman's word. He is said, this summer, to have shot with his own hands fifty brace of pheasants. Addison.
3. It is applied to men in contempt. But you, my brace of lords, were I so minded, I here could pluck his highness' brow upon you. Dryden's Fables.

Bra'celet. n. s. [bracelet, French.]
1. An ornament for the arms.
Both his hands were cut off, being known to have worn bracelets of gold about his wrist. Sir J. Haward.
Tie about our tawn.
Bracetts of the fairy twills. Ben Jonson.
A very ingenious lady used to wear, in rings and bracelets, flower of these gems.
Boyle.
2. A piece of defensive armour for the arm.

Bracer. n. s. [from brace.]
1. A cinture; a bandage; When they affect the belly, they may be restrained by a bracer, without much trouble. Holder.
2. A medicine of conftringent power. Brach. n. s. [brague, Fr.] A bitch hound. Truth's a dog must kind; he must be whipped out, when the lady brach may stand by the fire, and think.
Shakespeare.

Brachial. adj. [from brachium, an arm, Lat.] Belonging to the arm.

Brach'ygraphy. n. s. [graphe, short, and graphe, to write.] The art or practice of writing in a short compass. All the certainty of those high pretenders, bating what they have of the first principles, and the word of God, may be circumscribed by as small a circle as the compass of a brach. Blackmore.

Brach. n. s. [from break.]
1. A breach; a broken part.
The place was but weak, and the brach be fair; but the defectants, by revolution, supplied all the defects.
Hayward.
Let them compose my work with what is taught in the schools, and if they find in theirs many brach and short ones, they cannot be pin'd into an even piece; and, in mine, a fair coherence throughout; I shall profly myself an acconcie. Dryg.

Bracket. n. s. [a term of carpentry.] A piece of wood fixed for the support of something.
Let hurst be laid upon brackets, being about two foot wide, and with an eddall下巴.

Brackish. adj. [brack, Dutch.] Salt; somewhat salt: it is used particularly of the water of the sea.
Fits upon the face; those two turn into fresh water, by percolation of the salt through the sand; but it is farther noted, after a time, that the water in such pits will become brackish again.

Then I had girded the breech and top. A lake of brackish waters on the ground. Was all I found. Herberts.

The wife contriver, on his end intent, Mix'd them with salt, and season'd all the sea. What other cause could this effect produce? The brackish structure through the main diffuses. Locke.

Brackishness. n. s. [from brackish.] Saltiness in a small degree.
All the artificial drainings hitherto a brackish in salt water, that makes it unfit for fish. Chayre.

BRAD, being an initial, signifies broad, spacious, from the Saxox broad, and the Gothick broad.
Giffon.
BRAD. n. s. A fort of nail to floor rooms with. They are about the size of a ten-penny nail, but have not their heads made with a shouder under their shanks, as other nails, but are made pretty thick towards the upper end, that the very top may be driven into, and buried in the board they nail down; so that the tops of these broads will not catch the thumbs of the mops, when the floor is washing.
Maxos.

To BRAG. v. n. [braggen, Dutch.]
1. To boast; to display ostentatiously; to tell boastful stories.
Thou coward! how thou bragging to the stars! Telling the heavens that thou lookest for wars, And wilt not come? Shakespeare.
Mark me, with what violence the first loved the Moon, but for bragging, and telling her fastidest list. Shakespeare.
In bragging out some of their private tenets, as if they were the established doctrine of the church of England. Selden.
These were grown so forest, that they intended then, as they already bragged, to come over and make this the seat of war. Clarendon.
Mrs. Bull's condition was looked upon as desperate by all the men of art; but there were those that bragged they had an infallible ointment.
Arabins.
2. It has of before the thing boasted.
Knowledge being the only thing whereof we poor old men can brag, we cannot make it known but by utterance. Sidney.
Verona braggs of him, To be a virtuous and well-government youth. Skaf.
Every buoy little scribbler now Swells with the prats which he gives himself, And taking fanciuty in the crowd, Brags of his impudence, and fears to mend. Dry amongs.

3. On is used, but improperly.
Yet lo! in me what authors have to brag on; Redic'd at last to his in my own desig. Dryg.

BRAG. n. s. [from the verb.]
1. A boast; a proud expression.
A kind of conquest Caeas made here; but thus is he brag Of came, and fame, and overcome. Shakespeare.
It was such a new thing for the Spaniards to receive so little hurt, upon dealing with the English, as AvaCXcisco made great brag of it; for no greater matter than the waiting upon the English after off.
Bacon.

2. The thing boasted.
Beauty is naturis, brag, and must be shown in courts, at feasts, and high solemnities, Where might well may wonder. Milton.
BRAGGADO'GIO. n. s. [from brag.] A puffing, swelling, boasting fellow.
The world abounds in terrible sinfulness, in the masque of men of honour; but their braggiadrazo are rare to be detected, and to be charged.
By the plot, you may guess much of the character of the persons; a braggiadrazo captain, a garribole, and a lady of pleasure. Dryden.

Brag'd, Braggardian.
BRA

Bragging, n.f. [from brag] Bockish; vain, pompous.

Bramble, n.f. [from bram] A thorny bush.

Brazen, adj. [from brag] Boastful; vainly ostentatious.

Shall I none have, of high born or raised men, Fear towards; and my mistress, truth, betray thee To th’ making, braggy, put nobility onto John.

Braggery, n.f. [from brag] A boaster.

Who knows himself a boaster, Let him fear this; for it will come to pass, That every braggy shall be found at an. Scot.

Bragging, n.f. [from brag] A boaster; an ostentatious fellow.

I have only in my hands to find these braggers thoroughly, by having sometimes endured the presence of their fellow company, have found them, in converse, empty and insipid. Shakespeare.

Bra'vissimo, adj. [from brag] Without a boast; without ostentation.

The brazen is, Hector’s brain, and by Achilles.

If it be so, braggy let it be, Great Hector was a good man as he; Shakespeare.

Bra'vally, adv. [from brag] Finely; to brag.

But it may be bragged.

Seest not this humble flower, How braavly it begins to bud, And under its tender head? It has a thousand roots, and bids him make ready Minos’s tower. Spenser.

To Braid. v. a. [Breedan, Sax.] To weave together.

Close the torrent fiery, Infiniting, work her golden twine, To her braided grain, and of his fatal gulf Gave point unheeded. Milton.

Other wands, tying loosely, may each of them be easily refloated from the rest; but, when worked into a basset, they coherence strongly. Bylze.

A ribbon did the braided tresses bind, The rest was loose, and wanted in the wind. Dryden.

Since In Braided gold her foot is bound, And a long trailing mantel sweeps the ground, Her face disfigures the street. Gay.

Braid, n.f. [from the verb.] A texture; a knot, or complication of something woven together.

Listen where thou art sitting, Under the glossy, cool, translucent wave, In twisted braid or silver knitting. Shakespeare.

The under-dropping hair, Milton.

No longer shall thy trendy braid be left.

In flowing ringslets on thy golden neck, Or fit behind the head, an ample round, In combination with various braid and braids. Fair.

Braid, adj. [To braid, as Chaucer, is to disgrace.] An old word, which seems to signify disgraceful.

Since the Frenchmen are so braid, Marry’em that will. I’ll live and die a bold. Shakespeare.

Brails, n.f. [sea term] Small ropes received through blocks, which are seized on either side the ties, a little off upon the yard; so that they come down before the falls of a ship, and are fastened at the skirt of the fall to the shrouds. Their use is, when the fall is furled across, to haul up its bent, that it may the more readily be taken up or let fall. Harris.

BRAIN. n.f. [briyen, Sax., breyn, Dutch.]

1. That collection of vessels and organs by which we are endued, from which sense and motion arise.

The brain is divided into cerebrum and cerebellum. Cerebrum is that part of the brain which possesses all the upper and forepart of the cranium, being separated from the cerebellum by the frontal bone.

2. The centre of the dura mater, under which the cerebellum is situated. The substance of the brain is distinguished into outer and inner; the former is called cortical, cerebral, or gray matter; the latter, medul-

bra. The propriety of break.

He thought it sufficient to correct the multitude with sharp words, and brake out into this cholerick speech.

BRAKE. n.f. [of uncertain etymology.]

1. A thicket of brambles, or of thorns.

A ring of this town daily reaches to the bank, and to carry the same unto a blind: marsh, that lay in a brake without the town. Carew.

If I'm traduced by tongues, which neither know My faculties nor perform, let me lay Shakespeare.

This is but the fate of place, and the rough brake.

That virtue must go through. Shakespeare.

In every bud and brate, where hap may and the tender feasting.

Full little thought of him the gentle knight Who, dying, did perish, here concealed his life In brack and brambles hid, and shunning mortal fight. Dryden, Fable.

2. It is said originally to mean fern.

BRAEKE, n.f. 1. An inlorm for dressing hemp or flax.

2. The handle of a ship’s pump.

3. A baker’s kneading-trough.

4. A sharp bit or fascias for horses. Dia.

A smith’s brake is a machine in which horses, willing to the food, are confined during that operation.

BRA'K'Y. adj. [from brakes.] Thorny; prickly; rough.

Readm toms from their rough and braky seats, where they lie hid and overgrown with thorns, to a pure, open light, where they may take the eye, and may be taken by the hand. Bunyan.

BRA'MBLE. n.f. [bramplar, Sax. rubus, Lat.]

1. The blackberry bush; the raspberry bush, or hindberry.

Müller.

2. With which the nature freely bred.

On wadding and on strawberries they feed.

Cornels and bramble berries gave the rest. And falling cown furnished us a feast. Dryden.

It is taken, in popular language, for any rough prickly shrub.

The bux my bed, the brambles was my bower. The woods can with a word or shrub.

There is a man haunts the forest, that abuses our young plants with carrying Rosalin on their backs; hangs odes upon hawthorns, and envelopes them, all over, decorating the same as if it was his own.

Shakespeare.

Thy younglings, Cuddy, are but just about the shrub! they thrash the bramble bushes forth. Gay.

BRA'NING. v.f. [braing, to call on a mountain chaffinch.]

Diat.

BRAN. n.f. [briena, Ital.] The husks of corn ground; the refuse of the sieve.

From me do back receive the flour of all; And leave me but the bran.

Shakespeare.

The citizens we a driven to great delights, the want of victuals; they made so of the coarsest bran, moulded in cloaths; for otherwise it would not have come together.

Ham.

In the making of fourteen years of peace and favour, all that came out could not be pure meal, but must have among it a certain mixture of puder and bran; in this lower age of human fragility.

Then water him, and drinking what he can, Encourage him to thirst again with bran. Dryden.

BRANCH, n.f. [brancon, French.]

1. The shoot of a tree from one of the main boughs.

How grow the branches, when the root is gone? Why wilt not the leaves that want their up? Shakespeare.

2. Any member or part of the whole; any distinct article; any fiction or subdivision.
Your oats are past, and now subscribe your name.
That his own hand may strike his honour down.
That violateth the smallest branch herein. Shakespeare.
The belief of this was of special importance, to confirm our opinion of another life, on which so many branches of Christian piety do immediately depend.
Hammond.
In the several branches of justice and charity, company, and private rules, of loving our neighbour as ourselves, and of doing to others as we would have them do to us, there is nothing but what is most fit and reasonable. Tithmarsh.
This is the plain sight to perform our duty, according to the nature of the various branches of it.
Rogers.
3. Any part that shoots out from the root.
And five branches shall come out of the sides of it; three branches of the candlestick out of the one side, and three branches of the candlestick out of the other side. Exodus.
His blood, which differeth itself by the branches of veins, may be reunited to waters carried by brooks.
Raleigh.
4. A smaller river running into, or proceeding from, a larger.
If, from a main river, any branch be separated from it, then there are others that branch doth itself first bound itself with new banks, there is that part of the river, where the branch forsooth the main stream, called the head of the river. Raleigh.
5. Any part of a family depending in a collateral line.
And, from the younger branch of the ancient stock planted in Somerbyshire, took to wife the widow. Carew.
6. The offspring; the descendent.
Great Anthony! Spain’s well-doing pride, Thou mighty branch of emperours and kings!
Crawford.
7. The antlers or shoots of a stag’s horn.
8. The branches of a brier are two pieces of bended iron, that bear the bit-mouth, the chains, and the curb, in the interval between the one and the other.
Farrier’s Dictionary.
9. [In architecture.] The arches of Gothic vaults; which arches transversing from one angle to another, diagonal wise, form a crosst between the other arches, which make the sides of the square, of which the arches are diagonals.
Harriss.
Branch. n. a. [from the n.]
1. To spread in branches.
They were trained together in their childhoods, and there rooted between them such an affection, which cannot choose but branch now. Shakespeare.
The cause of scattering the boughs, is the happy breaking forth of the sap; and therefore those trees rise not in a body of any height, but branches near the ground. The cause of the pyramids, is the keeping in of the sap, long before it branch, and the spending of it, when it beginneth to sink, by equal degrees. Bacon.
Plant it round with shade
Of laurel, evergreen, and blossoming plane. Milton.
Slightest as a line of fictitious order second, Of oaklets unnorn a venerable wood.
Fret was the graft beneath, and ev’ry tree
As diffusely planted, in a due degree.
Then, in time, brought in, equal rules
Stretch’d to their neighbours with a long embrace.
Dryden.
One sees her thighs transform’d, another views
Her arms float out, and branching into boughs.
Addison.
2. To spread into separate and different parts and subdivisions.
The Alps at the one end, and the long range of Apennins that pales through the body of it, branch out, on all sides, into several different divisions.
Addison.
If we would weigh, and keep in our minds, what it is we are considering, that would befal us wherein we should, or should not, branch.
Locke.
3. To speak diffusively, or with the distinc-
tion of the parts of a discourse.
I have known a woman branch out into a long dissertation upon the edging of a petticock. Spel.
4. To have horns shooting out into antlers.
The swift flag from under ground Bore up his branching head. Milton.
To Brancli. u. a.
1. To divide as into branches.
The spirits of things animate are all continued within themselves, and are branch’d into cells, as blood is; and the spirits have not only branches, but certain cells or fests, where the principal spirits do reside.
Bacon.
2. To adorn with needlework, representing flowers and sprigs.
In robe of purple she was arrow’d, That from her shoulder to her heel down rul’d, The train whereof loose far behind her stray’d. Brand.

Brand.

4. A mark made by burning a criminal with a hot iron, to note him as infamous; a stigma.
Clerks convict should be burned in the hand, both because they might take some corporal punishment, and that they might carry a brand of infamy.
Locke.
The rules of good and evil are inverted, and a brand of infamy passes for a badge of honour.
L’Histoire.
5. Any note of infamy.
Where did his wit on learning fix a brand.
And all at arms he did not understand? Dryd.
To Brand. n. a. [branches, Dutch.] To mark with a brand, or note of infamy:
Have I lived thus long a wife, a true one,
Never yet branded with tuplicion?
Shakespeare.
The king was after branded, by 's proclamation, for an extemporary breaker of the rights of holy church.
Bacon.
Brand not their actions with so foul a name; Pity, at least, what we are forc’d to blame.
Dryd.
I dare not for thy life, I charge thee, dare not to brand the spots’d virtue of my prince.
Rusdy.
Our Puny right is infamous, and branded to a proverb. Addison.
The speader of the pardons answered him an easier way, by brandimg him with hereby. Aubrey.
Brands.

Bran’s.

A kind of wild fowl, less than a common goose, having its wings and wings of a darker colour. Ditz.
To Brandish. n. a. [from brand, a sword.]
1. To wave, or shake, or flourish, as a weapon.
Brave Macketh.
Disdaining fortune, with his brandish’d steed.
Like valour’s minions, carved out his passage. Sherdale.
He said, and brandishing at once his blade.
Dryd.
With eager pace pursued the flaming blade.
Dryd.
Let me march their leader, not their prince.
And at the head of your renowned Cydonians Brands this sword.
Smith.
2. To play with; to flourish.
He, who shall employ all the force of his reason only in brandishing of syllogisms, will discover very
Locke.

Brandish.

The name for a particular worm.
The dew-worm, which some also call the lob-
work, and the brandings, are the chief. Wals.

Brand.

2. [contrasted from brandish, or burst-out.] A strong liquor distilled with wormwood.
If your master lodgeth at inns, every dram of
brandy extraordinary that you drink, raiseth his character.
Swift’s Farmer.

Brandy.

The fame with brandy.
It has been a common saying, A hair of the
same dog; and thought that brandy-wine is a
common relief to such.
Wimman.

Brangle.

[uncertainly derived.]
Squabbl; wrangle; litigious contest.
The payment of tythes is subject to many
brangles, quarrels, and other difficulties, not
only from papists and dissenters, but even from those
who profess themselves protestants. Swift.
To Brangle. n. a. [from the n.]
To wrangle; to squabble.
When poitee circumstances shall be improved, company
will no longer pester with dull story-tellers, nor brandishing disputers.
Swift.

Branglement.

[from brandle.

The fame with brandle.

Brand.

3. Buckwheat, or brand, is a grain very useful, and advantageous in dry barren lands. Merimier.

Brantry.

adj. [from bran.

Having the appearance of bran.
BRA

It became sanguine, and was, when I saw it,
covered with white brassy scales. Wheler.

BRA'sen, adj. [from bra's]. Made of 
bra's. It is now less properly written, 
according to the pronunciation, brazen.

BRA'sier, n. f. [from bra's].
1. A manufacturer that works in 
bra's.
There is a fellow somewhat near the door, 
he should be a bra'ier by his face. Shakespeare.
Bra'siers who turn andirs, pots, kettle's, 
&c., have their laths made different from the common 
turners laths. Moxon.
2. A pan to hold coals. [probably from 
embraser, Fr.]
It is thought they had no chimneys, 
but were warmed with coals on 
bra'siers.

BRAZil'. m. f. An American wood, 
BRAZil'. commonly suppos'd to have 
been thus denominated, because first 
born from Brazil; though Huett 
shews it had been known by that name many 
years before the discovery of that 
country; and the belt fort comes from 
Fernambuc. It is used by turners, 
and takes a good polish; but chiefly in 
dying, though it gives but a furious red. Chambers.

C.B.R.A.S. "n. f. [b*r, Sax. brt, Welfh.]
1. A yellow metal made by mixing 
cooper with lapis calaminaris. It is used, 
in popular language, for any kind of 
metal in which cooper has a part.
Bra's is made of copper and calaminaris. Bacon.
Men's evil manners live in bra's, their 
virtues. We write in water. Shakespeare.
Let others mold the running male 
Mets, and inform the breathing bra's. Dryden.

C.B.R.A.SKness, n. f. [from bra's]. An 
appearance like bra's; some quality of 
bra's.

BRA'sy, adj. [from bra's].
1. Partaking of bra's.
The part in which they lie, is near black, with 
some sparks of a brassy pyrites in it. Woodward.
2. Hard as bra's.
Lofts.
Enough to prey a royal merchant down, 
And pluck commination of his state 
From bra'sy bolts, and rough hearts of flint. Shakespeare.

3. Impudent.
BRA'st. particip., adj. [from burst]. Burst' 
broken. Obloque.
There creature never falls, 
That back returned without heavenly grace, 
But dreadful furies whish their chains have bra'ed, 
And damned spirts pent forth to make ill men 
again. Spencer.

BRA't. n. f. [its etymology is uncertain; 
bra't, in Saxon, signifies a blanket; 
from which, perhaps, the modern signification 
might have come.]
1. A child, so called in contempt.
He treats them like a thing 
Made by some other deity than nature, 
That shapes man better; and they follow him, 
Against us bra'ts, with no less confidence, 
Than boys pursuing common butterflies. Shakespeare.
This bra't is none of mine; 
Hence with it, and, together with the dam, 
Commit them to the fire. Shakespeare.
The friends, that got the brats, were poison't too; 
In this sad cafe what could our vermin do? Beaumont.

Jupiter summoned all the birds and beasts before 
him, with their brats and little ones, to see which 
of them had the prettiest children. L'Estrange.
I shall live to see the invisible lady, to whom 
I was obliged, and whom I never beheld since she was 
a bra't in hanging-thieves. Swift.
I live as if I was to kill or live, 
Can grant ten thousand pounds a-year, 
And make a beggar's bra't a peer. Swift.

2. The progeny; the offspring.
The same confusion was the brats and 
offspring of two contrary factions. South.

BRA'vado, n. f. [from bravada, Span.]
A boat; a bra't.
Spain, to make good the bra'vado, 
Names it the Inviolable Armada. Anonymous.

BRA've.ad. [from bravado, Fr.]
1. Courageous; daring; bold; generous; 
high-spirited.
An Egyptian footsman made Antonius believe, 
that his genius, which otherwise was brave and 
confident, was, in the presence of Octavius Caesar, 
poor and cowardly. From armed foes to bring a royal prize, 
Shows your brave heart victorious as your eyes. Waller.

2. Gallant; having a noble mien; lofty; 
graceful.
I'll prove the prettiest fellow of the two, 
And wear my dagger with a brave grace. Shak.

3. Magnificent; grand.
And bravery attended near him, when he wakes; 
And brave attendants near him, when he wakes; 
Would not the beggar then forget himself? Shak. 
But whether it was nature design'd; 
Firth a brave place, and then as brave a mind. Dryden.

4. Excellent; noble; it is an indetermina-
tive word, used to express the super-
bundance of any valuable quality in 
men or things.
Let not old age disfigure my high defile. 
O bravely foul, in human shape contain'd! 
Old wood in man's doth yield the bra'tst fire, 
When younger doubt in smoke his virtue spend. Sidney.
If he be iron one, and milts, iron is a brave 
commodity where wood aboundeth. Bacon.
If a Statesman has not this chivalry, he must be 
subject to a brave man than himself, whole 
province is he under all his actions to the hand. Digby.

BRA'vy, n. f. [brav, Ital.] A man who 
murders for hire.
For boldness, like the bra'vado and banditti, 
is seldom employed, but upon desperate services.

Bra'vado of the Stage. Dryden.
No bra'vado here profest the bloody trade, 
Nor is the church the murder's refuge made. Gay.

To BRAWL. v. n. [brauiller, or brasser, 
Fr.]
1. To quarrel noisily and independly.
She troubled was, also, that it might be, 
With tedious brawling of her parents de.

Here comes a man of comfort, who's advice 
Hath often filled all that was advers万一t. Shak.
How now? Sir John! what are you brawling 
here?
Does this become your place, your time, your busi-
ness? Is it not enough that you have 
been brawling? IV.
Their batt'ry cunning changed to the mouth, 
Till their soul-fearlesse clamours have brawld down 
The finny ribs of this contemplative city. Shak. 
In council the gives licence to her tongue. 
Loganously, brawling, ever in the wrong. Dryden.

2. To speak loud and independly.
His divisions, as the times do brawl, 
Are in three heads; one pow'r against the French, 
And one against Gledenower. Shakespeare.

3. To make a noise. This is little used.
As he lay along 
Under an oak, whose antique root peeps out 
Upon the brook that brauills along this wood. Shak.

BRAWL, n. f. [from the verb.] 
Quarrel; noisiness; brawling.
He findeth, that controversies thereby are 
made but brauills; and therefore willst thou, that in 
some lawfull assembly of churches, all these strifes 
might be included. Hooker.

Never since that middle summer's spring 
Met we on hill, in dale, forest, or mead, 
But with thy brauill thou hast disturb'd all sound.

Fife.
B R A

That boar is an animal.

Mastiff, with short thick bristly hair. *Harebell.*

BRAVER. n. s. [from brook.] A wrangler; a quarrelsome, noisy fellow.

An advocate may incur the censure of the court, for being a braver in court, on purpose to lengthen out the Affidavit.

BRAWNER. n. s. [of uncertain etymology.]

1. The fleshy or muscular part of the body.

The brown of the arm must appear full, shawled on one side; then shew the whole bone there.

But most thine honest on the black monarch's head, his rising muscles and his brazen command; his double biting sword, and beamy spear, each a gigantic force to rear. Dryden.

2. The arm, so called for its being muscular.

I'll ride my silver steed in a golden vacuum, and in my vanbrac put this wither'd brazen. Shakespeare.

I had purpose

Once more to hear thy target from thy brazen. Shakespeare.

BULK; muscular strength.

The body that has any of the force, when 1. With this directing head, those hands apply; 2. The whole arm, without brain is thin. Dryden.

The flesh of a boar.

The first age for the boar is from two to five years, at which time it is best to kill it, or if he is killed for brazen. Mortimer.

5. A boar.

BRAVENESS. n. s. [from brazen.] Strength; hardnecess.

This brazening and infonnability of mind, is the best armament against the common evils and accidents of life. Locke.

BRAVNY. adj. [from brazen.] Muscular; fleshy; bulky; of great muscles and strength.

The brazen fool, who did his viour bough, in that preceding confidence was but. Dryden.

Turns all into the fulness of the tree, Staves and destroys the fruit, is only made for brazen and, for a barren shade. Dryden.

To BRAY, v. a. [brazen, Sax. braier, Fr.] To pound, or grind small.

I'll bray him; I will braze.

His bones as a mortar.

Except you would say bray Christendom in a mortar, and mould it into a new path, there is no possibility of a holy war. Bacon.

To BRAY, v. a. [bray, Fr. barrie, Lat.]

1. To make a rude noise as an ass.

Laughter, and they return it louder than an ass can bray. Dryden.

Ag'd if he should hear the lion roar, he'd cullge him into an ass, and his primitiveness of grace. Caxton.

2. To make an offensive, harsh, or disagreeable noise.

What shall our feast be kept with daughter's men.

Shall bray, bray, trumpet, and loud trumpet dreams, Clouds of hell, become muses to our pope? Shakespeare.

Arms on armour clashing, bray'd.

Bray, n. s. [from the verb.]

1. Havish.


3. That path would fire contain them greely, or the brazen of it bring them to shorter vengeance. Pope.

What are the brazen of the law of nature, and nations, who do forfeit all right in a nation to govern? Bacon.

Breach of duty towards our neighbors, still involved in it a breach of duty towards God. Bacon.

The laws of the soul are the only standing rules of morality; and the penalties imposed by God to the breach of those laws, the only guards that can effectually restrain men within the true bounds of decency and virtue. Bickerst.

5. The opening in a coal.

But 'tis beaurful bastin strongly forth all stretch.

His brazen arms, and all his body strain;

That Uranus sandy breach they shortly fetchs. While the broad danger does behind remain.

6. Difference; quarrel; separation of kindred.

A mote that bare been long before the jestes and breach between the armies were been compos'd.

Clarendon.

7. Inflammation; injury.

This breach upon kingy power was without precedent. Clarendon.

8. Food made of ground corn.

Manchick have found the means to make grain into bread, the lightest and most proper aliment for human bodies. Arbuthnot.

Bread, that decaying man with strength supplies; And generous wine, which thoughtful fellow flies. Pope.

2. Food in general, such as nature requires: to get bread, implies, to get sufficient for support without luxury.

In the sweet of thy face that thou eat bread. Genesis.

If pretenders were not supported by the simplicity of the iniquitous fools, the trade would not find them bread. *Bishop.

This dowager, whom on my tale I found,

A simple sober life in patience led,

And had but just enough to buy her bread. Dryden.

While I submit to such indignities,

Make me a citizen, you master of home; To sell my country, with my voice, for bread. Pope.

I neither have been bred a scholar, a squire, nor to any kind of business, this creates uneasiness in my mind, fearing I shall in time want bread. Spectator.


God is pleased to try our patience by the insufficiency of those who, having eaten of our bread, have lit up themselves against us. King Charles.

But sometimes virtue itselfs, while vice is fed; What then? is the reward of virtue bread? Pope.

BREAD-CRIPPER. n. s. [from bread and chip.] One that chips bread, a baker's servant; a kind of blister.

Bread, Hal, on my honour, no abuse.

Not to dispute me, and call me pantler, and bread-crisper, and I know not what. Shakespeare.

BREAD-CORN, n. s. [from bread and corn.] Corn of which bread is made.

There was none one drop of beer in the town; they drank, and bread-corn, dieted not for six days. Heywood.

When it is ripe they gather it, and, burning it among bread-corn, they put it up into a vessel, and keep it as food for their horse. Shakespeare.

BREAD-ROOM, n. s. [In a ship.] A part of the hold separated by a bulk-head from the rest, where the bread and biscuit for the men are kept.

BREADTH.
To break a neck. To plough.

Breadth. Breadth.

Breadth. Breadth.

Breadth. Breadth.

Breadth. Breadth.

Breadth. Breadth.

Breadth. Breadth.

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Breadth. Breadth.

Breadth. Breadth.

Breadth. Breadth.

Breadth. Breadth.

Breadth. Breadth.
When you begin to consider, whether you may
not have too strong an aversion, or that you
may have too great a desire to brave it.

17. To break the goal. To part from with
violence.

A man from this unskilful sphere.

18. To break out. To disclose; to
break, burst, burst.

Let not the speech of your mouth be

burst out, that your discourse come not
to your heart, but in a low, a gentle
manner, and with more solemn and
sublime bearing.

Oh, through their thorns the sum of knowledge
And Pains were ten to the sum of virtues.
Or through their thorns, you do not know,

19. To break out. To disclose.

Oh, how the labour of our author's heart,

1. To part in two. Some words,

2. To part. Oh, while I judge,

3. To part. The doors are all

4. To part. But all your doors

5. To part. As the falling

6. To part. No, my dear.

7. To part. Oh, you understand,

8. To part. Do you understand


10. To part. Oh, no, I could

11. To part. For your respect.

12. To part. Oh, no, I could

13. To part. Oh, no, I could

14. To part. Oh, no, I could

15. To part. Oh, no, I could

16. To part. Oh, no, I could

17. To break the goal. To part from

18. To break out. To disclose; to

19. To break out. To disclose.

Oh, how the labour of our author's heart,

Oh, through their thorns the sum of knowledge
And Pains were ten to the sum of virtues.
Or through their thorns, you do not know,

Oh, how the labour of our author's heart,

Oh, how the labour of our author's heart,

Oh, how the labour of our author's heart,

Oh, how the labour of our author's heart,

Oh, how the labour of our author's heart,

Oh, how the labour of our author's heart,
To break with Birtman.

26. It is the end and use of this extensive and perplexed verb, in that all its significations, whether active or neutral, it has some reference to its primitive meaning, by implying either detriment, suddenness, violence, or separation. It is used often with additional particles, up, out, in, off, forth, to modify its signification.

BREAK. n. s. [from the verb.]

1. State of being broken; opening.
2. To break. It is often used in full moon, the rising of the moon causes these effects.

3. A wave broken by rocks or sandbanks: a term of navigation.

BREAKFAST. v. a. [from break and fast.] To eat the first meal in the day.

To break. A piece of bread for a young man: and a small piece of bread and butter.

4. A meal, or part of a meal in general.

5. If I should be broken by a agency, I would have been broken to the break. Skid. I like you to go to sleep by myself. The break is put up by my body. Yet it is that which is to supply.

BREAKFAST. n. s. [from the verb.]

1. The first meal in the day.

2. The thing eaten at the first meal.

BREAST. n. s. [breast and fast.] The breast is put forward; to oppoit break to break.

The breast begins to make itself known through the forward, breaking the back of a broken. Shakespeare's Henry V.

The breast is broken and air, and cedes to its place. Gifford.

BREASTBONE. n. s. [from breast and bone.] The bone of the breast; the femur.

The breast shall be eminent, by the whole, and the breast shall be strong. Shakespeare.

BREASTCASKET. n. s. [from breast and cask.] With mariners, the largest and longest caskets, which are sort of firings placed in the middle of the yard.

BREATH. n. s. [from breast and fast.] A stop, a rope, a polish to some part of her forward on, to hold her hold to a warp, or the like. Harris.

BREATHING. adv. [from break and high.] Up to the break.

The eye is open; the breast is open; the mouth is open. Shakespeare.

BREATHED. n. s. [from breast and head.] With shipwrights, the compassing timbers before, that help to strengthen the stem, and all the forepart of the ship. Harris.

BREATHKNOT. n. s. [from breast and knot.] A knot or bunch of ribbons worn by women on the breast.

Our ladies have full faces, and two men horses; why may not be hope for thefamilies, in the influence of this breathknot? Addison's Spectator.
3. To take breath; to rest. He presently followed the victual to hot upon the Scots, that he might them not to breathe, or gather themselves together again.

Shakespeare's State of Ireland.

Three times they breathed, and three times they drank.

Upon agreement, Shakespeare's Henry IV.

Rest, that gives all men life, gave him his death, and too much breathing put him out of breath. Milton.

When France had breathed after intense broils, and peace and conquest crownd her foreign toils. Richardson.

4. To pass as air. Shall I not then be flied in the vault, To whole foul mouth no kestrel crowt sitteth in, And there be tangled ere my Roumme come. Shakespeare.

To Breathe, v. t.
1. To inspire, or inhale into one's own body, and expire or eject out of it. They did to live, their pains and gravity desire to bear. To view the light of heaven, and breathe the vital air. They here began to breathe a most delicious kind of ether, and saw all the fields about them covered with a kind of purple light. Milton.

2. To imbibe by breathing: with into. He breathed into us the breath of life, a vital spirit; after words, he expects, and to own the dignity of its origin. Decoy of Dirty. I grow the young, he beholds, he beholds. Could I but breathe myself into Achilles. Dryden.

3. To expire; to eject by breathing: with out. She is called by ancient authors, the tenth muse; and by Plutarch is compared to Calm, and Titus of Vulcan, who breathed no living breath. Sigerist.

4. To exercise; to keep in breath. Thy greyhounds are as swift as their blood. Shakespeare.

5. To move or affect by breath. The nasal youth proceed to fence the spine; they breathe the dust, or strike the vocal wires. Prior.

6. To exhale; to send out as breath. His after breath was aromatic odours, and ambrosial flowers. Milton's Paradise Lost.

7. To utter privately. I have told her 'neath a secret vow, To live in prayer's and contemplation. Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.

8. To give air or vent to. The ready cue to cool the raging pain, Is underneath the foot to breathe a vail. Dryden’s Virgil.

BREATHE, n. f. [from breathe.]
1. One that breathes, or lives. Such a body rather than a life, A nature, or a breather. Shakespeare. Aris, and sleep. I shall choose no breather in the world but myself. Shakespeare.

2. One that utters any thing.

No particular femin once can touch, But it confounds the breather. Shakespeare's Macbeth for Macbeth.

3. Inpirers; one that animates or infuses by inspiration. The breath of all life does now expire. His milders talker tumultuous him away. Shakespeare.

Breathing, n. f. [from breathe.]
1. Aspiration; secret prayer.

While he high, his pins breathing turn'd, Weeping for hope, and interciting our Lord. Prior.

2. Breathing place; vent.

The warmth tendeth the sparks, and makes New breathing, whose new nourishment he takes. Dryden.

Breathe less, adj. [from breathe.]
1. Out of breath; spent with labour. Well know the princes, with passion and difficulty. So hastily hear sound to subdue; The when he breathless was, that battle gain renew. Fairy Queen.

I remember, when the sight was done. When I was dry with rage and extreme toil, Breathless, and faint, laying upon my sword. Come there a certain bird. Shakespeare's Henry IV.

May to their breathless and faint race, that they fell down breathless and dead. Hayward. Breathless and tired, is all I know spent? Or does my glutton spleen at length return? Dryden's Tenida.

2. Dead. Kneading before this rule of sweet life, And breathing to this breathless excellence. The incomer of a very, a lively voice. Shakespeare's King John.

Yielding to the sweetness, breathless they fly. And pale and tall, as white as the sun burnt now. Prior.

Breath, particip. poff. [from To breathe.]

Their matter was best in them, and in this case would never be changed. Whylham, Mr. 11. 10.

BREATH, n. f. See Brain. In a curious of birds of note; one colour falls away by face and body, another rises so interminably that we forgets the variety, without being able to distinguish the total vanity of the one from the first appearance of the other. Addison.

BREATHLESS, adj. [from breathe.]
1. The lower part of the body; the back part. When the king's pardon was offered by a herald, a lead boy turned towards him his naked breast, and usual words suitable to that picture. Hayward.

The storks devour snakes and other serpents, which when they begin to creep up at their brechea, they will presently stop them close to a wall, to keep them in. Cervis' Mafonum.

2. Breeches. Ah! that thy father had been so resolute! —That thou mightst it fill have warn the petitioner, And me it had the breast from London. Shakespeare.

The hinder part of a piece of ordinance. So cannons, when they mount vall paches, Are tumbled back upon their breeches. Anonymous.

4. The hinder part of any thing.

BREECHES, n. f. [from the noun.]
1. To put into breeches.

To fit any thing with a breech; as, to breed a gun. BREECHES, n. f. [from breeches.]

An old Gaulish word; so that Skinner imagines the name of the part covered with breeches, to be derived from that of the garment. In this sense it has no singular.

1. The garment worn by men over the lower part of the body. Patience is coming them in a new hat and an old jerkin, and a pair of old breeches, three times turned. Shakespeare. Taming of the Shrew.


Give him a gallow coat to make him'd to. A vest or breech, finely, but the brute could not or conceive all three to make a Lion. King.

2. To work upon the authority of the household. The wife of Xanthus was dominating, as if her fortune, and her carriage, had enticed her to the brechea. L'Estrange.

BREED. n. f. [from the verb.]
1. A calf; a kind; a subdivision of species.
I bring you warning,

Twice fifteen thousand hearts of England's breed.
Shakespeare.

The horses were young and handsome, and of the best breed in the north. Shakespeare, Henry VIII.

And the sires and dams and foundation stock of the breed, and the breed and disposition of the people be front and warlike.
Shakespeare's Effigies.

And the continual streams of crowing flocks and herds.
Reynolds.

Rode fair Acastus on a fiery red;
Queen Dido's gift, and of the Tyrian blood.
Dryden.

3. A family; a generation: in contempt.
A cousin of his late wife's was proposed; but John would have no more of the breed.
Shakespeare's History of J. Bull.

4. A number produced at once; a hatch.
She lays them in the fowl, where they lie till they are hatched; sometimes above an hundred at a breed.
Shakespeare.

BEEFEATE, n. f. [from breed and bats.]
One that breeds quadrats; an incendiary.

An honest, willing, kind fellow, as ever servant shall come in house whilst; and, I warrant you, no telltale, nor no breedmate.
Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.

BREEDER, n. f. [from breed.]
1. That which produces anything.
Time is the nurse and breeder of all good.
Shak.

2. The person which brings up another.
Time was, when Italy and Rome have been the best breeders and bringers up of the worthless men.
African's Sicelmosher.

A female that is prolific.
Get thee to a nursery; why wilt thou be a breeder of thieves?
Shakespeare's Hamlet.

Here is the bane, as laudomine as a toad,
Amongst the fairest breeders of our time.
Shakespeare's Titus Andronicus.

Let there be an hundred persons in London, and as many in the country, we say, that there be fifty of them breeders in London, there are more than fifty in the country.
Gracian.

Let, if a friend a night or two should need, He's warned amongst th' other a special breeder.
Pope.

4. One that takes care to raise a breed.
The breeders of English cattle turned much to dairy, or else kept their cattle to fix or seven or eight years.
Templ.

BREEDING, n. f. [from breed.]
1. Education; instruction; qualifications.
She had her breeding at my father's charge.
A poor physician's daughter.
Shakespeare.

I am a gentleman of blood and breeding.
Shakespeare, King Lear.

I hope to see it a piece of none of the meanest breedings, to be acquainted with the laws of nature.
Gilmour's Scotch Prof.

2. Manners; knowledge of ceremony.
As men of breeding, sometimes men of wit.
To avoid great errors, must the left commit.
Pope.

The Grace, from the court did next provide breeding, and wit, and air, and accent, and dignity.
Swift.

3. Nurture; care to bring up from the infant state.
Why was my breeding order's and precept'd,
As of a person separate to God,
Defend'd for great the sin;
Milton's Agnation.

BREEFE, n. f. [bytpra, Sax.]
A flying fly; the gaddfly.
Chapm.

The breefe upon her, like a eave in June.
Hasts fall, and flies.

The besore write, the itch'd breefe.
Is but the mongrel prince of bees.
Hudibras. Vol. J.
The que, Milton.

A bridge, Bacon.

A part of taking or giving rewards for bad practices.

There was a law made by the Roman law against bribery and extortion of the governors of provinces; before, says Cicero, the governors did bribe and extort as much as was sufficient for themselves; but now they bribe and extort as much as may be enough not only for themselves, but for judges, jurors, and magistrate.

There is a map of burnt clay, figured for the use of builders.

For whatsoever doth form a body, as it returneth back again to that it was, may be called alternatio majori as coals made of wood; bricks of earth.

They generally gain enough by the rubish and brick, which the frugal architects value much beyond those of a modern make, to defray the charges of their learning.

But spread, my sons, your glory thin or thick, on paper, or on solid brick.

A loaf shaped like a brick.

To brick, o. a. [from the noun.] To lay with bricks.

The saxon comes to know where he is to be laid, and whether his grave is to be plain or bricked.

Bridgeman, n. s. [from brick and bath.] A piece of brick.

A bridge, Bacon.

Bridgeway, n. s. [from brick and clay.] Clay used for making brick.

I observed it in pits wrought for tile and brick-clay.

Bridgclay, n. s. [from brick and clay.] Clay used for making brick.

Bridgclay, n. s. [from brick and clay.] Clay used for making brick.

Dust made by pounding bricks.

The mixture, being thus sharp, get together a convenient quantity of bricks and dust, and disposed of it, as several papers.

Bridgclay, n. s. [from brick and earth.] Earth used in making bricks.
BRIGADE, n. f. [brigade, Fr.] It is now generally pronounced with the accent on the last syllable. A division of forces; a body of men, consisting of several squadrons of horse, or battalions of foot.

BRIGADE Major. An officer appointed by the brigadier to assist him in the management and ordering of his brigade; and he there acts as a major does in an army.

BRIGADIER General. An officer who commands a brigade of horse or foot in an army; next in order below a major general.

BRIGAND, n. f. [brigand, Fr.] A robber; one that belongs to a band of robbers.

There might be a stout of barbarous thriftiness brigands in some rocks; but it was a degeneration from the nature of man, a political creature.

BRIGANDINE, n. f. [from brigand.] 1. A light vest; such as has been formerly used by corsairs or pirates. Like a was a waslike brigandine, apply'd To flight, lay forth her tratahul pillars sfere The engines, which in them in death she hide.

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BRICK, n. f. [brief, Dutch, a letter.] 1. A writing of any kind. There is a brief, how many sports are ripe: Make choice of which your heights will see sick.

The apoplectic letters are of a twofold kind and different; one, some are called briefs, because they are comprised in a short and compendious way of writing. Affili.

2. A short extrait, or epitome. The fewest of the fewest woods, one that sits here safe as a sylph. There are a few of the rarest woods, one that sits here safe as a sylph. There are a few of the rarest woods, one that s

3. In law. A writ whereby a man is summoned to answer to any action; or it is an answer of the king in writing, issuing out of any court, whereby he commands any thing to be done. Cowell.

4. A writing given the pleaders, containing the case. The brief with weighty crimes was charg'd, On which the pleader much encharg'd. Swift.

5. Letters patent, giving licence to a charitable collection for any public or private use.

6. In music. A measure of quantity, which contains two strokes down in beating time, and as many up. Harris.

BRIEFLY, adv. [from brief.] Concisely; in a few words. I will speak in that manner which the subject requires; that is, probably, and moderately, and briefly. Manu.

The model of quire swallow, with downcast eye, Ponder'd the speech then briefly thus replied.

Dydman.

BRIEFNESS, n. f. [from brief.] Conciseness; shortness. They excel in gravity and gravity, in smoothness and propriety, in quickness and brevity.

Cromen.

BRIEF. n. f. [from brief.] A plant. The sweet and the wild forth are both species of the rofe.

What fulible hole is this, Where mouth is laid with sundry growing briars? Shakespeare.

Then thefe under a bine both creeping Which of both ends wos, eye deep down, And over it three times doth leap. If not much much availing, Dydman's Mythkild.

BRIEFLY, adv. [from brief.] Rough; thorny; full of briars.

Bri, and possibly also Brics, is derived from the Saxon bries, a bridge; which, to this day, in the northern counties, is called a bryg, and not a bridge.

Gibson, Camden.

BRIGADE, n. f. [brigade, Fr.] It is now generally pronounced with the accent on the last syllable. A division of forces; a body of men, consisting of several squadrons of horse, or battalions of foot.

Or from broad brigades form. Milton.

Here the Bavarian duke his brigades leads, Galling in arms, and gaudy to behold. Philipps.

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2. The upper edge of any vessel.
How my head in old time was drest!—W. Shew
How it cup and looks her brims!—Shew.
The bubbling waters from the bottom rise,
Above the bowls they force their fancy's rise.

Dryden's Address.
Thus in a basin drop a fillling,
Then fill the vessel to the brim,
You shall observe, as you go filling,
That the water will level to itself.

3. The top of any liquor.
The feet of the prints, that bare the ark, were
Dipped in the brim of the water. —J. Dryden

4. The bank of a fountain.
Thed was a girl you could not love,
Within whose cheerful brims
That curious nymph had left been known
To battle her snowy limbs. —Dryden.

To Brim, v. a. [from the noun.] To fill to the brim.
May thy brimmed waves, their full tribute never
Miss from a thousand rills. —Shew.

This fald, a double wreath brandish'd your head;
And golden black and white his temples bind;
Then brims his ample bowl; with like design,
The red inhote the gods with sparkling wine.

To Brim, v. n. To be full to the brim.
Now hoor! Wares.
Commence, the brimming glasses now are hoo'd.
With dire intent. —Pit.—Bri.Fu.nasl. adj. [from brim and full.]
Full to the top; overcharged.
Measure the cauld, how thy beauty's fillling
With food of wees my heart brimfuls is charg'd.

Sibyl.
We have try'd the utmost of our friends;
Our legions are brimful, our cause is tip.
Her brimful eyes, that ready flood,
And only want to weep a flood.
Rejoice their watry fume. —Dryden's Fables.
The good old king at parting wrung my hand,
His eyes brimful of tears; then sighing cry'd,
Priches, be careful of my morn. —Addison's Cato.

Bri.Fu.nas. n. s. [from brimful.] Full to the top.
The Scot on his unfurnished kingdom
Came pouring like a tide into a beach,
With ample and brimfulness of his forces. —Shew.

Bri.Mer. n. s. [from brim.] A bowl full to the top.
When healths go round, and kindly beverage,
Flow, till the fresh garlands on their forehead glow. —Dryden.

Bri.Ming. adj. [brim.] Full to the brim.
And twice besides her beatings never fail,
To store the dairy with a brimming milk. —Dryden.

Bri.Mo.n. s. [corrupted from brin or brem, in the French sense of bone.] Sulphur. —S.-Su.Lphur.
Upon his infernal furnace forth he threw
Huge flames, that dimmed all the heaven's light,
E'roll'd in dusky smoke and brimful smoke blue.

The vapour of the greats del can is generally supposed to be phleborahous, though I can see no reason for such a supposition: I put a whole bundle of lighted faggots in the smoke, they went out in an instant. —Addison on Italy.

Bri.Mon. s. [from brimstone.] Full of brimstone; containing sulphur; phleborahous.

Bri.ned. adj. [brin, Fr. a branch.] Streaked; tabby; marked with breaks.
Tattle the brindled cat hath mew'd. —Shakespeare's Macbeth.

BRINE, n. p. [from brined.]
1. Water impregnated with salt.
2. The sea, as it is salt.
3. Tears, as they are salt.

BRINE, n. s. [from brine and pit.]
To fetch from another place; distinguished from to carry, or convey, to another place.

To bring, v. a. [bringan, Sax. preter. I brought; part. past. brought; bringe.] To fetch; to carry; to bring.

To bring forth. To bring to light.; to produce.
The good queen,
For she is good, he brought you for a daughter:
Here lies; commands it to you to bring the king. —Shew.

More wonderful
Than that which, by creation, first brought forth
Light out of darkens! —Paradis. Lof.

To bring about. [See About.] To bring to pass; to effect.
This he conceives not hard to bring about.
If all of you would join to help him out.

Dryden's Indian Emperor.
This turn of mind through the oppositions of envy and competition; it enabled him to gain the most vain and irrepresentable in his designs, and to bring about several great events, for the advantage of the public. —Addison's Fre Helder.

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To bring forth. To give birth to; to produce.

11. To bring forth. To give birth to; to produce.

12. To bring forth. To bring to light; to produce.
The thing that is hid brings he forth to light.

13. To bring in. To place in any condition.
He presents he loves you,
And needs on other suitors, but his liking.

To bring in. To reduce.
Send over into that realm such a strong power of men, as should perform it to all these people, and lose people.

To bring in. To afford gain.
The faire measure of all his courtiers is, what returns they will make him, and what revenue they will bring him in.

To bring: brought us in plenty and riches.

To bring in. To introduce.
Entertain no long discourses with any; but if you can, bring in something to fascinate it with solicitude. —Taylor.

There is but one God who made heaven and earth, and sea and winds; but the folly and madness of mankind brought in the images of gods.

Still ing feet.
The fruitfulness of Italy, and the like, are not brought in by force, but naturally rise out of the argument.

Addison.
Since he could not have a feast among them himself, he would bring in one who had more merit.

Quotations are best brought in to confirm, or oppose, opinion controverted.

Swift.

17. To bring off. To clear; to procure to be acquitted; to cause to escape.
I trusted to my head, that has betrayed me; and to my legs, that would otherwise have brought me off.

L'Estrange.

Set a kite upon the bench, and it is forty to one he'll bring off a crook at the bar.

L'Estrange.

The least which avoids this imputation is the credit of our understanding, is to be truly religious.

Tilson.

18. To bring on. To engage in action.
If there be any that would reign, and take up all the time, let him find means to make them come, and bring others on.

Bacon.

19. To bring on. To produce as an occasional cause.

The fountains of the great deep being broke open, so as a general destruction and devastation was brought upon the earth, and all things in it.

Burnet's Theory.

The great question, which in all ages has divided mankind, and brought on them those great chiefs.

Locke.

20. To bring over. To convert; to draw to a new party.

This liberty should be made use of by few occasions of small importance, and only with a few who live on their own side, and are most of time to something of greater and more public moment.

Swift's Church of England Man.

The protestant clergy will find it, perhaps, no difficult matter to bring great numbers over to the church.

Swift.

21. To bring out. To exhibit; to shew.

If I make not this cheat bring our another, and the thief doth shine, let me be unroll'd.

Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.

Which he could bring out, where he had, and what he bought them for, and paid.

Hudibras.

Thrice break his soul, and, as they boldly pass,

Bring out his crimes, and force him to confess.

Dryden.

Another way made use of, to find the weight of the denary, was by the weight of Greek coins, but these experiments brought out the denarius heavier.

Arabian.

22. To bring under. To subdue; to repulse.

That sharp course which you have set down, for your passage under of these rebels of Ulisses, and preparing a way for their perpetual reformation.

Sperel.

To say, that the more capable, or the better defended, each rich right to govern, as he most comfortably bring under the less worthy, is idle.

Bacon.

23. To bring up. To educate; to instruct; to form.

The well bringing up of the people, serves as a new bond to the nation.

He that takes upon him the charge of bringing up young men, especially young gentlemen, should have something more in him than Lattin.

 Locke.

It might be equally converted with this lovely virgin, who had been brought up by her father in knowledge.

Addison's Guardian.

24. To bring up. To introduce to general practice.

Several obbling defequencies, confecenfions, and fabrificions, with many outward forms and ceremonies, were first of all brought up among the polish part of mankind, who lived in courts and cities.

25. To bring up. To cause to advance.

Bring up your army; but I think you'll find,

They're not prepared for us.

Shakespeare.

26. Bring retain; in all its senses, the idea of an agent, or cause, producing a real or metaphorical motion of something towards something; for it is oft said, that he brought his companion out.

The meaning is, that he was brought to something that was likewise without.

Bri'nger. m. [from bring.]

The person that brings anything.

Yet the first bringer of unwelcome news Hath not the smallest part in his tongue. Sound ever after as a full bell, Remember'd tolling a dead friend.

Shakespeare.

Blin'd ye see false the bringing

Out of the heart I must attend mine office. Shakspe.

Bri'nger up. Infidrator; educator.

Italy and Rome have been breeders and bringers up of the worthiest men. Addition's Schoolmaster.

Bri'ningsh. adj. [from bring.]

Having the tale of brine; salt.

Nero would be tired with remorse

To hear and for her plaints, her briny tear. Shak.

For now I stand, as one upon a rock, Environ'd with a wilderness of sea, Who marks the washing tide grow worse by wave; Expecting ever when some eminent surge

Will, in his briny bowels, swallow him. Shakspe.

Bri'ningshness. n. fs. [from brining.

Saltiness; tendency to saltiness.

BRINK. m. fs. [brink, Danish.]
The edge of any place, as of a precipice or a river.

The amaz'd flames stand gather'd in a heap,

And from the precipice's brink, Attila.

We stand therefore on the brink of confuses of those flates at the day of doom. Atherleigh.

So have we seen, from Severn's brink,

A rock of men, a stone spring down together;

Swim where the bird of Jove would sink, And, swimming, never wear a feather.

Swift.

Bri'ny. adj. [from brine.]
Salt.

He, who first the passage try'd,

In hundred'ds had, his all brimb; Or his, at least, in hollow wood, Who tempos'd it, with the briny Flood.

Dryden.

Then, briny tear, and watchful springs, farewell,

Where fountain nymphs, confus'd with Merides dwell.

Addison.

A murmick or briny tale seems to be produced, by a mixture of an acid and alkaline falt; for spirit of faith, and salt of taste, mixed, produce a falt like sea falt.

Arabian.

BRINKNEY. See BRONY.

BRISK. adj. [brusque, French.]

1. Lively; vivacious; gay; spiritedly applied to men.

P'thry, dies, and set me free,

Or do, and with me gone, do, and I

Kind and brisk, and gay, like me. Denham.

A creeping young fellow, that had committed matrimony with a brisk gamefome lass, was so alter'd in a few days, that he was like a skeleton than a living man.

L'Estrange.

Why should all honour then be ta'en

From lower parts to bad the brain;

When other limbs when they are free, Each in his way, as brislke as he.

Prior.

2. Powerful; spirited.

Our nature here is not unlike our wine:

Some forts, when old, continue brisk and fine.

Drayton.

Under ground, the rude Riphean race

Mimick brislke cyders, with the brake's product wild, Shiue ponded hips, and hare's hartshod juice.

Philips.

It must needs be some exterior caule, and the brisk acting of some objects without me, when efficacy I cannot reach.

Prior.

3. Vivid; bright.

This is not used.

Objects appeared much darker, because my instrument was overcharged; had it magnified thirty or twenty-five times, it had made the object appear more brisk and pleasant.

Newton.

To bris'ke up.

To come up briskly.
Brittle, adj. [burzak, Saxon.] Fragile; apt to break; not tough.

The wood of vines is very durable; though no tree hath the twigs, while they are green, so brittle, yet the wood dried is extremely tough.

From earth all came, to earth must all return.
Frail as the cord, and brittle as the sinew.

I. Of transients, and fleeting joys.
What does the busy world conclude at last?
But brittle goods, that break like glass? Growable.
When the stone is brittle, it will often crumble, and pass into a certain form of dust.

Brittleness. n.s. [from brittle.] Aptness to break; fragility.
A wit quick without brightness, sharp without brilliancy.

Artrash, in the tempering of steel, by holding it but a minute or two longer or longer in the flame, give it a very differing temper, as to brilliancy or toughness.
Bryce. n.s. The gaddfly.
A brace, a feared little creature, through his fair hide a second sting did threaten.

Broach. n.s. [broche, French.]
1. A pit.
He was taken into a private office in his kingdom so that he turned a broach, that had worn a crown.

Bacon's History VII.
Whoso offered entailed shall his crime reproach,
And strip his fattiness from the hostile broach.
Dryden.

2. A musical instrument, the sounds of which are made by turning round a handle.

3. [With hunters.] A flirt of the head of a young stag, growing sharp like the end of a pit.

To Broach. v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To spit; to pierce as with a pit.
Were now the general of our gracious empress,
As in good time he may, from Ireland coming,
Bringing rebellion broached on his sword.

Shakespeare.

He fell men as one would bow hay, and sometimes broached a great number of them upon his pike, as one would carry little birds spitted upon a stick.

Hakewill.

2. To pierce a vessel in order to draw the liveliness to top.

3. To open any flower.
I will notably provide, that you shall want neither weapon, victorious, nor aid; I will open the old armories, I will break my store, and bring you knowledge.

Broacher. n.s. [from broach.]

This opinion is commonly, but falsely, attributed to Aristotle, not as its first broacher, but as its chief patron.

Broad. adj. [brah, Saxon.]
1. Wide; extended in breadth, distinguished from length; not narrow.
The roof that its broad spreading leaves did shelter
Are pull'd up, root and all. 

Shakespeare.
The top may be justly said to grow broader, as the bottom.

Of all your knowledge this vain fruit you have,
To walk with eyes broach open to your grave.
Dryden.

So lofty was the pile, a Parthenian bow,
With, vigorous feet, mark'd the shaft below.

The bottom was full twenty fathom broad.

Dryden.

He launch'd the fiery bolt from pole to pole,
Broach the lighthouses, the lights dispelling.

Pyfes.

2. Large.
To keep him at a distance from falsehood, and cunning, which has always a broad mixture of falsehood; this is the first preparation of a child for wisdom.

Locke.

3. Clear; open; not sheltered; not affording concealment.
In mean time be, with cunning to conceal
All thought of this from others, himself born
In broach house, with the wouers, us before.

Chapman.

No longer shrouds the thunders of night and 

broadens, but appears in the broach light.

Disgrace of Pyr.

If children were left alone in the dark, they would be no more afraid than in broad sunshine.

Locke.

4. Grofs; coarse.
The revet and the miller are distinguished from each other, as much as the lady prieters and the broad-breaking, gap-toothed wife of Bath.

Dryden.

Love made him doubt his bread barbarian found;
By love, his want of words and wit he found.

Dryden.

If open vice be what you drive at,
A name to broach we'll never connive at.

Dryden.

The breads' mirth unfeeling fully wears,
Left pleasuring far than virtue's very tear.

Pope.

Room for my lord's three jockeys in his train;
Six hunters with a stout precede his chair;

He grins, and looks broad nonsense with a glare.

Pope.

5. Obscene; fulsome; tending to obscenity.
As chaste and modest as he is esteemed, it cannot be denied, but in some places he is broad and fulsome.

Dryden.

Though now arraigned, he read with some delight.
Because he seems to chew the cud again,

When his bread comment the words too plain,

Pope.

6. Bold; not delicate; not reserved.
Who can speak broader than he that has no house to put his head in? Such may rail against great buildings.

Shakespeare.

From broad words, and 'cause he failed,
His presence at the tyrant's feast, I hear,
Mandeville lives in disgrace.

Shakespeare.

Broad as long. Equal upon the whole.
The mobile are still for beseeching; that is to say, for advancing themselves for it as it broad, whether they relate others, or bring others down to them.

L'Estrange.

Broad-cloth. n.s. [from bread and cloth.] A fine kind of cloth.
Thus, a wife taylor is no pinching,
But turns at every feast an inch in.

Or wife, he farts, your broad-cloth breaches
Will never be smooth, nor hold their stitches.

Shakespeare.

Broad-eyed. adj. [from broad and eyes.]
Having a wide surve.

In despite of bread-eyed watchful day,
I would invo the bosom pour my thoughts.
But, all! I will not.

Shakespeare.

Broadeaved. adj. [from broad and leaf.] Having broad leaves.
Narrow and broad-leaved cypress graft.

Windward on Pelion.

To Broadsen, v.n. [from broad.] To grow broad. I know not whether this word occurs, but in the following passage.

Low walks the fun, and broadens by degrees,
Just o'er the verge of day.

Dryden.

Broadly. adv. [from broad.]

1. Breadth; extent from side to side.

2. Courtesies; fulsome.
I have used the clemency whither I could and to palliate the broadness of the meaning. Dryden.

Broadsoulereder. adj. [from broad and shoulder.]
Having a large space between the shoulders.

Big-boned, and large of limbs, with sinews strong.

Broadsoulered, and his arms were round and large.

Dryden.

I am a tall, broad-shouldered, impudent, black fellow: and, as I thought, every way qualified for a rich widow.

Spectator.

Broadsied. n.s. [from broad and side.]
1. The side of a ship, distinct from the head or stern.
From water hopes than this he found't to fall,
That dwarf attempt the British admirals
From her broadsides a rude flame is thrown,
Than from the fiery chariot of the sun.

Waller.

2. The volley of shot fired at once from the side of a ship.

3. [in printing.] A sheet of paper, containing one large page.

Broadsword. n.s. [from broad and sword.]
A cutting sword, with a broad blade.
He in fighting a duel, was run through the thigh with a broadsword.

Wycher.

Broadsweise. adv. [from broad and wise.] According to the direction of the breadth.
If one should, with his hand, thrust a piece of iron broadwise against the flat ceiling of his chamber, the iron would not fall as long as the force of the hand percives to press against it.

Bylges.

Brocade. n.s. [brocade, Span.] A filken stuff, variegated with colours of gold or silver.
I have the convenience of buying and importing rich brocades.

Spectator.

Or flas her honour, or her new brocade.

Forget her prayers, or she'll a masquerade.

Pope.

Brocade. adj. [from brocade.]

1. Dreff in brocade.

2. Woven in the manner of a brocade.
Should you the rich brocatel ask unshod,
Where sith flow'r's grow still with frosted gold.

Gay.

Brocage. n.s. [from broke.]

1. The gain gotten by promoting bargains.
Yet sure his benevolence
Get him small gains, but thine excelles flattery,
And righteousness, and unevil fullness,
And hurtless sects, and good good ladies, gain.

Shakespeare.

2. The hire given for any unlawful office.
As for the politics and who'se office, they e interpreted to be broage of an officer, thereby to woo and win the hearts of the people.

Brock.

3. The trade of dealing in old things; the trade of a broker.
Poor poet age, that would be thought our chief,
Whole works are often the tripping of wit,
S.JorJ.

1. Thing

To BROC, see Brooch.

So trivial of Bouillon, at one draught of his bow, shouting against David's tower in Jerusalem, broke three feet off it. Cambus.

BROKE.

As swift as an intending shaving. To attend to only a trick.

BROKEN.

To a fence; to a broker. To break, or chip.

BROKEN, n.f. From broken.

1. A factor; one that does business for another; one that makes bargains for another. Brokers, who, having no stock of their own, fit up and trade with that of other men; buying here, and selling there, and commonly abusing both sides, to make out a little paltry gain. Temple.

Some Sooth-fa broken, from the city, will purchase me, the more's the pity. Lay all my fine plantations waste, To fi^ to them in vulgar taste. Swift.

2. One who deals in old household goods.

3. A pimp; a match-maker. A goodly broker!

Dare you presume to barrow wanton lines?
To whisper and cozenage against my youth? Shak.

In chiding for yourself, you think'd your judgment,
Which being shallow, you shall give me leave
To play the broker in mine own behalf. Shak.

BROKERAGE, n.f. [From broker.] The pay or reward of a broker. See Brokerage.

BROCHER, n.f. [Brocher, Fr.] A dross of that part of the aspera arteria, called the bronchus. Quincy.

BROCHIAL, n.f. [Brochial.] Belonging to the bronchus.

BROCHIC, n.f. To the throat.

Inflammation of the lungs may happen either in the bronchial or pulmonary vessels, and may soon be commended to one or the other, when the inflammation affects both the lobes. Arbuthnot.

BROCHOTOMY, n.f. [Brochotomia.] That operation which opens the wind-pipe by incision, to prevent suffocation in a quinsey. Quincy.

The operation of bronchotomy is an incision into the aspera arteria, to make way for the lungs to be inflated, which is performed by any tumour compressing the larynx. Sharp's Surgery.

BROND, n.f. See Brand. A sword.

Foolish old man, said then the pagan wroth,
That woebest words or charms may force with force.

Soon shalt thou see, and their believe for truth,
That I can carve with this enchanted brand. Spenser.


BROCH, n.f. [Broche, Fr.]

1. Brash.

Imbrp'd with native, bronze, lo! Henley.

With his voice, and balancing his hands. Pope.

2. Relief, or statue, call in brass.

I saw with anger and disdain,
How little gives they joy and pain? A pint, a broche, a flower, a root.

Broch, a signal for the boats which we row now. Shakespeare.

I know him well; he is the brooch, indeed.
And gem of all the nation. Shakespeare.

2. [With painter:] A painting all of one colour. Diff.

To Brooch, &c. [From the noun.] To adorn with jewels.

Not th' imperious show
Of the full-front'd Caesar, ever shall
Be brooch'd with me. Shakespeare.

To BROOD, v.n. [braun, Sax.]

1. To sit as on eggs; to hatch them.

Thus from the first
Walt prentick, and, with mighty wings outspread,
Dove-like fast brooding on the vaub abyss,
And mad'd it pregnant.

Nature, specious, fruitful sweetneees round,
Breathes on the air, and broods upon the ground.

2. To cover chickens under the wing.

Exalted hence, and drunk with secret joy,
Their young succussion all their cares expelling,
They breed, they brood, instruct, and educate;
And make provision for the future state. Dryden.

Find out some uncouth cell,
Where brooding darkness feeds his jealous wings,
And the night raven flings. Milton.

3. To remain long in anxiety, or solicitude.

Defraud their clients, and, to lure fold,
Sit brooding on unprofitable gold.

An anxious mifer
Brood o'er their precious flowers of secret gold. Smith.

4. To mature any thing by care.

It was the opinion of linon, as if there were ever amongst nations a brooding of a war, and that there is no sure league but impudence to do hurt. Bacon.

To BROOD, &c. To cherish by care.

Of crowds afraid, yet anxious when absolv,
You'll sit and brood your forrow on a throne. Dryden.

BROOD, n.f. [From the verb.]

1. Offspring; progeny. It is now hardly used of human beings, but in contempt.

The heavenly father keeps his brood.
From soul infection of so great a vice. Fairfax.

With terrors and with clowns compass'd round,
Of mine own breed, that on my bowels feed. Mills.

Or any other of that heavenly breed.
Let down in cloudy throne to do the world some good. Mills.

Albion's flocks of flocks, and their affection,
To their breed, whom they instruct to fly. Brown's Valley Errors.

2. Thine bred ; species generated.

Have you forgotten Lybia's burning walcres,
Its barren snakes, parch'd earth, and hills of sand,
Its tainted air, and all its broods of poison? Addis.

3. A hatch; the number hatched at once.

I was wonderfully pleased to fee the different workings of infancy in a ham followed with a bread of ducks. Spenser.

4. Something
4. 

4. Something brought forth; a production.

Such things become the hatch and brood of time.

Shakespeare.

5. 

5. The act of covering the eggs.

Brooming 'em in his soul.

O'er which his melancholy fits on brood;

And I doubt the hatch and the dikes.

Will be some danger.

Bro'ody, adj. [from brood.] In a state of fitting on the eggs; inclined to fit.

The common hen, all the while the dikes, fits, and leads her chicks, and utters voice which we call cocking.

Ry.

Brook, n. f. [bpec, or brocha, Sax.] A running water, less than a river.

A substrate shines brightly as a king,

Until a kinsman or his flat

Emples itself, as doth an inland brook

Into the main of waters.

Or many grateful altars I would rear

Of grateful turf; and pile up every stone

Of hurt from the brook in memory.

Of monument to age:

And to Cephalus' brook their way pursue;

The stream was troubled, but the ford they knew.

Dryden.

Springs make little rivulets; those united, make brooks; and those coming together, make rivers, which they threaten into the seas.

Locke.

7. To brook. v. n. To bear; to endure; to support.

Even they, which brook it worst that men should tell them of their duties, when they are told the fame by a law, think very well and reasonably of it.

A thousand more mischiefs than this one.

Have leamed me to brook this patiently. Shakspere.

How use doth habbit a man in this shallow earth, unconfined woods.

I better brook than flouritious peopled towns. Shak.

Heaven, the seat of bliss,

Breaks not the works of violence and war. Milton.

Man can no more suffer their being repulsed knaves, than for their honesty be accounted fools.

South.

Refrain that will not brook; but think it hard,

Your prudence is not trusted by your guards. Dryden.

7. To brook. v. n. To endure; to be content.

He, in these wars, had rather good his aids; because he could not brook that the worthy prince

Pigoung was, by his choyen Titidates, proriter before him.

Simsy.

Brookline, n. f. [becenba, Lat.] A barrier of water speedwell, very common in ditches.

Broom, n. f. [genista; bpec, Saxon.]

1. A small tree.

Ev'n humble brome and often have their use,

And shade for sheep, and food for flocks, produce.

Dryden.

2. A beemow: so called from the matter of which it is sometimes made.

Not a mean.

Shall disturb this hallow'd hou'se?

I am fent with brome before,

To sweep the dui behind the door. Shak.

If they came into the bed apartament, for any thing in order, they were saluted with a brome.

Arbuthnot.

Broomland, n. f. [broom and land.] Land that bears broom.

Most brown deep rooted in the root, when they have not been far gone with it, by being put into broomlands.

Morriner.

Broomstaff, n. f. [from brome and staff.] The staff to which the brome is bound; the handle of a beemow.

They fell on; I made good my place; at length they came to the brome with fire; I defined em all.

Shakespeare.
BRU

BROWNSICK, adj. [from brow and sick.] Dejected; hanging the head. But yet a gradual influence from you may alter nature in our browfsick crew. Sweeting.

BROWN, adj. [brun, Sax.] The name of a colour, compounded of black and any other colour.

Brown, in high Dutch, is called bruin; in the Netherlands, bruinen; in French, colour brun; in Italian, brun. Peacham. I like the new tire within excellently, if the hair were a little brown. From whence he high Ithaces o'erlook the floods, Brown with o'ercharging shades and pendant woods. Pope. Long untravel'd heaths, With defolation brown, he wanders wafte. Theocritus.

BROWNBILL, n. s. [from brow and bill.] The ancient weapon of the English foot; why it is called brown, I have not discovered; but we now say brow brown from it.

And browbills, level in the city, Made bills to the grand committee. Hudibras.

BROWNISH, adj. [from brown.] Some what brown. A brownish grey iron-stone, lying in this strata, is poor, but runs freely. Woodward.

BROWNISHNESS, n. s. [from brown.] A brown color.

Brown would confess the contention in her own mind, between that lovely, indeed most lovely, browns of Mulford's face, and this colour of mine. Ruskin.

BROWNSTUDY, n. s. [from brow and study.] Gloomy meditations: study in which we direct our thoughts to no certain point. They live retired, and then do they awake their time in browniest and browndrakes; or, if brisk and lively, they lay themselves out wholly in making common places. Norris.

TO BROWSE. v. a. [browfer, Fr.] To eat branches, or shrubs. And being down, is trod in the durt Of cattle, and browfed, and finely hurt. Spenser. Thy palate then did dig a

The roughest berry on the rudest hedges Yes, like the flag, when now the pallure sheets. The opening way to their brawny, St. Philips.

TO BROWSE. v. n. To feed: it is used with the particle on.

They have feared away two of my beef steers; If any where have them, 'tis by the staid side, browsing as he went. Shakespeare. A goat, hard-paced, took hatchery in a vineyard, so soon as he thought the danger over, he fell prettily a browsing upon the leaves. L'Estrange. Could eat the tender pasturage and, by degrees, Browse on the flied, and crop the budding trees. Blackmore.

The Greeks were the descendants of savages, ignorant of agriculture, and browsing on brambles, like cattle. Arbuthnot.

BROWSE, n. s. [from the verb.] Branches, or shrubs, fit for the food of goats, or other animals.

The greedy lienselfe the wolf pursues, The wolf the kid, the wanton kid the browse. Dryden. On that cloud-piercing hill, Phinlimmonm, from afar, the traveler keen, Athone'sd, how the goats their browsey browse. Dryden.

TO BRUISE. v. a. [brefjer, Fr.] To crush, or mangle with the heavy blow of something not edged or pointed; to crush by any weight; to beat into gross powder; to beat together coarsely.

Gallows in arms, and my most loving friends, Bro'd under the yoke of tyranny. Shakesp. Vol. I.

And fix far deeper in his head their rings, Than seasonable death shall bruise the victor's heel, Or theirs who redeem them. Milton. As in old chant hewn with earth confounding, And claws with rocks together crafted and placed. Waller. They beat their breasts with many a brushing blow, Till they turn livid, and corrupt the snow. Dryd.

BRUISE. n. s. [from the verb.] A hurt with something blunt and heavy. One arm'd with metal, th'o' other with wood, This fit for bruise, and that for blood. Hudibras. I since have laboured To blind the bruises of a civil war, And flop the issues of their wailing blood. Dryd.

BRUISEWORT, n. s. An herb; the same with Comfrey.

BRUI.X. n. s. [bruits, Fr.] Rumour; noise; report.

A bruise ran from one to the other, that the king was slain. Upon some bruises he apprehended a fear, which moved him to send to Sir William Herbert to remain his friend. Haywood.

I am not One that reproches in the common wretches; At common bruise both put it. Shakespeare.

TO BRUIT. v. a. [from the noun.] To report; to noise abroad; to rumour. Neither the verb nor the noun are now much in use.

His death, Being bruised once, took fire and heat away From the belt temper'd courage in his troops. Shakespeare. It was bruised, that I meant nothing let, than to go to Guiana. Raleigh.

BRUM. adj. [brumalis, Lat.] Belonging to the winter.

About the bruimal coldness, it hath been observed, even when unbruised, that the sea is calm, and the winds do cease, till the young oars are excluded, and forsake their nests. Brown.

BRUN, BRAN, BROWN, BOURN, BURN, are all derived from the Saxon, bonis, bown, boun, buonas; all signifying a river or brook. Gibson.

BROWN'T, n. s. [brunette, French.] A woman with a brown complexion.

Your five women therefore thought of this fashian, to inful the olives and the brunettes. Addison.

BR'NION, n. s. [bruynes, Fr.] A fort of fruit between a plum and a peach.

BRU'T, n. s. [bruff, Dutch.]

1. Shock; violence.

From choise rather to bruise the blunt of war, than venture him. Sidney.

God, who canst a fountain, at thy pleazur, From the dry-ground to spring, thy ditt'r stily, After the burst of the battle. Milton. Faithful ministrers are to stand and endure the bruises; a common fodder may fly, when it is the duty of faithfuls that holds the standard to die upon. Swift.

2. Blow; stroke.

A wicked ambush, which lay hidden long In the cloke covert of her guilty eyes; Thence breaking forth, did thieve me through, Too feeble I t'abuse the blunts so strong. Spenser. The friendly rug prefers the ground, And bruising knight, from bruise or wound, Like feathered watches a wall, And heavy brunt of cannon-ball. Hudibras.

BRUSH. n. s. [bruff, Fr. from bruise, Lat.] An instrument to clean any thing, by rubbing off the dirt or soil. It is generally made of bristles set in wood.

1. It is used for the larger and stronger pencils used by painters. Whence comes all this rage of wit? is this arming all the pencils and brushes of the town against me? Stillingfleet.

With a small brush you must smear the ground well upon the joint of each piece. Maxon.

3. A rude affault; a flocch; rough treatment; which, by the same metaphor, we call a searing.

Let grow thy finevs till their knots be strong, And tempe not yet the brystes of the war. Shak. It could not be permitted, that, upon so little a bryse as Waller had faultain, he could not be able, to follow and disturb the king. Clarendon.

Elie, when we put it to the push, They had not given us such a brushe. Hudibras.

To BRUSH, v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To sweep or rub with a brushe.

If he be not in love with some woman, there it no believing old signs: he bruised his hat the morining; what shal that bode? Shakespeare.

2. To strike with quickness, as in brushing.

The wrathful beast about him turnd light, And him to rudely paling by, did bruise With his long tail, that horse and man to ground did rush. Spenser's Fairy Queen. Has Sumnum bruised thy eyelids with his hoof? Dryden.

His son Cupcube bruised the briny flood, Upon his stern a brassy centaur faunce. Dryden. High o'er the billows flew the mailly loud, And near the ship cam thundring on the flood, It almost brushe'd the helm. Pope.

3. To paint with a brushe.

You have commissioned me to paint your shop, And I have done my bell to bruise you up like your neighbours. Pope.

4. To carry away, by an act like that of bruising; to sweep.

And from the boughs brushe off the evil dew. And heal the harms of thwarting thunder. Milton.

The receptacle of waters, into which the mouths of all rivers must emptieth themselves, ought to have so spacious a surface, that as much water may be continually bruised off by the winds, and exhaled by the sun, as suffices what falls again, is brought into by all the rivers. Bentley.

5. To move as the brushe.

A thousand nights have brushe'd their blistery wings Over these eyes. Dryden.

To BRUSH, v. n.

1. To move with haste; a ludicrous word, applied to men.

Nor went his fate, nor cal'ning eyes, Nor took him down, but brushe'd regardless by. Dryden.

The French had gathered all their force, And William men in their way; 'Tis oft they have done both, foot and horse. Prior.

2. To fly over; to skim lightly.

Nor love is always of a vicious kind, But oft to virtuous acts infames the mind, Awakes the fitful vigour of the soul, And, bruising o'er, adds motion to the pool. Dryd.

BRUSHEL. n. s. [from brusshe.] He that uses a brushe.

Sir Henry Wotton used to say, that critics were like brushes of noblemen's cloaths. Bacon.

BRUSHWOOD. n. s. [from bruises and wood.] I know not whether it may not be corrupted from bruise wood.] Rough, low, clove, shrubby thickets; small wood fit for fire. It smokes, and then with trembling breath she blows, Till in a cheerful blaze the flames arose. H h
With bravado, and with chip, she strengthes
And adds at last the boughs of rotten trees. Dryden.

B R U S H y. adj. [from brush]. Rough or
fsy, as a brush
I expected, that it might have proceeded from
some small unheeded drop of blood, wiped off by
the brushy substance of the nerve, from the knife
where it was first applied. Add.

To B R U S T L E, v. n. [margaran, Sax.] To
tackle; to make a small noise. Skinner.

B R U T A L adj. [brutal, French; from bruich.
1. That which belongs to a brute; that
which we have in common with brutes.

There is no opposing brute force to the
fastening of human reason. L'Eeprage.

2. Savage; cruel; inhuman.

The brutal bus'ness of the war
is managed by such dreadfull servants. Dryden.

B R U T A L I T Y n. f. [brutalitie, Fr. Sa-
vageness; churlishness; inhumanity.

Courage, in an ill-bred man, has the air, and
escape not the opinion of brutality. Locke.

To B R U T A L I Z E v. n. [brutalizer, Fr.] To
grow brutal or savage.

Upon being carried to the Cape of Good Hope,
he mixed, in a kind of transport, with his coun-
tyman's religion, and with his in their habit and
manner, and would never again return to his for-
reign acquaintance. Add.

To B R U T A L I Z E v. a. To make brutal
or savage.

B R U T A L I S T. adv. [from brutalit.
Churlishly; inhumanly; cruelly.

Mr. Bull simply a knife at John, though John
threw a bottle at her head, very brutally indeed.
Add.

B R U T E adj. [brutas, Latin.]

1. Senfeless; unconscious.

Nur yet we so low and base at their ataffin
would defpise us, not walking fixture of clay, not
the sons of brute earth, whose final inheritance
is death and corruption.

2. Savage; irrational; ferine.

Even brute animals make use of this artificial
way, of making use of motions have fewer
nations, to call, war, chide, cheerish, threaten.
Holdern.

In the promulgation of the Moslack law, if I
must confess, I found myself touched the mountain.
It was to be struck through with a dart. Swift.

3. Befial; in common with beasts.

Then to subdue, and quell, through all the earth,
Brute violence, and proud tyrannic power. Milton.

4. Rough; ferocious; uncivilized.

The brute philopher, who never has proved
The joy of loving, or of being loved.

B R U T E n. f. [from the adjective.] An
irritational creature; a creature without
reason; a savage.

What may this mean? Language of man pro-
ingly.

By tongue of brute, and human fene express'd!
Milton.

To those three present impulses, of fene, me-
mence, and indignation, if not all, the fate of
brutes may be reduced. Hais.

Brutes may be considered as either aerial, terre-
trial, aquatic, or amphibious. I call those aerial
which feel the sense of sight; those terrestrial
which have only one eye upon the earth; aquatics
those, whose constant abode is upon the water.

Heav'n from all creatures hides the book of fate,
All but the page preferv'd, this present fate
From brute what men, from men what spirits
Or who could suffer being here below? Page.

B U B v. a. [written ill for brisk.]

To report.
This, once brisked through the army, filled them
all with heaviness. Kenilworth.

Br u t a n e s s n. f. [from brake.] Bruta-
ity: a word not now ufed.

Sperer.

B R U T I F Y v. a. [from brute.] To
make a man a brute.

O thou infamous woman; I am I then brisked?
Ay; I feel it here; I spout, I, I am ripe
horn mad. Congreve.

B R U T I S H adj. [from brute.]

1. Befial; reeling a beast.

Olivs, Ihs, Orus, and their train,
With monstrous shapes and ferocious plan'd
Fanatize Egypt; and her prides, to seek
Their wand'ring gods disguis'd in brutish forms.
Milton.

2. Having the qualities of a brute; rough;
ferous.

Brutes and, of brutish men, are commonly more
able to bear pain than others.

Gros.; carnal.

For thou thyself had been a libertin
As lofty as the brutish thing itself. Shakespeare.

Now he that after he had flown
himself into some issue of himself
by much ado he staggered to his table again,
and there set over the same brutish scene. South.

4. Ignorant; untutored; uncivilized

They were not so tyrannical, that they could
be ignorant to call upon the gods of God. Heber.

B R U T I S H L Y adv. [from brutish.] In
the manner of a brute; savagely; irration-
ally; grossly.

I am not so diffident of myself, as brutishly to
submit to any man's dictates. King Charles.

For many who, by a sufficient practice upon a
dispensible principle, is brutishly to overrun his
reason. South.

B R U T I S H N E S S n. f. [from brutish.]

Brutality; savageness.

All other courage, befriends that, is not true va-
lor, but brutish. Sprat.

B R Y N O N Y n. f. [bryonias, Latin.] A plant.

B u b. n. f. [a cant word.] Strong malt
liquor.

Or if it be his fate to meet
With folks who have more wealth than wit,
He loves cheap port, and double claret,
And to it, as he loves it, open the name of Day! Add.

B U R B E R n. f. [from bubble.] A cheat.

What words can suffice to express, how infini-
tely I esteem you, above all the great ones in this
part of the world; above all the Jew, the bank-
er! Dryden.

B U B B Y n. f. [Lat. from bubs, the groin.] That
part of the groin from the bending of the thigh to
the scrotum; and therefore all tumours in that part
are called bubos. Quincy.

I accounted it after the manner of the owlet's
opening it, and adders' dreeaqueation. Wilm.

B U B N O n. f. [Lat. from bubo, the groin, and
vix, a rupture.] A particular kind of rupture, when
the intestines break down into the groin. Quincy.

When the intestine, or omentum, falls through
the rings of the abdominal wall, the intestines
are said to protrude, or fall into the scrotum;
this being of true nature, only is properly called,
are known by the name of bubo.

B U B B L E. n. f. A red pimple.

His face is all bubbles, and wheels, and knobs, and
fames of fire.

B U C C A N E R S. n. f. A cant word for the
privaters, or pirates of America.

B U C C A L L A T I O N. n. f. [barcella, a mouth-
ful, Lat.] In some chymical authors, signifies
a dividing into large parcels.

B U C K n. f. [bocks, Germ. fuds, or lyre.] 1. The
liquor in which clothes are washed.

Back.
1. To fasten with a buckle.
2. To prepare to do any thing; the metaphor is taken from buckling on the armor.
3. To join in battle.
4. To confine.

Buck. v. a. [from the noun.] To fasten clothes. The chief time of letting traps, is in their buckling time. Maritimer.

Buckbasket, n. s. The basket in which clothes are carried to the whale. They conveyed me into a buckbasket; saddled me in with foul shirts, foul flounders, and greedy Shakespear.

Buckbean, n. s. [backbean, Dutch.] A plant; a sort of herb. The bitter nauseous plants, as century, buckbar, gentian, of which tea may be made, or wines prepared. Fries.

Buck, v. n. [from the noun.] To copulate as bucks and does.

Buckler, n. s. [bouget, French.] 1. The veilful in which water is drawn out of a well. Now is this golden crown like a deep well, That over two buckets, filling one another; The empty ever dancing in the air, The other down unfein, and full of water. Shakespear. Is the sea ever likely to be evaporated by the sun, or to be emptied with buckets? Shakespear.

2. The veilful in which water is carried; particularly to quench a fire. Now streets grow th'wend, and, bags by day, Some run for buckets to the hallowed quire; Some cut the pipes, and some the engines play; And some, more bold, mount ladders to the fire. Dryden.

The porringers, that in a raw Hang high, and made a glistening show, To lend the moon's light a double shew. Dryden. Were now but leathern buckets round'd. Swifts.

Buckler, n. s. [buccei, Welsh; bocle, Fr.] A shield; a defensive weapon buckled on the arm. He took his arm, and while I forc'd my way Through troops of foes, which did our passage stay; My buckler o'er my aged father call'd, Still fighting, still defended, as I past. Dryden. This metal compliments the emperor as the Romans did dictator Caesar, when they called him the buckler for the cause. Addison.

To Buckler, v. n. [from the noun.] To support; to defend. Fear not, sweet wench, they shall not touch thee, Kate. I'll buckler thee against a million. Shakespeare. Can Oxford, that did ever fence the right, Now buckler falsehood with a pedagogue? Shakespeare.

Buckler-thorn, n. s. Christ's thorn.

Buckmast, n. s. The fruit or malt of the bee tree.

Buckram, n. s. [bougrain, Fr.] A sort of strong linen cloth, stiffened with gum, used by tailors and staymakers. I have of Raydon two of them; two, I am sure, I have paid, two paguies in buckram Malfins. Shakespeare.

Buckram, n. s. The fame with wild garlic.

Buckshorn Plantain, n. s. [ramnopus, Lat. from the form of the leaf.] A plant. Miller.

Buckthorn, n. s. [bhamus, Lat. supposed to be so called from buce, Sax. the belly.] A tree that bears a purging berry.

Buckwheat, n. s. [buckweat, Germ. faggeyram, Lat.] A plant. Miller.

Buck's. adj. [henceforth, always.] To buck, to do the deed. A rep.
BUFF

A rope chain of lemons, a village rough,
Defor'd, unfruitful'd, and a skin of buff. Dryden.
2. The skins of elk and oxen dressed in oil, and prepared after the same manner as that of the buffalo.
3. A military coat made of thick leather, so that a blow cannot easily pierce it.
A friend, a fairy, piti'ful and rough.
A wolf, many words, a fellow all in buff. Skaggs.
7. BUFF. v. a. [buffet, Fr.] To strike: it is a word not in use.
There was a shock,
To have buff'd out the blood
From aught but a block. Ben Jonson.
BUFFALO. n. f. [Ital.] A kind of wild ox.
Become the unworthy bows
Of buffaloes, fell goats, and hungry cows. Dryden.
BUFFET. n. f. [buffet, Ital.] A blow with the fist; a box on the ear.
O, I could divide myself, and go to buffets, for moving such a dhill of skimmed milk with us to honours and wold Shakespeare.
A man that fortune's buffets and rewards has ta'en with equal thanks. Shakespeare.
Go, buffeted coward, left I run upon thee,
And with my hand; I'll fill thy face. Milton.
Round his hollow temples, and his ears,
His buckler beats; the fun of Neptune, honour'd
With these repeated buffets, quite the ground. Dryden.
BUFFET, n. f. [buffet, Fr.] A kind of cupboard; or set of shelves, where plate is set out to dwell, in a room of entertainment.
The rich buffet well-colour'd serpents grace,
And exhibiting Teyton's face with your face. Pope.
To BUFFET. v. n. To play a box-match.
If I might buffet for my love, I could lay on like a butcher. Shakespeare's Henry V.
BUFFETTE. n. f. [buffet, Fr.] A bovr; one that buffets.
BUFFE. n. f. [buffet, Fr.] The same with buffets; wild ox.
To BUFFET. v. n. [from the noun.] To strike with the hand; to box; to beat.
Why, woman, your husband is in his old lunes again; so he buffet himself on the forehead, crying, Peer out, peer out! that any madness, I ever yet beheld, formed but tanzenes. Shakespeare.
Our ears are cudgel'd; not a word of his
But buffets better than a firk of France. Shakep.
The current roar'd, and we did buffet it.
With the far country, throwing it aside. Shakespeare.
Instantly I plung'd into the sea.
And buffeting the billows to her rescue
Redeem'd her life with half the loss of mine.

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To BUFFET. v. n. [from the noun.] To puzzle; to be at a loss.
This was the utter ruin of that poor, angry, buffeting, well-meaning mortal, Puffitores, who lies equally under the contempt of both parties. Dryden.
BUFFETHEADED. adj. [from buffet and head.] A man with a large head, like a buffalo; dull; stupid; foolish.
BUFFOON. n. f. [buffon, French.] 1. A man whose profession is to make sport, by low jests and antic postures; a jack-pudding.
No prince would think himself greatly honoured, to have his proclamation crowned on a publick stage, and become the sport of buffoons. Dryden.
2. A man that practises indecent raillery.
It is the nature of drunks and buffoons, to be insolent to those that will bear it, and laugh at others.
O, Buffoonery. n. f. [from buffon.]
1. The practice or art of a buffoon.
2. Low jests; ridiculous pranks; scurrile mirth. Dryden places the accent, improperly, on the first syllable.
Where publick ministers encourage buffoonery, it is no wonder if buffoons set up for publick minis-ters. L'Estrange.
And while it lasts, let buffonery succeed,
To make us laugh: for never was more need.
BUFFOON. n. f. A flinking insect bred in old household stuff. In the following passage, wings are erroneously ascribed to it.
Yet let me flap this bug with gilded wings,
This painted child of dirt, which flings and things. Pope.
BUFF. n. f. [It is derived from buff.]
BUCEARE. n. f. [from big, by others from bug; bug, in Wells, has the fame meaning.
A frightful object; a walking spectre, imagined to be seen; generally now used for a false terror to frighten babies.
Each trembling leaf and whistling wind they hear,
As ghastly bug their hair on end does rear,
Yet both do strive their fearfulness to feign. Dryden.
Sir, spare your threats;
The bug which you would fright me with, I seek. Shakespeare.
Has not slept to-night? would he be not, naughtus,
Man it be deep? is bugbear take him. Shakespeare.
We have a horrid for uncouth monsters; but,
Upon experience, all these bugs grow familiar and easy to us. L'Estrange.
Such bugbear thoughts, once got into the tender minds of children, cause deep, so as not easily, if ever, to begot again out. Locke.
As we are at the doors of buffoons, I find
A more generous sense of it than ordinary.
As if to present, and a small effect. Pope.
BUCEOUS. n. f. [from buggy.] The state of being infected with bugs.
BUCEOUS. adj. [from bugy.] Abounding with bugs.
BUGLE. n. f. [from bugen, Sax.
BUGLEHORN. n. f. [to bend, Skinner; from bugula, Lat. a heifer, Triumph; from bugle, the bonafus, Lyr.] A hunting horn.
That took that figure an horn'y bugle small,
Which sung aloud his face in twintled gold,
And tallay gies. Fairy Queen.
I may lay, there was then in my forehead,
Or hang my bugle in an invisible baldric. Shaks.
He gave his bugle horn a blow,
That through the woodland wind did far and wide. Tickell.
BUGLE. n. f. A shining bead of black glass.
BUGLE bracelets, necklace amber,
Perch'd for a lady's chamber. Shakespeare.
Your bugle eye, balls, nor your cheek of cream,
That can entame my spirits to your whisper. Shaks.
BUGLE. n. f. [from bugula, Lat.] A plant.
MILLER.
BUGLE. n. f. A sort of wild ox.
Phillips's World of Words.
BUGLOSS. n. f. [from bugloss, Lat.] The herb ox-tongue.

To BUILD. v. n. To raise from the ground; to make a fabric, or an edifice.
Thou shalt not build an house unto my name. Chronicles.
When sufferers tell their gold in the field,
And feeders and bowels of starv'd buffoons. Shaks.
2. To raise in any laboured form.
When the beasts were built up in a couple of cones and spires, which stood so excellently high on the side of the head, that a woman, who was in a plague without her head-dress, appeared like a Caelus upon it putting it on. Spectator.
3. To raise any thing on a support or foundation.
Love built on beauty, foo as beauty, dies. Dryden.
Caught this fancy, chang'd thy deformity. Dryden.
I would endeavour to destroy those curious, but groundless structures, that men have built up of opinions alone. Dryden.

To BUILD. v. n.
1. To play the architect.
To build, to plant, whatever you intend,
To rear the column, or the arch to bend. Pope.
2. To depend on; to rest on.
By a man's authority, we here understand the force with which his word has the appearance of another's mind, that builds upon it. Hecker.
Some build rather upon the abusing of others, and putting tricks upon them, than upon fundamentals of their proceedings.
Even those who had not tasted of your favours,
Yet built so much on the fame of your beneficence,
That they bemoan the loss of their expectations. Dryden.
This is certainly a much farre way, than to build on the interpretations of an author, who do not consider how the ancients used to think. Addison.

BUGLE. n. f. [from build.] He that builds; an architect.
But fore-accounting off makes builders misl
They found, they felt, they had no leaf of bliss.

BUGLE. n. f. [from build.] A fabric; an edifice.
Thy rampituus buildings, and thy wife's altars,
Have coffd a nafs of publick treasury. Shakespeare.
View not this spire by measure giv'n
To buildings rais'd by common hands.
That fabric rises high as heaven,
Among the greatest variety of ancient coins which I saw at Rome, I could not but take particular notice of such as related to any of the building's or statues that are still extant. Addison.

BULB. n. f. [from build.] A round body, or root.
Take up your early autumnal tulip, and bulbs,
If you will remove them. Evelyn's Kladder.
If we consider the bulk, or ball of the eye, the excreta membrane, or coat thereto, is made thick, tough, or strong, that it is a very hard matter to make a rupture in it.

Bulifaceous. adj. [balfaced, Lat.]. The fame with bulbus.

Bulbus. n. f. [from bulb.]. Containing bulbs or clusters of bulbs; having round or roundish knobs.

There are roots, bulbus roots, fibrous roots, and hircute roots. And I take it, in the bulbous, the fip habenfe more to the air and fun. Bucce. but there are no fpecialts for vermin, erroneously among your bulbous roots.

Their leaves, after they are fveilled out, like a bulbous root, to make the blade, bend inward, or come together, the fip habens nature. Ray on the Great To Bulbus. n. f. [It was originally written bilge: bilge was the lower part of the ship, where it fveilled out; from bulby, Sax. a blader.]

1. To take in water; to founder. Thrice round the ship was twif, then bult'd at once, and in the deep was left.

Dryden.

2. To get out. The side, or part of the side of a wall, or any timber that bulges from its bottom or foundation, is faid to be, or he gets on the foundation.

Moxon's Meafuring Exercifes.

Bullimy. n. f. [Bullia, from Bes, an ox, and xile, hunger.] An enormous appetite, attended with fainting, and coldness of the extremities. Dryden.

Bulk. n. f. [bulcke, Dutch, the breadth, or largest part of a man.]

1. Magnitude of material substance; mass. Against the forces that were prepared near one hundred ships; not so great of bulk indeed, but of a more nimble motion, and more serviceable.

Bacon: Of War with Spain.

The Spaniards and Portuguese have ships of great bulk; but fitter for the merchant than the man of war, for burden than for battle. Robley.

Though an animal arrives at its full growth at a certain age, perhaps it never comes to its full bulk till the last period of life. Arbuthnot.

2. Size; quantity.

Things, or objects, cannot enter into the mind as they fveilled the devil, and by their own natural full pafs into the apprehenion; but they are taken in by their ideas.

Swift.

3. The gros; the majority; the main mass.

The very points, in which their wise men difagreed from the bulk of the people, are the very points in which they agreed with the received doctrines of our nature.

Addison's Freethinker.

Change in property, through the bulk of a nation, makes flow marches, and its due power aâ-
ways runs into

Swift.

The bulk of the debt must be leneved gradually.

Swift.


He rul'd a figh so pious and profound, That it did fveen to fatter all his bulk.

And end his being. Shakespeare.

5. The main part of a ship's cargo; as, to break bulk, is to open the cargo.

Bulke. n. f. [from bieke, Dan. a beam.]

A part of a building jutting out.

Here hand behind this bulke, Straightwill become: Wear thy good raper bare, and put it home. Shak.

This event, coming upon Jack with no life in him; he took down the body, and laid it on a bulke, and brought out the rope to the company. Arbuthnot's Perf. p. 3. S. Bull.

Bulke-head. n. f. A partition made across a ship, with boards whereby one part is divided from another.

Harries.

Bulkiness. n. f. [from bulky.]. Greatness of figure, or size.

What, or any other grain, cannot force in- feed of your week, because of its bulkiness, and change of its quantity.

Bulky. adj. [from bulk.]. Of great size or stature.

Lateus, the bulblift of the double race,

When the spoil'd arms of Hades grace.

Dyden.

Huge Telephus, a formidable page,

Glees vengeance; and Orestes' bulky rage,

Unfeififf'd with margins chiefly wide.

Foams and damps the warlike Grunt.

Dyden.

The manner of sea engagements, which was to bore and sink the enemy's ships with the rofta, gave bulky and high ships a great advantage. Arbuthnot.

Bull. n. f. [bulls, Dutch.]

1. The male of black cattle; the male to a cow.

A gentleman woman, Sir, and a Kinwoman of my master's—Even fuch kin as the parish Hebrews are to the town bull. Shakespeare.

Bulls are more crisp upon the forehead than cows. Bacon.

Bull's eye to go to bull, to caufe, we hold,

Begins at four, and ends at ten years old. May.

2. In the fcriptural fense, an enemy powerful, fierce, and violent.

Many bulls have companions me: strong bulls of Britain have beaten me round. Pinfon.

One of the twelve signs of the zodiac.

As bull from Aries calls it, but monstrous.

And the bright Bull receives him. Thomson.

A letter published by the pope.

A bull is letters called apostolicks by the canoni- cals, that preceded with a bullock seal, and containing in them the decrees and commandments of the pope or bishop of Rome. Addison.

There was another fort of ornament wore by the young nobility, called a bull's round, or of the figure of a heart, hung about their necks like diamond crofles. Those bulls came afterwards to be hung to the dalmatics of the emperors and popes, from whence they had the name of bulls. Addison.

It was not till after a fresh bull of Janus had declared how inflexible the court of Rome was in the point of abuse.

Aubrey.

5. A blunder; a contradiction.

I confefs it is with the English call a bull, in the expression, though the fuchs be manifest enough.

Pope's Letters to Young Men.

Bull, in composition, generally notes the large fire in any thing, as bull-head, bullwing, bull-lang, and is therefore only an augmentative fpecies, without much reference to its original thing.

Bull-baiting. n. f. [from bull and bait.]

The sport of baiting bulls with dogs.

What am I the waiter for knowing, that Trajan was in the fifth year of his trinarchy, when he eneouraged the people with a hunting tour or bull-baiting?

Bull-beef. n. f. [from bull and beef.]

Coarse beef; the beh of bulls.

They want their porridge and their fat bull-beef. Shakespeare.

Bull-beggar. n. f. [This word probably came from the influence of those who begged, or raised money by the pope's bulk.]. Something terrible; something to frighten children with.

Their fulminations from the Vatican were thought so ridicules; and, as they were called bull-beggars, they were used as words of scorn and contempt.

Addison.

Bull-calf. n. f. [from bull and calf.]

A he-calf; used for a frupid fellow: a term of reproach.

And, Falstaff, you carried your guts away as nimbly, and reared for mercy, and still ran and roared, as ever I heard a bull-calf. Shakespeare.

Bull-dog. n. f. [from bull and dog.]

A dog of a particular form, remarkable for his courage. He is used in baiting the bull; and this dog is so peculiar to Britain, that they are fast becoming degenerate when they are carried to other countries.

All the harmless part of him is that of a bull, dog; they are tame no longer than they are not Forc'd. Addison.

Bull-finch. n. f. [rubicilla.]

A small bird, that has neither long nor whistle of its own, yet is very apt to learn, if taught by the mouth.

Philips's World of Birds.

The blackbird whistles from the thorny brake, The mellow bull-calf answers from the groves, Tommy.


Bull-head. n. f. [from bull and head.]

1. A frupid fellow; a blockhead.

2. The name of a fish.

The miller's thumb, or bull-head, is a fish of a slender form, having thump or big and flat, much greater than fitable to its body; a mouth very wide, and usually gaping; he is without teeth, but his lips are very rough, much like a file; he has but two fins near to his gills, which are roundish or cleft; two fins under his belly, two in the back, one below the vent, and the fin of the tail is round. Nature hath painted the body of this fish with white, blackish, brown and white spots. They are usually full of spaws all the summer, which festers their vents in the form of a dug. The bull-head begins to spawn in April; in winter we know no more becomes of them than of beds or swallows. Walter.

3. A little black water vermin.

Philips's World of Birds.

Bull-trout. n. f. A large kind of trout.

There is, in Northumberland, a trout called a bull-trout, of a much greater length and bigger than any in those farther parts. Walter.

Bull-head. n. f. The same with knob-nosed.

Bull-wort, or Bishop's-weed. n. f. [ammi, Lat.]. A plant.

Bulb.. n. f. A wild four plum.

In Obedotes, and the opinions of Newbourn, come services, mediators, blockheads; roles cut removed, to come late; holy oaks, and such like.

Bacon.

Bull-bait. n. f. [houter, Fr.]. A round ball of metal, usually shot out of guns.

As when the devilish iron engine, wrought in deep hell, and formed by furies skill.

With windy sire, and quick sulphur fraught.

And ramm'd with buller round, ordain'd to kill.

Glasier, their leaders, desperately fighting al- though the foremost of the janizaries, was at once shot with two bullets, and slain.

Kiaus.

And as the bull, so different is the fight.

Their mounting showers on our fails design'd.

Deep in their bulls our deadly bullets light.

And through the yielding planks a paffage feal.

Bullion. n. f. [bullion, Fr.]. Gold or silver in the lump, unwrought, un coined.

The balance of trade much of necessity be returned in coin or bullion.

Bacon.

A second multitude.

With wondrous art, found out the massey one,

Severing each kind, and feem'd to the bullion drafts.

Melvin.

Bullion.
B U L

BULLEN is silver whose workmanship has no ra-
ler. And thus foreign coin hath no value here for
trading, and our coin is bullion in its most
dominions.

In every vessel there is stowage for immense
treasures, when the cargo is pure bullion. Addition.

B U L L I T I O N. n. f. [from bullis, Lat.] The
act or state of boiling.

Bullion is not boiled in these possessions,
which will not easily incorporate, what the effect
are, as the bullion, the precipitation to the bot-
ton, the ejection of the top, the fusion
in the middle, and the trembling wood. Dryden.

B U L L Y. n. f. [from bull.] A young bull.

Why, that's spoken like an honest drover: for
they sell bullocks.

Some drive the birds; here the forcible

Th' appointed way, and runs with threatening
horns.

Cowboy.

Until the transportation of cattle into England
was prohibited, the quickest trade of ready money
here was driven by the sale of young bulls.

To B U L L Y. v. a. [from the noun.] To
overbear with noise or menaces.

Plaintiff, parish clocks, and beeches meet.

He that is drunk, or bully'd, pays the treat. King.

To B U L L Y. v. n. To be noisy and quar-
relsome.

B U L R U S H. n. f. [from bull and rush.] A
large rush, such as grows in rivers, with-
out knots; though Dryden has given it
the epithet knotty; confounding it, probably,
with the reed.

To make fine cages for the nightingales,
and baskets of bulrushes, was my wont. Spen.

All my gratifies are but as a bulrush call upon a
firebrand; they are born by the strength of the
reign.

Dryden.

The edges were with bending rivers crown'd;
The knotty bulrush next in order stood,
And all within of reeds, a trembling wood. Dryden.

B U L W A R K. n. f. [bulwarkes, Dutch;
probably only from its strength and largeness.]

1. What is now called a ballion.

But him the squire made quickly to retire,
Encountering fence with fingle sword in hand,
And 'twixt him and his lord did like a bulwark
stand.

They oft repel;
Their earthen bulwarks' gainst the ocean wind.

Fairfax.

We have bulwarks round us.

Within our walls are troops cou'd to toil. Addison.

2. A fortification.

Taking, away needles bulwark, divers were
demolished upon the castle wall.

Hayward.

Our naval strength is a bulwark to the nation.

Addison.

3. A security; a screen; a shelter.

Some making the wars their bulwark, that they be-
fore the gentle blemish of peace with pilgrimage
and robbery.

Shakespeare.

To B U L W A R K. v. a. [from the noun.]
To fortify; to strengthen with bulwarks.

And yet no bulwark's town, or distant coast.

Shakespeare.

Prefers the beastous youth from being seen.

B U M. n. f. [bomme, Dutch.] The buttocks;
the part on which we sit.

The aise aunt telling the faultless tale,
Sometimes for three hours thou mistaketh me.

Then slip I from her bow, down toppling. Shat.

This said, he gently raised the knight.

And set him on his bow upright.

Hudibras.

From dully shops neglectful authors come,
Martyr of pies, and relics of the bow.

Dryden.

The learned Sydenham does not doubt.

But profound thought will bring the grace.

And that with bow on couch we lie.

Because our reason's foot too high.

W. m.

B U M B A R D. n. f. [This is a corruption
of bound ballist, pronounced by gendar corrup-
tion boun, bun, bun bai-
list.] A ballist of the meanest kind; one that is employed in arrears.

Go, Sir Andrew, form me for the corse of
the orchard, like a bumbillard. Shakespeare.

B U M B A R D, n. f. [wrong written for bom-
bard; which see.] A great gun; a
black jack; a leathern pitcher.

You fame black cloud, you hang one looks
Like a fool bumbard, that would shed his liquor.

Shakespeare.

B U M B A S T. n. f. [fallely written for bom-
bard; bombard and bumbard for being men-
tioned, with great probability, by Ju-
ances, as coming from bumbus, a tree, and
feen, filke, the filk or cotton of a tree.

Mr. Stevens, with much more probability,
deduces them all from bumbachus.

1. A cloth made by feewing one stuff upon
another; patchwork.

The usual bumbast of black bowd woven into
earine, our English women made to think very
fancy.

2. Linen flushed with cotton; flushing;

wadding.

. We have receiv'd your letters full of love,

And in our maiden councils, rated them
At courtesies, pleasant joue, and courtey,
As bumbast, and as living to the time. Shat.

B U M P. n. f. [perhaps from bumb, as being
prominent.] A swelling; a protu-
berance.

. It had upon its brow a bump as big as a young
cockrel's bone; a porous knob, and it cried
bump, bump, bump, with a hollow sound.

Not though his teeth are broken out, his
eyes
Hang by a string, in bump his forehead rise.

Dryden.

To BUM. v. a. [from bumbas, Lat.] To make a
loud noise, or bomb. [See Bom-
b.] It is applied, I think, only to the
bittern.

Then to the water's brink she laid her head,
And as a bistour bumps within a reed.

To thee alone, O take, thy boun.

Dryden.

BUMPER. n. f. [from bump.] A cap filled
till the liquor swells over the brims.

Place his delight.

All day in playing, bungers, and at night
Reels to the bands.

"Dryden's Journal."
To denote them monsers, they must have had longs yeem of parts, compounded of bolds
and fields: but though but burts,
their peculiar functions. 

BURR, n.f. [burule, Span] A kind of
sweet bread. 

Thy fongs are greater to mine ear,
Than to the thirteenth river clear,
Or winter pavdge to the labouring youth,
Or burn and fuel to the damns's throat.

Burr. v.t. [corrupted, as Skinner thinks,
from dear.] A swelling part; an in-
creasing cavity.

The vare in a biff, reaching dife搞得 through
the oze, from the land, to low water mark,
and having in it a burr, or ced, with a eye-hook,
where the fish entering, upon the coming back
with the shé, are fallen from a lifting our again,
soraken by the water, and left dry on the oze.

To Burt. v. n. [from the noun.] To
fwell out as, the fall burn is out.

Bûnter, n.f. A cant word for a woman
who picks up the street, and
us'd, by way of contempt, for any low
vulgar woman.

Buñtîng, n.f. [aberrica alba] The
name of a bird.

I took this task for a bunting. Shakej

Buñting, n.f. The fluff of which a
ship's colours are made.

BoYu. n.f. [haut, or boy, Fr. Boy, Span] A
piece of cork or wood floating on
the water, tied to a weight at the bottom.
The flibberman, that walk upon the beach,
Appear like mice; and yod tall anchoring bark
Dimin'th'd to her cock; her cock burs a boy.
Almoost too fmall for fight, King Law.
Like boys, that never sink into the flood,
On learning's surface we but lie and nod.

To Buñt. v. a. [from the noun.] To
fwell out as, the fall burn is out.

Buñter, n.f. A cant word for a woman
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To Buñt. v. a. [from the noun.] To
fwell out as, the fall burn is out.
B U R

5. To be in a state of destructive commotion. The nations bleed where'er he steps the turns, The groan full deepens, and the combat burns. Pape.

6. It is used particularly of love. She burns, the raves, the dies, 'tis true; But burns, and raves, and dies, for you. Addison.

B U R N I N G. adj. [from the participle.] Vehement; powerful.

These things fling him So venously, that burning flame detains him From his Cordelia. Shakespeare. I had a glimpse of him; but he shot by me. Rowe. Like a young bound upon a burning scent. Dryden.

B U R N. n. s. [from the verb.] A hurt caused by fire.

We see the phlegm of vitriol is a very effectual remedy against burns. Boyle. A fort of pear, Students from and /).<?. I Stapflpcaosr Shtikefpeare. Shiiikfpeare* To a Philip.

"I participate. I

Bu'rning.

"Bu'rning.

"Bu'rning.

Bu'rning.

Bu'rning.

Bu'rning.

Bu'rning.

Bu'rning.

Bu'rning.

Bu'rning.

To break, or fly open; to suffer a violent disruption. So shall thy barns be filled with plenty, and thy presses shall burst out with new wine. Prov. iii. 10.

It is ready to burst into new bottles. 7th. egg, that soon Bursting with kindly ruftpipe, forth difclos'd The callow young. Milton.

To fly adust. Yet am I thankful; if my heart were great, 'Twould burst at this. Shakespeare.

To break away; to spring.

You burst, ah cruel! from my arms, And boldly glide by the Canal. Pope.

To come suddenly. A refolved villain, Whole bodies suddenly burst out; the king Yet speaks; and the venture may recover. Scot. If the world in inclos'd should on his feares burst, He would abhorrent. Phaenomen.

5. To come with violence. Well did thou, Richard, to suppress thy voice; For had the passions of thy heart burst out, I fear we should have seen deceptively there More rancorous spite. Shakespeare.

There is the medicinal passage over the Euphrates, bursting out by the valleys of the mountain Antaurus; from whence the plains of Melopotamia, their part of the Persian kingdom, began to open themselves. Keilere.

Young spring protrudes the bursting gams. Transfer.

6. To begin an action violently or suddenly. She burst into tears, and wrung her hands. Vett.

To Burst, v. a. To break suddenly; to make a quick and violent disruption. My beast I'll burst with straining of my courage; And from my shoulders crack my arms adust, But I will challenge this high-minded trumpeter. He fasted on my neck, and bellow'd out, As if he would burst he'adn. Shakespeare. I will break his yoke from off thy neck, and will burst thy bonds. Met. xxx. 8.

Moles faith also, the fountains of the great abyss were burst adust, to make the deluge; and what means this abyss, and the bursting of it, if restrained to Judas? what appearance is there of this disruption there? Burst'en. Thery.

If the judges of an animal body were, to fo as by the mixture of the opposites, to cause an ebullition, which would burst the creature. Burdett.

B U R S T. n. s. [from the verb.] A sudden disruption; a sudden and violent action of any kind.

Since I was man, Such scents of fire, such burst of horrid thunder, Such groans of rearing wind and rain, I never Remember to have heard. Shakespeare.

Down they came, and drew The whole roof after them, with burst of thunder, Upon the heads of all. Milton.

Imprest'd first, in the close dangerous gents Peer to get loose, and struggle for a vest; Like it e.x ways, and undermining all, Till with a mighty burst whole mountains fell. Addison.

B U R S T. participle. adj. [from burst.] B U R S T E N S. Dif节ed with a herinia, or rupture.

B U R S T E N N E S S. n. s. [from burst.] A rupture, or hernia.

B U R S T W O R T H, n. s. [from burst and worth; herinarian, Latin.] An herb good against ruptures. D.C.

B U R T. n. s. A flat fig of the turbot kind.

To B U R T H E N. v. a. See Burden.

B U R T H E N. n. s. Sec
BURS.  

1. A measure containing eight gallons; a skirke.
2. It is used, in common language, indefinitely for a large quantity.
3. Bays of a cart-wheele. Irons within the hole of the nave, to preserve it from wearing. [from burch, Fr. a mouth.]

BUSHINESS, n. f. [from bussy.] The quality of being bushy.

BUSTMENT, n. f. [from busts.] A chickey; a chuffer of bushes.

BUSHY, adj. [from busts.]
1. Thick; full of small branches, not high.
2. Thick bushy beard, thick bushy face.
3. Thick like a bush.
4. Full of bushes.

BUSHLESS, adj. [from busses.] At leisure; without buskins; unemployed.

BUSHLY, adj. [from busses.]
1. With an air of importance; with an air of hurry.
2. Curiously; unfortunately.

BUSINESS, n. f. [from buss.] Employment; multiplicity of affairs.

But buffs can their bush from hence remove? Oh! that's the worst disease of love. 

BUSH. n. f. [Bus, French.]
1. A thick shrub.

Bush burs,  

The rose bursing round.  

Busch. w. f. [bastiffe, Fr. buffelles, low Lat.]

5. Right of action. What buffets has a tortoise among the clouds? L'Estrange.
BUT

The pleasure which I took at my friend's pleasur
herein, firstly bade me this order of the same
been by court to busy giddy minds
With foreign quarrels.
While they, which were bade to lay the foundations
their buildings were overthrown by an earthquake,
and many thousands of the Jews were overwhelm
ed.

The points which bade the devotion of the first
age, and the curiosity of the latter.

Decay of Piety.

The ideas in it bade about, should be natural and
congenital to all mankind.
Leibniz.
The learning and disputes of the schools have been
much bade about genres and species.

Virtue.
For the rest, it must be owned, he does not bade
himself on a good deal into any party, but rather
spends his time in acts of hospitality.

Bu'stroy, n. f. [from bust and body.] A
vain, meddling, fantastical person.

Going from house to house, talkers and bade-
dirs are the canker and ruff of idleness, as idleness
is the runt of time.

Bodley's and intermediers are a dangerous form
and food to be extirpated.
Leibniz.
She is well acquainted with all the favourite
servants, bade-beds, dependants, and poorrelations,
of all persons of condition in the whole town.

B.U.T. conjugn. [bute, butan, Saxon.]

1. Except.
An emission of immaterial virtues we are a
little doubtful to propound, it is so prodigious;
that it is by commonly avouched by many. Burton.

Who can it be, ye gods! bu perjurer? Lyon?
Who can inspire such forms of rage, but Lyon?
Where has my sword left one black, but Lyon?

Your poem hath been printed, and we have no
objection but the obscurity of several passag
es, by our ignorance in facts and persons.
Swift.

2. Except that; unless; had it not been
that: in this verse we now write but that.
See vene rt.

And but infinity,
Which waists upon worn times, hath something
fair'd
Hir with'd his ability, he had himself
The lands and waters meafur'd.

3. Yet; nevertheless.
It sometimes only enforces

Then let him speak, and any that shall hand
without shall hear his voice plainly; yet may make
extreme sharp and exile, like the voice of puppets;
and yet the articulate sounds of the words shall not
be confounded.

Our wants are many, and grievous to be born,
but quite of another kind.
Swift.

4. The particle which introduces the minor of
a syslogium; now;

If there be a liberty and possibility for a man
to kill himself to-day, then it is not absolutely
necessary that he shall live till to-morrow; but
there is such a liberty, therefore on such necessity.

God will one time or another make a difference
between the good and the evil. But there is little
or no difference made in this world; therefore
there must be another world, wherein this
sensible shall be made.

Swift.

5. Only; nothing more than.
If my offence be of such mortal kind,
That not my service past, or present forsworns,
Can remove my practice; but to know my mark be my end.

What nymph fostered he voice last heard,
Will be my rival, though the have but ears.

Swift.

6. Then.
The full moon was no sooner up, and thinking
in his own brightness, he opened the gates of
Paradise.

Guardian.

7. But; without this consequence that.
Frills that contain the ground
Do seldom their anger withdraw,
But raging floods purify their hateful hand.
Dryden.

8. Otherwise than that.
It cannot be but nature hath some director,
of infinite power, to guide her in all her ways.
Hooker.

9. Not more than; even.
A genius so elevated and unconfined as Mr.
Cowley's, was but necessary to make Finside
Elish, those is Dryden.

Bere but now I left; whom, pl'im'd with pain,
Her age and anguish from these rites detain.

It is evident, in the instance I gave but now,
the consciousness went along.
Leibniz.

10. By any other means than.
Out of that will I cause those of Cyprus to
mutiny; whose qualification shall come into no
tale again, but by transplanfing of Caffe.

Cowley.

11. If it were not for this; that; if it,
were not that. Oblolete.
Believe me, I had rather have lost my purse
Full of cresses. And, but my noble Moor
It true of mind, and made of no such business
At jealous creatures are, it were enough
To put him to ill-thinking.

Shakespeare.
I here do give thee that with all my heart,
Which, but thou haft already, with all my heart
I would keep from thee.

12. However; howbeit: a word of inde-
terminate connection.

I do not doubt but I have been to blame;
But to pursue the end for which I came,
Under the guide of fortune, which led us on
And pour their common rage upon the foe.
Dryden.

13. It is used after no doubt, no question,
and such words, and signifies the same
with that; it sometimes is joined with
that.

They made no account, but that the navy should
be absolutely master of the seas.

Burton.
I fancied myself a kind of cafe in the change
of the paroxyms; never fudging but that the
hurricane had ordered itself.
Dryden.

There is no question, but the king of Spain will
renew most of the abuses.
Addison.

14. That. This seems no proper sene in
this place.
It is not therefore impossible but I may alter
the completion of my play, to reform myself into
the good graces of my fair critics.
Dryden.

15. Otherwise than. Oblolete.
I should fin
To think our noddy of my grandpa's.

Shakespeare.

16. A particle by which the meaning of
the foregoing sentence is bounded or
refrained only;

Thus figh'd Mr. Ulysses, thus his fame extends.

A formidable man, bar to his friends.
Dryden.

17. A particle of objection; yet it may
be objected: it has sometimes yet with it.

If we do, but put virtue and vice in equal cir-
cumstances, the advantages of safe and pleasure
will be found to be on the side of religion.

Shelley.
The mischief or harms that come by play, in-
acordancy, or ignorance, are not at all, or to
very greatly, to be taken notice of.

Locke on Education.

If a reader examines Horace's Art of Poetry,
he will find but very few precepts in it, which
he need not meet with in the course of

Prepar'd I stand; he was but born to try
The lot of man, to suffer and to die.

Pope.

12
BUTCHERY. n. f. [from butcher.]

1. The trade of a butcher.

Yet this man, so ignorant in modern butchery, has cut up half an hundred years, and quartered five or six miserable fellows, in every tragedy you have written.

2. Murder; cruelty; slaughter.

If thou delight to try thy beams on heads, Behold this patron of thy butchery. Shakespeare.

The butcher in the line of hospitality is represented in this table under the mark of friendship.

Can he be so fond remorseful, Whom gods, and blood, and butchery delight? Dryden.

3. The place where animals are killed; where blood is shed.

There is no place, this house is but a butchery; Abhor it, fear it, do not enter it. Shakespeare.

Butlership. n. f. [from butler. The office of a butler.

But'tments. n. f. [abatement. Fr.] That part of the arch which joins it to the upper pier.

The supporters or butments of the said arch cannot suffer for much violence, as in the precedent flat portico. Wotton.

BUTTER. n. f. [butter, Saxon; but'y- rum, Lat.]

1. An unctuous substance made by agitating the cream of milk, till the oil separates from the whey.

And he took butter and milk, and the calf which he had dressed, and set before them. Genesis, viii. 3.

2. Butter of antimony. A chemical preparation, made by uniting the acid spirits of sublimate corrosive with regulum of antimony. It is a great cauticum. Harris.

3. Butter of tin, is made with tin and sublimate corrosive. This preparation continually emits fumes. Harris.

To BUTTER. n. a. [from the noun.]

1. To smear, or oil, with butter.

'Twas her brother, that, in pure kindness to his horse, buttered his hay. Shakespeare.

Words butter no parfums. L'Estrange.

2. To increase the flacks every throw, or every game: a cant term among game-players.

It is a fine simile in one of Mr. Congreve's prologues, which compares a writer to a buttering game-maker, that flacks all his winning upon one call; so that if he loses the last throw, he is sure to be accounted the worst player. Addison.

Butterfly. n. f. [butterpe Fey, Saxon.] A beautiful insect, so named because it first appears in the beginning of the season for butter.

Effusions that dapple, by her heaviness might, She turn'd into a winged butterfly, In the wide air, to make her wand'ring flights. Spenser.

Tell old tales, and laugh.

At glided butterflies; and hear poor rogues Talk of court and courtiers. Shakespeare.

And so befat, that as he call's his eye Among the comers on a butterfly, He few false Renard.

That which seems to be a powder upon the wings of a butterfly, is an innumerable company of extreme small fetters, not to be discerned without a microscope. Gay.

BUTTER IS. n. f. An infusion of steep set in a wooden handle, used in paring the foot, or cutting the hoof, of a horse. Farri'rs Dictionary.

BUTTER-
BUT

BUXOMNESS. n.f. [from buxom.] Wantonness; amoroufness.

To BUOY. w. a. Preter. I bought; I have bought. [bought.

1. To purchase; to acquire by paying a price; to obtain for money, or something equivalent; to procure by sale, not gift or theft.

They must buy up any corn growing within twelve miles of Grays; that to the filling of their masts, they want large quantities.

2. To procure some advantage by something that defers it, or at some price.

I have bought Golden opinions from all sorts of people. Shaksp.

Pent to linger.

But with a grain a day, I would not buy their mercy at the price of one fair word. Shaks.

Pleasure with prattle, and danger they would buy's.

And with a fee that would not only fly. Brcham.

3. To regulate by money; in this sense it has particles annexed.

You, and all the kings of Christendom, Are led to grofly by this meddling priest, Dreading the curse that money may buy out. Shak.

What things are power, throne, or riches, When they would terrify, dissuade, or buy off confidence! Souh.

To BUOY. w. v. To treat about a purchase.

I will buy with you, sell with you, talk with you, walk with you, and do following. Shaksp.

BューER.n.f. [from To buy.] He that buys a purcher.

When a piece of art is fet before us, let the first caution be, not to ask who made it, lest the fame of the author do captivate the fancy of the buyer. W rol.

To BUZZZ. v. n. [buzzter, Teut. to growl. Janius.

1. To hum; to make a noise like bees, flies, or wasps.

And all the chamber filled was with flies, Which buzzed all about, and made such confusion, That thay encom'd all men's ears, and eyes.

Like many swarms of bees assembled round. Spry.

There be more wasps, that buzz about his nose, Will make this dish the sooner. Shaksp.

For still the flowers ready stand, One bassiz round about,

One light, one tabet, gets in, gets out. Shaks.

Bshing.

Though no bees around your credit frow,

Nor on your lips diffil'd their golden dew.

Yet have we aft flower'd, in their stead,

A swarm of drones that buzz'd about your head. Pope.

We join, like flies and wasps, in buzzing about wirt. Swift.

2. To whisper; to prate to.

There is forth confufion in my pow'r,

As after some occasion falsely spake

By a bellov'd prince, there doth appeane

Among the buzzing multitude. Shaksp.

3. To found heavy and low.

Herewith wite a noise, as the birs among them, as if it had been the filling found of the eafs off. Haywood.

To BUZz. v. a. To whisper; to spred secretly.

Where both the world thrust forth a vanity,

That that so quickly summer'd into his ears? Shaks.

I will buzz about such prophesies,

That Edward shall be fearful of his life. Shaksp.

Did you nor hear

A buzzing of a preparation

Between the king and Catherine? Shaksp.

They might buzz and whisper it one to another, and, audibly withdrawing from the presence of the apostles, they then like their voices, and noise it about the city. Bun.

Buzz. n.f. [from the verb.] A hum; a whisper; a talk.

The
BY

The hive of a city or Kingdom is in best condition when there is least strife or buzz in it. But when the whole outward noise is in a buzz of politics.

Buzziard. n. s. [buzzing, Fr.]
1. A degenerate or mean species of hawk. More pitiful than the eagle shall be maw'd, while kites and buzzards prey at liberty. Sack. It is not done by the noble buzzard even plente'd me with. Small renown, 'tis true: for, not to say, We call him but a hawk by courtey. Dryden.
2. A blockhead; a dunce.
Those blind buzzards, who, in late years, of wilful maliceful souls, would neither learn themselves, nor could teach others, any thing at all. Atniah.
Buzzard. n. s. [from buzz.] A secret whisperer.
Her brother is in secret come from France, and wants buzzard to infect his ear. With petitional speeches of his father's death.

By. prep. [by, bg, Saxon.]
1. It notes the agent.
The Moor is with child by you, Lancastor. The grammar of a language is sometimes to be carefully studied by a grown man. Locke. Death's what the guilty fear, the pious crave, Sought by the wretch, and vanish'd by the brave. Dryden.
2. It notes the instrument, and is commonly used after a verb neuter, where with would be put after an active; as he killed her with a sword: she died by a sword.
But by Peldas' arms when Hector fell, He choks Alastor, and he shines as well. Dryden.
3. It notes the cause of any effect.
I view, by no presumption led, Your revels of the night. Furlough me fighting.
By wise the soul to daring action steals, By woe in painless patience it extols. Savage.
4. It notes the means by which any thing is performed, or obtained.
You must think, if we give you any thing, we hope to gain by you. Shakespeare. Happier I had if suff'ring him to have known
Good by itself, and evil not at all. Milton. The honest knows that by itself, which nothing in the world besides can give it any knowledge of.
We obtain the knowledge of a multitude of propositions by sensation and reflection. Wits's Logic.

By. n. s. [from buzz.]
It shews the manner of an action.
I have not patience: I consume the time In idle talk, and owns her false belief: Sack by her force, and bear her hence unharm'd. Dryden. This fight had more weight with him, as by good luck not above two of that venerable body were fallen after.
Addison. He swells within a neighbouring brook. He saw his branching horns, and alter'd look. Addison.
6. It has a signification, noting the method in which any efficacious action is performed with regard to time or quantity.
The bolt for you, is to re-examine the cause, and to try it even point by point, argument by argument, with all the exactness you can. Hooker. We are not to stay all together, but to come by him where he stands, by you two, and by threes.
Shakespeare. He calleth them forth by one, and by one, by the name, as he pleased, though Faldon the order we like inverted. The captains were obliged to break that piece of ordnance, and so to pieces to carry it away, that the enemy should not get so great a spoil. Knolles.
Common prudence would direct me to take them all out, and examine them one by one. Boyle.
Other would with him that pattern and encourage by your building; and so huge by huge, direct by street, there will at last be finished a magnificent city. Spratt.
Explore by his limb by limb, and fear to find
So make a gate had left a landmark behind. By

The punishment is not to be measured by the greatest or smallness of the matter, but by the opposition it carries, and stands in, to that respect and submission that is due to the father. Lock. By your description of the town, I imagine it to lie under some great enchantment. Pope. By what I have always heard and read, I take the strength of a nation.

It notes the sum of the difference between two things compared.
Meantime the bands pursu'd of a Lusian, More young and vigorous too by twenty springs. Dryden.

Her brother Rivers, Ere this, lies besmirch'd by Pandun or Pemmet. Benjon. By giving the denomination to least quantities of silver by one twentieths, you take from them their due. Locke.

It notes co-operation.
By her he had two children at one birth. Shaks. To-morrow morning call some knight to arms. Raw.

By, the fifth hour of the face, Will with a trumpet, tw'rt our tents and Troy, To-morrow morning call some knight to arms. Raw.

He en'd not; for, by this, the heavy bands Down from a sky of Jasper lighted now In Paradise. Milton. These have their course to finish round the earth By morrow evening. Dryden. The angelic guards ascended, mute and sad For man: for of his fate by they knew. Milton.

By that time a siege is carried on two or three days, I am altogether lost and bewildered in it. Addison. By this time, the very foundation was removed. Swift. By the beginning of the fourth century from the building of Rome, the tribunes proceeded so far, as to accuse and fine the consuls. Swift.

Before note: noting proximity of place.
Then may not he, the king lies by a beaver, if a beaver dwell near him or the church stands by thy tabernacle, thy tabernacle by the church. Shakespeare.

Here he comes himself;
If he be worth any man's good voice, That good man sit down by him. Ben Jonson. A fraticious plain, wherein Were tents of vanious hue: by time were bands Of cattle grazing. Milton. Stay by me, thou art refinest and faithful! I have employment worthy of thy arm. Dryden.

Before himself, by himself, or themselves, it notes the absence of all others.
Sitting in some place, by himself, let him translate into English his former erasure. Aeschin. Sokymus resolved to assault the breach, after he had, by himself, in melancholy mood, wrapped up a down in his tents. Confin.'s Hist. of the Turk. I know not whether he will annex his discoveries to his appendix, or publish by itself, or at all. Spenser.

He will imagine, that the king and his ministers, fat down and made them by themselves, and then sent them to their allies to sign. Swift.
More pleas'd to keep it till their friends could come, Than eat the fruit of themselves at home. Pope.
This wolf was forced to make bold, ever and anon, with a flock in private, by the by.

Hence we may understand, to add that upon the by, that it is not necessary.

So, while my love's revenge is full and high,
I'll give you back your kingdom by the by.

Dryden.

By, in composition, implies something out of the direct way, and consequently some obscurity, as by-read; something irregular, as by-end; or something collateral, as by-concernment, or private, as by-law. This composition is used at pleasure, and will be understood by the examples following.

By-coffeehouse, n.f. A coffee-house in an obscure place.

I afterwards entered a by-coffeehouse, that stood at the upper end of a narrow lane, where I met with a nonjourner.

Addison.

By-concernment, n.f. An affair which is not the main business.

Our plans, besides the main design, have underplots, or by-concernments, or left considerable persons and intrigues, which are carried on with the motion of the main plot.

Dryden.

By-dependence, n.f. An appendage; something accidentally depending on another.

Thee,
And your three motives to the battle, with
I know not how much more, should be demand'd
And all this by-dependency.

From chance to change.

Shakespeare.

By-design, n.f. An incidental purpose.

And if the mist the mouse-trap lines,
They'll serve for other by-designs,
And make an article understand
To copy out her fool or hand;
Or find void places in the paper,
To steal in something to entrap her.

Hudibras.

By-end, n.f. Private interest; secret advantage.

All people that worship for fear, profit, or some other by-end, fall within the intendment of this fable.

L'Esprance.

By-going, adj. [a Scotch word.] Past.

Tell him, you're true.
All in Bohemia's this satisfaction
The by-going day proclaims'd.

Shakespeare.

As we have a conceit of motion coming, as well as by-goings; so have we of time, which dependeth thereupon.

Grew.

By-interest, n.f. Interest distinct from that of the publick.
Various factions and parties, all aiming at by-interest, without any sincere regard to the public good.

Addison.

By-law, n.f.

By-laws are orders made in court-lects, or court-barons, by common assent, for the good of those that make them, farther than the publick law binds.

Concil.

There was also a law, to restrain the by-laws and ordinances of corporations.

Bacon.

In the beginning of this record is inserted the by-laws and institutions; to which are added two by-laws, as a comment upon the general law.

Addison.

By-matter, n.f. Something incidental.

I knew one that, when he wrote a letter, would put that which was most material into the postscript, as if it had been a by-matter.

Bacon.

By-name, n.f.

A nick-name; name of reproach, or accidental appellation.

Hitherto, until this time, in the Conqueror, used short hoe, and thereupon was by-name Court-hoe, and showed blit the use of them to the English.

Comden.
C.

The third letter of the alphabet, has two sounds; one like k, as call, clock, craft, coal, companion, content; the other as s, as Caesar, affection, cider. It sounds like k before a, o, u, or a consonant; and like s before e, i, and y.

CAB. m.f. [SEP. A Hebrew measure, containing about three pints English, or the eighteenth part of the ephah.

CABAL. n.f. [cabale, Fr. n.2p, tradition. 1. The secret science of the Hebrew rabbins.
2. A body of men united in some clove design. A cabal differs from a party, as few from many.

She often interposed her royal authority, to break the cabals, which were forming against her first ministers.

Addison.

3. Intrigue; something less than conspiracy.

When each, by turns, cabals of women, stove To draw the indulgent king to partial love. Dryden.

CA BAL. v. t. [cabaler, Fr.]. To form close intrigues; to intrigue; to unite in small parties.

His malignant friends, summoned to take their leaves,
Are thought'd about his coach, and sit in council: What thinks caballing captains may design,
I must prevent, by being first in action. Dryden.

CABALIST. n.f. [from cabal]. One skilled in the traditions of the Hebrews.

Then live thus spake: with care and pain We form'd this name, renown'd in rhyme:
Not thine, immortal Neufermann! Conf.touchy cabals, more time. Swift.
CABALISTIC. adj. [from cabal].
CABALIST'S. stick. [from cabal].

Something that has an occult meaning.

The letters are cabalistical, and carry more in them than it proper for the world to be acquainted with.

Addison.

CABAG. v. t. To form a head, as the plants begin to cabage.

To CABAGE. v. a. [a cant word among taylors.] To steal in cutting clothes.

Your tailor, instead of threads, cabages whole yards of cloth.

CABAGE TREE. n.f. A species of palm-tree.

It is very common in the Caribbean islands, where it grows to a prodigious height. The leaves of this tree envelope each other, so that those which are included, being deprived of the air, are blanched; which is the reason the inhabitants cut for plates for hats, and the young shoots are pickled; but whenever this part is cut out, the trees are de-
At both corners of the farther side, let there be two delicate or rich
manufactures, definitely paved, richly hangings, and a pair of crystalglases, and a rich
cups in the middle, and all other elegance that
may be thought on.

2. A hut or small house.

Hearken awhile in thy green cabinet,
Thou burn'st a small Colinet. Stydor.

3. A private room in which consultations
are held.

You began in the cabinet what you afterwards
practised in the camp.

4. A set of boxes or drawers for curio-
sities, private box.

Who feels a soul in such a body, let
 Might love the treasure for the cabinet. Ben. Jefin.

5. Any place in which things of value are
hidden.

'Tby breath hath ever been the cabinet
Where I have lock'd my secrets. Derrum.

We cannot discover of the secrets, but by
deriving our duty; but so much duty must needs
open a cabinet of mysteries.

Taylor.

Cabinet, n. s. 1. A council held in a private manner,
with unusual privacy and confidence.
The doctrine of Italy, and practice of France,
in some kings' times; hath introduced cabinet-
consuls.

Bacon.

2. A right number of privy councilors
supposed to be particularly trusted.
From the highest to the lowest it is universally
read; from the cabinet-counsel to the nursery.
Gay to Swift.

Cabinet-maker, n. s. [from cabinet
and makes]. Do that makes small nice
drawers or boxes.
The root of an old white pine will make very
fine boxes and combs; for that they would be
of great use for the cabinet-makers, as well as the
tumblers and others.

Cable, n. s. [Caffid, Welsh; cabed, Dutch.]
The great rope of a ship to which the
anchor is fastened.

What though the mast be now blown overboard,
The cable broke, the holding anchor lost,
And half our goods, our silver in the hold.
Yet lives the pilot still. Shakespeare.
The length of the cable is the life of the ship
in all extremities; and the reason is, because it
makes for the greatest safety of the vessel, as the ship,
rising at that length, is not able to stretch it: and no
thing breaks that is not fretched. Ralgh.
The cables crack: the sailors fearful cries
Attend; and false night involves the ships.
Dryden.

Cabe, n. s. Small ropes used in
fishes. Diz.

Cacao. See Chocolate nut.

Cachet, adj. [from cachet.

Cachectick. Having an ill habit
of body; shewing an ill habit.

Young and spirit blood, rather than vapid and
cachectick. Arbuthnot on Air.

The cure to plagues in the blood, and appearance
as milk in the blood, of some persons who are ca-
chectick. Floyer.

Cachexy, n. s. [kæksid]. A general
word to express a great variety of symp-
toms: most commonly it denotes such a
deterioration of the humours, as hinder
nutrition, and weakens the vital and animal functions; proceeding from
weakness of the fibres, and an abuse of the
non-naturals, and often from feverish acute
ailments. Arbuthnot on Diet.

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C A I

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C A L

know in English, and far in Latin; so certainly does flattery destroy virtue. Homer.

A flave and a fowndrel are signified by the same words in many languages. A mean villain; a definable knave: it often implies a mixture of wickedness and miliferous. Shakespeare.

Wild califf; usual of dread and despair, Unworthy of the common breathed air. Why livest thou, dead dog, a longer day, And dost not unto death thyself prepare? Spenser.

It's not impossible But one, the wickedest of the ground, May seem as shy, as grave, as just, as absolute, As Angelo. Shakespeare.

The wretched califf, all alone, As he believ'd, began to mean, And tell his story to himself. Hudibras.

CAKE. n. f. [cook, Leutonick.]

1. A kind of delicate bread.

You must be feeling chileenfions I do you look for ale and total relief, yau rude beaker? Shakespeare. The cake is now, Lord, that I'll bring among the rest. Out of hope of all my strength the fare. Shak.

The diurnal dial was come; the prints prepare Their leaden cakes, and fillers for my heart. Dryden.

2. Any kind of cake, flat, thin, or high; by which it is sometimes distinguished from a loaf.

There is a cake that grows upon the side of a dead tree, that hath gotten no name, but it is large, and of a chimney heat, and hard and pithy. Bacon's Natural History.

3. Concreted matter; congelated matter.

Then when the tney cakes newel the wood, And cakes of ruffing ice come rolling down the flood. Dryden.

To CAKE. w. n. [from the noun.] To harden, as dough in the oven.

This burning matter, as it sunk very leisurely, had time to cake together, and form the bottom, which covers the mouth of that dreadful vault that lies underneath it. Addison or Evelyn.

This is that very Mab, That plats the manes of horfes in the night, And cakes the clefts in feif flufhing hairs. Sack.

And wash'd away the rings and cloathed blood, That caked within. Addison.

CA RASH. Tree.

It hath a flower consisting of one leaf, divided at the brim into five petals, from whose cup ripes the point, in the hinder part of the flower; which afterwards becomes a feedy fruit, having an hard shell. They rife to the height of twenty-five or thirty feet in the West Indies, where they grow naturally. The shells are used by the negroes for cups, as also for making instruments of music, by making a hole in the shell, and putting in small stones, with which they make a sort of rattle. D'Offrage.

CA MANDARINE. n. f. [word derived, probably by some accident, from calaminarum, Lat. which, in the middle ages, signified a hat.] A kind of woolen fluff.

He was of a bulk and stature larger than ordinary, had a red coat, flung open to show a calaminar hat. Addison.

Camel's wool. Fluff.

A kind of daffy, minute, which, being mixed with copper, changes it into brass. We must not omit these, which, though not of so much beauty, yet are of greater use, viz. leadstones, whetstones of all kinds, limethorns, calamine, or sulphur, which is also a kind of salt. Litch.

Camel's milk. n. f. [calaminaria, Lat.] The name of a plant.

CAMITION. adv. [calaminatus, Lat.] Fitted with floses.

CaledoNIus. n. f. [Lat.] A kind of precious stone.

Caledonius is of the agate kind, and of a milky grey, clouded with blue, or with purple. Woodward in fossils.

To CALCINE. See To Calcine.

In hardening, by basting without melting, the heat hath these degrees: first, it hardens, then makes hard, and lastly it doth calcinate. Bacon's Natural History.

Calcination.
Calcination, n. s. [from calcinare; calcination, Fr.] Such a management of bodies by fire, as renders them reducible to powder; wherefore it is called chemical pulverization. This is the next degree of the power of fire beyond that of fusion; for when fusion is longer continued, not only the more fubtile particles of the body itself fly off, but the particles of fire likewise infinicate themselves in such multitudes, and are so blended through its whole substance, that the fluidity, first caused by the fire, can no longer subsist. From this union arises a third kind of body, which, being very porous and brittle, is easily reduced to powder; for, the fire having penetrated every where into the pores of the body, the particles are both hindered from mutual contact, and divided into minute atoms.

Quincy.

Divers substances are thrown away, so soon as the distillation or calcination of the body, that yeildeth them is ended. Boyle.

This may be effected, but without a calcination, or reducing it by art into a fable powder.

Brown's Magazine.

Calcinationary, n. s. [from calcinate.] A vessel used in calcination.

To calcine, v. a. [calciner, Fr. from calx, Lat.] To burn in the fire to a calx, or friable subsance. See Calcination.

The folid form to be earth, bound together with some oil; for if a bone be calcined, so as the least form will crumble it, being immersed in oil, it will grow firm again. Arbuthnot on Aliments.

To burn up.

Every diffuse that union have calcined, Almost as many minds as men we find. Denham.

To calcute, v. a. To become a calx by heat.

This chrysalis is a pellicle folid, flone, clear as water, and without colour, enduring a red heat without losing its transparency, and, in a very strong fire, calcining without fusion. Neurton's Opticks.

To calculate, v. a. [calculator, Fr. from calx, Lat. A little flone or bead, used in operation of numbers.]

1. To compute; to reckon: as, he calculates his expenses.

2. To compute the situation of the planets at any certain time. A cunning man did calculate my birth, And told me, that by water I should die. Shakespeare's Henry VI.

Why all these fires? why all these fiding ghosts, Why old men, fools, and children calculate, Why all those things change from their ordinance?

Shakespeare.

Who were there then in the world to observe the births of those first men, and calculate their nati- vities, as they spraved off their axes? Bentley.

3. To adjust; to project for any certain end.

The sentiments of religion clearly appears, as it tends directly to the happiness of men, and is, upon all accounts, calculated for our benefit. Tilley.

To calculate, v. a. To make a computation.

Calculation, n. s. [from calculate.]

1. A practice, or manner of reckoning; the art of numbering.

Cypher, that great friend to calculation; or rather, which changeth calculation into easy computation.

2. A reckoning; the result of arithmetical operation.

If then their calculation be true, for it they reckon. Brown's Vulgar Errors.

Calculatory, n. s. [from calculate.] A calculator; a reckoner.

Calculationary, n. s. [from calculate.] Belonging to calculation.

Calculation, n. s. [calculus, Lat.] Reckoning; compute: obfolute.

The general calculus, which was made in the 13th perambulation, exceeded eight millions. Brown's Vulgar Errors.

Calculese, adj. [from calculus, Lat.]

Calculest, adj. [from calculus, Lat.]

Calculationary, adj. [from calculus, Lat.]

That which makes any thing hot; heating.

Calcpository, adj. [from calculus, Lat.]

That which heats.

Calcify, v. n. [calcius, Lat.] To grow hot; to be heated.

Crystal will calcify unto electricity; that is, a power to attract fluids, or light bodies, and earver the needle, freely placed. Brown's Vulgar Errors.

To calcify, v. a. To make hot.

Calendrical, n. s. [calendarium, Lat.] A register of the year, in which the months, and frated times, are marked, as festivals and holidays.

What hath this day deferv'd? what hath it done, That it in golden letters should be fixt Among the high tides, in the calendar, Shakespeare's King John.

We compute from calendars differing from one another; the compute of the one anticipating that of the other.

Cur'ld be the day when first I did appear; Let it be blotted from the calendar, Let it pollute the month! Dryden's Fables.

To calender, v. a. [calendar, Fr. Shorten.] To rub a cloth smooth; or lay the nap of cloth smooth.

Calender, n. s. [from the verb.] A hot press; a press in which clothiers smooth their cloth.

Calender, n. s. [from calendar.] The person who calenders.

Calendars, n. s. [calendaria, Lat.] It has no angular. The first day of every month among the Romans.

Calenture, n. s. [from calo, Lat.] A dissenter peculiar to sailors in hot climates; wherein they imagine the sea to be green fields, and will throw themselves into it.

Quincy.

And for that leathery was there no cure. Boston.

So, by a calenture milled, The marinier with capture fen

On the smooth ocean's azure bed, Enamelled fields, and verdant trees.

With eager haste he longs to rove.

In that fantastic scene, and thinks

It must be some enchanted grove;

And in he leaps, and down he sinks.

Swift.

Calip. n. s. calyx in the plural. [calip, Saxxen, kalf, Dutch.]

1. The young of a cow.

The calf hath about four years of growth; and to the fawn, and to the calf. Bacon's Nat. History.

Acoota tells us of a foul in Persia, called codores, which will kill and eat up a whole calf at a time. Wilkins.

Ah, Blouselid! I love thee more by half Than does their fawns, or caws the new-fall'n calf.

Gay.

2. Calve of the lips; mentioned by Hufca, signifies sacrifices of praise and prayers, which the captives of Babylon addreed to God, being no longer in a condition to offer sacrifices in his temple. Calmet.

Turn to the Lord, and fify unto him. Take away all the bose, and receive us gracious; do we pity the calf of our lips. Hufca, xiv. 2.

3. By way of contempt and reproach, applied to a human being; a dot; a fabled wretch.

When a child hap to be got,

That after proves an ideal;

When folk perceive it thrieth not;

Some fally doating brained calf,

That undertakes things by the half;

Says, that the fay right the left the eye;

And took away the other. Dryden's Nymphidia.

4. The thick, plump, bulbous part of the leg. [kalf, Dutch.]

Into her legs I'd have love's defiles fall,

And all her calf into a groovy figure.

Shake's of that calf, and falf photographers.

Caliver. n. s. [caliver, Fr.]

The bore; the diameter of the barrel of a gun; the diameter of a bullet.

Calix, m. f. [calix, Lat.] A cup; a chalice.

There is a natural analogy between the solution of the body and the purification of the soul by between eating the holy bread, and drinking the sacri- ficed calix, and a participation of the body and blood of Christ. Taylor.

Calic. n. s. [from Calcit in India.] An Indian fluid made of cotton; sometimes mixed with gay and beautiful colours. I wear the hoop petticoat, and am all in calixons, when the finch is in flocks. Addison's Spectator.

Calid. adj. [calidus, Lat.] Hot; burning; fervent.

Calidivy, n. s. [from calid.] Heat.

The fire will diffuse in every way; heat; and it will diffuse with fire, it will congrege in water, or warm oil; nor doth it only submit into an actual heat, but not endure the potential calidty of many waters.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

K k
The soul makes use of her memory, to call when she is to retain. Dido's Rule to Delilah.

Such fine employments our whole days divide.

To such the flocks of the morning invite.

Dido up the form; then call for the hall.

We wait the preton, hear the lawyers bawl. Dryd.

Then by consent abate from further toll,

Call off the dogs, and gather up the spoils. Addis.

By the pleasure of the face, and fancy.

I mean such an issue from visible objects, when we call up their ideas into our minds by paintings, statues, or descriptions. Addison's Spectator.

Why don't thou call my famous up strench?

My father's name brings tears into my eye.

Addison's Cato.

I am called off from public difficulties, by a domestic-allusion. John Stuart.

Eutychus has a tragedy intitled Procul, in which the shade of Darius is called up. Dryden on the Odyssey.

The paffions call aver the thoughts, with incessant importance, toward the object that excited them.

Watts.

3. To convoke; to summon together.

Now call we our high court of parliament. Dryden.

The king being informed of much that had passed that night, sent to the lord mayor to call a common council immediately. Clarendon.

4. To summon judicially.

The king had dots for the ear to return home, where he should be called to account for all his miscarriages. Clarendon.

Once a day, especially in the early years of life and study, call yourselves to an account, what new ideas, what new proposition or truth, you have gained.

Watts.

5. To summon by command.

In that day did the Lord God of hosts call to weeping, and to mourning, and to baldness, and to gibbing with sackcloth. Isaiah, xxiv. 12.

6. In the theological sense, to inspire with ardours of piety, or to summon into the church.

Paul, a servant of Jesus Christ, called to be an apostle, separated unto the gospel of God. Rom. i. 1.

7. To invoke; to appeal to.

I call God for a record upon my soul, that, to spare me, I came not as yet unto Corinth. 1 Cor. x. 23.

8. To appeal to.

When that lord perplexed their counsels and designs with inconvenient objections in law, the authority of the lord Mancheiser, who had trod the same paths, was the end of an appeal to the court.

Garri.

9. To proclaim; to publish.

Nor ballad-dinger, plac'd above the crowd, Sings with a note so thrilling, sweet, and loud, Nor parish clerk, who calls the psalm so clear. Gay.

10. To excite; to put in action; to bring into view.

He feuds with angry pride, and calls forth all his spots on every side. Cowley.

See Diomynus Homer's thoughts refine, and call new beauties forth from every page. Pope.

11. To figmatize with some opprobrious denomination.

Desersifiunsquallifedmenforallcompany,except friends; whom I can call names, if they do not jest loud enough. Swift to Pope.

12. To call back. To revoke; to retract.

He also is wise, and will bring evil, and will not call back his word; but will awake him, and call back the words of the evil doors; and against the help of them that work iniquity. Isaiah, xxxiv. 4.

13. To call for. To demand; to require; to claim.

Madam, his majesty both call for you, and for your grace, and your my noble lord. Shakespeare.

You fe few man of merit are sought after;
who cannot be supposed to have the gift of conti-
tium.

4. Divine vocation; invitation or impulse to the true religion.

Give all diligence, to make your calling and election sure.

2 Peter 1, 10.

St. Peter was ignorant of the calling of the gen-
tles.

Hobart on Prerogative.

CALLIPERS, n. f. [Of this word I know not the etymology; nor does anything more probable occur, than that, perhaps, the word is corrupted from clip-
ners, instruments with which any thing is clipped, inclosed, or embraced.] Com-
passes with bowed thanks.

Callipers made of iron, a sort of any round, cy-
linder, conical body; for that when workmen use
them, they open the two points to their desired width, and turn it so much off the intruded place, till the two points of the callipers fit just over
their work.

Massey's Mechanical Articles.

CALLOSIITY, n. f. [callosity, Fr.] A kind of
swelling without pain, like that of the skin by hard labour; and therefore when
wounds, or the edges of ulcers, grow so, they are said to be callous.

Quintus.
The furgeon ought to vary the diet of his pa-
tients, as he finds the fibres too hard, too much,
are too thick, and produce funguses; or as they har-
den, and produce callous; in the first cafe, wine
and spirituous liquors are useful, in the last hurt-
ful.

Abundance on Diet.

CALLOUS, adj. [callatis, Lat.] 1. Indurated; hardened; having the pores shut up.

In progress of time, the ulcers became firm and
callous, with induction of the glands. 

Wilmian.

2. Hardened; infirmible.

Licentiousness has so long prevailed for tharpoons of wit, and greatness of mind, that the
confidence is grown callous.

L'Estrange.
The wretch is drench'd too deep;

His foul is fuch, to callous, and go frowns,
He furs, and fect not, fadness of his loaf.

Dryden.

CALL\'-N\'ESS, n. f. [from callous.]

1. Hardnefs; induration of the fibres.

The fpecies of the organ of touch. The more of these fpecies the more formed, and the skin
becomes the thicker, and to a callousness grows upon it.

Gleizes.

2. Infirmility.

If they let go their hope of everlafting life with
willingnefs, and entertain final perdition with ex-
ultation, ought they not to be esteemed defirous of
common felice, and abandoned to a callousness and
numbnefs of soul?

Bentley.

CALL\'-O\'D, adj. Unflued; naked; with
out feathers.

Burling with kindly rupture, forth difcord'd
Their callous young.

Milten.

Then as an eagle, who with bafe care
Was being wildly on the wing for prey,
To her now silent airy does repair,
And finds her callous infants far'd away.
Dryden.

How in all flights they know to try their
young.

And teach the callous child her parent's song.

Prior.

CALL\'-US, n. f. [Latin.]

An induction of the fibres.

1. A demand; a claim.

Defiance is a perpetual call upon humanity, and
a greater incitement to tendernefs and pity than
any other motive whatsoever. 

Addison's Spect.

2. Hardened; infirmible.

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CALL\'-N\'ESS, n. f. [from callous.]

1. Hardnefs; induration of the fibres.

The fpecies of the organ of touch. The more of these fpecies the more formed, and the skin
becomes the thicker, and to a callousness grows upon it.

Gleizes.

2. Infirmility.

If they let go their hope of everlafting life with
willingnefs, and entertain final perdition with ex-
ultation, ought they not to be esteemed defirous of
common felice, and abandoned to a callousness and
numbnefs of soul?

Bentley.

CALL\'-O\'D, adj. Unflued; naked; with
out feathers.

Burling with kindly rupture, forth difcord'd
Their callous young.

Milten.

Then as an eagle, who with bafe care
Was being wildly on the wing for prey,
To her now silent airy does repair,
And finds her callous infants far'd away.
Dryden.

How in all flights they know to try their
young.

And teach the callous child her parent's song.

Prior.

CALL\'-US, n. f. [Latin.]

An induction of the fibres.

1. A demand; a claim.

Defiance is a perpetual call upon humanity, and
a greater incitement to tendernefs and pity than
any other motive whatsoever. 

Addison's Spect.

2. Hardened; infirmible.

Licentiousness has so long prevailed for tharpoons of wit, and greatness of mind, that the
confidence is grown callous.

L'Estrange.
The wretch is drench'd too deep;

His foul is fuch, to callous, and go frowns,
He furs, and fect not, fadness of his loaf.

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Prior.
CALUMNIA'TION. n. f. [from calumnia'.] That which we call calumnia'tion, is a malicious and false representation of an enemy's words or actions, to an offensive purpose. - Aysli. CALUMNIA'TOR. n. f. [from calumnia'.] A forger of accu'sation; a flanderer. As he that would live clear of the envy and hatred of certaine calumneurs, much lau.y his tongue upon his mouth, and keep his hand out of the ink-put. L'Engare. At the same time that Virgil was celebrated by Galus, we know that Bawm and Mureuin were his declared foes and calumneurs. Aysli. CALUMNIOUS. adj. [from calumny.] Slanderous; falsely reproachful. Virtue itself 'scapets not calumnious strokes. Shakespeare. With calumniou.s art. Of counterfeited truth, thus held their ears. Milton. CALUMNY. n. f. [calumnia', Lat.] Slander; false charge; groundles accusa'tion: with aggrief, or sometimes upon, before the person accused. He should abide, I see, as pure as snow; Though hate not escape calumny. Shakespeare. It is a very hard calumny upon our soil or clime, to affirm, that so excellent a fruit will not grow here. Temple. CA.LX. n. f. [Latin.] Any thing that is rendered reducible to powder by burning. Gold, that is more dense than lead, refists per'petually all the dividing power of fire; and will not be reduced into a calf, or dust, by such opera' tion as reduces lead into it. Dee. CALYCLE. n. f. [calculus, Lat.] A small bud of a plant. Cama'feu'. n. f. [from camaculis; which name is given by the orientals to the onyx, when, in preparing it, they find another colour.] A stone with various figures and repre'sentations of landscapes, formed by na'ture. CALVING. n. f. [from calf.] A term among workmen. Camber, a piece of timber cut arching; so as, a weight considerable being set upon it, it may in length of time be induced to a bright. Mason's Mechanical Exercises. CAMBERING. n. f. A word mentioned by Skinner, as peculiar to shipbuilders, who say that a plase is cambering, when they mean arched. [from cambrch, French.] CAMBRICK. n. f. [from Cambray, a city in Flanders where it was principally made.] A kind of fine linen, used for ruffles, women's sleeves, and caps. He hath ribbons of all the colours of the rainbow; inkles, eadisides, cambricks, and lawns. Shakespeare. Beckea had, by the use of a looking glass, and by the further use of certain artis, made of cam'brick, upon her head, attains to an evil art. Tatter. Confed'reate in the cheat, they draw the th'race, And cambrick handkerchiefs reward the song. Gay. CAME. The pretence of to come. Till all the pack came up, and every single horse tore the lad huntsman, grailing on the ground. Adapt.i INTERPRETER. A man very common in Arabia, Judea, and the neighbouring countries. One fort is large, and full of flesh, and fit to carry burdens of a thousand pounds weight, having one bucket upon its back. Another have two bunches upon their backs, like a natural saddle, and are fit either for burdens, or men to ride on. A third is kinder, and of a smaller size, called dromedaries, because of their fastness; which are generally used for riding by men of qua'iity. Camels have large solid feet, but not hard. Camels will continue ten or twelve days without eating or drinking, and keep water a long time in their humpes; for their refreshment. Camels. Patient of thirst and toil, Son of the desert! even the camel feels; Shot through with piercing thirst, the fiery blast. Thomson. CAM'LOPARD. n. f. [from camelus and pardus, Lat.] An Abyssinian animal, taller than an elephant, but not so thick. He is so named, because he has a neck and head like a camel; he is spotted like a pard, but his spots are white upon a red ground. The Italians call him giraffa. Trewoux.

CAMELOT. n. f. [from camel.] CAMLET. adj. [from camel.] 1. A kind of stuff originally made by a mixture of silk and camels' hair; it is now made with wool and silk. This habit was not of camels own, nor any coarse texture of its hair, but rather some finer weave of camel's, gorgram, or the like; lastly such as these stuffs are supposed to be made of the hair of that animal. Brown's Etymological Errors. 2. Hair cloth. Metemps the painter wears his hoary beard, And efts of his hair the loaded beard; Their camels warm in tents the soldier' hold, And shield the thiev'ing mariner from cold. Dy'd. CAM'ERA OBSCURA. n. f. [from camera, a chamber, Lat.] An optical machine used in a darkened cham'ber, so that the light coming only thro' a double convex glass, objects exposed to day-light, and opposite to the glass, are represented inverted upon any white matter placed in the focus of the glass. Martin. CAM'ERADE. n. f. [from camera, a chamber, Lat.] One that lodges in the same chamber; a bosom companion. By corrup'tion we now use comrade. Camerades with him, and confederates in his desig'n. Rymor. CAM'ERATRED. adj. [from camera, Lat.] Archd; roofed flopewise. CAMERATION. n. f. [from camera, Lat.] Arched roofed flopewise. CAMISADO. n. f. [camison, a shirt, Ital. camisson, low Lat.] A vessel made by soldiors in the dark; on which occasion they put their shirts outward, to be seen by each other. They had apportioned the same night, whose darkness would have concealed the fear, to have given a camisado upon the English. Heyward. CAMISATED. adj. [from camisa, a shirt.] Dressed with the shirt outward.

CAMLET.
Camel. See Camelot.

Camellia. n. f. [camellia, Sax.; omni.] An herb; the name of a small tree of the camellia family. 

Camellia, n. f. [from camellia, Lat.] A plant. 

Camellia latifolia. A flower.

Camel's hair. n. f. [from camel's hairy coat.] A designation of a book and ink, the latter being made by rubbing the hair with the book, the black substance being absorbed by the latter. 

Camels, n. f. [from camel, from cam].
1. The light of a candle.

In darkness candlighs may serve to guide men's steps, which to use in the day, were madness.

Before the day was done, her work was fed.

And now by candlighs to bed. Dryd. Fab.

The boding owl.

Stands in the private cell by night, and flies abroad.

Swifts.

Such as are adapted to meals, will indifferently serve for dinners or suppers, only differing in the flames between daylight and candlelight.

Swifts.

2. The necessary candles for use.

I shall find baths and candlesticks.

Mulciman to L. 

CANDLES, n. s. [from candle and flaps.]

The feast of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin, which was formerly celebrated with many lights in churches.

The harvest dinners are held by every wealthy man, or as we term him, by every good liver, between Michaelmas and Candlesmas.

Carew's Survey of Cornwall.

There is a general tradition in most parts of Europe, that inferneth the custom of the preceding winter, upon hising the fun upon Candlesmas day.

Browne's Vulgar Errors.

Come Candlesmas nine years ago the child, and now lies by'd by the grandmother.

Gay.

CANDLESSTICK. n. s. [from candle and sticks.]

The inclination that holds candles.

The horses, fit for such candlesticks.

With torch-flames in their hands, and their poor

Lob down their heads.

Shakespeare.

These countries were once christian, and members of the church, and where the golden candlesticks did flour.

Browne.

CANDLESUFF. n. s. [from candle and suff.]

Any thing of which candles may be made; kitchen-fufl; greave; tallow.

With the help of oil, and wax, and other candles, the flame may continue, and the wick not burn.

Swifts.

CANDELWATER. n. s. [from candle and water.]

One that consumes candles, a spendthrift.

With candelwaters.

Shakespeare.

CANDOCK. n. s. A weed that grows in rivers.

Lest the pond lie dry; six or twelve monthes, both to kill the water-weeds, as willow, box, etc., and bulrushes; and also, that as these die for want of water, so grass may grow on the pond's bottom.

Shakespeare.

CANDOUR. n. s. [sandr; L.]

Sweetness of temper; purity of mind; openess; ingenuit.

He should have too much of a natural candour and sweetness, mixed with all the improvement of learning, as might convey knowledge with a force of genius.

Swifts.

To CANDY. u. a. [from the noun.] To beat with a walking staff.

CANDICULAR. adj. [candicularis; L.]

Belonging to the dog-star; as, candicular, or dog-days.

In order to different latitudes, into some the candelias are in the winter, as unto such as are under the equinoctial line; for unto them the dog-star shineth, when the sun is about the tropic of Cancer, which featur into their growths.

Browne's Vulgar Errors.

CANDINE. adj. [caninus; L.]

1. Having the properties of a dog.

A kind of women are made up of canine particles. These are f谥, who imitate the actions, and such as were, taken, always busy and barking, and snarl at everyone that comes in their way.

Addison.

2. Canine hunger, in medicine, is an appetite which cannot be satisfied.

An occasion to an habituat appetite of such quantities, which they will take in such quantities, 11 they want them up like dogs from whence it is called canine.

Addison.
C a n

Canister. n. f. [canistrum, Lat.]
1. A small basket.
2. A vessel in full canisters they bring.
3. With all the glorious of the purple spring. Dryden.

Ca n ker, n. f. [cancer, Lat.]
It seems to have the same meaning and original with cancer, but to be accidentally written with a c, when it denotes bad qualities in a leesd degree; or cancer might come from cancer, Fr. and cancer from the Latin.
1. A worm that prey upon, and devours fruit.
2. A fly that preys upon fruits.
3. Any thing that corrupts or consumes. The canker and ruin of many men's estates, which, in process of time, becomes a publick poverty. Bacon. 
4. A kind of wild wolfhounds dog.
5. An eating or corroding humour. I am not glad, that such a fore of time Should seek a plaster by a contemned revolt, and heat th'inveterate canker of one wound By making many. Shakespeare.
6. Corroson; virulence.

'Tis Canker, v. n. [from the noun.]
1. To grow corrupt: implying something venemous and malignant.
That cunning architect of cancer's guilt, When princes late displeasure lets in bonds, For failed letters, and curforned wills. Fairy Queen. I will lift the down-erown Mortimer. As highl' th'air as this unthankful king, As this ingrate and cancer'd Bolingbroke. Shakespeare.
On canker'd hands that their compassions slant. Or harbor worm with cancer'd venom bite. Milton.
To some new clime, or to thy native sky, Oh friends and forfaken virtre I fly! I am the Indian in this world's deadly to thee grown; Decent and cancer'd malice rule thy throne. Dryd.
Let envious jealoufly and cancer'd state Pound every shifting g lare, and tax my open day or secret night. Pope.
2. To decay by some corrosive or destructiver principle. Shilling will fully and canker more than gilding; which, if it might be corrected with a little more care, gold, by that profitable. Beaver.

'Tis Canker, v. a.
1. To corrupt; to corrode.

VoL I.

C a n

B rehe to God his due in title and time:
A little peep of cancer the whole estate. Hakker.
2. To infect; to pollute. An honest man will enjoy himself better in a moderate fortune, that is gained with honour and reputation, than in an overweening estate, that is cankered with the acquisitions of rapine and exaction. Addison.

C a n ker bit. particip. a. [from canker and bit.]
Bitten with an envenomed tooth. Know, thy name is lejbo. By treason's tooth barewound and shahkbit. Shak.

Ca n nabine, a. [canabinius, Lat.]
Hempen.

Ca n nibal, n. f. An anthropophagist; a man-eater.
The canibal's themselves extol no man's flesh of those that die of themselves, but of such as are slain. Bacon.

They were little better than cannibals, who do hunt one another; and he that hath strength and swiftness, both eat and devour all his fellows. Davies in Ireland.

It was my hint to speak of the canibals, as well as other eaters; The anthropophagi. Shakespeare. The captive canibal, opprest with chains, Yet betrays his foes, revilis, provokes, dillsains; Of nature free, unamorable, and proud, He bids defiance to the gaping crowd; And spent at large, and speachifies, as he lies, With fiery glasses mock his rags, and dies. Donne.

If an eleventh commandment had been given, Thou shalt not eat human flesh; would not these canibals have esteemed it more difficult than all the regions of the earth. Shakespeare.

Ca n nib al l y, adv. [from cannibal.] In the manner of a cannibal. Before Coriolanus, he scoffed at and not him like a carbosade. Had he been canibally given, he might have dried and eaten him too. Shak.

Ca n ni per, n. f. [corrupted from calliper; which see.]
The square is taken by a pair of canipers, or two rulers, clapped to the side of a tree, measuring the distance between them. Shakespeare's handwriting.

Ca nnon, n. f. [cannon, Fr. from canna, Lat. a pipe, meaning a large tube.]
1. A great gun for battery.
2. A gun larger than can be managed by the hand. They are of so many fizes, that they decrease in the bore from a ball of forty-eight pounds to a ball of five ounces.

As cannon overcharg'd with double charges, So they redoubled strokes upon the foe. Shake.

He had left all the cannon he had taken; and now he sent all his great cannon to a garnish. Clarendon.

The making, or price, of these gunpowder instruments, is extremely expensive, as may be easily judged by the weight of their materials; a whole cannon weighing at common twenty thousand pounds; a half cannon, five thousand; a culverin, four thousand five hundred; a demi-culverin, three thousand; which, whether it be in iron or brass, must needs be very costly to the owner. Whiston.

C an on bal le t. a. [from cannon, cannon-bullet.]
Ball, bullet, and cannon-shot.

The balls which are shot from great guns.
He reckons those for wounds that are made by bullets, although it be a cannon. Wiseman's Surgery.

Let a cannon-bullet pass through a room, it must strike successively the two sides of the room. Locke.

To Ca n no na'de, v. a. [from cannon.]
To play the great guns; to batter or attack with great guns.

Both armies cannonaded all the ensuing day. Tylor.

Ca n no n ber, n. f. [from cannon.] The engineer that manages the cannon.
Gave me the cup.
And let the kettle to the trumpets spoke, The trumpets to the cannon without, The cannons to the heav'ns, the heav'n to earth. Shakespear.

A third was a most excellent cannoner, whose good skill did much endanger the forces of the king. Hayward.

Ca n no t. A word compounded of can and not. No not. Nothing else.
If cannon but belles, a cannoner a child can tell twenty, long before he has any idea of artillery at all. Locke.

Ca no'ra. n. f. A boat made by cutting.
Ca noe. a. [from canoe.] The trunk of a tree into a hollow vesse.
Others made raftes of wood; others did the boat of one tree, called the canoe, which the Gauls, upon the Rhone, used in affisting the transportation of Hannibal's army. Raleigh.

In a war against the Saracimans, they had four thousand monoyla, or canoes of one piece of timber. Arbuthnot on Canoe.

Ca no n. n. f. [canevus.]
1. A rule; a law.
The truth is, they are rules and canons of that law, which is written in all men's hearts; the church had for ever, no laws but these, to obviate them, whether the apostle had mentioned them, or no. Hooker.

His books are almost the very canons to judge both doctrine and discipline by. Hooker.

Religious canons, civil laws, are cruel; That which should war be. Shakespeare.

Canons in logic are such theses: every part of a division, singly taken, must contain less than the whole; and a definition must be peculiar and general to the thing defined. Watts.

2. The laws made by ecclesiastical councils.
Canon law is that law, which is made and ordained in a general council, or provincial synod, of the church.
These were looked on as lapsed persons, and great severities of penance were prescribed them by the canons of Ancony. Stillingsfleet.

3. The books of Holy Scripture; or the great rule.
Canon also denotes those books of Scripture, which are received as inspired and canonical, to diftinguish them from other profane, apocryphal, or disputed books; but, we say, that Canon is part of the sacred canon of the Scripture. Stillingsfleet.

4. A digimetry in cathedral churches.
For deans and canons, or prebends, of cathedral churches, they were of great use in the church; they were to be of countable with the bishop for his revenue, and for his government, in cases ecclesiastical.
Swift much admires the place and air, and longs to be a canon; but, we say, that Canon is a place too mean.

A canon! that's a place too mean! No, doctor, you shall be a dean; Two dozen cannon round your fall, And you the tyrant of them all. Swift.

5. Canons Regular. Such as are placed in monasteries.
Stillingsfleet.

6. Canons Secular. Lay canons, who have been, as a mark of honour, admitted in to some chapters.
[Among chirurgeons.] An instrumen used in ewing up wounds. Diderot.

7. A large fort of printing letter, probably called from being first used in printing a book of canons; or perhaps from
CANT. n. f. [canto, Lat.] A
song: used generally for a song in
scripture.

CANTER. n. f. [from canter.]
A term of reproach for hypocrites, who talk for
mal ly of religion, without observing it.

CANTERBURY BELLS. See PHELLOWER.

CANTERBURY GALLOP. [In horsemanship.] The hand gallop of an ambling
canter, commonly called a canter; said to be derived from the monks riding to
Canterbury on easy ambling horses.

CANTARIDES. n. f. [Latin.] Spanish flies, used to catch biters.

The flies, cantarides, are bred of a worm, or
caterpillar, but peculiar to certain fruits: as
are the fig-ter, the pine-tree, and the wild blueberry,
all which bear sweet fruit, and fruit that hath a
kind of secret biteing or sharpness: for the fig
hath a milk in it that is sweeter and colder;
the pine-apple hath a kernel that is strong and
abruptive.

CANTUS. n. f. [Latin.] The corner of the eye. The internal is called the
greater, the external the lesser cantus.

CANTICLE. n. f. [from canto, Lat.] A song; used generally for a song in
scripture.

This right of estate, in some nations, is yet more significantly expressed by Moses in his canni-
ticles, in the psalm of God to the Jews.

CANTI LVERS. n. f. Pieces of wood framed into the front or other sides of
an house, to sustain the moulding and

CANTICLE. n. f. [canon, Lat.] Song; sermon. Not now in ufe.

In the eighth canto, the same person was brought in singing a canonic of Collyns's making.

CANTIL. n. f. [canto, Dutch, a corner;
efenbenlion, Fr. a piece.] A piece with
corners.

Skinnet.

How this river came, me it not how; I,
And eitie me from the bifi of all my land.
A huge half-moon, a monstrous cantil out.
Shakespeare's Henry IV.

To CANTILE. vi. a. [from the noun.]
To cannel a piece.

For four times talking, if one piece thou take,
That must be cannt, and the judge go fast.
Dryden's Journal.

CANTILE. n. f. [from cannt.] A piece;
fragment.

Nor shald nor armour can their force oppose:
Halt cantile of his buckler flew the ground,
And no defence in his bard arms is found. Dryd.

CANTO. n. f. [Ital.] A book, or
fiction, of a poem.

Why, what would you do?
—Where shall I find the strong gate,
And call upon my soul within the house?
Write holy canon of constant loved.
Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.

CANTON. n. f. 1. A small parcel or division of land.
Only that little canon of land, called the
Englishman, containing four small billet, did maintain
a bordering war with the Irish, and retain the form of
English government.

2. A small community, or clan.
The same is the case of rovers by land; such,
as yet are some canons in Arabia, and some petty kings of the mountains adjacent to Arabia; and way man's Hot War.

To Ca'NAN. n. a. From the corn. To divide into little parts.

1. To divide; to separate. [from canafl, a waving cloth.]

2. To debate; to discuss.

The ears of wheat are divided by hands and canavan the matter with all possible diligence.

Woodward.

To Ca'VAS. m. a. [Canna] derives it from canabanber, Fr. to beat hemp; which being a very laborious employment, it is used to signify, to search diligently into.

1. To sift; to examine. [from canavan, a waving cloth.]

2. To examine, to sift through; to examine a book or paper. Rees's Woat's

To Ca'VAS, v. n. To solicit; to try votes previously to the decisive act.

Elizabeth being to resolve, upon an officer, and brought on camefied for others, put in small doubt of the person he meant to advance, and John, she was like one with a lantern9 seeking a man.

This crime of camefied, or soliciting, for church preference, is, by the cannon law, called simony.

CA'NANT. n. s. [canonette, Ital.] To garner, to store.

Cap, v. n. [cap, Welsh; cappe, Sax. cappe, Germ. cappe, Fr. cappe, Ital. capa, Span. cappe, Dan. and Dutch; capas, a head, Latin.]

1. The garment that covers the head.

Here is the cap your worship did bless,

"Why, this was moulded on a princess, a velvet cap. Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.

I have ever held my cap off to the fortune.

"Thou hast serv'd me with much faith. Shaks.

First, lining both in woolen capes, Taking her after-dinner nap. Swift.

The cap, the whip, the small wine attire, For which they reaped to the fends.

Shakespeare's Henry IV.

2. The ensign of the cardinalate.

Henry the Fifth did sometimes prophesy, If once he came to be a cardinal, He'd make his cap coeval with the crown. Shakespeare's Henry VI.

3. The topmost; the highest.

Thou art the cap of all the fools alive. Shakespeare's Timon.

4. A reverence made by uncovering the head.

They more and less came in with cap and knob, Met him in borough, city, villages. Shakespeare's Henry IV.

Should the want of a cap or a crinie to mortally disappoint him, as we find afterwards it did. L'Estrange.

5. A vessel made like a cap.

It is observed, that a barrel or cap, whose cavity will contain eight cubical feet of air, will not serve a diver above a quarter of an hour. Whitel.

6. Cap of a great gun. A piece of lead laid over the touch-hole, to preserve the prime.

7. Cap of maintenance. One of the regalia carried before the king in the coronation.

To Ca'V. v. a. [from the corn.]

1. To cover on the top.

The bones next the joint are capped with a smooth circulare substance, serving both to strengthen and to protect from danger. Diderot.

2. To deprive of the cap.

Ironed, by another collision, take any thing from another, as boys, sometimes use to cap another, the same is straightly termed. Spenser on Ireland.

Cap to capel. To name alternately verses beginning with a particular letter; to name in opposition or emulation; to name alternately in contest.

Candid, and concluded, that the way to get thy way was to drink their way to it. L'Estrange.

To Ca'VASS, v. n. To solicit; to try votes previously to the decisive act.

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CA'NY. adj. [from canes.]

1. Full of canes.

2. Conflating of canes.

But in his way lights on the barren plains Of Sichiana, where Chineses drive, With falls and wind, their cane waggons light. Milton.

CA'NOONET. n. s. [canonette, Ital.] A little song.

Vecchi was most pleasing of all others, for his conceit and variety, as well his majestical as canones. Peacham.

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2. To deprive of the cap.

Ironed, by another collision, take any thing from another, as boys, sometimes use to cap another, the same is straightly termed. Spenser on Ireland.

Cap to capel. To name alternately verses beginning with a particular letter; to name in opposition or emulation; to name alternately in contest.

Candid, and concluded, that the way to get thy way was to drink their way to it. L'Estrange.

To Ca'VASS, v. n. To solicit; to try votes previously to the decisive act.

Elizabeth being to resolve, upon an officer, and brought on camefied for others, put in small doubt of the person he meant to advance, and John, she was like one with a lantern9 seeking a man.

This crime of camefied, or soliciting, for church preference, is, by the cannon law, called simony.

CA'NY. adj. [from canes.]

1. Full of canes.

2. Conflating of canes.

But in his way lights on the barren plains Of Sichiana, where Chineses drive, With falls and wind, their cane waggons light. Milton.
CAP\'ACIOUS. adj. [capax, Lat.] 1. Wide; large; able to hold much. 

Bafet, and dufkl trappings, and gorgeous knight, 
At joult and tournament.  
Paradise Lost. 

Some wore a breakfast, and a light juppon;  
Their horses cloathed with rich caparisons.  
Dryden's Embold. 
To \CAP\'AR\'IS\'ON. vt., a. [from the noun.] 1. To drefr in caparisons.  
The feeds caparison'd with purple fland,  
With golden trappings, glorious to behold,  
And chapp'd betwixt their teeth the foaming gold.  
Dryden. 

2. To drefp pompously; in a ludicrous fene.  
Don't you think, though I am caparison'd like a man,  
I have a doublt and hole in my disposition?  
Paradise Lost. J

CA\'PE. n. f. [cape, Fr.] 1. Headland; promontory.  
What from the cape you can dileen at seas?  
—Nothing at all; it is a high wrought flood.  
Shakespeare's Gtksills.  

The parting fun,  
Beyond the earth's green cape and verdant isle,  
Helps her feet; and my signal to depart.  
Paradise Lost. 

The Romans made war upon the Tarrentines,  
and obliged them by treaty not to fail beyond the cape.  
Arabians. 

2. The neck-piece of a cloak.  
A cloak in a robe of fine black cloth,  
With wide deves and cape.  
Bacon. 

C\AP\ER\'ER. n. f. [capparis, Lat.] An acid pickle.  
See Caper Bush. 
We invent new sauce and pickles, which  
Rembld the animal ferment in taste and virtue, as  
Mangose, olives, and capers. 
Pleer on the Humane. 

C\AP\ER\'ER\BUSH. n. f. [cappararis, Lat.] An acid pickle.  
See Caper Bush. 

The fruit is fify, and shaped like a pear.  
This plant grows in the South of France, in Spain,  
And in Italy, upon old walls and buildings; and  
The buds of the flowers, before they are open, are  
Pickled for eating.  

To \CAP\'E. vt., n. [from the noun.] 1. To dance frolimondly.  
The truth is, I am only old in judgment; and he  
That will caper with me for a thousand marks, let  
Me lend him the money, and have the capper.  
Shakespeare's Henry IV, 

2. To flip for merriment.  
Our matter  
C\AP\'ER\'ING. vt. 
Shakespeare's Timph. 
His nimble hand's in swift then taught each giring  
A capering cheerfulness, and made them fly  
To their own dance.  
Gowg. 

The family trip it about, and capered like ballast 
Flouring out of a marble floor.  
Arbuthnot's John Bull. 

3. To dance: flponed in contempt.  
The flag would nede no force, nor long, nor  
Nor capping monfleur from active France, Revue.  

To \CAP\'E.ER. n. f. [from caper.] A dancer; in contempt.  
The vismer's gambols some delight afford;  
No left the nimble capper on the cord;  
But these are still infipid to fluee,  
Coop'd in a ship, and told'd upon the fra.  
Dryden's Faw.

CAP\'I\AS. n. f. [Lat.] A writ of two forts:  
One before judgment, called cpa\'i\as ad responsum,  
in an action personal, if the forfeit,  
which is the twentiment of diftreft,  
return that he has no effects in his jurifdiction.  
The other is a writ of execution after judgment.  
Cowell. 

CAP\'I\L\'AC\'CO\'US. adj. The fame with capillary.  
CAP\'I\L\'AL\'La\'N\'M. n. f. [capillamentum, Lat.] Those small threads or hairs which  
Grow up in the middle of a flower, and  
Adorned with little heroes at the top,  
Are called capillaments.  
CAP\'I\L\'AL\'Y. adj. [from capillus, hair, Lat.] 1. Resembling hairs; small; minute: ap- 
plied to plants.  
Capillary or capillaceous plants, are such as  
Have no main fork or item, but grow to the  
Ground, as hairs on the head; and which bear their seeds in  
Little tufts or protuberance on the backbone of their leaves.  
Our common hyfup is not the leaf of vegetables,  
Nor observed to grow upon walls; but rather  
Some kind of capilliaries, which are very small plants,  
And only grow upon walls and rocky places.  
Brown's Vulgar Errors. 

2. Applied to vesfles of the body: small;  
As the ramifications of the arteries.  
Quiny. 

Ten capillary arteries in some parts of the body,  
As in the brain, are not equal to one hair,  
And the smallest lymphatic vesfles is an hundred times  
Smaller than the smallest capillary vesfle.  
Arbuthnot's Aliments. 

CAP\'I\LLA\'TI\ON. n. f. [from capillus, Lat.]  
A veil like a hair; a small ramifications  
Of vesfles. Not used.  

Nor is the humour contained in smaller veins,  
or obscure capilliaries, but in a veilc.  
Brown's Vulgar Errors. 

CAPITAL. adj. [capitalis, Lat.] 1. Relating to the head.  
Needs must the serpent now his capital brooks  
Expect with mortal pain.  
Paradise Lost. 

2. Criminal in the highest degree, so as to  
Touch life.  
Edmund, I arrest thee  
On capital treason.  
Shakespeare's King Lear.  
Several cases deserve greater punishment than  
Many crimes that are capital among us.  
Swift. 

That which affects life.  
In capital cases, wherein but one man's life is  
In question, the evidence ought to be clear; much  
More in a judgment upon a war, which is capital to  
All mankind.  
Brown's Vulgar Errors. 

Chief; principal.  
I will, out of that infinite number, reckon but  
Some that are most capital, and commonly occur- 
Bull both in the life and conditions of private men,  
Racer. 

As to survve in the least points, is errors; for  
the capital enemies thereof God hate, as his deadly  
lies, aliens, and, without repentence, children of  
endles pestilence.  
They do, in themselves, tend to confirm the  
Truth of a capital article in religion.  
Ackersey. 

Chief; metropolitian.  
This had been  
Perhaps thy capital case, from whence had sprung  
All generations; and had hither come,  
From all the ends of th' earth, to celebrate  
And reverence thee, their great projector.  
Paradise Lost. 

6. Applied to letters: large, such as are  
Written at the beginnings or heads of books.  
Our most considerable actions are always pre- 
Sed, like capital letters to an aged and dim eye.  
Taylor's Holy Living. 

The first is written in capital letters, without  
I'1'aditions or verses.  
Green's Cosmographia Sacra. 

Captial stock. The principal or original  
Flock of a trader or company.  

CAPITAL. n. f. [from the adjective.] 1. The upper part of a pillar.  
You
The chief city of a nation or kingdom.

CAPTALLY, adj. [from capitally.] In a capital manner.

CAPTATION. n.f. [from captus, the head. Lat.] Numeration by heads.

He suffered for not performing the command of God concerning captation; that, when the people were ministered upon every head they should pay unto God a tithe.

Brown.

CAPITE. n.f. [from captus, capiatis, Lat.] A tenure which heldeth immediately of the king, and which commences by his natural service or service and is not as of any humour, chair, or manor; and therefore it is otherwise called a tenure, that heldeth merely of the king; because, as the crown is a corporation and feigneth in gods, as the common lawyers term it, to the king that poçoeth the crown in, in account of law, perpetually king, and never in his minority, or ever dieth.

Capon.

CAPITULAR. n.f. [from capitulum, Lat.] An ecclesiastical chapter.

1. A body of statutes, divided into chapters.

That this practice continued to the time of Charlemain, appears by a constitution in his Teyg.

2. A member of a chapter.

Canonists do agree, that the chapter makes decrees and statutes, which shall bind the chapter itself, and all its members or capitulars.

To CAPITULATE. v. n. [from capitulum, Lat.]

1. To draw up any thing in heads or articles.

Percy, Northumberland.

The archbishop of York, Douglas, and Mortimer, Capitulates against us, and are up. Shak. Henry IV.

2. To yield, or surrender upon certain stipulations.

The king took it for a great indignity, that thieves should offer to capitulate with him as enemies.

I shall purify, and about two o'clock this afternoon, I thought fit to capitulate. Spenser.

CAPITULATION. n.f. [from capitulation.]

Stipulation; terms; conditions.

It was not a complete conquest, but rather a separation upon terms and capitulations, agreed between the conqueror and the conquered; wherein, usually, the yielding party secured to themselves the law and religion.

Hale.

CAPTVI TREE. n.f. [capitavi, Lat.]

This tree grows near a village called Ayapel, in the province of Antofo, in the Spanish West Indies, about ten days journey from Carthagena. Some of them do not yield any of the balm jas those that do, are distinguished by a ridge which runs along their trunks. These trees are wounded in their trunks, and they apply thereof to the wounded end, to receive the balm. One of these trees will yield five or six gallons of balm.

Miller.

The CAPIT, v. a. I know not distinctly what this word means; perhaps, to strip off the head.

A cap'd your t album of the fynod, and shap the canons with a why not. Hudibras.

CAPOR. n.f. [capo, Lat.] A castrated cock.

In good roast beef my landlord flikes his knife; The cap, sir, is the delight of his dainty wife. Gay's Pâth.

CAPONNIER. n.f. [Fr. A term in fortification.] A covered logament, of about four or five feet broad, encompassed with a little parapet of about two feet high, serving to support planks lain
den with earth. This logament contains fifteen or twenty folders, and is usually placed at the extremity of the countercapar, having little embrasures made in them, through which they fire.

Harr. CAR.

CAPT'ON. n.f. [French.] Is when one party wins all the tricks of cards at the game of picquet.

To CAP'T. v. a. [from the noun.] When one party has won all the tricks of cards at picquet, he is said to have captoted his antagonist.

Carpent. n.f. [from carpentors, A monk's hood.]

CAPPR'EOLATE. adj. [from capreolat, a tendril of a vine, Lat.]

Such plants as turo, wind, and climb upon the ground, by means of their tendrils, as gourds, melons, and cucumbers, are termed in botany, capreolat plants. Harr.

CAPRIC'CIE. n.f. [caprice, Fr. capriccio, It.; cbe, Span.] Fanci; fancy; whim; sudden change of humour.

It is a pleasant spectacle to behold the shifts, windings, and unperceived capriciosus of different nature, as the sun, moon, or stars, roll by a close and well managed experiment.

Glaze'st, Foppes, Parforce.

We are not to be guided in the sense of that book, either by the mispersof some ancients, or the capriciosus of one or two moderns.

Heaven's great view is one, and that the whole; That counterworks each folly and caprice, That disappoints the effect of every vice.

Pop. If there is a wind or more barret, or more distant from the church, there the rector or vicar may be obliged, by the caprice or pique of the bishop, to build.

Swifts.

Their passions move in lower spheres, Where'er caprice or folly steer.

All the various machines and utensils would now and then play odd pranks and caprice, quite contrary to their proper constitution, and design of the artificers.

Bentley.

CAPRICIOUS. adj. [capricieux, Fr.] Whimsical; fancifful; humourous.

CAPRICOSLY. adv. [from capricious.]

Whimsically; in a manner depending wholly upon fancy.

CAPRlCIOUSNESS. n.f. [from capricious.]

The quality of being led by caprice, humour, whimsicalness.

A capricious ought to suppose that there are reasons, although he be not apprized of them; otherwise, he must tax his prince of capriciosus, incontinency, or ill destin.

Swifts.

CAPRlCOSUS. n.f. [capricornus, Lat.]

One of the signs of the zodiac; the winter solstice.

Let the longest night in Capricorn be of fifteen hours, the day consequently must be of nine.


CAPRlCtO'LE. n.f. [French. In horsemanship.]

Caprioles are leaps, such as a horse makes one at the same place, without advancing forwards, and in such a manner, that when he is in the air, and height of his leap, he yeers or strikes out with his hinder legs, even and near. A capriole is the most difficult of all the high manage, or raised airs. It is different from the coupage in this, that the horse does not show his shoes; and from
den with earth. This logament contains fifteen or twenty folders, and is usually placed at the extremity of the countercapar, having little embrasures made in them, through which they fire.

Harr.

CAPSTAN. n.f. [corruptly called capstern; capestan, Fr.] A cylinder, with levers, to wind up any great weight, particularly to raise the anchors.

The weight of anchors by the capstan is alto new. Raleigh's Elyas.

No more behold thee turn my watch's key. As femen at a capstan anchor weighs. Swifts.

CAP'SULAR. adj. [capulusa, Lat.]

Capsulation. n.f. closed, or in a box.

Seeds, such as are corrupted and stale, will swim; and this agreeeth to the seeds of plants locked up and capsulefully in their husks. Brown's Vulgar Errors.

The heart lies, or capsulefully, in a car-tilage, which includes the heart as the skull doth the brain.

Dorham.

CAPTAIN. n.f. captain, Fr. in Latin capitansus; being one of those who, by tenure in capite, were obliged to bring folders to the war.

1. A chief commander.

Dinnyard's not this.

Our captains, Macketh and Banquet. Shak. Macb.

2. The chief of any number or body of men.

Nathan shall be captain of Judah. Numbers.

He sent unto him a captain of fifty. Kings.

The captain of the guard gave him victuals. Jeremiah.

3. A man skilled in war; as, Marlborough was a great captain.

4. The commander of a company in a regiment.

A captain's these villains will make the name of captains as odious as the word occury; therefore captains had need look to it. Shakespeare's Henry IV.

5. The chief commander of a ship.

The Rhodian captain, relying on his knowledge, and the lightsight of his vessel, sailed, in open day, through all the guards.

Arbuthnot in Ceni.

6. It was anciently written captain.

And evermore their cruel captain
Songht with his rrafal rout t' enrolle them round.

Fairy Queen.

7. Captain General. The general or commander in chief of an army.

8. Captain Lieutenant. The commanding officer of the colonel's troop or company, in every regiment. He commands as young captain.

CAPTAINRY. n.f. [from captain.] The power over a certain district; the chieftainship.

There should be no rewards taken for captorities of counties, no showers of billets for nominating of bishops.

Captainship. n.f. [from captain.]

1. The condition or poft of a chief commander.

Therefore to please thee to return with us, And of our Athens, thing and ours, to take The chieftainship. Timon.

2. The rank, quality, or post of a captain.

The lieutenant of the colonel's company might well pretend to the next vacant captainship in the same regiment.

Wotton.
CAR

3. The selfishness of a clan, or government of a certain district.

To diminish the Irish lords, he did abdicate their princedoms and enfeoff capitanip portrait.

4. Skill in the military trade.

CAPTATION. n. f. [from capto, Lat.] The practice of catching favour or applause; courtship; flattery.

I am content my heart should be discover'd, without any of those deceit, or popular capitation, which some men use in their speeches. K. Charles.

CAPT. n. f. [from capto, Lat. to take.]

The act of taking any person by a judicial process.

CAPTIOUS. adj. [capicuous, Fr. capicieux, Lat.]

1. Given to cavil; eager to object.

If he then a forwardness to be reasonning about things, take care that nobody check this inclination of milking it by capetious or fallacious ways of talking with him.

2. Invidious; enfevouring.

She taught him likewise how to avoid sundry capetious and tempting questions, which were like to be asked of him.

CAPTIOUSNESS. n. f. [from capetious.]

Inclination to find fault; inclination to object; peevishness.

Capetiousness is a fault opposite toerville; it often produces misunderstanding and provoking expression and carriage.

To CAPTIVATE, v. a. [capetor, Fr. capturer, Lat.]

1. To take prisoner; to bring into bondage.

How it becoming is in thy see
To triumph, like an Amazonian rull,
Upon their weak whom fortune captivates! Shak.

That haft by tyranny these many years
Wished our country, been our slaves.
And for our sons and husbands captivates. Shak.

He deserves to be a slave, that is content to have the rational sovereignty of his soul, and the liberty of the body. King Charles.

They stand firm, keep out the enemy, truth, that would captivate or disturb them. Locke.

2. To charm; to overpower with excellence; to seduce.

Wisdom enters the left, and to captivates him with her appearance, that he gives himself up to her.

Addison, Guardian.

To enslave: v. a.

They lay a trap for themselves, and captivate their underlings to mischief, falsehood, and error. Locke.

CAPTIVATION. n. f. [from captor, Lat.]

The act of taking one captive.

CAPTIVE, n. f. [capit, Fr. captivus, Lat.]

1. One taken in war; a prisoner to an enemy.

You have the captives,
Who were the opposites of this day's firsts. Shak.

This is no other than that forced respect a captive pays to his conqueror, a slave to his lord.

Roper.

For a from theme
Thy captives: I entreat the penal claim.

Pope's Odyssey.

2. It is used with to before the captor.

If thou sayst Ainy lives, 'tis well;
Or friends with Caesar, or not captive to him.

Shakespeare.
CAR

They are forth.

Their airy carriage, high over seas,
Flying, and over lands, with mutual wings
Eating their flights.
-Milton, Paradise Lost.

When Joseph, and the Blessed Virgin Mother,
He had left their holy Son, they sought him in
the retinue of their kindred, and the carriage of
the Galilean pilgrims.
-CARAVAN, n. f. [from caravans.] A house built in the Eastern countries for the reception of travellers.
The inn which receive the caravans in Persia,
and the Eastern countries, are called by the name of Caravanserai.

The frankion mansion, like a Turkish caravansary,
entertains the vagabond with only bare lodging.
-CARAVEL, n. f. [caravela, Span.] A caravel light, round, old-fashioned ship, with a square poop, formerly used in Spain and Portugal.

CARAVAY, n. f. [caravat, Lat.] A plant; sometimes found wild in rich moist pastures, especially in Holland and Lincolnshire. The seeds are used in medicine and confectionery.
-Miller.

CARBONADO, n. f. [carbonade, Fr. from carbos, a coal.] Meat cut across, to be broiled upon the coals.

In this way willingly, let us make a carboude of me.
-Shakespeare.

To CARBONADO, v. a. [from the noun.] To cut or hack.
-Draw, you rogue, or I'll fo carboude your bones.
-Shakespeare.

CARBUNCLE, n. f. [carbunculatus, Lat. A little coal.]
1. A jewel shining in the dark, like a lighted coal or candle.
A carbuncle entire, as big as thou art.
Wert not to rich a jewel.
-Shakespeare.

Its head
Created aloes, and carbuncle his eyes,
With burnish'd neck of verdant gold.
-Milton.

It is believed that a carbuncle does shine in the dark like a burning coal, from whence hath it its name.
-Watts.

Carbuncle is a stone of the ruby kind, of a rich blood color.
-Watts.

2. Red spots or pimples breaking out upon the face or body.
It was a pestilent fever, but there followed no carbuncle, no purple or livid spots, or the like, the marks of the blood not being tainted. Barne.

And flaming carbuncle, and noforme festw.
-Dryden.

CARBUNCLED, adj. [from carbuncle.]
1. Set with carbuncles.
An armure all of gold; it was a king's.-He had deform'd it, it was carbuncled like fiery fheen car.
-Shakespeare.

2. Spotted; deformed with carbuncles.
CARBUNCULAR, adj. Belonging to a carbuncle; red like a carbuncle.

CARBUNCULATION, n. f. [carbunculatio, Lat.] The blustering of the young buds of trees or plants, either by excessive heat or excessive cold.
-Harris.

CARCANET, n. f. [carcan, Fr.] A chain or collar of jewels.
Say that I linger'd with you at your shop,
To see the making of her carcanet. Shakespeare.
I have seen her beeke and bezed all over with emeralds and pearls, and a carkan about her neck.
-Hakewell or Provost.

CARCASS, n. f. [carcasse, Fr.]
1. A dead body of any animal.

To blot the honour of the dead,
And with foul cowardice his carcass shame,
Whose living hands immortal'd his name.
-Spenser.

Where should the carcass lie, now cutt'd off,
With carcasses and arms, the insanguin'd field,
Defierd.
-Milton.

If a man vili his sick friend in hope of legacy,
He is a vultur, and only waits for the carcass.
-Taylor.

The fealy nations of the sea profound,
Like fillipdrick's carcasses, are driven aground.
-Dryden.

Body: in a ludicrous sense.
-To-day how many would have given their honours
To ve for'd their carcasses? Shakespeare.

He that finds himself in any distress, either of carcass or of fortune, should deliberate upon the matter before he prays for a change.
-L'Estrange.

The decayed parts of any thing; the ruins; the remains.
A rotten carcass of a boat, not rig'd,
Not tuck'd, fall, nor made.

The main parts, naked, without completion or ornament; as, the walls of a house.

What could be thought a sufficient motive to have had an eternal carcass of an universe, wherein the materials and positions, it were eternally laid together?
-Milton's Origin of Mankind.

[In gunnery.] A kind of bomb, usuall confuting of a shell or cafe, sometimes of iron with holes, more commonly of a coarse strong fluff, pitched over and glit with iron hoops, filled with combustibles, and thrown from a mortar.

-CARCALCE, n. f. [from carcer, Lat.] Prison fees.

Carcino'Matous, adj. [from carcinoma.] Cancerous; tending to a cancer.

CARD, n. f. [carte, Fr. cartis, Lat.] A flower.

The species are,
1. Greater ramosities, with a crimson spotted flower, commonly called the scarlet cardinal's flower.
2. The blue cardinal's flower.
-Miller.

CARDINALATE, n. f. [from cardinal.] The office and rank of a cardinal.

An ingenuous cavalier, hearing that an old friend of his was advanced to a cardinalate, went to congratulate his elevation upon his new honour.
-L'Estrange.

CARDMAKER, n. f. [from card and maker.] A maker of cards.
Am not I Christopher Sly, by occupation a cardmaker? Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.

CARDMATCH, n. f. [from card and match.] A match made by dipping pieces of card in melted asphalt.

Take care, that those may not make the most notoious, who have the least to fall; which is very observ'd in the venders of cardsmakers.
-Addison.

CARDOUS: See Thistle.

CARE, n. f. [cape, Saxon.]
1. Solicitude; anxiety; perturbation of mind; concern.
Or, if I would take care, that care should be
For wit that kens'mt the world, and li'sht'mt like me.
-Dryden.

Nor tatter sick, nor anxious care.
Even though brought thither, could inhabit there.

Ruts in your soul the greater care of fulfilling the divers will.
-Weaver's Pantegran.

2. Caution; often in the phrase, to have a care.
-Well,
CAR

Well, sweet Jack, have a care of thyself. Shak.

The foolish virgin had taken no care for a future infinity; which was at first put into their lamps, was spent, as the wife had done. Tillyson.

Begone! the priest expects you at the chancel. — But, tyrant, have a care I do not chistle. A. Philip.

3. Regard; charge; heed in order to protection and preservation.

If we believe that there is a God, that takes care of us, and we be careful to please him, this cannot but be a mighty comfort to us. Tillyson.

4. It is a loose and vague word, implying attention or inclination, in any degree more or less: It is commonly used in the phrase, to take care.

You come in such a time, As if propitious fortune took a care.

To swell my tide of joys to their full height. Dryden.

We take care to flatter ourselves with the fancy scenes and prospects of future happiness. A. Tennyson.

5. The object of care, of caution, or of love.

O my poor kingdom, sick with civil blows! When that my care could not withhold the blows, What wilt thou do when 260 is thy care? Shak.

Find'd were his checks, and glowing were his eyes.

Is the care 261 is the thy care? he cries. Dryd.

Your safety, more than mine, was then my care.

Left of the guide blest, the rugged loft.

Your ship should run against the rocky coast. Dryden.

cark, stop up leaks, refit, or trim the other side. Chambers.

To CARE'EN. v. n. To be in the state of careening. Careen.

To CARE'Ful, n. f. [carriage, Fr.] The ground on which a race is run; the length of a course. P'racc. Sid.-

2. A course; a race.

What rain can hold licentious wickedness, When down the hill he holds his fierce career? Shakespeare.

3. Height of speed; swift motion.

It is related of certain Indians, that they are able, when a horse is running in his full career, to stand upright on his back. Walde's Mathematical Magick.

Pratifice them now to curb the turning fleet; Moking the lions; now to his rapid speed To give the rain, and, in the full career, To draw the certain sword, or send the pointed spear. Prior.

4. Course of action; uninterrupted procedure.

Shall spies and fenwashes, and these paper bullets of the brain, sue a man from the career of his honour? Shakespeare.

That of a blessed family has rook up, and protected fair, and yet at length a crofs event has certainly met and kept him in the career of his fortune. Smith.

Knights in knightly deeds should preserve, And still continue what at first they were; Continue and proceed in honour's fair career. Dryd.

To CARE'ER. v. n. [from the noun.] Running with swift motion.

With eyes, the wheels.

Of beryl, and carousing fires between. Milton.

CARE'FUL. adj. [from care and full.]

1. Anxious; solicitous; full of concern.

The pitiful maiden, careful, comforts her, Does throw our thrilling shrieks and shrieking cries. Spenser.

Martha, thou art careful, and troubled about many things.

Welcome, thou pleasing flame.

Away embrace me in thy leaden arms, And charm my careful thought. Denham's Sphrase.

2. Provided in preparation: with of or for.

Behold, thou hast been careful for us with all this care; what is to be done for thee? 2 Kings.

To cure their mad ambition, they were sent To rule a different province, each alone.

What could a careful father more have done? Dryden.

3. Watchful; cautious: with of.

It concerns us to be careful of our conversations. Boy.

4. Subject to perturbations; exposed to troubles; full of anxiety; full of solicitude.

By him that rais'd me to this careful height, From that contented hap which I enjoy'd. Shak.

CARE'FULNESS. n. f. [from careful.]

1. In a manner that lends care.

eny, she carefully does it look! how meagre and ill-complexioned! Collier.

2. Heedfully; watchfully; vigilantly; attentively.

You come most carefully upon your hour. Shak.

By careful as I did before my attempt, I have made some faint resemblance of him. Dryden.

All of them, therefore, studiously cherished the memory of their honourable race, and carefully preferved the evidences of it. Atterbury.

3. Providentially.

Cautiously.

CARE'FULNESS, n. f. [from careful.] Vigilance; heedfulness; caution.

The death of Selinus was, with all carefulness, concealed by Proclus. Kneller's History of the Turks.

CARE'LESSLY. adv. [from careless.] Negligently; inattentively; without care; heedlessly.

If then he be found all careless display'd, In forest shadow from the sunny eye. Fairy Queen.

Not content to see

That others write as carefully as he. Waller.

CARE'LESSNESS. n. f. [from careless.] Negligence; inattention; absence of care; manner void of care.

For Carolus neither to care whether they love or hate him, manifests the true knowledge he has in their disposition, and, out of his noble carelessness, lets them plainly for it. Shak. Coriolanus.

Who, in the other extreme, doth

Call a rough careless good fashion;

Whoserank is spur to, or whom he spurs on, He cares not. Dryd.

It makes us to walk warily, and tread fast, for fear of our enemies; and that is better than to be flattered into pride and carlessness. Prior.

The ignorance of carlessness of the fervants can hardly leave the master disappointed. Temple.

I who at some times spend, at others spare, Direct between virtue and vice. Pope.

CARE'LESS. adj. [from care.]

1. Having no care; feeling no solicitude; unconcerned; negligent; inattentive; heedless; careless; thoughtless; negligent; unheedful; unthinking; unmindful; of or about.

Knowing that if the worth-befal tham, they shall lose hope but themselves; whereas the true very cariless.

Spen.

Nor lose the good advantage of his grace,

By seeming care, or careness of his will. Shaks.

A woman, the more curious she is about her face, is commonly the more careless about her house. Bun Jonson.

A father, unnaturally carless of his child, tells or gives him to another man. Locke.

2. Cheerful; undisturbed.

Thus wisely carless, innocently gay.

Cheerful he play'd.

His cheerful mood of life,

When must'd by careless solitude I liv'd,

And f ung of nature with unceasing joy,

Pleased I have wander'd through your rough do-

A part of the wild Carinas. Milton.

3. Unheeded; thoughtless; unconcerned.

The freedom of saying as many careless things as other people, without being so severely remarked upon as others. Dryd.

4. Unmoved by; unconcerned at.

Carles of thunder from the clouds that break,

My only emera from your books imbuces Grenville.

To CARGE'S. v. a. [carriker, Fr. from carre, Lat.] To endure; to fondle; to treat with kindness.

If I can cast, and lead, and carres my mind with the pleasures of worldly passions, or virtuous practices, let greatness and malice vex and abuse me, if they can. Swift.

CARE'SS. n. f. [from the verb.] An act of endearment; an expression of tenderness.

He, the know, would intermix

Grateful digressions, and solve high dispute

With enjugal carres.

Milton.

There are some men who from to humble minds wrapp'd up in human shape; their very careness are crude and important. L'Estrange.

After his first footfall he publicly owned him self.

If I can cast, and lead, and carres my mind with the first na-

re to the church part.

CARE'.
CAR

The white's the maiden do their carn' fings,
To which the woods shall answer, and their echo ring,

Stevens's Ephemeris.

Even as the Old Testament, if you listen to Da-
vid's harp, you shall hear as many heart-like airs as
cars. 

Opp'd to her, on other side advance
The rushing of the waters, the luscious
Minstrels and music, poetry and play,
And balls by night, and tournaments by day.

Dryden.

1. A song of devotion,
No night is now with hymn or carol blest.
Shakespeare.

They gladly thistle hafte; and, by a choir
Of equation'd angels, hear his carol sung. Milton.

2. A song in general.
The carol they began that hour,
How that a life was but a flower.
Shakespeare

To car'rol. v. n. [carolere, Ital.] To sing; to warble; to sing in joy and fettlely.

Hark, how the cheerful birds do chant their lays,
And sing their love's praise. Spenser.

This done, the fong, and carol'd oat to cease,
That men and angels might rejoice to hear.
Dryden.

Hov'ring fwoats, their throats releaz'd
From native flience, carol sounds harmonious.
Prior.

To car'rol. v. n. To praise; to celebrate in song.
She with precious viol't liquors heals,
For which their flower'eds sprout inabilit.
Milton

Ca'rotid. adj. [carotides, Lat.] Two arteries which arise out of the ascending trunk of the aorta, near where the sub-
avalian arteries arise.
The carotid, vertebral, and splenetic arteries, are not only variously contorted, but also here and there diffused, to moderate the motion of the blood.

Ray on the Creation.

Car'rousal. n. f. [from carouse. It seems more properly pronounced with the accen-
t upon the second syllable; but Dryden accents it on the first.] A fellow-
ly game, this, their carousal Africanus taught,
And building Alba to the Latins brought. Dryden.

To car'ouse. v. n. [carouseer, Fr. carouser, lat. aus, out, Germ.] To drink; to quaff; to drink largely.
He calls for wine: a health, quoth he, as if he had been carousing to fat mates.
After a feast.
Shakespeare.

Learn with how little life may be prefer'd,
England and her people need not to carous.
Rabbin.

Now hats by, and youths carousing.
Hosts first go round, and then the house,
The brid's first come thick and thick.
Smiling.

Under the shadow of friendly bouquets
They caroused, and carous'd, till after the fest,
Waller.

To car'ouse. v. a. To drink up livishly.
Now my fouse fole, Rodrigo,
Whom love hath turnd almost the world out of face.
Dunsinane.

To Dunsinane hath to-night carouse,
Dunsinane.

Our cheerful guests carouse the sparkling teats
Of the rich grape, whilst music charms their ears.
Dunstan.

Car'ouse. n. s. [from the verb.]
1. A drinking match.
Waste in wild riot what your land allows,
There ply the early feast, and late carouse.
Pepe.

2. A hearty dole of liquor.
He had in many eyes waking over him, as he high-dated a drink of carousal wine, but the race was advertised thereof within few hours after.
Davies in Ireland.

Please you, we may contrive this afternoon,
And your fav'rous to our rainiest health.
Shakespeare.

Car'ouser. n. f. [from carouse.] A drinker; a toper.
The bold carouser, and advent'ring dame,
Nor fear the fever, nor refuse the flame;
Safe in his skill, from all constraint set free
But conscious shame, remorse, and pity.

Granville.

Car. n. s. [carpe, Fr.] A pond fish.
A friend or mine flowed a pond of three or four acres with carps and teench.

To CARP. v. n. [carpa, Lat.] To cen-
Sure; to cavil; to find fault; with at before the thing or person cenfur'd.

Tortuous often, even through discontentment, carpeb injuriously at them, as though they did it even when they were free from such meaning.
Hooker.

This your all-licent's fool
Does hourly carp and quarrel, breaking forth
In rank and not to be endured roots.
Shakespeare.

No, not a tooth or nail to fetch
And at my actions carp or catch.
Herbert.

When I spoke,
My honest hon'dom wordes were carp'd and cenfur'd,
For want of care.

To CARPENTER. n. s. [carpenter, Fr.] An artificer in wood; a builder of houses and ships.
He is distinguiished from a joiner, as the carpenter performs larger and stronger work.

This work performed with admiration good,
Godfrey his carpenter, and men of skill
In all the camp, a most enigmatical wood.
Fairfax.

In building Hero's great ship, there were three hundred carpenters employed for a year together.
Wiltons.

In burden'd wethers with speedy care,
His plenteous store do season's timbers send
Thither the brawny carpenters repair,
And, as the sorgeants of many's ships attend.
Dryden.

To CARPENTER. v. n. [from carpenter.] The trade or art of a carpenter.
It had been more proper for me to have introdu-
ted carpentry before joynery, because necessity did doubtless compel our forefathers to use the conveniency of furniture rather than the extravag-
ancy of the lat.
Mason's Mechanical Exercises.

Car'er. n. f. [from To carp.] A ca-
viller; a censuring man.
I have not these words,
By putting on the cunning of a carp'er.
Shakespeare.

CARPET. n. s. [carpet, Dutch.] 1. A covering of various colours, spread
upon floors or tables.
Be the jack's fair within, the Jills fair without,
carpet laid, and every thing in order.
Shakespeare.

Against the wall, in the middle of the half pace,
Is a chair placed before him, with a table and carpet to n. s. [from To carp.]

2. Ground variegated with flowers, and level and smooth.
Go, signify as much, while here we march
Upon the garish carpet of this plain.
Shakespeare.

The carpet would be only covered with leaves of good green, And bought shall we cov'n a rug for your head.
Dryden.

3. Any thing variegated.
The whole dry land is, for the most part, cov-
er with a lovely carpet of green grass, and other herbs.
Raper.

4. Carpet is used, proverbially, for a state of cafe and luxury; as a carpet knight, a knight that has never known the field, and has recommended himself only at table.

He is knight dub'd with unshackled rapier, and on carpet consideration.
Shakespeare.

5. To be on the carpet [for le tapis, Fr.] is to be the subject of consideration; an affair in hand.

To CARPET. v. n. [from To carp.] To spread with carpets.
We found him in a fair chamber, richly hanged and carpeted under foot, without any degrees to the face; he was for a time under a low throne, simply adorned, and a rich cloth of state over his head, of blue satin embroidered.
Bacon.

The dry land we find every where naturally carpeted over with grass, and other agreeable wholesome plants.
Darwin.

The carpet, particip. adj. [from To carp.] Captious; cenfurious.

No carpet critic intercepts his peace.
No rival drives but for a second place.
Granville.

Lay aside therefore a carpeting spirit, and read even an adversary with an honest design to find out his true meaning; do not sniff at little slips, and appearances of mistakes.
Watts.

To CARPETLY. adv. [from To carpet.] Captiously; cenfurally.
We derive our root from the Latin at second hand by the French, and make good English, as in these adverbs, carpingly, currently, actively, colourably.
Cambridge.

CARPEMEALS. n. s. A kind of coarse cloth
made in the North of England.
Phillips's World of Words.

CARPUS. n. f. [Latin.] The wright, so
denamed by anatomists, which is made up of eight little bones, of different figures and thicknes, placed in two ranks, four in each rank. They are strongly tied together by the ligaments which come from the radius, and by the annular ligament.

Frowsly, one of the bones of the carpus lying in the wound.
Wilson's Surgeries.

CARRACK. See Carack.

CARRAT. See Carat.

CARRAWAY. See Caraway.

Carrack. See Carack.

Carrat. See Carat.

Carraway. See Caraway.

Carr. n. s. [carriage, Fr. bagage; from carry.] 1. The act of carrying, or transporting, or bearing anything.
The unequal agitation of the wind, though material to the carriage of sounds farther, or less way, yet do not confound the articulation.
Boan's Natural History.

If it seems to strange to move this obblishe for so little force, what may we think of the carriage of it out of Egypt ?
Watts.

2. Conquest; acquisition.
Solomon resolved to besiege Vienna, in good hope that, by the carriage away of that, the other cities would, without resistance, be yielded.
Knoller's History of the Turks.

3. Vehicle; that in which any thing is carried.
What horse or carriage can take up and carry away at the topplings of a stable? at once ?
Watts.

4. The frame upon which cannon is carried.
He commanded the great ordnance to be laid upon carriages, which before was bound in great unwieldy timber, with rings fastened thereto, and could not hancnothing be removed to or from.
Knoller's History of the Turks.

5. Behaviour; personal manners.
Before his eyes he did cast a mild, by his own

infiration,
The wolves will get a breakfast by my death, Yet scarce enough their hunger to supply, For love has made me carry one I die: 

3. A name of reproach for a worthless woman.

Shall we send that foolish carrion, Mrs. Quickly, to him, and excise his throwing into the water?  

Shakespeare, Henry IV.

To convey by force.

Goe, carry Sir John Falstaff to the Fleet, Take all his company along with him.

Shakespeare, Henry IV.

To effect any thing.

There are some vain persons, that whatsoever goes wrong, or smooth upon greater means, if they have never felt the hand in it, they think it is they that carry it.

Bacon.

Or times we lose the occasion of carrying a burden well thoroughly by too much haste.

These advantages will be of an effect, unless we improve them to words, in the carrying of our affairs.

Addison.

7. To gain in competition.

And hardly shall I carry out my wife, Her husband being alive. Shakespeare, King Lear.

"How many hands for confusions!—Three, they say; but it is thought of every one Coriolanus will carry it.

I see not yet how any of these for reasons can be fairly avoided; and yet if any of them I good, it is enough to carry the cause.  

Sonnaden.

The latter still enjoying his place, and continu- ing a joint commissioner of the treasury, still oppo- sed, and commonly carried away every thing.

Clarendon.

8. To gain after refinance.

The count wou'd your daughter, Lay down his wanton finge' before her beauty, Redolov to carry her; let her content, As we'll direct her way, 'tis but to bear it. Shall what a fortune does the thick lips own, If he can carry her thus?  

Shakespeare, Othello.

This town was diverted, and ready for his visiting, which I had been given, would have been much blood: but yet the town would have been carried in the end.

Barce's Henry VII.

9. To gain with it; that is, to prevail.  

[In other.]

No that you redol'd to give your voices?

But that is no matter; the great part carry it.

Shakespeare.

By thee's, and the like arts, they promised them selves that they should easily carry it; so that they entertained the house all the morning with other debates.

Clarendon.

If the numericals of a train must carry it, virtue may go follow Africa, and vice only will be the courtesies of the world.

Children, who live together, often thrive for masters, whereby shall carry it over the rest.

Locke.

In pleasures and pains, the present is next to carry it, and those at a distance have the disadvantage in the comparison.

Locke.

10. To bear out; to face through; with.

If a man carry it off, there is much money saved; and if he be detected, there will be something pleasant in the frolick.

L'Estrange.

11. To continue external appearance.

My piece is already in the belief that he's mad; will carry it thus for our pleasure and his peace.

Clarendon.

12. To manage; to transit.

The senate is generally as numerous as our house of commons; and yet carry its resolutions to privately, that they are seldom known.

Addison on Italy.

13. To behave; to conduct: with the reciprocal pronoun.

Neglect not also the examples of those that have carried it without ill in the same place.

Bacon.

He attended them into Scotland, with whom he did carry himself with much singular sweetness and temper.

Wotton.

Carried himself so insolently in the比起, and out of the house, to all pretences, that he became odious.

Clarendon.

14. Sometimes with it: as, she carries it high.

M. M. 2. 15. To
15. To bring forward; to advance in any progress. 
It is not to be imagined how far confidence will carry a man; however, it is better walking slowly in a rugged way, than to break a leg and be a cripple.
This plain natural way, without grammar, can carry them to great elegance and politeness in their language.

16. To urge; to bear forward with some kind of external impulsion. 
Men are strongly carried out, and hardly took off from the practice of vice, South. 

17. To bear; to have; to obtain. 
In a general sense, we use something that carries a kind of analogy to sense; they contrast their leaves against the cold; they open them to the favourable heat. Rule's Origin of Mankind.

18. To exhibit to view; to display on the outside; to fet to view. 
The effect of every one in the family carries much satisfaction, that it appears he knows his happy lot. Addison.

19. To imply; to import. 
It carries too great an imputation of ignorance, lightness, or folly, for men to quit and renounce their former tenets, presently, upon the offer of an argument which they cannot immediately answer. Locke.

20. To contain; to comprise. 
He thought it carried something of argument in it, to prove that doctrine. Watts on the Mind.

21. To have annexed; to have anything joined with the particle with. 
There was a righteous and a searching law, directly forbidding such practices; and they knew that it carried with it the divine stamp. South. 
There are many expressions, which carry with them to my mind no clear ideas. Locke.

22. To convey or bear any thing united or adhering, by communication of motion. 
We see also manifestly, that sounds are carried with wind; and therefore sounds will be heard further with the wind than against the wind. Bacon's Natural History.

23. To move or continue anything in a certain direction. 
His chimney was carried up through the whole roof, so that you see the sky through it, notwithstanding the rooms lie very deep. Addison on Italy.

24. To push upon ideas, arguments, or anything succursive in a train. 
Manbear, that wrote of the Egyptians, hath carried not by their government to an incredible distance. Heron's Origin of Mankind.

25. To receive; to endure; not in use. 
Some have readad it so many odd stories, as though they could wrap it in a tale, to make others carry it with more pleasure. Bacon.

26. To convey by means of something supporting. 
Carry camomile, or wild thyme, or the green strawberry, upon stakes, as you do hops upon poles. Bacon's Natural History.

27. To bear, as trees. 
Set them a reasonable depth, and they will carry more fruits upon the item. Bacon's Nat. Hist.

28. To fetch and bring, as dogs. 
Young wheals learn easily to carry young popinjays learn quickly to speak. Addison's Schoolmaster.

29. To carry off. To kill. 
Old Parr lived to one hundred and fifty-three years of age, and might have gone further, if the change of air had not carried him off. Temple.

30. To carry on. To promote; to help forward. 
It carries on the same design that is promoted by authors of a grave turn, and only does it in another manner. Addison.

31. To carry on. To continue; to put forward from one stage to another. 
By the assistance, began by our blest Saviour, carried on by his disciples, and to be completed by their successors to the world's end, all types that damnation this faith are enlightened. Speirs.

32. To carry on. To prosecute; not to let cease. 
France will not content to furnish us with money sufficient to carry on the war. Temple.

33. To carry through. To support; to keep from failing, or being conquered. 
That grace will carry us, if we do not wilfully betake our countenance, victoriously through all difficulties. Hammond.

34. To carry away. n. m. [from carry and take]. 
A talebearer. 
Some carry-cats, some pleasanter, some flighty many. Told our intents before. Shaks. Lear's Labour Lost.

35. To carry-haul. n. s. [from carry and haul]. 
A carriage in general. 
The Scythians are described by Herodotus to lodge always in carts, and to feed upon the milk of mares. Temple.

36. To carry-tale. n. s. [from carry and tale]. 
A talebearer. 
Some carry-cats, some pleasanter, some flighty many. Told our intents before. Shaks. Lear's Labour Lost.

37. To carry-ware. n. s. [from carry and ware]. 
A strong cord used to fasten the load on the carriage: proverbially any thick cord.

38. To carry-way. n. s. [from carry and way]. 
A way through which a carriage may conveniently travel.

39. To carry-work. n. s. [from carry and work]. 
The vehicle in which criminals are carried to execution. 
The figure, whose good grace was to open the scene, Now fitted the halter, now travers'd the cart, and often took leave, but was loath to depart. Prior.

To C.A.R.T. v. a. [from the noun.] To expose in a cart, by way of punishment. 
Democritus never taugh't so loud, To see bawds carried through the crowd. Hudibras.
No woman led a better life. She intrigued was a 'twas hard-hearted;
She chucked when a bawd was carried;
To.

1. A cafe of wood three inches thick at the bottom, girt round with marlin, and holding forty-eight musket-balls, and fix or eight iron balls of a pound weight. It is fired out of a hobit or small mortar, and is proper for defending a pass.

2. A portable box for charges.

3. A cartage. A cafe of paper, or parchment filled with gunpowder, used for the greater expedition in charging guns. Our merchant seamen in perfon by his new-call cannons fired from the strength of big-corn'd powder loves to try, and ball and cartridge for every board.

4. A cart rut. A cafe of cart and rut; route, a way. The track made by a cart wheel.

5. A cartulary. A cafe of cart and writings, A maker of carts.


7. To cut wood, or Stone, or other matter, into elegant forms. Taking the very refuse, he hath carved it diligently when he had nothing else to do.

8. To cut meat at the table.

9. To make any thing by carving or cutting.

10. To direct; to appoint; to provide at will.

11. As the skull of his fish was broken both from the violence of robbers and his own soldiers, who could easily have carved themselves their own food.

12. How dsaing full and ashes invade the prepositional of Providence, and carve out to himself the feast of the saved.

13. The labours share, being seldom more than a bare subsistence, never allows that body of men opportunity to struggle with the rich, unless when some common and great distress embolden them to carve to their wants.

14. To cut; to Hew. Or they will carve the shepherd's throat.

15. A cafe. All the ship's men, if they found any Indians there, to cut in the little fly-boats, or the carvel, into the river. For, with our great ships, we do not approach the coast.

16. A carvel. A cafe. All artists and artists Thecaus could command, Who could carve his work, and without danger; The master painters and the workmen came.

17. He that cuts up the meat at the table.

18. In this kind, to come in braving arms, Be his own carver, and cut out his way, To find out right with whom he should not be.

19. We are not the carvers of our own fortunes.


21. They can no more look like the ancient, than excellent carvings in wood like those in marble and bronze.

22. The kids are ivy, grapes in sludeurs lurks, Beneath the carving of the curious work.

23. A carv'ncle. A cafe. A fine and the虏ore of flesh, either natural or artificial.

24. Carv'ades. A cafe of carrier, acty carriers, taken by the Greeks, who led away the Complexes captive; and, to perpetuate their slavery, represented them in bronze as charged with burdens.

25. An order of persons or platters, under the figures of women drest in long robes, serving to support entablatures.

26. A casc'ade. A cafe, Fr. cattara, It. from cattara, to fall.

27. A cataract; a water-fall.

28. Rivers diverted from their native courses, and bound with chains of artificial force.
CASH. n. f. [coffe, Fr. a cheife.] Money; properly ready money; money in the cheife, or at his.

Of some rich burghers. 

Paradis. Lea.

He is at an end of all his coffe, he has both his law and his daily bread now upon trust.

Hark! hark! the Knave Bull.

He sent the thief, that stole the coffe, away, and paid him that put it in his way. 

Ray.

CASH-KEEPE.R. n. f. [from coffe and keepe.] 

A man enthrilled with the money.

Dispensator was properly a coffe-keeper, or privy.

Sumatra.

CASHWORTH. n. f. A tree that bears nuts, not with shells, but husks. Miller.

CASHIER. n. f. [from coffe.] He that has charge of the money.

If a steward or coffer be suffered to run on, without bringing him to a reckoning, such a foolish forbearance will cause injury to the cofferer. 

A man, finding his Son’s expences were very high, ordered his coffer to let him have no more money than what he should count when he received it.

Lolli.

Flight of coffeiers, or mobs, he’ll never mind; and knows no noise, while the mob is kind.

Pep.

To CASHIER. n. v. a. [coffer, Fr. caffier, Lat.]

1. To discard; to dismiss from a post, or a society, with reproach.

Don’t go on! Cashi hath beaten thee, and thou by that small hurt hast caiiier’d Cashi.

Shakespeare.

Secs in factions many times prove principals; but many times also they prove ciphers, and are caiiier’d in.

If he had omitted what he said, his thoughts and words being thus caiiier’d in his hands, he had no longer been Luctetius. 

Dryden.

They have already caiiier’d several of their followers as mutineers. 

Addison’s Farads.

The ruling rogue, who dreads to be caiiier’d, 

Contrives, as he is hated, to be feared.

Swift.

2. It feems in the following passage, to signify the fame as to annul; to vacate: which is sufficiently agreeable to the derivation.

If we should find a father corrupting his son, or a mother her daughter, we must charge this upon a peculiar anomaly and badness of nature; if the name of nature may be allowed to that which seems to be utter caiiiering of it, and deviation from, and a contradiction to, the common principles of humanity. 

Addison’s El MOCK.

Some caiiier, or at least endeavour to invalidate, all other arguments, and forbid us to hearken to those proofs, as weak or fallacious.

Lack.

CASK. n. f. [cafe, Fr. cafse, Lat.]

1. A barrel; a wooden vessel to stop liquor or provisions.

The patient turning himself about, it makes a floating kind of noise, like the rumbling of water in a cask.

Harvey.

Perhaps to-morrow he may change his wine, 

And drink old sparkling Albion, or Seltine, 

Who’d be old, and who’d age, with mould o’ergrown, 

The good old cask for ever keeps unknown. 

Dryden.

2. It has cask in a kind of plural sense, to signify the commodity or provision of casks.

Great inconsiderables grow by the bad cask being commonly so ill fashioned, and conditioned, as that a great part of the beer is ever lost and cask away. 

Rogers.

CASK. n. f. [cafe, Fr. cafse, Lat.]

A barrel; a wooden vessel to stop liquor or provisions.

CASKET. A helmet; armour for the head: a poetical word.
C A S

Let thy blows, doubly redoubled,
Fall like amazing thunder on the coffee
Of thy pernicious enemy.
Shakespeare.

And thrice
Slung weighty stones, neck, and arm from far they flung;
Their caskets are, a covering thick and light.
Dryden.

Why does he load with darts
His trembling hands, and crush beneath a caf?
His wrinkled brow?
Alison.

C A S K E T. n. f. [a diminutive of caffe, a cheet, Fr. cafe, caffette.] A small box or chest for jewels, or things of particular value.
The found them dead, and cast into the streets,
An old man, where the jewels, life.
By some hand’s hand was robb’d and taken away.
Ignorant poor man! what doest thou bear
Lock’d up within the chest of thy heart?
What jewels and what riches hast thou there?
What here’nly treasure in so weak a chest? Davvies.
Mine eye hath found that fad sepulchral rock,
That was the chest of heaven’s richest store.
Milton.
That had by chance pack’d up his choicest treasure
In one dear caffette, and said’d only that,
Gower.

C A S S A M U N A R. n. f. An aromatic vegetable, being a species of galangal, brought from the East, a nervous and tonic medicine.
Quinby.

To C A S S E T. v. a. [cafette, Fr. caffette, low Lat.] To vacate; to invalidate; to make void; to nullify.
This opinion superfetates and caffettes the belt medium we have.

C A S S A T I O N. n. f. [caffetation, Lat.] A malaking null or void.
Dibb.

C A S S A V I. n. s. A plant. It is culti-
C A S S A D A. vated in all the warm parts of America, where the roots, being being divided of its milky juice, is ground to
flour, and then made into cakes of bread.

C A S T E R. See C A S S I O W A R Y.

C A S T I A. n. f. A sweet spice mentioned by Moly, Ex. xxx. 24, as an ingredient in the composition of the holy oil, which was to be made use of in the consecration of the sacred vessels of the tabernacle.
This aromatic is said to be the bark of a tree very like cinnamon, and grows in the Indies without being cultivated.
Calmet.

And thy garnements smell of myrrh, saffron, and coffee.
Psalm xxx. 5.

C A S T I A. n. f. The name of a tree.
It hath a cylindrical, long, taper, or flat pod, divided into many cells by transverse diaphragms, in each of which is contained one hard seed, for the most part, in a clumsy black sub-

C A S S I O D O R Y, or Stickadort, n. f. [Joetsch, Lat.] The name of a plant.

C A S S I O W A R Y. n. f. A large bird of prey in the East Indies.
I have a clear view of the relations of dam and chick, between the two cassiadoris in St. James’s park.
Dobson.

To CAST. v. a. preter. cæf; particip. paff. cæf, cæfus, Fr. [cabinet, Danish.] This is a word of multifarious and indefit e use.

1. To throw with the hand.
I rather chuse to endure the wounds of these darts, which envy coffles at novelty, than go on falsely and steplikely in the easy ways of ancient militancy.
Rippl.
They had compacted in his heart, and coffee darts at the people of morning till evening.
Matt. vii. 9.

Then coffee they found away.
And yield thee to my mercy, or I strike.
Dryden and Law.

2. To throw away, as useless or noxious.
If thy hand and offend thee, cut it off, and cast it from thee.
Matthew.

3. To throw, as from an engine.
Slings to cafe stones.
Chronicles.

4. To fatter by the hand; as, to cafe feed.
Coffe the dust into the brook.
Dowtererly.

5. To force by violence.
Cast them into the Red Sea.
Exodus.
Cast them into another hand.
Dowtererly.

6. To fed.
Nor shall thy vine coffee her fruit.
Malachi.

7. To throw from a high place.
Bear him to the high place, and from thence into destruction cast him.
Shakspeare’s Coriolanus.

8. To throw as a net or snare.
I speak for thy own profit, not that I may cast a snare upon thee.
1 Cor. viii. 35.

9. To drow; to let fall.
They let down the boat into the sea, as though they would have coffee anchor.
Acts, xxvii. 10.

10. To throw dice, or lots.
And Joshua cast lots for them in Shiloh.
Joshua, xvi, 10.

11. To throw, in wresting.
And I think, being too strong for him, though he took my legs sometimes, yet I made a shift to fubdue him.
Shakspeare.

12. To throw, as worthless or hateful.
His carcass was coffee in the way.
Chronicles.
His friends contend to embalm his body; his enemies, that they may cast it to the dogs.
Shakspeare’s Richard.

13. To drive by violence of weather.
Howbeit we must be cast upon a certain island.
Shakspeare.

14. To emit.
This flowed off in the calcination of the stone, and cast a nauseous smell.
Woodward.

15. To bring suddenly or unexpectedly.

C A S S I O D O R Y.

Content themselves with that which was the irremediable error of former time, or the necessity of the present hath cast upon them.
Hooker.

15. To build by throwing up earth; to raise.

And floating in the earth, casts up a mount of clay.
Speck’s Fairy Queen.

Thine enemies shall cast a trench about thee.
Shakspeare’s Tempest.

The king of Agytta shall not come into this city, nor shoot an arrow there, nor come before it with shield, nor cast a bank against it.
2 Kings, xix. 35.
At length Barbarossa having cast up his trenches, landed fifty-four pieces of artillery for batterly.
Beck’s Natural History.

17. To put into or out of any certain flate, with the notion of deceit, or defention; as, the king was cast off from his throne.
Jesus had heard that John was cast into prison.
Matthew.

At thy rebuke both the chariot and horse cast into a dead sleep.
Job, xxxvi. 6.

18. To condemn in a criminal trial.
But oh, that treacherous heart! to whom worst shall you
Did trust our counsellors, and we both may rue;
Having his falsehood found too late, ‘twas then
That made me cast my guilt, and them distain.
Dow.
We take up with the most impudent wretches, wely, often suborn our own instruments and jealouses, that we may be sure to cast the unhappy criminal.
Government of the Tonges.
He could not, in this forlorn cafe, have made use of the very least plea of a cast criminal; nor so much as have crie’d, Mercy! Lord, mercy! Smithe.
There then we met, both tried, and both were cast.

And this irrevocable sentence pass’d.
Dryden.

19. To overcome or defeat in a law suit.
[from caffer, French.]
The northern men were agreed, and in effect all the other, to cast our London afterwards.
Condemn’d Remains.

Were the cafe referred to any competent judge, they would inevitably be cast.
Decay of Piety.

20. To defeat.
No martial project to surprise,
Can ever be attempted twice;
Nor cast delive servile afterwards,
Their courage tear their lying cards.
Hudibras.

21. To calibre.
You see but now cast in his mind, a punishment more in policy than in mality; even so as one would beat his offenders dog, to affright an impious lion.
Shakspeare.

22. To leave behind in a race.
In short, to sift your judgments turn and wind,
You cast our fleeter wits a mile behind.
Dryden.

23. To shed; to let fall; to lay aside; to mould; to change for new.
Our chariot lost her wheels, their points our features.
The bird of conquest kept her chief feather cast.
Paint.
Of plants some are green all winter, others cast their leaves.
Hume’s Natural History.

The casting of the skin is by the part, compared to the breaking of the feathers, or claws, but not rightly; for that was to make every casting of the skin a new birth and boister, the skin is in but a general cover, not shaped according to the parts, but the skin is shaped according to the parts.
The creatures that cast the skin are the fox, the ferret, the grizzipple, the hare, the whittow, etc.

C A S S I O D O R Y.

O textile head, which every year
Could feel the crop of wonders bear
Which might have seen the leaves of
Each year’s growth added to the last;

The
A lord wandering by the way,
One that to bounty never cast his mind;
Ne thought of heaven ever did alay,
His bate for all the power of fate.

Spenser.

Zealom's languishing countenance, with crooked
arms, and sometimes poy up eyes, she thought
to have an excelente grace.

Sidney.

Let's play on the French, and answer
How earnestly he cast his eyes upon me!
Shakespeare.

Begin, suspicious boy, to cast about
Thy infant eyes, and, with a sphile, thy mother
single out.

Dryden.

Far istward cast thine eye, from whence the fan,
And orient sciences, at a birth begun.
Peter's Dun.

He then led me to the rock, and, placing me on
the top of it, cast me away, lashed, flogged, and
tell me what they thought.

Addison.

32. To found; to form by running in a mould.

When any such curious work of fliver is to be
cast, as requires that the impression of hairs, or
very slender lines, be taken off by the metal, it
is not enough that the fliver be barely melted, but
it must be kept a considerable while in a strong fluson.

How to build ships, and dreadful ordinance cast.
Infinit the arith.

Waller.

The father's grief restrain'd his art;
He twice effay'd to cast his son in gold,
Twice from his hands he dropt the forming mould.

Dryden.

33. To melt metal into figures.

Yon crow'd, he might reflect, joyiful crowd
With restless rage would pull my thrice down,
And cast the service to his renown.
Prior.

This was but as a refinner's fire, to purge out
the dross, and then cast the meat again into a new
mold.

Dryden.

34. To model; to form by rule.

We may take a quarter of a mile for the com-
mon measure of the depth of the sea, if it were cast
into a channel of an equal depth every where.

Brown's Essay of the Earth.

Under this influence, derived from mathematical
fludies, some have been tempted to cast all
their logical, their metaphysical, and their theo-
litical and moral learning into this method.

Watts's Logick.

35. To communicate by reflexion or ema-
nation.

So bright a splendour, to divine a grace
The glorious Daphnis cast on his illustrious race.

Dryden.

We may happen to find a fairer light cast
over the same scriptures, and see reason to alter
our sentiments even in some points of moment.

Dryden.

36. To yield, or give up, without reserve
or condition.

The reason of mankind cannot suggest any fald
ground of satisfaction, but in making God our
friend, and in carrying a confufion in that,
may encourage us, with confidence, to cast ourselves
upon him.

Swift.

37. To inflict.

The world is apt to cast great blame on those
who have an indifferency for opinions, especially in
religion.

Locke.

38. To cast aside.

To dismiss as udeful or inconvenient.

I have bought
Golden opinions from all sort of people,
Which would be worn now in their newest glos,
Not cast aside to foam.

Shakespeare.

39. To cast away.

To shipwreck.

Sir Francis Drake, and John Thomas, meeting
with a storm, it thrust John Thomas upon
the islands to the South, where he was cast away.

Raleigh's Essays.

His father Philip had, by like misfortunes, been like
to have been cast away upon the coast of England.

Raleigh's History of the Turks.

With pity mov'd for others cast away
On rocks of hope and fears.

Reynolms.

But now our tears temperous grow,
And cast our hopes away.

Whil'st you, regardless of our weep,
Shall cast us off to sleep.

Dryden.

40. To cast away. To lavish; to waste in
profusion; to turn to no use.

They that want means to nourish children, will
obtain from marriage, or, which is all one,
they cast away their bodies upon rich old wome.

Raleigh's Essays.

France, haf thoy yet more blood to cast away?
Say, shall the current of our right run out?
Shak.

He might be silent, and not cast away
His favours on vain Junoes.

O Maricia, O my fifier! All there's hope,
Our father will not cast away a life
So needful to us all, and to his country.

Addison's Cato.

41. To cast away. To ruin.

It is an impossible thing for states, by an over-
fight in some one act or treaty between them
and their present oppoffives, utterly to cast away
themfelves for ever.

Locke.

42. To cast by. To reject or dismiss, with
neglect or hate.

Old Capulet, and Montague,
Have made Verona's ancient citizens
Cast by their great and most ordinances.
Shakespeare.

When men, presuming to think they had the power
that ended all, and were the only masters of right reason,
cast by the votes and opinions of the rest of mankind,
as not worthy of reasoning.

Locke.

43. To cast down. To reject; to deprefs the
mind.

We're not the first,
Who, with best meaning, have incur'd the word:
For they, oppress'd king, I am cast down;
Myself could else outvote false trom's frozen.

Shakespeare.

The best way will be to let him see you are much
cast down, and afflicted, for the ill opinion he en-
ters upon you.

Addison.

44. To cast forth. To emi.

He shall grow as the lily, and cast forth his roots
as Lebanon.

Hos.

45. To cast forth. To eject.

I cast forth all the household stuff.
Nelson.

46. To cast off. To difcard.

The prince will find him pleasant when,
Cast off his followers.
Shakespeare.

I cast me off in the time of old age.
Pensive.

He led me on, to cast me off,
But now hath cast me off, as never known.
Milton.

How! not call him father? I see preferment
after a man strangely; this may serve me for an
use of action, to cast off, my father, when
I am great.

Dryden.

I long to clasp that hauty maid,
And bend her burnish'd vittyl to my passion:
When I have gone thus far, I'd cast her off.
Addison.

47. To cast off. To reject.

It is not to be imagined, that a whole society
of men should publicly and professedly difown
and cast off a rule, which they could not but be
indisposed to reject.

Locke.

48. To cast off. To disburden one's self of.

All confpured in one to cast off their subjection
to the crown of England.

Spenser's State of Ireland.

This maketh them, through an unavailing difstrive
deavouring infultation, to cast off the care of
those very affairs, which do most concern their
state.

Hooke, Preface.

The true reason why any man is an atheist, is
happily certain in our case; religion would curb
him in his lusts; and therefore he casts it off, and
puts all the scorn upon it he can.

Tytlove.

Company, in any action, gives credit and coun-
taxe to the action of others; much as the furnish
gets of this, so much he casts off of shame.

Addison.

We see they never fail to exert themselves, and
to cast off the opposition, when they feel the weight
of it.

Addison.
The qualities of blood in a healthy state are to be fluid, the red part coagulating, and the forum ought to be without any greenish cast.

Arthuson on Aquintus.


The nature of the red blood revolution is sickled over with the pale cast of thought. Shok.

New names, new dressings, and the modern cast, some locens, some perfons after, and stacht 3.

The world. Sir J. Denham.

14. Manner; air; mien.

Pretty conceptions, fine metaphors, glittering expressions, and something of a neat cast of verse, are properly the deeps, grubs, or loose ornaments, of poetry.

Neglect not the little figures and turns on the words, nor sometimes the very cast of the periods; neither omit or confound any rutes or custom of punctuation.

15. A flight; a number of hawks dismirfed from the fit.

A cast of merlins there was besides, which, flying of a galant height, would beat the birds that rode down unto the bushes, as falcons will do wild fowl over a river.

16. [Casta, Spanisli.] A breed; a race; a species.

Castanets, n. f. [castafcras, Sp.], A small shell of ivory, or hard wood, which dancers rattle in their hands.

If there had been words known between them, to the word.

Neither given any leave to search in particular who are the heirs of the kingdom of Casta, or who castaway.

Hooker.

Left that by any means, when I have preached to others, I myself should be a castaway. 1 Cor.

Castaway, n. f. [from cast and away].

A peron loit, or abandoned, by Providence; any thing thrown away.

Neither given any leave to search in particular who are the heirs of the kingdom of Casta, or who castaway.

Ralph's History.

Cast. The participle pristatnes of cast, but improperly, and found perhaps only in the following passage.

When the mind is quick'd out of doubt, The organ, the defect and dead before.

Break up their drovly grave, and newly more coffee loung, and freqnant coffee Shakespeare.

Castellain, n. f. [castellano, Span.] The captain, governor, or oppotable of a caftle.

Castellans, n. f. [from castel.] The lordship belonging to a caftle; the extant of its land and jurisdiction. Philipp.

Castellated. adj. f. from castl. enclosed within a building, as a fountain or ciferen castellated.

Dit.

Caster, n. f. [from To castf.

1. A thrower; he that casts.

If with this throw the thrafnagget of cast vie,

Still, further still, I bid the discuss fly.

Page.

2. A calculator; a man that calculates for others.

Did any of them set up for a caftle of fortunate figures, what might he not get by his predictions?

Abdaden.

To Castigation, w. a. [castigate, Lat.] To chaffle; to chatten; to correct; to punish.

If thou didst put this four cold habit on,

To castigate thy pride, 'twere well. Shakespeare.

N n Castigation.
CASTIGATION. n. f. [from To castigate.] 1. Penance; discipline.
This kind of your torment.
2. Excommunication; excommunication.

CASTIGATORY. adj. [from castigate.]
Punitive, in order to amendment. There were other kinds of penalties inflicted, either probable, castigatory, or exemplary.

CASTING- NET. n. f. [from casting and net.]
An net to be thrown into the water, not placed and left.

CASTLE. n. f. [castellum, Lat.]
1. A strong house, fortified against assailants.
The castle of Macduff I'll fortify. Shakespeare.
2. Castles in the air. [chateaux d'Espagne, Fr.]
Projects without reality. There were but like castles in the air, and in men's fancies vainly imagined. Ralegh's History of the World.

CASTLE SOAP. n. f. [I suppose corrupted from Caifie soap.]
A kind of soap. I have a letter from a soap-boiler, delivering me to write upon the present duties on Castile soap.

CASTLED. adj. [from castle.]
Furnished with castles.
The horses neighing by the wind is blown, And castled elephants o'erlook the town. Dryden.

CASTLEWARD. n. f. [from caife and ward.]
An imposition laid upon such of the king's subjects, as dwell within a certain compass of any castle, toward the maintenance of such as watch and guard the castle. Crowle.

CASTLED. n. f. [from castle.]
An abbot.
We should rather rely upon the urine of a caifying’s bladder, a resolution of crabs eyes, or a second distillation of urine, as Helmont had commenced in Scotland's casts of his world.

CASTOR, or CHESTER, are derived from the Sax, caresen, a city, town, or castle; and that from the Latin caesum: the Saxons chusing to fix in such places of strength and figure, as the Romans had before built or fortified.

CASTER. n. f. [caster, Lat.]
1. A beaver. See Beaver.
Like beaver's casting of their from. Their wayward wealth to Norway's coast they bring. Dryden.
2. A fine hat made of the fur of a beaver. Caster and PULLUX. [in meteorology.]
A fiery meteor, which appears sometimes flicking to a part of the ship, in form of one, or two, or three or four balls. When one is seen alone, it is called Helena, which portends the severest part of the storm to be yet behind; two are denominated Caesar and Pullex, and sometimes Tyudaris, which portend a cessation of the storm. Chambers.

CASTERUM. n. f. [from caestar. In pharmacy.] A liquid matter included in bags or pusses, near the anus of the caesars, falsely taken for his testicles. Chambers.

CASTRATION. n. f. [from castrum, Lat.]
The art or practice of castrating.
To CASTRATE. n. a. [caesfr, Lat.]
1. To geld.
2. To take away the obscene parts of a writing.

CASUAL. adj. [caief, Fr. from caesar, Lat.]
Accidental; arising from chance; depending upon chance; not certain. The revenue of Ireland, both certain and casufal, did not rise unto ten thousand pounds. Chaucer.

CASUALTY. n. f. [from casual.] Accidentally; without design, or fet purpose.
Go, bid my woman Search for a jewel, that too casual Left him most his heart's delight. Shakespeare.

CATCH. n. f. [catch, Lat.]
1. A fort of hill.

CATCH in the pan. [imagined by some to be rightly written Katrina, as coming from Catipina. An unknown correspondent imagines, very naturally, that it is corrupted from Cate in the pan.]
There is a cunning which we, in England, call the turning of the cat in the pan; which is, when that which a man says to another, he lays it as if another had said it to him. Bacon.

CATCH a nine tails. A whip with nine lather, used for the punishment of crimes. You deed reformers of an inane age, You foul cat o' nine tails, in this world. This once be just, and in our cause engage.

PROLOGUE to Vanbrugh's Falstaff Friend.

CATCHER. n. f. [catcher, fr. catchere.]
Contrary to proper use; forced; far fetched.
A catheritical and far derived similitude it holds with men, that is, in a bifurcation.

CATCHLYS. n. f. [catchlēēeis.]
A deluge; an inundation; used generally for the universal deluge.
The opinion that held these catastrophes and empyreans unifal, was such as held that it put a total confusion among things in this lower world.

Hail's Origin of Mankind.

CATACOMBS. n. f. [from kata, and kou-Σ, a hollow or cavity.] Subterraneous cavities for the burial of the dead; of which
CAT

which there are a great number about three miles from Rome, supposed to be the coves and cells where the primitive christians hid and assembled themselves, and where they interred the martyrs, which are accordingly visited with devotion. But, anciently, the word catena was only understood of the tombs of St. Peter and St. Paul. Chambers.

On the side of Naples are the catacombs, which must have been full of stench, if the dead bodies that lay to them were left to rot in open niches.
Judd, J. 1. Seizure: the art of seizing anything that flies or hides.

Suff of aspect, by the vulgar call’d
A catship; whose polluted hands the gods
With force incredible and magic conveys
E’er have endued, if he his ample palm
Should haply on ill-fated shoulder lay.

Debt.

CATCHWORD. n.s. [from catch and word.] The word at the corner of the page under the 1st line, which is repeated at the top of the next page.

CA’TER. n.s. [from cat and ‘te.] A single proposition, which is also categorical, may be divided again into simple and complex.

Watt’s Logick.

CATEGORically. adv. [from categor-

cal.] 1. Directly; expressly.

2. Positively; plainly.

I dare affirm, and that categorically, in all parts wherever trade is great, and continues so, that trade must be nationally professed.

CHILD’S DISEASES OF TRADE.

CATEGORY. n.s. [cateqory.] A class; a rank; an order of ideas; a predica-

ment.

The absolute infinitude, in a manner, quite changes the nature of beings, and exalts them into a different category.

Glynn.

CA’TERIAN. adj. [from catena, Lat.] Relating to a chain; resembling a chain.

In geometry, the catenary curve is formed by a rope or chain hanging freely between two points of suspension.

Harris.

The back is bent after the manner of the catenary curve, by which it obtains that curve which is safest for the included narrow.

Glynn’s Philosophical Principles.

To CATENATE. v. a. [from catena, Lat.] To chain.

Ditt.

CA’TER-COIN. n. f. [from catena, Lat.] Link; regular connection.

This catenation, or concerning union, whenever his pleasure shall divide, let go, or separate, they shall fall from their existence.

Brown’s Pug. Ex.".

To CA’TER. v. n. [from cat.] To provide food; to buy in victuals.

He that doth the ravens’ food,

Yea providently caters for the Sparrow,

Be comfort to my age.

Shakespeare. As you like it.

CA’TER. n.s. [from the verb.] Provider; collector of provisions, or victuals; mis-printed perhaps for caterer.

The flyers dolded in this Lymer, find a welcomer acceptance, where the table is cate for the homach, than those of the Tamaz.

Caterpillar’s Survey of Cornwall.

CA’TER. n. f. [quatre, Fr.] The four of cards and dice.

CA’TER-COIN. n. f. A corruption of quatre-couin, from the ridiculousness of calling cousin or relation to so remote a degree.

In mother and he, having your worship’s reverence, are scarce cater-couins.

Shakespeare’s Merchant of Venice.

Poetry and reason, how come thee to be cater-

couin? I.

Rymer’s Tragedies of the left Ages.

CA’TERER. n. f. [from cater.] One employed to sell and buy in provisions for the family; the providore or pur-

veyor.

Let no foeth oppose the chamber infest;

Let fancy, not cost, prepare all our dishes.

Let the caterer mind the taste of each guest,

And the cook in his dressing comply with their wishes.

Ben Jonson’s Tavern Academy.

He made the greedy raven to be Elias’s caterer,

And bring him food.

Seldonn shall one see in cities or courts an athletic vigour, which is seen in poor houses,

where nature is their cook, and necctify their caterer.

CA’TERESS. n.s. [from cater.] A woman employed to cater, or provide victuals.

Impudence do not change innate nature.

As if she would her children should be rauous

With her abundance the, good caterer,

Meant her provis’ only to the good.

Milton.

Caterpillar.
CAT

CATERPILLAR. n. s. [This word Skinner and Minherowe are inclined to derive from chatte poleke, a weevil. It seems easily deduced to cater, to feed, and piller, Fr. to rob; the animal that eats up the fruits of the earth.

1. A worm which, when it gets wings, is sustained by leaves and fruits.

The caterpillar breedeth of eat and leaves; for we see infinite caterpillars breed upon trees and hedges, by which the leaves of the trees or hedges are consumed.

Author is drawn with a pot pouring forth water, with which defend grasshoppers, caterpillars, and other small insects, from being devoured.

2. Any thing voracious and useless.

CATERPILLAR. n. s. [sarpiolides, Lat.] The name of a plant.

To CATHERWAL, q. m. [from cat.]

1. To make a nose as cats in rutting time.

2. To make any offensive or odious nose.

What a caterswelling do you keep here! If my lady has not called up her steward Mollin, and bid him turn you out of doors, never trust me.

Shakespeare's Tancred Night.

WAS no dispute between the caterswelling brethren? Hudibras.

CATES. n. s. [of uncertain etymology; Skinner imagines it may be corrupted from delicat; which is not likely, because Janius observes, that the Dutch have kater in the same sense with our cater. It has no singular.] Viands; food; dill of meat; generally employed to signify nice and luxurious food.

This has not called Master, Sir, as the ancient phrase, Cate's fair feast; the entertainment protestes, not the cats. Ben Jonson.

O wafeful plot, never well content
With how cats'd fare; hunger ambitious
Of cats by land and sea fat feasts and feint.
Raleigh.

As alas, how simple to these cats,
What cursed appal that divers'd Eve!
Paradise Lost.

Thy, by th' alluring odour drawn, in hate
Fly to the odour cats, and crowding up
Their pleasant hours.
Phillips.

With costly cats the flaifd her fragol board,
Then with ill-gotten wealth the bought a lord.
Abraham.

CATHFISH. n. s. The name of a sea-fish in the Well Indies; so called from its round head and large glaring eyes, by which they are discovered in hollow rocks.
Phillips.

CATHARPINS. n. s. Small ropes in a ship, running in little blocks from one side of the throids to the other, near the deck; they belong only to the main throids; and their use is to force the throids tight, for the ease and safety of the masts, when the ship rolls.
Phillips.

CATHARTIC. adj. [from cathartico.] Purging medicines. The vermiform or peristaltic motion of the guts continually helps on their contents, from the pylorus to the rectum; and every irritation either quickens that motion in its natural order, or occasions some little invasions in it. In both, what but slightly adheres to the coats will be loosened, and they will be more agitated, and thus rendered more fluid. By this only it is manifest, how a catartic hastens and increases the discharge of bile, but where the force of the stimulus is great, all the appendages of the bowels, and all the valves in the abdomen, will be twich'd; by which a great deal will be drained back into the intestines, and made a part of what they discharge.

Quicksilver precipitated either with gold, or without addition, into a powder, is wont to be strongly enough cathartic; though the chemical, that have not proved, that either gold or mercury hath any salt, much less any that is purgative.

Bryne's Sophiae Olypiam.

Uvations and cathartics are often thought to be fought for, and all endeavour used to calm and regulate the fury of the passions.

Drys of Pliny.
The piercing cathartics ply their spiteful pow'r, Emeticks rank, and keen catharticks borne, Geryon.

Plato has called mathematical demonstrations the catharticks or purgatives of the soul.

Addison's Spectator.

CATHARTICALNESS. n. s. [from cathartical.] Purgation quality.

CATHEDRAL. n. s. A kind of foil.

The nodules with leaves in them, called cathedrals, seem to consist of a sort of iron stone, not unlike that which is found in the rocks near Whitewell in Cumberland, where they call cathedrals.

Woodward on Feith.

CATHEDRAL. n. s. [in a ship.] A piece of timber with two shivers at one end, having a rope and a block, to which is fastened a great iron hook, to truce up the anchor from the hawse to the top of the forecastle.

Sea Diet.

CATHEDRAL. adj. [from cathedra, Lat. a chair of authority; an episcopal see.]

1. Episcopal; containing the fee of a bishop.
A cathedral church is that wherein there are two or more prebends, with a bishop at the head of them, that do make as it were one body politic.

Methought I sat in feast of majesty,
In the cathedral church of Westminister.
Shakespeare's Henry VI.

2. Belonging to an episcopal church.
His conduct and regular-allowing at the cathedral service was never interrupted by the happenings of weather.
Locke.

3. In low phrase, antique; venerable; old. This seems to be the meaning in the following lines.
Here aged trees cathedral walks compose,
And mount the hill in venerable rows.
These green infants in their beds are laid.
Pope.

CATHEDRAL. n. s. The head church of a diocese.
There is nothing in Lhebror for extraordinary as the cathedral, which a man may view with pleasure, after he has seen St. Peter's. Addison in Italy.

CATHERINE PEAR. See Pear.

For streaks of red were mingled there,
Such as are on a Catherine pear,
The side that's next the sun.
Suckling.

CATHERETER. n. s. [cateteris.] A hollow and somewhat crooked instrument, to thrust into the bladder, to assist in bringing away the urine, when the passag is stopped by a stone or gravel.
A large clyster, suddenly injected, hath frequently forced the urine out of the bladder; but if it fail, a catheter must help you.
Wifeman's Surgery.

CATHODES. n. s. [In a ship.] Two little holes after above the gun-room ports, to bring in a cable or hawser through them to the capstan, when there is occasion to move the ship after Sea Diet.

CATHOLICISM. n. s. [from catholick.] Adherence to the catholic church.

CATHOLICK. adj. [catholique, Fr. catholike, universal or general.]

1. The church of Jesus Christ is called catholick, because it extends throughout the world, and is not limited by time.

2. Some truths are said to be catholick, because they are received by all the faithful.

3. Catholick is often set in opposition to heretic or Schismatic.

4. Catholick or canonical epistles, are seven in number; that of St. John, that of St. Jude. They are called catholick, because they are directed to all the faithful, and not to any particular church; and canonical, because they contain excellent rules of faith and morality.

Calmet.

Doublets the succeeders of those your great and catholick endeavours will promote the empire man over nature, and bring plentiful accession of glory to your nation.

Glamis's Seript.

Those systems undertake to give an account of the formation of the universe, by mechanical hypotheses of matter, moved either uncertainly, or according to some catholic laws.
Rey.

CATHOLICON. n. s. [from catholikos; catacholos taoos.] An universal medicine.
Preservation against that life, is the contemplation of the last judgment. This is indeed a catholicon against all; but we find it particularly applied by St. Paul to judging and despising our brethren.

Government of the Tonges.

CATHOLICON. n. s. [catholicoس and botany.] An assemblage of imperfect flowers hanging from trees, in manner of a rope or cat's tail; serving as male blossoms, or flowers of the trees, by which they are produced.

Camprics.

CATHOLIKE. adj. [from cat and like.] Like a cat.
A feline, with udders all drawn dry.
Lay couching head on ground, with cat-like watch.
Shakespeare.

CATLING. n. s.
1. A dismembering knife used by surgeons.
Harris.

2. It seems to be used by Shakespeare for catgut; the materials of fiddle strings.
What mischief there will be in him after Hector has knocked eat his brains, I know not. But I am farr, none; unless the faller Apollo get his keyes to make catlings of.
Shakespeare.

3. The down or moss growing about walnut trees, resembling the hair of a cat.
Harris.

CATMINT. n. s. [cataria, Lat.] The name of a plant.
Miler.

CATOPTRICAL. adj. [from catopticks.] Relating to catoptricks, or vision by reflection.

A catoptrical or dioptrical heat is superior to any, viciating the hardest substances.

Wise's Alchymist.

CATOPTRICKS. n. s. [catoptricus, a looking glafe.] That part of opticks which treats of vision by reflection.

CATPIPE. n. s. [from cat and pipe.] The same with catcall; an instrument that makes a squaking noise.

Some
CAVALRY, n. f. [cavalier, Fr.] Horse troops; bodies of men furnished with horses for war.

CAVAN, n. f. [from cavum, L.] In architecture. The hollow or under-cutting of the earth for cellaring; allowing to be the sixth part of the height of the whole building.

CAYLEBECK, n. f. A fort of light hats, so called from a town in France where they were first made.

CAUSTIC, n. f. [chandeu, Fr.] A mixture of wine and other ingredients, given to women in childbed, and fick persons.

CAYL. v. a. [from the noun.] To make caudle; to mix as caudle.

CAYL. v. n. [cave, Fr. cavat, Lat.] 1. A cavern; a den; a hole entering horizontally under the ground; a habitacion in the earth.


CAYRE, n. f. [cave, Fr. cavitare, Lat.] To cave or cavern.

CAYVIL. v. n. [caveat, Fr. caviller, Lat.] To raise captious and frivolous objections.

CAVIL. n. f. [from the verb.] False or frivolous objections.

CAVITY. n. f. [from cavum.] The disposition to make captious objection; the practice of objection.

CAYRE. n. v. a. To receive or treat with objections. Thou didst accept them: wilt thou enjoy it.


CAYVIL. v. f. [from the verb.] False or frivolous objections.
CAU
Towards the end of the month, earth up your winter plants and fallow herbs; and plant forth your cauliflowers and cabbages, which were blown in August. Evelyn's Calendes.

CAU. See To CAU.

To CAUPEON, v. n. [caupen, Lat.] To keep a viUing-house; to fell wine or vitualls. Dict.
CAUSABLE. adj. [from cause, low Lat.] That which may be caused, or effectcd by a cause. That may be miraculously effected in one, which is naturally causable in another. Brown's Pelgar Errors.

CAUSAL. adj. [causalis, low Lat.] Relating to causes; implying or containing causes. Every motion owing a dependence on preceding motors, we can have no true knowledge of any, except we would distinctly pay into the whole method of causal concentration.

CAUSALITY. n. s. [causalitate, low Lat.] The agency of a cause; the quality of causing. As he created all things, so he is beyond and in them all, in his very essence, as being the soul of their causatilities, and the essential cause of their existence. Brown's Pelgar Errors. By an unadvised transference from the effect to the remotest cause, we observe not the connection, through the interposed of many intermediate causative connections, between the first and the last. Glaveville's Sceptic Scholaris.

CAUSALLY. adv. [from causal.] According to the order or feries of causes. Thus may it be more causally made out, what Hippocrates affirmed. Brown's Pelgar Errors.

CAUSATION. n. s. [from cause, low Lat.] The act or power of causing. Thus doth he sometimes desire us in the concccts of fairs and meteors, besides their allowable actions, aspiring effects thereunto of independent causation. Brown's Pelgar Errors.

CAUSATIVE. adj. [a term in grammar.] That effectually by a cause of reason. Brown's Pelgar Errors.

CAUSATION. n. s. [from cause, low Lat.] A causer; an author of any effect. Demonstratively understanding the semplicity of perfection, and the invisible condition of the first causator, it was out of the power of earth, or the anonyng of belt, to work them from it. Brown's Pelgar Errors.

CAUSE. n. s. [causa, Lat.] 1. That which produces or efects any thing; the efficient. The wife and learnest, amongst the very heat, they that are beginning to work, and are unshod from first to last; the causes, whereupon originally the being of all things depended; neither have they otherwise spoken of that cause, than as an agent, which, knowing what and why it worketh, obserueth, in working, a most exact order or law. Hooker.

2. The reason; motive to any thing. The reft shall bear some other light. As cause will be obly'd. Shakespeare.

CAULIFFER. n. s. [from caulis, Lat. the stalk of a plant.] A species of cabbages.
CAUTION. n.s. [caute, Latt.] Caution; scruple: a word diffused.

Perhaps he loves you now: And now no fault of death before

The virtue of his will.

Skeat'speare.

CA'UTELOUS. adj. [cautelus, Fr.]

1. Cautious; wary; provident. Not in use.

Padisho doth with, like a cautela artisan, that the inward walls might bear some good shares in the burden.

Wotton.

2. Wily; cunning; treacherous.

Of themselves, for the most part, they are so cautious and wily headed, especially being men of so free and inexistent manners and practice in low matters, that you would wonder whereby they borrow such subtilties and fly shifts.

Speirs on Ireland.

Your fon

Will or exceed the common, or be caught

With cautious lauds and practice.

Skeat'speare.

CA'UTEDUSLY. adv. [from cautelus].


All prentor courts, if any of the parties be laid asleep, and experience of a retirement, and the other party doth cautiously get the start and advantage yet they will yet be after all things in surru quo prinis.

Bancon's War with Spain.

2. Cautiously; wary; circumspect; wary.

The Jews, not resolved of the fictitious side of Jacobo do cautiously, in their diet, abstain from both.

Brown.

CAUTERIZATION. n.s. [from cauterize].

The act of burning flesh with hot irons, or caustic medicaments.

They require, after cauterization, no such bondage, as that thereby you need to fear interpolation of the spirits.

Wright, To CAU'TERIZE. n. o. [cauterizer, Fr.] To burn with the cautery.

For each true word a blister, and each false eke

To extort to the interlocutor's tongue;

Disturbing with speaking.

Shakespeare.

No marvel though cantharides have such a corrosive and cauterizing quality; for there is not one other of the insects, but it is kind of a dull matter.

Bacon's Natural History.

The design of the cautery is to prevent the canal from closing; but the operators confess, that, in punctions cauterized, the tears rise still oftener.

Sharp's Surgery.

CAUTERY. n. s. [caute, Latt.]

Cautery is either actual or potential; the first is burning by a hot iron, and the latter with caustic medicines. The actual cautery is generally used to cut and remove dead matter; the potential cautery, by means of the quick; or to stop the effusion of blood, by burning up the veins.

Quinby.

In heat of fight it will be necessary to have your and your country's fire always ready for that which will connect the bleeding arteries in a moment.

Wright's Surg.

CAUTION. n.s. [caution, Fr. cautie, Latt.]

1. Prudence, as it respects danger; fore-sight; provident care; wariness against evil.

2. Security for.

Such conditions, and caution of the condition, as might suffice with such address as would matters better.

Sidney.

The Cedar, upon this new acquaint, gave him part of Beckett's caution for his disbursements.

Hume.

The parliament would yet give his majesty sufficient caution that the war should be prosecuted.

St. John.

He that objects any crime, ought to give caution, by the means of saries, that he will persevere in the prosecution of such crimes. Swift's Tour.

3. Provision or security against.

In defiance of all the rules and caution of government, the most dangerous and mortal of vices will come off.

L'Estrange.

Provisionary precept.

Attention to the forementioned symptoms as if might be advisable: this caution and rules of diet, by way of prevention.

Archibald.

5. Warning.

To CAUTION. c. a. [from the noun.]

To warn; to give notice of a danger.

How shall our thought avoid the various state?

Or wilder to our caution'd soul declare

The different phases thou pleasest to employ, that bent to hurt, and certain to destroy.

Prior. Thou caution'd me against their charms,

But never gave me equal arms.

Swift.

CAUTIONARILY. adj. [from caution.]

Given as a pledge, or in security.

I am made the cautionable pledge.

The gage and hostage of your keeping it. Swift's Tour.

Is there no security for the island of Brittan?

Has he not security for the news and peace to give us for securing trade?

Swift.

CAUTIOUS. adj. [from cautelus, Latt.]

Wary; watchful.

Be cautious of him; for he is sometimes an inconstant lover, because he hath a great advantage.

Swift.

CAUTIOUSLY. adv. [from cautelus.]

In an attentive, wary manner; wary.

They know how fickle common lovers are:

Their oaths and vows are cautiously belie'd;

For few there are but have been once deter'd.

Dryden.

CAUTIOUSNESS. n. s. [from caution.

Watchfulness; vigilance; circumstance; provident care; prudence with respect to danger.

I could not best approve their generous confidence and cautionfulness.

King Charles.

We then met those writers with great cautionfulness and circumspection, in points where it is not impossible that we may be deceived.

Addison.

TO CAVY. c. a. [taken from the found.]

To cry as the rook, raven, or crow.

Rufllet-pated thoughts, many in fort,

Riding and crying at the gun's report.

Shakespeare.

A walk of aged clans, to very high, that the rocks and crows upon the top form to soaring in another region.

The cooks, who high amid the houghs,

In early springs, his airy city builds,

And causts, caws.

Thomas' Spring.

TO CEASE. c. a. [ceaser, Fr. caise, Lat.]

1. To leave off; to stop; to give over; to desist: with from before a noun.

The lives of all, who cease from combat, frame;

My brother's be your most peculiar cares. Dryden.

2. To fail; to be extinct; to pass away.

The poor man shall never cease out of the land.

Dutchess.

The foul being removed, the faculties and operations of life, sense, and intelligence, cease from that malefactors, and are no longer in it.

Hud's Origin of Mankind.

3. To be at an end.

But now the wonder ceases, since I see

She kept them only, Tityrus, for thee.

Dryden.

4. To ret.

The ministers of Christ have ceased from their labours.

Tob Cyae. c. a. To put a slop to; to put an end to.

Importune him for monies: he not ceasing With flight dextrous.

Shakespeare.

My ministry, by imagination, or at one click a motion, than raise or caustis as it is easier to make a dog go flower, than to make him stand still.

Bacon's Natural History.

Cape thus this impulsive arm.

Milton.

But he, her cares to caustis.

Sent down the meek-eyed peace.

Milton.

The difcord is complete, nor can they cease The dire debate, nor yet command the peace. Dryden.

CEASE. n. s. [from the verb.] Extinction; failure: perhaps for decrease.

The caes of majesty

Dies not alone, but, like a gulf, withdraws What's near it with it.

Shakespeare.

CA'SURE. adj. [from ceaf.

Sufficient; continual; without pause; without stop; without end.

My gutless blood must quench the ceas's fire,

On which my endless tears were beetles spayed.

Fairfax.

All whose ceasure grasps his works behind,

Both day and night.

Like an oak

That finden forces, then all the winds employ Their ceasure roar; and only finds its leaves,

Or mall, which the revolving spring restores.

Popham.

CECITY. n. s. [cecitas, Lat.] Blindness; privation of sight.

They are not blind, nor yet distinctly sees there Is in them no ceacity, yet more than a ceacity they have fight enough to disfigure the light, though not perhaps to distinguish objects or colours.

Brown's Polygar Errors.

CED. D.'s. n. c. [Latt.]

A tree.

It is evergreen; the leaves are narrower than those of the pine tree, and many of them produced out of one tuberule, resembling a painter's pencil; it hath male flowers, or catkins, produced at remote distances from the fruit on the same tree.

The seeds are produced in large cones, comprising and turbined. The expansion of the branches is very regular in cedar trees, the ends of the shoots deflower, and thereby increasing their upper surface, which is constantly clothed with green leaves, so regularly as to appear at a distance like a green carpet, and, in waving about, make an agreeable prospect. It is favored that this tree has not been more cultivated in England; for it would be a great ornament to barren bleak mountains, even in Scotland, where four other trees would grow, it being a native of Mount Jannus, where the (more...
of three million years. Resembled, in his Travels, of the largest tails on record, and found to be divided by five inches in circumference, and found. About five or six yards from the ground, it was divided into five limbs, each of which was equal to a great tree. The wood of this famous tree is mounted proof against the parasitism of animal bodies. The sawdust is thought to be one of the secrets used by the mountebanks, who pretend to have the emasculating mystery. This wood is also said to yield an oil, which is famous for preserving books and writings; and the wood is thought by Bacon to continue above a thousand years found. 

MILLER.

I must yield my body to the earth: Thus yields the cedar to the axe's edge. Whole arms gave shelter to the princely eagle; Under whose shade the rampart lion slept. Whoop top branch overtop'd Jove's spreading tree, And kept low shrubs from winter's powerful wind. Shakespeare.

CLE'DRINE. adj. [cledrinu, Lat.]: Of or belonging to the cedar tree. To CE'DIL. v. a. [chedle, Lat.]: To overlay, or cover, the inner roof of a building. And the greater house he said with six-tiers, which he over-laid with fine gold. [Chesden] I'll show the cedar from his house cined with cedar, be content with God's Saviour's lot, not to have where to lay his head. Dryden: The Play.

CE'ILING. n. f. [from ceiling]. The inner roof. Vanish makes ceilings not only thin, but left. Bacon.

And now the chicken'd sky Like a dark cedar floor'd: down rush'd the rain Impetuous. Milton's Paradise Lost. So when the sun by day, or moon by night, Strike on the polish'd brats their trembling light, The glittering species here and there divide, And cast their dooming beams from side to side: Now on the wall, and now on the pavement play. And to the ceiling flash'd the glazing day. Dryden.

CE'LANDINE. n. f. [celledonum, Lat.]: A plant. The flow'rs use the celandine, the lanxet euphrasia. Mura.

CE'LATU're. n. f. [celaturu, Lat.]: The art of engraving, or cutting in figures. To CE'LA'TE. v. a. [celebre, Lat.]:

1. To praise; to commend; to give praise to; to make famous. The songs of lion were plains and pieces of poetry, that adored or celebrated the Supreme Being.

Addison.

I would have him read over the celebrated works of antiquity, which have stood the test of so many different ages.

Addison.

2. To distinguish by solemn rites; to perform solemnly. He flew all them that were come to celebrate the sabbath. [Macbeth]

So the feast-day, the father comes forth, after divine service, into a large room, where the feast is celebrated. Bacon.

3. To mention in a let or solemn manner, whether of joy or sorrow. His daughter was most beautiful. [Macbeth]

During the celebration of this holy festival, you attend earnestly to what is done by the priest.

Shakespeare.

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2. Praise; renown; memorial.

No more shall be added in this place, his memory deserving a particular celebration, than that his learning, priest, and virtue, have been attested by few.

Clarendon.

Some of the ancients may be thought sometimes to have used a list of numbers, by the celebration of those who have added to their alphabet. Holders Elements of Speech.

CE'LE'BRI'ous. adj. [celebre, Lat.]: Famous; renowned; noted. Not in use. The Jews, Jerusalem, and the Temple, having always been celebrated yet, after their captivities, they were deplored of their glory, even then the Alifyrians, Greeks, and Romans, honoured with sacrifices the Most High God, whom they that pious, and observant the gospel, glorified God, and benefited man, much more than they could have done in the desolate and first-celebrated. Aretaeus.

CE'LE'BRI'ously. adv. [from celebrated]. In a famous manner. CE'LE'BRI'O'USNESS. n. f. [from celebrated]. Renown; fame.

CE'LE'BRI'TY. n. f. [celebritas, Lat.]: Publick and splendid transfiguration. The manner of her receiving, and the celebration of the marriage, were performed with great abstinence. Bacon.

CE'LE'BRI'ACK. n. f. A species of parley; it is also called curmudgeon rooted celery.

CE'LE'BRI'TY. n. f. [celebritas, Lat.]: Swiftness; speed; velocity. We very well fee them, who thus please, a wonderful cell full of celebrities; for, perceiving at the first but only some leaves of suspicion, and fear left it should be evil, they are presently, in one and the self-same breath, resolved, that what beginning ever it had, there is no possibility it should be good. Hunter

His former custom and practice was ever full of forwardness and celebrity to make head against them. Bacon.

Thus, with imagin'd wings, our swift scene dies, In motion with no loss of celebrity Than that of thought. Shakespeare.

Three things concur to make a promenade great; the bigness, the density, and the celebrity of the body moved. Dryden.

Whatever encroaches the density of the body, even without enering its celebrity, butts, because a denser body is hotter than a rarer. Aristotle in Animals.

CE'LE'BRE'. n. f. A species of parfley; which fee.

CE'LE'STIAL. adj. [celestial, Lat.]:

1. Heavenly; relating to the supernal region. These three, until the twelve celestial figures have brought about their annual reckoning. Shaks. The ancients commonly applied celestial descriptions of other cliims to their own. Shakespeare's Vulgar Errors.

2. Heavenly; relating to the blest state. Play that sad note I nam'd my knoll, whilst I sit meditating On that celestial harmony. Shakespeare.

3. Heavenly, with respect to excellence. Canst thou pretend desire, whom canst inhalt'd To worship, and a woman celestial nam'd 3 Dryden. Tumultuous, his bloomy face Glowing celestial lisse, with golden grace. Pope.

CE'LE'BRI'AL. n. f. [from the adj]: An inhabitant of Heaven. Thus affable and mild the prince proceed, And to the dome the unknown celestial heads. Pope.

CE'LE'STIALY. adv. [from celestial]. In a heavenly manner.

To CE'LE'STI'FY. v. a. [from celestial]. To give something of heavenly nature to any thing. Not used. We should affirm, that all things were in all things, that heaven were but earth terrified, and earth but heaven celestial'd, or that each part above had influence upon its affinity below.

CE'LI'ACK. adj. [xosalia, the belly]. Relating to the lower belly. The blood moving slowly through the colick and melodistick arteries, produces complaints.

Bacon's Vulgar Errors.

CE'LI'BRY. n. f. [celebris, Lat.]: Single life; unmarried state.

I can attribute their numbers to nothing but their frequent marriages; for they lodge on celebry as an accurate face, and generally are married betwixt twenty and thirty years. Spectator.

By teaching them how to carry themselves in their relations of husbands and wives, parents and children, they live, without question, adorn the gospel, glorified God, and benefited man, much more than they could have done in the desolate and first-celebrated. Aretaeus.

CE'LIBATE. n. f. [celebatus, Lat.]: Single life.

The males obliged themselves to celibatry, and then multiplication is hindered. Gramm.

CE'LL. n. f. [cella, Lat.]:

1. A small cavity or hollow place. The brain contains three thousand cell in a month by admirable fancy work. Dryden.

2. How bea for ever, though a monarch reign, Their ep rate cells and properties maintain. Pope.

3. The cave or little habitation of a religious perfon.

4. To find religion in a lazy cell, In empty fancy contemplations dwell. Dryden.

5. A small and close apartment in a prison.

4. Any small place of residence; a cottage.

Mine eyes he close'd, but open left the cell Of fancy, my internal fight. Milton's Par. Lost. For ever in this humble cell Let thee and I together dwell. Pope.

In cottages and lowly cells. True piety neglected dwells; Till call'd to heaven, its native seat.

Where the good man more lies great. Somers.

5. Little bags or bladders, where fluids, or matter of different sorts, are lodged; common both to animals and plants.

CE'LLANTY. n. f. [cellant, Lat.]: A place under ground, where fiores and liquors are reposed.

If this fellow had lived in the time of Cato, he would, for his punishment, have been confined to the bottom of a cell in. his lifetime. Pain bored in Drawing.

CE'LLAR. n. f. [cella, Lat.]: A place under ground, where fiores and liquors are reposed.

Come on, you hear this fellow in the cellars. Shakespeare.

A good alicant makes a house wholecloie, and gives opportunity for cellars. Martino's Husbandry.

CE'LLARIST. n. f. [cellarius, Lat.]: The butler in a religious house. Dry

CE'LLULAR. adj. [cellular, Lat.]: Constituting of little cells or cavities.

The universe, consisting itself amongst the neighboring muscles, and cellular membrane, destroy'd. Pope's Sociology.

CE'LLITUDE. n. f. [cellitudo, Lat.]: Height.

CE'MENT. n. f. [cementum, Lat.]:

1. The matter with which two bodies are made to coherence, as mortar or glue.

O
Your temples burned in their cemeteries, your
shrine confounded into an angel's birth. 

There is a cemeter., compounded of Room, whites
of eggs, and bones powdered, that become hard
as marble. You may see divers peoples, and a eulogy of
of love, or stones themselves.

The foundation was made of rough stones, placed
with a more firm cement; upon this was laid another layer,
consisting of small stones and cements.

The shrines of the ancients, when they left any men at sea,
raised a cenotaph, or empty monument.

Register on Obits.

CEN.

Censorship, n.s. [cenfor., Lat.] Public rate.

We see what floods of treasure have flowed into
Europe by that means, so that the censors, or
of Christendom, are raised since then, ten times,
you twenty times cold.

To place on the cens.

Censure, v.a. [cenfor., Fr.] To
peruse with odours; contracted from in-

The Selli king, and cense his altar round
With Socket smoke, their heads with blazed bound.

Cinesis was near, and cast a furious look
On the side altar, censed with sacred smoke.

And bright and flaming Smells.

Censer. n.s. [cenfor., Fr.] 1. The pan or vessel in which incense is
burned.

Antinonius gave Priety, in his money, like a lady with a censer after a
batch.

Of incense clouds,

From golden censers, hid the moment. 

2. A pan in which any thing is burned; fire-pan.

Here's only, and slip, and cut, and sight, and

Like to a censer in a barber's shop. 

Censum, n.s. [cenfor., Lat.] A rate, an
assessment.

God intended this censum only for the blesed
Virgin and her son, that Christ might be born

Joseph Hall.

Censor, n.s. [cenfor., Lat.] 1. An officer of Rome, who had the power of
correcting manners.

Who was given to the censers and ex-

probaton.

Il-natured censers of the present age,

And fond of all the folly of the path. 

Reference.

The most severe censor cannot but be pleased
with the prodigality of his wits, though, at the
same time, he could wish, that the misers
of it had been a better man.

Dryden.

Censorian, adj. [from cenfor.] Relating to
the censor.

As the chasity had the pretorian power for
equity, so the chasmary had the censure power for
offences under the degree of capital.

Censure, n.s. [cenfor., Fr.] 1. Addicted to censure; severe; full of
invidious.

Do not too many believe no religion to be false,
but that is intertemperably rigid? no zeal to be spic-
ritual, but what is censurable, or vindicative? Spratt.

O let thy prudence make my travels light!

And present Venus that excels my name.

Above the numbers of censurable fame. 

Prior.

Sometimes it is of before the object of
reproof.

A dogmatical spirit inclines a man to be censurable of
his neighbour.

In this instance. 

Warren in the Mind.

Sometimes so.

He treated all his inferiors of the clergy with
so much sanctimonious pride; was rigorously and univer-

Censoriously, adv. [from censorous.]

In a severe reflecting manner.

Censoriousness, n.s. [from censorous.]

Dispension to reproach; habit of
reproaching.

Speeches of disputation, and rudeness of behav-
behaving, confusing and studied interpretation of
things, all coarse and distasteful homilies, render
conversion of men grievous and useful to one
another. 

Swift.

Censorship, n.s. [from cenfor.] 1. The office of a censor.

2. The time in which the office of censor is
born.

It was brought to Rome in the censorship of
Claudius.

Censurable, adj. [from cenfor.] Worth-
y of censure; blameable; culpable.

A small mistake may lie upon the mind the
lasting memory of having been taunted for
something censurable.

Locke.

Censurableness, n. s. [from cenfor-
Blameableness; fitness to be censured.

Censurer, n.s. [from cenfor.] He that
blames; he that reproaches.

We must not flint

Our necessary actions, in the fear
To cope malicious cenforers. 

Shak. Henry VIII.

A man who is possessed of real merit, should
look upon his political cenforers with the same

Addison.

Censor, n.s. [cenfor., Lat.] A hundred;
and, five per cent. that is, five
in the hundred.

Censura, n.s. [centariun., Lat.] 1. A poetical
being, supposed to be com-

bounced of a man and a horse.

Down from the waft they are cenforers,
though women all above. 

Shakespeare.

The idea of a cenfor has no more falsehood in
it than the same cenfor.

Locke.

The archer in the zodiac.

The chearif empire of the sky
To Capricorn the Censor archer yields. 

Dryden.

Censura, greater and as. [centauri-
un.] Two plants.

Add pound ed galls, and eos dry.

And with Cecropian thyme strong foetente cenfor.

Censura, n.s. [centaurius., Lat.] The
number of a hundred.

In every cenfor of years from the creation,
some small statement should have been made.

Hallerill on Proviso.

Censurial, n.s. [centaurus., Lat.] Hundreds; the next step of progression
after decimal in the arithmetick of frac-

The neglect of a few cenforials in the side of
the cube, would bring it to an equality with the

cubs of a foot.

Arithomela on Coin.

Censititious, adj. [from cenfor and
fellum, Lat.] Having an hundred leaves.

Censidary.
CEN

CENTIPED. n. f. [from centum and ped.] A poisonous insect in the West Indies, commonly called by the English forty feet. Dyer.

CENTO. n. f. [centos, Lat.] A composition formed by joining scraps from other authors. It is quoted, as it were, out of threads of divers poets, such as Chiltons call a cenzo. Candem's Rom. If any man think the poem a cenzo, our poet will but have done the same in jiff which Bolleyn did in earl. Ansonic to Pope's Eccles. 

CENTRAL. adj. [from centre.] Relating to the centre; containing the centre; placed in the centre, or middle. There is now, and was then, a space or cavity in the central parts of it, so large as to give reception to that mighty mass of water. Woodward's Natural History. 

Central. adj. [from central.] With regard to the centre. Though one of the feet most commonly bears the weight, yet the whole weight rests entirely upon it. Dyer.

CENTRE, n. f. [centrum, Lat.] The middle; that which is equally distant from all extremities. The heav'n themselves, the planets, and this planet. Observe degree, priority, and place. Shakespeare. If we form an image of a round body all on fire, the flame proceeding from it will diffuse itself in every way; so that the forces, meeting for the centre they would have from all round about a huge sphere of fire and light. Dryden. 

To CENTRE, v. a. [from the noun.] 
1. To place on a centre; or fix on a centre. One foot he central, and the other turned round through the vall profundio obscure. Milton. 
2. To collect to a point. By each look, and thought, and care, it's shown. Their eyes were central all in me alone. Prior. He may take a range all the world over and draw, in all that wide and circonference of fire and light, and centre it in his own breast. South. 
3. To be collected on. Either whole or on ye chief alone. Dryden.

To CENTRE, v. n. 
1. To settle on; to repose on; as bodies when they gain an equilibrium. Where there is no visible thing wherein to centre, error is as wide as men's fancy, and may wander to eternity.
2. To be placed in the midst or centre. As God in heav'n is centre, yet extends to all; so they, Centring, receive the round about, and the Dying of Days. Milton.
3. To be collected to a point. What hopes you had in Damocles, lay down; Our hopes must centre on ourselves alone. Dryden. In common acknowledgment of the body will at length centre in him, who appears sincerely to aim at the common benefit. It was attained by the visible central of all the old prophets, or the portion of Christ, and by the completion of these promises since, he by himself uttered. 

CENTRICK, adj. [from centre.] Placed in the centre. 

CENTRIFUGAL, adj. [from centrifugum; figur.; 'strecte, Lat.] Having the quality acquired by bodies in motion, of receding from the centre. Some have deeper dugs in mine than I, Say where his centrifiek buggles dost thou. Daven.

CENTRIPETAL, adj. [from centrum and pete.] Having a tendency to the centre; having gravity. The direction of the forces, whereby the planets revolve in their orbits, is towards the central; and this force may be very properly called attractive, in respect of the central body; and centrifugal, in respect of the revolving body. Celsius.

CENTIVITY. See SENTINEL.

The thoughtless wisl shall frequent forfeits pay, Who 'gainst the centry's box dischage their ducats. Gay.

To CENTUPLE. v. a. [centuplicatio, from centum and plicare, Lat.] To make a hundred fold; to repeat a hundred times.

To CENTURIATE, v. a. [centuriare, Lat.] To divide into hundreds. 

To CENTURATOR, n. f. [from century.] A name given to historians, who distinguish times by centuries; which is generally the method of ecclesiastical history.

The centuries of Bagdage were the first that discovered that grand instrument. Agrippa Paragas. 

Cell' R'ion. n. f. [centuria, Lat.] A military officer among the Romans, who commanded an hundred men.

Can any man ready, say you?—A most royal one. The centuries, and their changes, distinctly billoted in the entertainment, and made foot to foot to an hour's warning. Shakespeare.

CENTUARY. n. f. [centuriar, Lat.] A period of one thousand years.

1. A hundred: usually employed to specify time; as, the second century. The nature of eternity is such, that, though our joys, after some centuries of years, may form to have grown older by having been enjoyed for many ages, yet will they really still continue new. Spenser. 
2. And now time's whaler sectors is begun, Which in soft centures shall smoothly grow. Dryden. The lists of bishops are filled with greater numbers than one would expect; but the succession was quick in the three first centuries, because the bishop often ended in the martyr. Addison. 
3. It is sometimes used simply for a hundred. Romanus, as you may read, did divide the Romans into tribes, and the tribes into centuries or hundreds. Spenser. And on it fell a century of pray's, Such as I can, twice over, I'll weep and sigh. Shak.

CEOL. An initial in the names of men, which signifies a flipp or veelf, as such as those the Saxons landed in. Giffen.

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CER.
They have a set of ceremonious phrases, that run through all ranks and degrees among them.

Addison’s Guardian.

Then let us take a ceremonious leave, and loving farewell, of our several friends. Shakespeare.

6. Civil and formal in a fault.
The old caliph was grown so ceremonious, as he would needs accompany me some miles in my way. Sidney.

CEREMONIOUSLY, adv. [from ceremonious.] In a ceremonious manner; formally; respectfully. APOLLO.

Some welcome for the mistresses of the house.

CEREMONIOUSNESS, n. f. [from ceremonious.] Addicthedness to ceremony; the use of too much ceremony.

CEREMONY. n. f. [ceremonia, Lat.]
1. Outward rite; external form in religion.
   Bring her up to the high altar, that she may The sacred ceremonies partake. Specif.
   He is superstitious grown of late; Quite from the main object he held once Of many things, safe of dreams and ceremony. Shaks.
   Difrofe the images, if you find them deck’d with ceremony. Shaks.
2. Forms of civility.
The multitude to what is ceremony; Meeting were bare without it. Shaks.
Not to use ceremonies at all, is to teach others not to use them again, and so diminish respect to himself. Bacon.
3. Outward forms of state.
What art thou, thou idle ceremony? What kind of god art thou, that suffer’st more Of mortal girls, than do thy worshipers? Art thou such a fad place, but place, degree, and form? Shaks.
   A clever place, Where pump and ceremony entered not, Where greateats was that out, and highnesses well forgot. Dryden’s Fables.
CEROTE. n. f. The same with cerote; which see. In those which are critical, a cerote of oil of olives, with white wax, hath hitherto cured my gout, viz. Wollaston.
CERCERN. adj. [certerus, Lat.]
1. Sure; indubitable; unquestionable; undoubted; that which cannot be questioned, or denied.
Those things are certain among men, which cannot be denied without obliquity and folly. Tillotson.
This the mind is equally certain of, whether these ideas be more or less general. Locke.
2. Resolved; determined.
However I with thee have fre’d my lot, Certain to undergo like doom of death, Comfort with thee. Addison’s Paradise Lost.
3. Undoubting; put past doubt.
This form before Aleyone pretend, To make her certain of the sad event. Dryden.
4. Unfalling; which always produces the expected effect.
I have often wished that I knew as certain a remedy for any other distemper. Mads.
5. Conflant; never failing to be; not casual.
   Virtue, that directs our ways Through certain certain, unchangeable paths. Dryden.
6. Regular; settled; ratified.
   You shall gather a certain rate. Exodus.
   What calls the council, states a certain day, Who forms the phalanx, and who points the way? Pope.
   The preparation for your banquet throws your certain hours. Cotton.

7. In an indefinite sense, some; as, a certain man told me this.
   How had therefore this fashion may justly be accounted, certain of the same countries do pass far beyond it. Carew’s Survey.
   Some certain of your brethren road, and ran From one of another’s nuptial day. Dryden.
   Let there be certain leather bags made of several bigneys, which, for the matter of them, should be trackable. Whitt.
   CERTAINLY, adv. [from certain.]
1. Indubitably; without question; without doubt.
   Certainly he that, by those legal means, cannot be secured, can be much less be by any private attempt. Dryden’s Polycy.
   What needless collection of simple things, prejudice or frivolity fund for, in another’s use, is not to certainly known. Locke.
2. Without fail.
CERTAINNESS, n. f. [from certain.]
The same with certainty.
1. Expectation from doubt.
   Certainty is the expectation of the agreement or disapprovement of our ideas. Locke.
2. Exemption from failure; as the certainty of an event, or of a remedy.
   That which is real and fixed.
   Doubtful things fall, often hurts more Than to be sure they do; for certainties Or past remedies, or timely knowing.
   The remedy then born, Shakespeare.
   Regularity; settled state.
   Certes, Sir Knight, you’ve been too much to blame. Shakespeare.
   Thus for to blot the honour of the dead.
   And wish for posterity his carens be.
   Whole living hands immemorial’d his name. Specif.
   For these, there are of the island, Shakespeare.
   Ceres, our authors are to blame. Hudson.
   CERTIFICATE, n. f. [certificat, low Lat. he certifies.]
1. A writing made in any court, to give notice to another court of any thing done therein. Cowell.
2. Any testimony.
   A certificate of poverty is as good as a protection.
   I can bring certificates I have myself obtained before company. Addition.
   To CERTIFY, v. a. [certifier, Fr.]
1. To give certain information of.
   The English ambassadors returned out of Flanders from Maximilian, and certified the king that he was not to hope for any aid from him. Bacon.
   This is designed to certify those things that are confirmed of God’s favour. Hammond’s Fandam.
   It has of before the thing told, after the person told; a, I certify you of the fact. CERTIORARI, m. f. [Lat.] A writ issuing out of the chancery, to call up the record of a cause, to shew a thing to be true, that justice may be made; upon complaint made by bill, that the party, who seeks the said writ, hath received hard dealing in the said court. Cowell.
   CERTITUDE. n. f. [certitude, Lat.] Certainty; freedom from doubt; insufficiency of proof.
   They thought at first they dream’d: for twas With them, to certain ceritude of fate. Dryden.
   There can be no majesty and mines in the certitude we have of things, whether by mathematick demonstration, or any other way of conference. Grew’s Cyclopedia.
   CERTIVCAL. adj. [certivelis, Lat.] Belonging to the neck.
   The aorta, bending a little upwards, boils forth the cerebellum and auxiliary arteries; the reff, turning downward again, forms the descending currents. Grew.
   CERTULAN. adj. [cervulan, Lat.] Blue.
   CERTULOUS. adj. Sky-coloured.
   It afforded a solution with now and then a light touch of sky colour, but nothing near to high altitude tint of silver. Bight.
   From thee the sapphire fold ether takes, Its hue cerulian. Thomson’s Summer.
   CERTULICICK. adj. [from cerulian.] Having the power to produce a blue colour.
   The several species of rava, as the rubick, cerulials, and others, are separated one from another. Grew.
   CERTUMEN. n. f. [Lat.] The wax or excrement of the ear.
   CERUSE, n. f. [cerula, Lat.] White lead.
   A preparation of lead with vinegar, which is of a white colour, whence many other things, resembling it in that particular, are by chemists called ceruse or the ceruleum of antiquity, and the like. Quincy.
   CERUSEAN. adj. [from Cerur.]
The Cesarian section is cutting a child out of the womb, either dead or alive, when it cannot otherwise be delivered. Which circumstance, it is said, gave the name of Cesar to the Roman family so called. Quincy.
   CESS. n. f. [probably corrupted from cerese; see CENSE; though imagined by Junius to be derived from santifere, to seize.]
1. A levy made upon the inhabitants of a place, rated according to their property.
   The like effe is also charged upon the country sometimes for victorious the soldiers, when they lie in garison. Specif.
2. The act of laying rates.
3. [from cefse, Fr.] It seems to have been used by Shakespeare for bounds or limits, though it stand for rate, reckoning.
   I pray thee, Tom, best Cuttie’s saddle, put a few flocks in the point; the poor jade is wrong in the withers out of all effe. Shakespeare. Henry IV.
To CESS. v. a. [from the noun.] To rate; to lay charge on.
   We are to consider how much hard there is in all Utters, that according to the quantity thereof, we may off the said rents, and allowance ensuing thereto. Specif.
To CESS. v. n. To allow a legal duty. See CESSOR.

CESSATION. n. f. [cessatio; Lat.]
1. A stop; a rest.
   The day was yearly observed for a festival, by cessation from labour, and by returning to church.
   True piety, without cessation off. By theories, the practick part is lost. Denon.
2. Vacation; suspension.
   There had been a mighty confusion of things, an intermixture and perturbation of the ordinary courses, and a cessation and suspension of the laws of nature. Woodward’s Natural History.
   The rising of a parliament is a kind of cessation from politics. Addison’s Provocator.
3. End of action; the state of ceasing to act.
   The ferment, which is mixed with an alkali, being poured out to that which is mixed with an acid, r afteth an effervescence; at the cessation of which, the falk, in which the acid was compleat, will be regenerated. Archibutt on Aliments.
4. A pause of hospitality, without peace.
   When the success of the poor protestants in Ireland were diverted, I was intent to get them some refresh, by a cessation. GESSAVIT.
1. To warm with rubbing.
   They laid him upon some of their garments,
   And fell to rub and chafe him till they brought
   Him to recover both breath, the fervour
   And warmth of his body, and to such
   Extremity, as the overseers of the
   Hospital recommended.

2. To heat by rage or hurry.
   Let me see the face of the wind with winds,
   Rage like an angry boat chafed with sweat.
   Shak.

3. To perfume.
   Little more than snow
   New fall’n from heav’n, with violet’s mix’d,
   From the earth’s bosom, and the dew of
   Heaven.
   Shak. (from ceda, cedum, Lat.)

1. Retreat; the act of giving way.

2. Resignation; the act of yielding up or quitting another.

3. Condemnatory. (from cedum.) As a cedum bankrupt, one who has deliver
   ed up all his effects.

4. Covenant; an agreement or tax.

5. Censor. (from cede.) The person who is to examine the works of an artist.


7. Caut. (from cede.) A note in the scale of magic.

8. Chaste, (from cede, whales, Lat.) Of the whale kind.

9. Cetaceous. (from cede, Lat.) Such fishes as have lungs or respiration are not
   without the seaweed, as whales and cetaceous anim
   als.

10. Cau. (from cede, Lat.) He has created various of these cetaceous fishes,

11. Faul. To chafe the person.


13. Caut. I am, the ground of all accord,

14. Cadv. To chafe the person.

15. Cac. To chafe the person.


17. CH as, in words purely English, or fully naturalized, the sound of sfe; a peculiar
   pronunciation, which is hard to de
   scribe in words. In some words derived from
   the French, it has the sound of \( \beta \), as
   chaff; and in some derived from
   the Greek, the sound of \( \alpha \), as
   chebbic.

18. Cade, In the Commentaries of
   Shakspier.

19. Cade, A sort of fish.

20. Chafe-wax, An officer belonging to the lord chancellor, which the wax
   for the feeling of writes.


22. Chaff. (from scap; Sax. kof, Dutch.)

23. Chafe the husks of corn; the kernels of the fruit of
   Chaff.

24. To chafe wax, To.

25. To chafe iron, To.

26. To chear, (French.)

27. To chafe wax, To.

28. Chaf. Wax, To.

29. Chaffy, adj. (from chaff.) Like chaff; full of chaff; light.

30. To chaffe, To.

31. Chaffedisch, (from chaff and dis.) A vessel to make any thing hot in;
   a portable grate for coals.

32. Chaffweed, (from magisterium, Lat.) An herb, the same with euedove.

33. Chaffly, To.

34. To chaff, To.

35. To chaff, To.

36. To chaff, To.

37. To chaff, To.

38. To chaff, To.

39. To chaff, To.

40. To chaff, To.

41. To chaff, To.
A moveable seat.

A vessel made for Cæsar, but for Titus too.

And which more blest? who canst watch it, country, far.

To be held up, to be kept in slavery.

To unite, to be with.

A pump used in large English wells, which is double, so that one can draw water from the other. It yields a great quantity of water, works easily, and is easily managed; but takes up a great deal of room, and makes a disagreeable noise.

The admiral fixing the mouth of the haven caisled, and the caisles full of ordnance, and strongly manned, durst not attempt to enter.

The monarch was abroad, the people, friend.

This world, its state, was made for Cæsar, but for Titus too.

And he who could not feel, to lose a day.

To keep by chair.

The admiral fixing the mouth of the haven caisled, and the caisles full of ordnance, and strongly manned, durst not attempt to enter.

A carriage of pleasure drawn by one horse.

Instead of the chair he might have said the caisle of government; for a caisle is driven by the person that sits in it.

An engraver in brass.

Engrossing in brasses.

A dry English measure.

Thirty-six bushels heaped up, according to the sealed buttel kept at Guildhall, London. The caislers should weigh two thousand pounds.

All the church at that time did not think em-
CHAP.

Were the grasped person of our Banquo present, Whom I may rather challenge for unkindness.

Shaks. sc. 4. [In law.] To object to the impartiality of any one. [See the noun.]

Though only made, yet twenty-four to be returned, to supply the defects or want of appearance of those that are challenged off, or make default. Hale.

5. Challenge as due.

This divine order, whereby the pre-enunciator of chiefest acceptation is by the best things, twitly challenged. Hock.

Which of you, shall we fay, doth love us most? The most of my beauties may extend Where nature doth with merit challenge. Shaks.

And so much duty as my mother bid'd To you, preferring you before her father;

So much I challenge, that I may profit Due to the Moor, my lord. Shaks.

Had you not been their father, these white flowers Did challenge pity of them. Shaks.

So when a tyrer plucks the buckler's blood, A famph'd lion, lifting from the wood, Roars loudly fierce, and challenges the food. Dryd.

Hath thou yet drawn over young John's head That still would recommend thee more to Caesar, And challenge better terms. Addis.

6. To call any one to the performance of conditions.

I will now challenge you of your promise, to produce certain rules at the principles of your

Punam in Drawing. Chal. n. s. [From the verb.]

1. A summons to combat.

I never in my life Did hear a challenge urg'd more modestly. Shaks.

2. A demand of something as due.

Taking for his youngings casks,

Left greedy eyes to them might challenge lay. Bly.

But by our elder did their flowered mark. Shaks.

There must be no challenge of swiftness, or dis- countenancing of frequent. Collar of Friends.

3. [In law.] An exception either against persons or things; persons, as in alio to the jurors, or any one or more of them, by the prisoner at the bar. Challenge made to the jurors, is either made to the array, or to the polls: challenge made to the array, is when the whole number is excused again, or partially empanelled; challenge to or by the poll, is when some one or more are excepted against, as not indifferent: challenge to the jurors is divided into challenge principal, and challenge for cause: challenge principal is that which the law allows without cause alleged, or farther examination; as a prisoner at the bar, arraigned upon felony, may peremptorily challenge to the number of twenty, one after another, of the jury empanelled upon him, alleging cause.

Challenger. n. s. [From challenge.]

1. One that defies or lurnions another to combat.

Young man, have you challenged Charles the wrestler? No, fair princess; he is the general challenger. Shaks.

Death was denounc'd; He took the furnace, void of fear, And unconcern'd call his eyes around, As to find and dare the direful challenger. Dryd.

2. One that claims superiority.

Stood challenge on mount of all the age, For her perfection. Shaks.

3. A claimant; one that requires something as of right.

Earnest challengers there are of trial, by some publick disputations. Hak.

Chalybeate. adj. [from chalybe, Lat. steal.] Impregnated with iron or steel; having the qualities of steel.

The eye sought to frighten the folio, allnościing lights and wine, and itself of chalybeate waters. Arb. in Diet. Chal. n. f. [French.] The beat of the drum which declares a surrenders.

Several French battalions made a show of resistance; but, upon advancing to fill up a little officer, in order to attack them, they beat the cham- bers, and sent us chartes blanches. Addis.

CHAMBER, n. s. [chamber, Fr. camero, Lat. camerum, Welsh.] 1. An apartment in a house; generally used for those appropriated to lodging.

Did them come forth, and hear me, Or at their chamber door I beat the drum, Till it cry, Sleep to death.

When we have mask'd with blood these sleepy.

Of his own chamber. Shaks.

A natural cave in a rock may have something not much unlike to parlours or chambers. Benj.

2. Any retiring place.

The dark caves of death; and chambers of the grave. Prior.

3. Any cavity or hollow.

Petit has, from an examination of the figure of the eye, argued against the possibility of a film's existence in the posterior chamber. Sharp.


In the Imperial chamber this vulgar answer is not admitted, wise. I do not believe it, as the matter is compounds and alleged. Addis.

5. Lower part of a gun where the charge is lodged.

6. A species of great gun.

Names given them, as cannons, demi-cannons, chambers, arquebuses, muskets, etc.

Cook's Remarks.

7. The cavity where the powder is lodged in a mine.

To chamber, v. n. [From the noun.]

1. To be wonton; to intrigue.

Let us walk homely as in the day, not in rioting and drunkenness, not in chambering and beastly.

Romans.

2. To reside as in the chamber.

The best blood chamber'd in his bosom. Shak.

CHAMBERER, n. s. [From chamber.] A man of intrigue.

I have not the least parts of conversation, That chamberies have.

CHAMBERFELLOW, n. s. [From chamber and fellow.] One that lies in the same chamber.

It is my fortune to have a chamber-fellow, with whom I agree very well in many finner's.

Spieg.

CHAMBERLAIN, n. s. [From chamber.] 1. Lord great chamberlain of England is the sixth officer of the crown; a conderful part of his function is at a co- coronation; to him belongs the provi- sion of every thing in the house of lords; he difposes of the word of hate; under him are the gentleman usher of the black rod, his black rod, and his door- keepers. To this office the duke of Ancaster makes an hereditary claim.

Cham.

2. Lord chamberlain of the household has the oversight of all officers belonging to the king's chambers, except the pre- ceident of the bedchamber.

Cham.

Humbly complaining in her dity, Got my lord chamberlain his liberty. Shak.

He was made lord chamberlain, though a full of chambers might be put into the hands of his brother.

Clarend.

A patriot is a fool in every age.

When all lords chamberlains allow the flags. Pipe.

A servant who has the care of the chambers.

Thinks'th thou

That the blank air, thy bolsterous chamberlain,

Will put thy shirt on warm? Shak.

Here be the chambers and the chambers and the chambers.

We will with wine and waffel convince. Shaks.

He serv'd at first <Elmilia's chamberlain. Dryd.

Fables, 57.

4. A receiver of rents and revenues; as, chamberlain of the exchequer, of Chelsea, of the city of London.

Cham.

CHAMBERLAINSHIP, n. s. [From chamber- lain.] The office of a chamberlain.

Cham.

CHAMBERMAID, n. s. [From chamber and maid.] A maid whose business is to dress a lady, and wait in her chamber.

Men will not hit.

The chambermaid was named Ciss. Ben Jon.

Some course country wench, almost decay'd, Trudge to barrow the chambermaid. Pip.

When he doubted whether a word were intel- ligible or no, he used to confound one of his lady's chambermaids. Swift.

Swift.

He was ever presumptuous to entend the girls with the common spotties prativified by cham- bermaids among us, they are publicly whipped. Swift.

To chamber, v. a. [From chamber. See Came.

To vary; to variegate.

Some have the veins more varied and chamber- bladed; as oak, whereof walnut is footed. Bacon's Natural History.

Cham.

CHAMBERLAIN OF A FORGE. The joint or bending of the upper part of the hinder leg. Dariér's Drist.

Cham.

CHAMBERLEON, n. s. [seigneur.] The chamberlain has four feet, and on each foot three claws. Its tail is long; with this, as well as with its feet, it travels swiftly to the branches of trees. Its tail is flexible, and as the sun is in its position, it changes its colour, from its being in the sun, to its being in the shade, it becomes bluish; though some are yellow, and others green, and both of a taller kind. When it is in the sun, it becomes bluish, the teal changes into a darker grey, inclining to a dun colour; and its parts, which have left of the light upon them, are changed into spots of different colours. The skin of the light doth not shine upon it, is like cloth mixed with many colours. Sometimes, when it is handled, it seems speckled with dark spots, inclining to a shin, and it appears to be of a violet colour; and sometimes, if it be wrapped up in linen, it is white; but it changes colour only in some parts of the body.

Cham.

A chamberlain is a creature about the bigness of an ordinary lizard; his head unportionably big, and his eyes great; he moves his head without writhing of his neck, which is inflexible, as a hog doth; his back crooked, his skin spotted with little
At the chemist, which is known
To have no colours of his own,
But borrows from his neighbour's blue,
His white or black, his green or blue.

To Chamfer. u. a. [chamber, Fr.] To channel; to make furrows or gutters upon a blue.

Chamfer. n. f. [from Chamfer.] A small furrow or gutter on a column.

Chamlet, n. f. [See Camlet.] Stuff mingled originally of camel's hair.

To make a chamlet, draw five lines, wavy over-theway, if your diaper consist of a double fine.

Chamois, n. f. [chamet, Fr.] An animal of the goat kind, whose skin is made into soft leather, called among us chamoit.

There are the beards which you shall eat: the ox, the sheep, and wild ox, and the chamois.

Chamomile. n. f. [χομημίλη.] An odoriferous plant.

Chamomile flowers.

To Champ. u. a. [champyer, Fr.]

1. To bite with a frequent action of the teeth.

Coffee and opium are taken down, tobacco but in fumes, and betel is but champed in the mouth with a little time.

The said rep't'd not, overcome with rage; he, like a proud staid relin'd, went haughty on, champ'ing his iron sail. Bacon's Paradox Left.

At his command.

The roots caparison'd with purple flame, and champ'd betwixt their teeth the foaming gold.

Dryden.

2. To devour, with violent action of the teeth.

A tobacco pipe happened to break in my mouth, and the piece left such a delicious roughness on my tongue, that I champ'd up the remaining part.

To Champ. n. n. To perform frequently the action of biting.

Muttering and champ'ing, as though his cud had troubled him, he gave occasion to Mussaforis to come and see me. Sidney.

They began to repeat of that they had done; in a most admirable and irefulsy champ upon the bit they had taken into their mouths.

Henry.

Champignon. n. f. [champignon, Fr.] A flat open country.

In the shaws of the customs, meseems, you have a fair champage laid open to you, in which you may at large stretch out your discourse.

Spenser's Shepheard's Calendar.

Of all these bounds, with shadowy forests and with champages yield'd, We make this lady.

Shakespeare.

If two angel-discreet princes have their triumph meeting on an open champage, the more mighty will continually seek occasion to extend his limits unto the farther border thereof. Raleigh.

Sir John Norris maintained a retreat with divers disfarray, by the space of some miles, part of the way champage, unto the city of Gaunt, with left tods of men than the enemy.

Bacon.

For if two dice two pieces flow'd, Th'o' one wounding, th'o' other straight, and left between Fat champage, with left rivers interven'd. Milton.

Champetery. n. f. [from champetry. In law.] Such a move, or cause, or cause, or cause to them to be moved, either by their own or others procurement, and pursue, at their proper costs, to have part of the land in contest, or part of the gains.

Cowell.

Champignons, n. f. [champignon, Fr.] A kind of mushroom.

He went with dreadful mushrooms treats; Secure for you, himself champignons eats. Dryden.

It has the resemblance of a large champignon before it is opened, branching out into a large round Woodrow.

Champion. n. f. [champion, Fr. campio, low Lat.] 1. A man who undertakes a cause in single combat.

In many armies, the matter should be tried by duel between two champions. Bacon.

For hot, cold, moist, and dry, four champions fierce, Strive here for matter, and to battle bring. Their embryo arms. Milton's Paraphrase Left.

Light of Tolipens, and support of Troy. Triumph and success to thy country's joy! Dryden.

At length the severe admirals appear. The two bold champions of each country's right. Dryden.

2. A hero; a stout warrior; one bold in contest.

A stout champion never handled sword. Shak.

He fights with dreadful mushrooms treats, and they applau'd themselves as real champions for truth, when indeed they are contending for error. Locke.

3. In law.

In our common law, champign is taken no less for him that strieth the combat in his own cafe, than for him that fighteth in the case of another. Cowell.

To Champion. u. a. [from the noun.]

To challenge to the combat.

The seed of Bambou kings! Rather than so, come, Fate, into the list, And champign me to that utterance. Shakespeare.

CHANCE. n. f. [chance, Fr.]

1. Fortune; the cause of fortuitous events. As the unthought accident is guilty
Of what we wildly do, so we provoke Ourselves to be the flames of chance, and fires Of every wind that blows. Shakespeare.

The only man, of all that chance could bring To meet my arms, was worth the conquering. Dryden.

Chance is but a mere name, and really nothing in itself; a conception of our minds, and only a commodious way of speaking; whereby we would express, that such effects as are commonly attributed to chance, were verily produced by their true and proper causes, but without their design to produce them.

Benting.

Fortune: the act of fortune; what fortune may bring; applied to persons.

Those things are commonly not observed, but left to take their chance. Bacon's Essays.

2. Accident; casual occurrence; fortuitous event.

To say a thing is a chance or a casualty, as it relates to sound causes, is not profane, but a great truth; as signifying no more, than that there are some events besides the knowledge and power of second agents. South.

The beauty I beheld has struck me dead. Unknowingly the strikes and kills by chance; Poison is in her eyes, and death in every glance. Dryden.

All nature is but art, unknown to thee; All chance direction, which thou canst not see. Pope.

4. Event; success; luck: applied to things.

Now we'll together, and the chance of good news Be like our warrant quiret! Shakespeare.

5. Misfortune; an case of accident.

You were us'd To say extremity was the trier of spirits, That common chances common men could bear. Shakespeare.

6. Possibility of any occurrence.

A chance, but chance may lead, where I may meet Some wand'ring spirit of heav'n, by fountain side, Or in thick shade retir'd. Milton's Para. Left.

Then your ladyship might have a chance to escape this address. Swift.

CHANCE. adj. [It is seldom used but in composition.] Happening by chance.

Now should they part, malicious tongues would lay, That they met like chance companions on the way. Dryden.

I would not take the gift, Which, like a toy drop't from the hands of fortune, Lay for the next chance come. Dryden.

To Chance. u. n. [from the noun.] To happen; to fall out; to fortune.

Think what a chance thou couldst on; but think why, Thou hast this misters fill; Shakespeare.

How chance thou art not with the prince thy brother? Shakespeare.

Ay, Caica, tell us what hath chance do to-day, That Caesar looks so full of spirit, full of heare; Shakespeare.

He chance'ed upon divers of the Turks virtuallers, whom he easily took. Knolles's Hist. of the Turks. I chose the faster fate, and chance'd to find A river's mouth impetuous to the wind. Pope's Odyssey.

CHANCEFUL. adj. [chance and full.] Hazardous. Out of use.

Myself would offer you t' accompany In this advent'rous chanceful progress. Spenser.

CHANCE-MEDLEY. n. f. [from chance and medley.] In law.

The casual slaughter of a man, not altogether without the fault of the slayer, when ignorance or negligence is joined with the chance; as if a man met by an highway-side, by which he usually travel, and call'd down a bough, not giving warning to take heed thereof, by which bough one falling by is slain: in this case he offends, because he thought not, or warn'd not, that the party might have taken heed to himself. Cowell.

If such an one should have the ill hap, at any time, to strike a man dead with an instant slaying, it ought to be a matter of regret and confusion, to be judged but a chance-medley. Swift.

CHANCEABLE. adj. [from chance.] Accidental.

The trial thereof was cut off by the chanceable coming thither of the king of Persia. Sidney.

CHANCE.
CHANCELLOR, n. s. [from cancelli, Lat. lattices, with which the window was enclosed.] The eastern part of the church, in which the altar is placed.

Whether it be allowable or no, that the minister should sit here in the chancellor.

The church is a square building, raised on a single stone of four feet in thickness, and an hundred and fourteen in circumference.

CHANCELLOR, n. f. [cancellarius, Lat. chancellor.] A cancellarius, or master of the chancellery, is a person who receives the documents and mandates of the chapter and assembles the knights, keeps the register of their deliberations, and delivers their acts under the seal of the chapter. Chambers, Chancellorship, n. f. The office of chancellor.

The chancellor of the Order of the Garter, and other military orders, is an officer who seals the commissions and mandates of the chapter and assizes of the knights, keeps the register of their deliberations, and delivers their acts under the seal of the chapter. Chambers.

To alter; to make other than it was. Thou shalt not meet me thus.

Nor change my countenance for this service. A housewife is not to have her head and life changed.

Whatsoever is brought upon thee, take cheerfully, and be patient when thou art changed to a low estate. 

For the elements were changed in themselves by a kind of harmony; like as in a pleyfing notes, they change the name of the tune, and yet are always sounds. 

To mend the disposition or mind. I would the verse be in heaven, so she could intreat some poet to chang this curious Jew.

To discount a larger piece of money into several smaller. A shopkeeper might be able to change a guinea, or a mora, when a customer comes for a crown's worth of goods. 

To change a city, or to change band, 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. 

To change. v. n. 1. To undergo change; to suffer alteration; as, his fortune may soon change, though he is now so secure.

One Julia, that his changéd thought forgot, Would better fit his chamber. Shakespeare.

2. To change, as the moon; to begin a new monthly revolution. I am weary of this moon; would he change. Shakespeare.

To change. n. f. [from the verb.] 1. An alteration of the face of any thing.

Since I saw you last, there is a change upon you. Shakespeare.

2. A succession of one thing in the place of another. What wonder changes of a fatal scene, Still bringng to the lust, and life, and death! Dryden.

Nothing can cure this part of ill-breeding and change and variety of companies, and that of positions above us. Locke.

Empire by various turns shall rise and fall; while thy abandoned tribes shall only know a different matter, and a change of time. Prior.

How time destroys this base and low superiority, and his alternate situations fall and rise! While, at each change, the sun of Lyth in Jove now burns with glory, and then melts with love. Pope.

3. The time of the moon in which it begins a new monthly revolution.

To take fees or rents, and for some of them immediately after the change, and others of the same kind immediately after the full. gala. Natural History.

4. Novelty; a state different from the former. The hearts of all his people shall revolt from him, and kill the lips of unapproachable change. Shake.

Our fathers did, for change, to France repair; and they, for change, will try our English air. Dryden.

5. In ringing.] An alteration of the order in which a set of bells is sounded. Four bells admit twenty-four; in ringing, and five bells one hundred and twenty.

Shakespear's Elements of Speech.

6. That which makes a variety; that which may be used for another of the same kind.

Pp
Changeable, adj. [from changeable.]

1. Subject to change; fickle; inconstant.

A steady mind will admit steady methods and counsels; there is no measure to be taken of a changeable humour.

If I am merry, I must be changeable; and sometimes the gravel of us all are so, even upon ridiculous accidents.

Dryden.

Changeableness, n. s. [from changeable.]

1. Inconstancy; fickleness.

At length he betrothed himself to one worthy to be changed by, and yet to find the changeable might excite a unworthy a changeableness.

Sidney.

There is no temper of mind more unmannerly than that changeableness, with which we are too juicily branded by all our neighbours.

Addison's Freeholder.

2. Susceptibility of change.

If how long they are to continue in force, be no where expressed, then have we no light to direct our judgment concerning the changeableness or immutability of them, but considering the nature and quality of such laws.

Hacket.

Changeably, adv. [from changeable.]

Inconstantly.

Changefulness, adj. [from changeable and full.]

Full changes; inconstant; uncertain; mutable; subject to variation; fickle.

Unfound plots, and changeful orders, are daily devised for her good, yet never effectually procured.

Spenser.

Britain, changeful as a child at play.

Now calls in princes, and now turns away. Pope.

Changing, n. s. [from change: the word arises from an old superstitious opinion, that the fairies steal away children, and put others that are ugly and stupid in their places.]

1. A child left or taken in the place of another.

And her base elfin breed there for thee left:

Such men do changelings call, so chang'd by fairies theft.

Spenser's Fairy Queen.

She, as her attendant, bath of a lovely boy full'm from an Indian king;

She never had so sweet a changeling. Shakespeare.

2. An idiot; a fool; a natural.

Changing's and fools of heav'n, and these that

Wildly we roam in discontent about.

Dryden.

Would any one be a changeling, because he is left determined by wife confinements than a wife more.

Leigh.

3. One apt to change; a waverer.

Of fickle changelings and poor discontent,

Suck'd with the noise of birds revolving loud. Milton.

Chant, n. s. [from chant.] A finger; a songster.

You curious changers of the wood,


Jove's ethereal lays, refulgent fire,

The changers foul and raptur'd song inspire.

In the channel of song-spun song-spun,

That gape and rub the elbow at the news

Of nutty-harmony. Shakespeare.

Wasnot long

Before from world to world they knew;

As they had turned from the stars.

And as they changels I'd, they died. Hudibras.

4. Any thing changed and put in the place of another: in ludicrous speech.

I folded the wit up in form of the other.

Subscribed it, gave the impression, 'tis falsify'd.

The changeling. Shakespeare.

Changer, n. s. [from change:] One that is employed in changing or dis-counting money; money-changer.

Ch'Annel, n. s. [canal, Fr. canalis, Lat.]

1. The hollow bed of running waters.

It is not safe, now that things are grown into an habit, and have their certain couts, to change the channel, and turn their streams another way.

Spenser's State of Ireland.

Draw them to Tyber's bank, and weep your tears

Into the channel, till the lowest channel

Do kiss the most exalted fountains of all. Shakespeare.

So 'tis injur'd, which from her wonted course,

To gain some access to twice did force;

If the new banks, neglected once, decay,

No longer will from her old channel play. Waller.

Had not the said frits been dislocated, some of them either dropped, or else would have been slain or too change or channel to give reception to the water of the sea.

Woodward.

The tops of mountains and hills will be contin-ually washed down by the rains, and the channels of rivers abated by the streams.

Bentley.

2. Any cavity drawn longways.

Complaint and hot defires, the lover's bell,

And folding tears, that wore a channel where they flow'd. Dryden.

Chanticleer, n. s. [from chant.] A woman finger.

Sweet bird, that dunn'd the noise of folly,

Malicious, mock melancholy.

There, chanteef of the woods among,

I woo to hear thy even-song. Milton.

Chantry, n. s. [from chant.]

Chantry is a church or chapel endowed with lands and other yearly income, for the maintenance of one or more preists, daily to sing mass for the souls of the donors, and such others as they appoint.

Cowper.

Now go with me, and with this holy morn,

Into the chantry by;

And, underneath that consecrated roof,

Plew me the full assurance of your faith. Spenser.

Chaos, n. s. [chaos, Lat. y^aio]

1. A state of matter opposed to be in confusion before it was divided by the creation into its proper classes and ele-

ments.

The whole universe would have been a confused chaos, without beauty or order.

Bentley.

2. Confusion; irregular mixture.

We shall have nothing but darkness and a chaos within, whatever order and light there be in things without us.

Locke.

Please 3 with a work, where nothing's just or fit,

One glaring chaos and wild heap of wit. Pope.

Chantick, adj. [from chant.] Refem-

bling chaos; confused.

When the terraqueous globe was in a chantick state, and the earthy particles subfusili, then those several beds were, in all probability, equalized in the earth.

Derham.

To Chap. v. a. [chapen, Dutch, to cut.]

This word seems originally the same with cepha, nor were they probably dis-tinguished at first, otherwise than by ac-

cident; but they have now a meaning something different, though referable to the same original sene.) To break into

biatus, or gaping.

It weakened more and more the arch of the earth, drying it immoderately, and chapping it in foody places.

Burnet.

Then would unbalance'd best licentious reign,

Crack the dry hills, and chop the ruffian plain,

Blackmore, Chap.
CHA

CHAP. n. f. [from the verb.] A cleft; an aperture; an opening; a gaping; a chink.

What moisture the heat of the summer ejects out of the earth makes to spring up in the rains of the next winter; and such clefts are filled in, are filled up again.

Burnet's Theory.

CHAP. n. f. [This is not often used, except by anatomists, in the singular.] The upper or under part of a bird's mouth. He sends a grinding sound, and part he spits, and part be ground.

Dryden.

The lower cleft in the male skeleton is an inch broader than in the female. Grew's Magna.

CHAPEL. n. f. [chapse, Fr.]

1. The catch of any thing by which it is held in its place; as, the hook of a scabbard by which it flicks in the belt; the point by which a buckle is held to the back strap.

This is Monsieur Paradis, that had the whole theory of the war in the knot of his fear, and the practice in the cleft of his dagger. Shakespeare.

2. A bras or silver tip or cafe, that strengthens the end of the scabbard of a sword. "Philippis's World of Words.

CHAPEL. n. f. [capella, Lat.]

A chapel is of two forts: either adjoining to a church at the foot of the same, which men of worth build; or else separate from the mother church, where the parish is wide, and is commonly called a chapel of ease, because it is built for the use of one or more parishioners, that dwell too far from the church, and is served by some inferior curate, provided for as the charge of the rector, or of such as have benefited by it, as the composition or curate. Couwell.

She went in among those few trees, so closed in the tops together, as they might seem a little chapel.

Will you dispatch us here under this tree, or shall we go with you to your chapel? Shakespeare.

Where truthenthethis church, he helps errour to rear up a chapel hard by. "Hume.

A chapel will I build with large endowments, Dryden.

A free chapel such is as founded by the King of England. "Airport's Parergon.

CHAPELERY. n. f. from chapel.

Wanting a chapel.

An old pulpy sword, with a broken hilt, and chaplet, with two broken points. Shakespeare.

A chapel of the church is usually said to be that which does not afhail of itself, but is built and finite within one other church, and is independent thereupon. "Airport's Parergon.

The jurisdiction or bounds of a chapel. "Chaperson.

A kind of hood or cap worn by the knights of the garter in their habit. I will omit the honourable habiliments, as robes of state, parliamentary robes, chapelers, and caps of state. Camden.

CHAPELAR. n. f. [from chap and Jair.] Having the mouth threnk.

A chapelar beare baldly hanging by the cloven helmet. Dryden.

CHAPITRE. n. f. [chapiteau, Fr.]

The upper part or capital of a pillar. He overshot their chapiteaux and their fillets with the pinnacles. "Fielding.

CHRISTIAN. n. f. [capellanus, Latin.]

1. He that performeth divine service in a chapel, and attends the king, or other person, for the instruction of him and his family, to read prayers, and preach. "Cowell.

CHAP. n. f. [chapse, Fr.]

Willing me to permit
John de la Court, my chaplain, a choice hour,
To bear from him a matter of some moment. Shakespeare.

Chaplain, away! thy pridish room favers thy life. Shakespeare.

2. One that officiates in domestic worship.

A chief governor can never lose of some worth.
Less illustre chaplain, fond of a title and disgrace.

"Swift.

CHAPLAINSHIP. n. f. [from chaplain.]

1. The office or business of a chaplain.

2. The possession or revenue of a chapel.

CHAPLESS. adj. [from chap.] Without any flesh about the mouth.

Now chaplains, and knocked about the muzzard with a secon's staff. Shakespeare.

Shut me nightly in a chamber-house, With recky thanks and yellow chaplins bones. Shakespeare.

CHAPLET. n. f. [chaplet, Fr.]

1. A garland or wreath to be worn about the head.

Upon old Hyems chin, and icy crown,
An old friends of sweet fonner's mуд.
It, as in mockery, etc. "Shakespeare.

I strongly think to know,
Whether thy ROBY chaplets were,
Those that their mistress score did bear,
Or those that were us'd kindly. "Shakspere.

All the quire was grace,
With chaplets green, upon their foreheads plac'd.
Dryden.

The winding ivy chaplet to invade,
And folded form, that your fair forehead shad. Dryden.

They made an humble chaplet for the king. Swift.

2. A string of beads used in the Romish church for keeping an account of the number rehearsed of paternosters and ave-maries. A different sort of chaplets is also used by the Mahometans.

3. In architecture. A little moulding carved into round beads, pearls, or elives.

4. In horsemanship. A kind of firrup leathers mounted each of them with a firrup, and joining at top in a sort of leather buckle, which is called the head of the chaplets, by which they are fastened to the pommel of a saddle, after they have been adjusted to the length and bearing of the rider. "Farrar's Diff.


A chapman; one that offers as a purstacher.
Fair Diodame, you do as chapman do.
Disolate, for he that you intend to buy, Shak.
Yet have they from the mask, and bought 'em too,
And understand 'em as most chapman do. "Ben Jonson.

There was a collection of certain rare manuscripts, exquisitely written in Arabic; these were upon safe to the Jesuits at Antwerp, liquored chaplets of such worth. "Wharton.

He directed two, and carried them to Samson, as the likeliest place for a chaplet. "L'Estrange.
Their chaplets they betray;
Their chops are deep; the buyer is their prey. "Dryden.

CHAPS. n. f. [from chap.]

1. The mouth of a beack of prey.

So on the downs we see
A hassen'd hare from greedly greyhound go,
And pull all his chaplets to fox. "Sidney.

Open your mouth; you cannot tell who is your friend; open your chaplets again. Shakespeare.
1. A mark; a stamp; a representation.
2. A letter, figure, in writing or printing.
3. The hand or manner of writing.
4. A representation of any man as to his personal qualities.
5. An account of anything as good or bad.
6. The person with his semblance of qualities; a personage.
7. Personal qualities; public constitution of the mind.
8. Essential qualities impressed by a rod or office.
9. To characterize; to engrave. It seems to have had the accent formerly on the second syllable.
10. To charge, to tax with. It has with before the thing entrusted.

CHARACTER. n. s. [character, Lat. \textit{characteris}.

1. A mark; a stamp; a representation.
2. A letter, figure, in writing or printing.
3. The hand or manner of writing.
4. A representation of any man as to his personal qualities.
5. An account of anything as good or bad.
6. The person with his semblance of qualities; a personage.
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9. To characterize; to engrave. It seems to have had the accent formerly on the second syllable.
10. To charge, to tax with. It has with before the thing entrusted.

CHARACTERISTIC. adj. [from \textit{characteristic}]. That which constitutes the character, or marks the peculiar proprieties of the thing.

CHARACTERISTICAL. n. s. [from \textit{characteristic}]. The quality of being peculiar to a character; marking a character.

CHARACTERISTIC of a Logarithm. The name with the index or exponent.

1. To give a character or an account of the personal qualities of any man. It is some commendation that we have avoided publicly to characterize any person, without long experience.
2. To engrave, or imprint. They might be called anticipations, premonitions, or sentiments characterized and engraved in the soul, born with it, and growing up with it.
3. To mark with a particular stamp or token. There are faces not only individuals, but gentile, religious, and national; European, Asiatic, African, and Grecian faces characterized.
5. Characterary. n. s. [from \textit{character}]. Impression; mark; distinction; accentuated anciently on the second syllable.
6. Fairies and flowers for their characterly. Skelmersdale.
7. All my engagements I will confine to thee, All the character of my fool bounds. Skelmersdale.
8. Skel. coal. n. s. [imagined by Skinner to be derived from \textit{char}, business; but, by Mr. Lye, from \textit{to char}, to burn.] Coal made by burning wood under turf.
9. It is used in preparing metals.
10. Scecal. leaf longer than charcoal; and charcoal of roots, being coaled into great pieces, leaf longer than ordinary charcoal. Bacon's \textit{Rat. Hist.}
11. Love is a fire that burns and sparkles in men as naturally as in charcoal, which foamy chymists flit in holes, when out of wood they extract coal. Hudibras.
12. Is there who, lock'd from ink and paper, Crowns with the tea! round his dark'en'd walls! Pipe.

CHAR. n. s. [char, French].
1. Charbs of artichokes, are the leaves of fair artichoke plants, tied and wrapped up all over but the top, in tallow, during the autumn and winter; this makes them grow white, and lose some of their bitterness.
2. Charbs of beet, are plants of white beet, transplanted, producing great tops, which, in the midst, have a large, white, thick, downy, and cotton-like main shoot, which is the true charb. Mortimer.

To CHARGE, v. a. [charger, fr. carre, Ital. from carrus, Lat.]
1. To enthrall; to commission for a certain purpose: it has with before the thing entrusted.
2. To impute as a debt: with on before the debtor.
3. To impute: or before the person to whom anything is imputed.
4. He has so great an encourager of commerce, that he charged himself with all the sea full of rich vessels as carried corn to Rome in winter.
5. To impeach as a fact: it has with before the thing imposed.
6. The ploughman's plow, the baker's sweet, is to be counted into the bread we eat; the plough, mill, oven, or any other utensils, must all be charged on the account of labour.
7. To accuse: it has with before the crime.
8. To challenge.
9. The priest shall charge her by an oath. Numbers.
10. To a charge, by a name.
11. To charge with, and receive the fight.
12. To burden, to load.
13. Here's the smell of blood still; all the perfumes of Arabia will not sweeten this little hand. Oh! oh! oh! What a sight is there! This heart is sorely charged. Shakespeare.
14. When often urged, unwilling to be prest, Your country calls you from your low retreat, And to that formless, charge'd with cares, which none more trusts, and none can better bear. Shakespeare.
15. A fault in the ordinary method of education, in the charging of children's memories with rules and precepts.
16. The brief with weighty crimes was charge'd.
17. On which the pledge much enlarg'd.
12. To cover with something adventurous. It is pity the obliques in Rome had not been charged with several parts of the Egyptian histories, instead of hieroglyphics. Addison in Italy.

13. To fix, as for flight. Obsolete. He rode up and down, gallantly mounted, and charged and discharged his lance. Knolles's History of the Turks.

14. To load a gun with powder and bullets. To charge, w. n. To make an onset. Like your heroes of antiquity, he charges in iron, and seems to despise all ornament but intrinsic merit. Granville.

CHARGE. n. [from the verb.]

1. Care; custody; trust to defend. A hard division, when the harmless sheep Must leave their lambs to hungry wolves in charge. Fairfax.

He required many things, as well concerning the princes which had the charge of the city, whether they were in hope to defend the same.

2. Precept; mandate; command. Saul might even lawfully have offered to God those referred spoils, had not the Lord, in that particular case, given special charge to the contrary. Hooker.

It is not for nothing, that St. Paul giveth charge to beware of philosophy; that is to say, such knowledge as mens entendoms obtain unto. Hooker.

One of the Turks laid down letters upon a stone, saying, that in them was contained that they had in charge.

Caesar's History of the Turks.

The leaders having charge from you to them, Will not go off until they hear you speak. Shakspere.

He, who requires
From us no other service than to keep
This one, this safe charge, of all the tree
In Paradise, that bear delicious fruit
So various, not to taste but only see.
Of knowledge, planted by the tree of life. Milton.

3. Commission; trust conferred; off. If large possessions, pompous titles, honorable charges, and profitable commissions, could have made this proud man happy, there would have been nothing wanting. L'Estrange.

Go forth the master of thy herd to see;
True to his charge, a loyal swain and kind. Pope.

4. It had anciently sometimes over before the thing committed to trust.

5. He is of the subject of command or trust.

Hast thou eaten of the tree,
Wherefore gave thee charge, thou shouldst not eat? Milton.

6. It has upon before the person charged.

He loves God with all his heart, that is, with that degree of love, which is the highest point of our duty, and of God's charge upon us. Taylor's Rule of Living Italy.

7. Acculation; imputation. We need not lay new matter to his charge:
Beating your officers, or giving yourselves. Shakspere.

These very men are continually reproaching the clergy, and laying to their charge the pride, the luxury, the ignorance, and superfluities of popish times.

8. The person or thing entrusted to the care or management of another. Why hast thou, Satan, broke the bounds prepared
For thy transgression, and disturb'd the charge
Of others? Milton's Paradise Lost.

More had he said, but, fearful of her flay,
This, that, what would move his charge away
To some fresh pature. Shakspere.

Our guardian angel saw them where they lye
Upon the palace of our dwelling king;
He spy's, abandoning his charge to fate. Dryden.

9. An exhortation to a judge to a jury, or bishop to his clergy. The bishop has recommended this author in his charge to the clergy. Dryden.

10. Expanse; cost. Bang long since made weary with the huge charge which you have laid upon us, and with the strong endurance of so many complaints.

Their charge was always born by the queen, and duly paid out of the exchequer. Bacon's Advice to Villiers.

11. It is, in later times, commonly used in the plural, charges. A man ought wisely to begin charges, which, once begun, will continue. Bacon's Essays.

We're put yourself to charges, to complain
Of wrong which heretofore you did suffer. Dryden.

The last pope was at considerable charges to make a little kind of harbour in this place. Addison in Italy.

12. Onset. And giving a charge upon their enemies, like lions, they flew eleven thousand footmen, and fifteen hundred horsemen, and put all the others to flight. Machiavel.

Honorable retirements are no ways inferior to brave charges; as having less of fortune, more of discipline, and as much of valour. Bacon's War with Spain.

13. The signal to fall upon enemies. Our author forms to find a charge, and begins like the clangour of a trumpet. Dryden.

14. The posture of a weapon fitted for the attack or combat. Their neighing swarming of the spur,
Their armed states in charge, their beavers drawn. Shakspere.


16. What any thing can bear. Take charge of my brother charge over Jerusalem; for he was a faithful man, and feared God above many. Nebuchadnezzar.

17. The quantity of powder and ball put into a gun. Among harriers.

18. Charge is a prevarication, or a sort of oment of the confidence of a thick deception, which is applied to the shoulder-splints, inflammations, and sprains of horses.

A charge is of a middle nature, between an ornament and a plaster, or between a plaster and a cast-applin. Ferriis's Dist.

19. In heraldry. The charge is that which is born upon the colours, except it be a coat divided only by partition. Pedrach.

CHARGEABLE. adj. [from charge.]

1. Expensive; costly. Diverse bulwarks were demolished upon the face, in peace chargeable, and little to be expedient in war. Hayward.

Neither did we eat any man's bread for nought, but wrought with labour and travel night and day, that we might not be chargeable to any of you. 2 Thessal. 3.

There was another accident of the same nature on the Sicilian coast, much more plausible, but less chargeable for it cost nothing but wit. Wotton.

Considering the chargeable methods of their education, their numerous labours, and small income, it is next to a miracle, that so many of their children should have.

Atterbury.

2. Imputable, as a debt or crime: with on. Nothing can be a reasonable ground of defending a man, but some fault or other chargeable upon him. Spenser.

Subject to charge or accusation; accountable: followed by with.

Your papers would be chargeable with something worse than indelicacy; they would be immoral. Shakspere.

CHARGEABLENESS. n. f. [from chargeable.]

Expanse; cost; collinences.

That which most detests me from such trials, is not their chargeableness, but their unsatisfactory, or, though they should succeed. Dryden.

CHARGEABLY. adv. [from chargeable.]

Expensively; at great cost.

He procured it not with his money, but by his wit; not chargeably bought by him, but liberally given by others by his means. Shakspere.

CHARGEFUL. adj. [charge and full.] Expensive; costly. Not in use.

Here's the note.

How much your chain weighs to the utmost cast.

The fineness of the gold, the chargeful charm. Shakspere.

CHARGER. n. f. [from charge.] A large dish.

All the tributes land and sea afforded, He'd in great charges, load oursumptuous boards.

This golden charger, snatch'd from burning Troy, Anchises did in sacrifice employ. Dryden's Annals.

In Limb himself, at the most solemn feast, Might have some chargers not excelled by his. Dryden.

Nor dare they close their eyes,
Void of a bulky charger near their lips,
Whose which, in often interrupted feast,
Their thirsty bowls compel to irrigate.

Their dry-fare'd tongues. Phillips.

CHARLY. adv. [from charge.] Warily; frugally.

What paper do you take up to certify 't? Shakspere.

CHARGING (by n. f. [from charge.]) Caution; nicety; scrupulosity.

I will confess to act any villain against him, that may not fully the charitableness of his honesty. Shakspere.

CHARIOT. n. f. [car-rod, Welsh, a wheeled car, for it is known the Britons fought in such; chariots, Fr. carretas, L. currus.]

1. A wheel carriage of pleasure, or state; a vehicle for men rather than wares.

Thy grand captain Antony Shall set thee on triumphant chariots, And garland on thy head. Shakspere.

2. A car in which men of arms were anciantly placed.

He skims the liquid plains.

High on his chariots, and with loose'd reins Majestic roves along. Dryden's Annals.

3. A lighter kind of coach, with only front wheels.

To his chariots, w. a. [from the noun.] To convey in a chariot. This word is rarely used.

An angel all in flames ascended,
As in a fiery column chariosting.

His godlike preference. Milton's Samson Agonistes.

CHARIOTER. n. f. [from chariot.] He that drives the chariot. It is used only in speaking of military chariots, and those in the ancient public games.

The guiding charioteer beneath the wheel Of his two cars. Dryden's Absalom and Achitophel.

The burning chariots, and the charioteers, In bright Boites and his wars appear.
Show us the youthful handsome character, Firm in his feat, and running his career. 

5. Alms; relief given to the poor.
We must incline to the king; I will look for him, and privily relieve him; go you and begin a talk with the duke, that my charity be not of him perceived.

CHARLTON. n.f. [charlatan, rhetor]. A sport anciently used, where chariots were driven for the prize, as now horSES run.

Benevolently; without malignity. Nothing will more enable us to bear our cries patiently, injuries charitably, and the labour of religion comfortably. 

Taylor.

CHARITY, n.f. [charity, Fr. charitats, Lat.] 1. Tenderness; kindness; love. By thy grace, founded in reason, loyalty, and pure, Relations deans, and all the charities Of fathers, sons, and brothers, first were known. 

Milton. 2. Goodwill; benevolence; disposition to think well of others. Mine hopes, I hope, are only those of charity to mankind; and such as my own charity can cause me to commit, that of others may more easily execute.

Dryden. 3. The theological virtue of universal love. Concerning charity, the first object whereof is that incomprehensible beauty which shineth in the countenance of Christ, the Son of the living God. 

Buck. Peace, peace, for thame, if not for charity. — Urge neither charity nor thame to me: Uncharitably with me you have dealt. Shakespeare.

Deeds to thy knowledge answerable; add faith, Add virtue, patience, temperance; add love, By name to come call'd mercy, the soul Of the heavens. 

Milton. Faith believes the revelations of God; hope expects his promises; charity loves his excellencies and mercies.

But baffling charity's more ample sway, nor bound by time, nor subject to decay, In happy triumph shall for ever live. — Prior.

Charity, or a love of God, which works by a love of our neighbour, is greater than faith or hope. 

Humphrey. 

Charles, n.f. (from charme.) 1. To doxify with charms against evil. 

CHARLEMED. adj. Enchanted. Arcadia was the charmed circle, where all his friends for ever should be happy, and his age. 

Sidney. 

The charm you undrewd, was only to obtain; But when the charm is ended, The charm you disdain'd. 

Dryden. 

2. Words of endearment among lovers. 

CHARMED, adj. Of true virgin here distreight. 

Milton. 

3. That handkerchief That Did in Egyptian to my mother give; She was a charmer, and could almost read The thoughts of people. 

Shakespeare. 

The passion you pretended, was only to obtain; But when the charm is ended, The charm you disdain'd. 

Dryden. 

4. The power of pleasing. 

SHANNER, adj. [charme, Fr.] Containing rest, or caracals. Such are those thick and plummy tallow damps, oft found in charmed vaults, and Egypt vaults, and fitting by a new grave. 

Milton. 

5. To charm you by my once commend'd beauty, By all your rows of love, and that great voice Which did incorporate and make us one. 

Shakespeare. 

To subdue by some secret power; to amaze; to overpower.

ET, in mine own was charmed.

Could not find death, where she did hear him speak; Nor feel him where he struck. 

Shakespeare. 

Makest the secret grief can charm. 

Shakespeare. 

6. To subdue the mind by pleasure. 

Tis from your graces That from my musick confidence to my tongue 

Charm this report out. 

Shakespeare. 

Admit me, my lovely face, Tell me where thy strengths do lie: Where the power that charms us so, In thy foul, or in thy eye? 

Waller. 

Charmed by accepting, by submitting fiery. 

Chloe thus the foul charm'd, 

Waller. 

Aw'd without fiends, and without beauty charm'd. 

Waller.
Astronomical instruments, geographical charts, and compassey.

**Chart, n. f. [charta, Latin.]**

1. *A chart* is a written evidence of things done between man and man. *Charts* are divided into *charts of the king*, and *charts of private persons*. Charts of the king are those, whereby the king pledges any grant to any person or persons, or to any body politic: as a *chart of exemption*, that no man shall be encompassed upon a jury; *chart of pardon*, whereby a man is forgiven a felony, or other offence. Cowell.

2. Any writing bestowing privileges or rights.

If you deny it, let the danger light
Upon your charter, and your city's freedom. Shak.

It is not to be wondered, that the great charter whereby God bestowed the whole earth upon Adam, and confirmed it unto the sons of Noah, being as brief in word as large in effect, hath bred much guard of interpretation. Raleigh's Effays.

Here was that charter feel'd, wherein the crown and person of arbitrary power lays down. Dowsam.

She talks the rubbish from her mounting bow, And seems to have new'd her charter's date, Which hasn't will to the death of time allow. Dryden.

God renewed this charter of man's sovereignty over the creatures. Swift.

3. Privilege; immunity; exemption.

The must have liberty, Withal as large a charter as the wind, To blow on whom I please: for so fools have, And they that are most gallyd with my folly, They must most laugh. Shakespeare.

My mother, Who has a charter to extoll her blood, When she do prate me, grieves me. Shokesp.  

**Charter-party, n. f. [charter partes, Fr.]** A paper relating to a contract, of which each party has a copy. Charter-parties, or contrats, made even upon the highest and most important transactions, are not in their own nature maritime, belonging not to the admiral's jurisdiction. Hall.

**Charter-bred, adj. [from charter.]** Indulged with privileges by charter; privileged.

When he speaks
The air, a charter'd liberty, is still. Shakesp.

**Char'y, adj. [from care.]** Careful; cautious, wary.

Over his kindred he held a wary and careful care, which bountifully was expressed, when occasion so required. Carew's Survey of Cornwall.

The charter'd mail is prudish enough, If the unwieldy beauty to the moon. Shakesp.

To Chase. *n. v. a. [chaff'er, Fr.]*

1. To hunt.

It shall be as the chaff'd tree. Job.

Mine enemies chaffed me like a bird. Lamentations.

2. To pursue as an enemy.

And Abimelech chaff'd him, and he fled before him. Judges.

One of you shall chaff a thousand. Deutonomy.

3. To drive away.

He that chaff'd away his mother, is a son that causeth shame. Proverbs.

4. To follow as a thing desirable.

5. To drive.

Thus chaff'd by their brother's endless malice from prince to prince, and from place to place, they, for their safety, fled at last to the city of Berosus. Knol's History of the Turks.

In the following year had chaff'd away.

The flying stars, and light return'd the day. Dryd.

**Chase Metals. See To Enchase.**

**Chase, n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Hunting; as, the pleasures of the chase.

2. Pursuit of any thing as game.

Whilst he was half-hunting in the chase, it seems, Of this fair couple, methinks he on the way. The father of this fair female. Shakespeare.

There is no chase more pleasant, methinks, than to drive a thought, by a good conduct, from one end of the world to another, and never to lose light of it till it fall into the furthest abyss. Burtens 'Labour of the Earth.'

3. Fitsne to be hunted; appropriation to chase or sport.

Concerning the beasts of chase, whereof the buck is the fable, he is called the third year a fawn. Shak.

A maid I am, and of thy virgin train! Oh! let me still that spotless name retain, Frequent the forests, thy chase I will obey, And only make the beasts of chase my prey. Dryd.

4. Pursuit of an enemy, or of something noxious.

The admiral, with such swift only as could sudden be put in readines, made forth with them, and such as came daily in, we set upon them, and gave them chase. Bacon.

He fell'd out upon them with certain troops of horsemen, with fouls violence, that he overthrew them, and, having them in chase, did force execution. Knol's History of the Turks.

They feck that joy, which us to glad
Expanded on the hero's face, When with his fumes fprentt'd the front, And William led the glorious chase. Prior.

5. Pursuit of something as desirable.

Yet this mad chase of fame, by few purs'd,
Has drawn destruction on the multitude. Dryd.'s Journal.

6. The game hunted.

She, seeing the covering of her purs'd chase, went circling about, rigging so with the less fanes of rigging. Sidney.

Hold, Warwick! I feck thee out from other chase. For I myself will put this deer to death. Shak.

Honour's the noblest chase; purs't that game, All comprehends the love of fame. Cowl.

7. Open ground covered with fresh beasts as are hunted.

A receptacle for deer and game, of a middle nature between a forest and a park; being commonly less than a full forest, but covered with so many liberties; and yet of a larger compass, and flor'd with greater diversity of game, than a park. A chase differs from a forest in this, that it may be in the lands of a subjueck, which a forest, in its proper nature; cannot: and from a park, in that it is not enclosed, and hath not only a larger compass, and more variety of game, but likewise more keeps and over-seers. Cowell.

He and his lady both are at the lodge.

Upon the north side of this pleasant chase. Shak.

8. The Chase of a gun, is the whole bore or length of a piece, taken within the Chamber.  

**Chase-gun, n. f. [from chase and gun.]**

Guns in the forpart of the ship, fired upon those that are purs'd.

Mean time the Belgians tack upon our rear, And raking chase-gun through our stern they lend. Dryd.

**Chaser, n. f. [from chase.]

1. Hunter; pursuer; driver.

Then began
A hop 't h'sh' chase, a retire; anon
A rout, confusion thick.

So full he drove, that his reviewing eye
Has left the chasers, and his ear the cry. Drydsh.

Strech't on the lawn, his second hope survey,
At once the chasers, and at once the prey.

But, before long, running at the deadly haig,
Bled in the forest like a wound'd hart! Pedge.

2. An enchaser.

**Chasm, n. f. [Greek.]**

1. A breach, uncleas'd; a cleft; a gap; an opening.

In all that visible corporeal world, we see no chasms or gaps. Locke.

The father of this orb communicates with that of the ocean, by means of certain hiatuses or chasms paling betwixt it and the bottom of the ocean. Woodrow.

The ground adult her riv'n mouth dilates, Horrible chasm! profound. Phillips.

2. A place unfilled; a vacancy.

Some lazy age, left in exile, Not having leave to remember; and Such, whose sense capability but makes In forests chasms, in equinoxes miscarriages. Dryden.

**Chasselas, n. f. [French.]** A sort of grape.

**Chaste,** adj. [chaste, Fr., chastus, Lat.]

1. Pure from all commerce of sexes; as, a chaste virgin.

Diana chaste, and Hebe fair. Prior.

2. With respect to language, pure; uncorrupted; not mixed with barbarous phrases.

Free from obscurity.

Among words which signify the same principal ideas, some are clean and decent, others unclean; some chaste, others obscene. Wotton's Logics.

3. To the marriage bed.

Love your children; be different, chaste, keepers at home. Titus.

**Chaste-tree, n. f. [citetas, Lat.]

This tree will grow to be eight or ten feet high, and produce flowers at the extreme of every branch in autumn. Miller.

To Chasteen, n. v. a. [chastify, Fr. chastifie, Lat.]

To correct; to punish; to mortify.

Chasten thy son while there is hope, and let not the soul spare for his crying. Prov. 19.

I follow thee, Calv'guide the path
Thou leaft'd me; and to the hand of heav'n submit, However chas'ter'd.

**Chasteen's.** n. n. a. [cakes, Lat. ant.] anciently ascended on the first syllable, now on the last.

1. To punish; to correct by punishment; to afflict for faults.

My breath I'll burst with draining of my courage, But I will chastify this high-minded trumpeter. Shakespeare.

I am glad to see the vanity or eny of the cunning chemists thus discovered and chaff't. Bayley.

Seldom is the world affrighted or chaff't with figns or prodigies, earthquakes or inundations, famines or plagues. Greco's Cynecologia Sacra.

Like you, commission'd to chaff's and blefs,
He must averse the world, and give it peace. Prior.

2. To reduce to order, or obedience; to repress; to refrain; to awe.

The water of the little St. Bithem.

That I may pour my spirits in thine ear, And chaff's, with the valour of my tongue, All that impedes thee. Shakespeare.

Know, Sir, that I
Will not wait pinion'd at your master's court, Nor once be chaff't with the sober eye Of dull Othello. Shakespeare.

The gay social feast
By decency chast'd.

**Chastenement, n. f. [chasten, Fr.]**

Correction; punishment; commonly, though
CHA
through not always, used of domestic or parental punishment.

20. To give the ingredients of our cullions. Shakespeare.
CHEAP, adj. [cepan, Sax. hoopen, Dutch, to buy.

1. To be had at a low rate; purchased for a small price.
When there are a great many sellers to a few buyers, the thing to be sold will be cheap.
2. To be sold at a low price;

To such a shop as that's in trade, which will bid the best for goods with a small purchase.

To give a notion of the trade, what the market is, and what the market is like, as to price.

To account for the price, and what the price is, and what the price is like, as to quality.

To account for the quality, and what the quality is, and what the quality is like, as to sale.

To account for the sale, and what the sale is, and what the sale is like, as to custom.

To account for the custom, and what the custom is, and what the custom is like, as to use.

To account for the use, and what the use is, and what the use is like, as to fashion.

To account for the fashion, and what the fashion is, and what the fashion is like, as to time.

To account for the time, and what the time is, and what the time is like, as to weather.

To account for the weather, and what the weather is, and what the weather is like, as to season.

To account for the season, and what the season is, and what the season is like, as to year.

To account for the year, and what the year is, and what the year is like, as to cause.

To account for the cause, and what the cause is, and what the cause is like, as to reason.

To account for the reason, and what the reason is, and what the reason is like, as to effect.

To account for the effect, and what the effect is, and what the effect is like, as to consequence.

To account for the consequence, and what the consequence is, and what the consequence is like, as to result.

To account for the result, and what the result is, and what the result is like, as to purpose.

To account for the purpose, and what the purpose is, and what the purpose is like, as to design.

To account for the design, and what the design is, and what the design is like, as to object.

To account for the object, and what the object is, and what the object is like, as to effectual.

To account for the effectual, and what the effectual is, and what the effectual is like, as to operation.

To account for the operation, and what the operation is, and what the operation is like, as to performance.

To account for the performance, and what the performance is, and what the performance is like, as to deed.

To account for the deed, and what the deed is, and what the deed is like, as to act.

To account for the act, and what the act is, and what the act is like, as to action.

To account for the action, and what the action is, and what the action is like, as to practice.

To account for the practice, and what the practice is, and what the practice is like, as to performance.

To account for the performance, and what the performance is, and what the performance is like, as to act.

To account for the act, and what the act is, and what the act is like, as to action.

To account for the action, and what the action is, and what the action is like, as to practice.

To account for the practice, and what the practice is, and what the practice is like, as to performance.
To Drider.

I [from here]

The presence of publick good is a cheat that will ever pass, though abused by ill men, that I wonder the good do not grow ashamed to use it.

Empirick politicians use deceits, Hide what they give, and cure by but a cheat.

When I consider life, 'tis a cheat. You fool'd with hope, men fiev the deceit: Trust on, and think to-morrow will repay; To-morrow's fals than the former day; Eyes words; and while it says we shall be blest With some new joy, cuts off what we polled.

A person of fraud. Dissimulation can be no further useful than it is conceal'd; for as much as no man will trust a known cheat.

Like that notorious cheat, val's forms I give, Only that you may keep me while I live. Dryden.

One that practises fraud. I will be chatter to them both, and they shall be exchequors to me. [It is here for exchequer.] Shakespeare.

They say this town is full of conjurers, As nimble jugglers that deceive the eye; Difficult cheats, prating mountebanks; And many such like libertines of fin. Shakespeare. He is no swaggerer, holier; a tame cheat I faith;—Cheater, call you him? I will no honest man my house, nor no cheats. Shakespeare.

All forts of ingenious persons, the craftiegrous, the delimiters of tithes, cheaters of men's inhereitances, falfe written and authenticated.

Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.

To CHEEK [v. a. [from the French echeter, check; from whence we use, at that game, the term checkmate, when we flow our adversary from carrying on his play any farther.]

1. To repres; or, to curb. Refer thy state; with better judgment check this from them rais'd. Dares may be transpired, they may be spread and multiplied, they may be check'd and lade down.

I hate when vice can bolt her arguments, And virtue has no tongue to check her pride. Milton.

He who fat at a table, richly and deliciously furnished, but with a frown hanging over his head by one single gleam or hair, surely had enough to check his appetite. Swift.

2. To reprose; or, to chide. Richard, with his eye brimful of tears, Then check'd, and rapt by Northumberland. Did speak these words, now prov'd a prophecy. Shakespeare.

His fault is much, and the good king his master. Will check him for it. Shakespeare.

3. To compare a bank note, or other bill, with the correspondent paper. To control by a counter-reckoning. To CHECK. v. n.

1. To flop; to make a flop; with at. With what should I give a check at it? Shaks. He must observe their moods on whom he justice, The quality of the persons, and the time; And, like the hangman, check or every feather. That enters before his eye. Shakespeare.

The mind, once jaded by an attempt above its power, either is disabled for the future, or else checks at any vigorous undertaking ever after. Locke.

2. To clath; or, to interfere. If love check with budness, it troubleth man's fortunes. Bacon.

3. To strike with reprefion. I'll avoid his presence; It checks too strong upon me. Dryden.

CHECK. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Reprefion; flop; rebuff; sudden reftraint. Rebellion in this land shall lose his sway, Meeting the check of such another day. Shaks. We fee, all, that kings that have been fortune conquerors in but half their years, must have some check or arrest in their fortune. Bacon's Essays.

God hath of late years manifested himself in a very dreadful manner, as if it were upon purpose to give a check to this infernal impatience. Til耶fier.

It was this viceroy's zeal, which gave a remarkable check to the first progress of Christianity. Addison's Freiholder.

God put it into the heart of one of our princes, to give a check to that facrilege which had been but too much winked at. Atterbury.

The great struggle with passions is in the first check. Gregory.

2. Refrain; curb; govern; continued reftraint. They who come to maintain their own breach of faith, the checks of their confciences much breaketh their spirit. Haywood.

The impiety of the new officer's nature needed some refrain and check, for some time, to his immediate pretences and appetite of power. Clarendon.

Some free from rhyme or reason, rule or check, Break Prifian's head, and Pegasus's neck. Pope.

While fuch men are in truth, who have no check from within, nor any views but towards their inward Swiffs.

3. A reprofe; a flight. Oh! this life Is nobler than attending for a check. Shakespeare.

However this may gallop with him some checks, Cannot with safety call him. Shakespeare.

4. A dislike; a sudden inferrection; something that stops the progress. Say I should wear, not my wife subject to check; and is it strange? perhaps revolt! Dryden.

5. In falconry, when a hawk forfakes her proper game to follow rooks, pies, or other birds that crofs her flight.

A young woman is a hawk upon her wings; and if she be fondsome, she is the more subject to go out on check. Suckling.

When whiffed from the bill. The fome falcon flippes where he thought he'd flip; And with her eagerness, the querry mild'd, Straight flies at cocker, and clips it down the wind. Dryden.

6. The perfon checking; the caufe of restraint; a flop.

He was unhappily too much ufed as a check upon the lord Coventry. Clarendon.

A fatically poet is the check of the laymen on bad preltes. Dryden's Fabler, Preface.

7. Any flop or interruption. The letters have the natural production by several checks or stops, or, as they usually call them, articulations of the breath or voice.

Holder's Elements of Speech.

8. The correspondent ciphers of a bankbill.

9. A term used in the game of che-ecs, when one party obliges the other either to move another piece, or not to play.

10. Clerk of the Check, in the king's household, has the check and controlment of the yeomen of the guard, and all the others belonging to the royal family.

11. Clerk of the Check, in the king's navy at Plymouth, is also the name of an officer invested with like powers.

Chambers.

To CHECKER. v. n. [from echeter, check; To CHECKER. Fr.] To variagate or diversify, in the manner of a chessboard, with alternate colours, or with darker and brighter parts.

The grey-eyed man mingles on the frowning meeting, Cheker'd the easter clouds with flickeys of light. Shakespeare.

The green leaves quiver with the cooling wind, And make a checker'd shadow on the ground. Shakespeare.

As the feakes, rolled in the flowry banks, With shinning checker'd drough, don't fling a child; That for the beauty thinks it excellent. Shakespeare.

The wealthy syring yet never bore That sweet nor dainty flowers.

That damask'd not the checker'd floor Of Cynthia's former power. Dryden.

Many a youth and many a maid Dancing in the checker'd stable. Milton.

In the chess-board, the use of each chief-man is determined only within that chequer'd piece of wood. Locke.

In our present condition, which is a middle flate, our minds are, as it were, chequered with truth and falfehood. Addison.

The ocean intermixing with the land, so as to check her into earth and water. Pope.

Chamber's Natural History.

Here waving groves a checker'd scene displays, And part admit, and part exclude the day. Pope.

CHECKER. n. f. Work varied al Checkery-work. n. f. ternately as to its colours or materials.

Note that word and the wreaths of chain-work for the chapters which were upon the top of the pillars. Johnson.

CHECKER, n. f. [echet mat, Fr.] The movement on the chess-board that kills the opposite men, or hinders them from moving.

Love they him coll'd, that gave me the checkmate, But better might they have beho'de him hate. Spoon. Checkroll. n. f. [from check and roll.] A roll or book, containing the names of such as are attendants on, and in pay to, great perfonages, as their household ser- vants. It is otherwise called the checkroll. Cotton.

Not daring to extend this law farther than to the king's servants in checkroll, left it should have been too bar'd to the gentlemen of the kingdom. Bacon's Henry VIII.

CHEEK. v. [case, Saxon.]

1. The face; if the face below the eye. And now and then an ample tear trill'd down Her delicate cheek. Shakespeare.

Her beauty hang upon the cheek of night. Like a rich jewel in Athelstane's ear. Shakespeare.
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CHE, n. s. [from cheek and bone.]
I cut the tauters, and felt the flags: it lay partly under the os jugale, or cheekbone. Wm. Pennan.  

CHEEKTOOTH, n. s. [from cheek and tooth.]
The hinder-tooth or tusk.  

CHEER, n. s. [cheer, Fr. entertainment; cara, Sp. the countenance. It seems to have, in English, some relation to both these senses.]
1. Entertainment; provisions served at a feast.  
   But though my cares be mean, take them in good part.  
   Better that you may love, but not with better heart. Shakespeare.  
   His will was never determined to any pursuit of good cheer, polished sauces, and delicious wines. Locke.  

2. Invitation to gaiety.  
   You do not give the cheer; the feast is fold  
   That is not often vouch'd, while 'tis making,  
   'Tis given with welcome. Shakespeare.  

3. Gaiety; jollity.  
   I have not that  
   Nor cheer of mind, that I was wont to have. Shak.  

Air of the countenance.
   Right faithful true he was in deed and word,  
   But of his cheer did fome too solemn fad:  
   Nothing did he dread, but ever was y'dread. Spencer.  
   Which publick dechef, rescued each from such a cheer,  
   As not a figh, a look, a drink bewrayed.  
   The leaf felt tooch of a degenerate fear,  
   Gave life to envy, to his covered praife. Dryd.  
   He ended; and his words their deceafing cheer  
   Enlight'ned'd, and their laffing'd hope reviv'd; Milton.  

At length appear  
   Her gentle brethren stretch'd upon the bier;  
   Pale at the sudden fighs, the chang'd her face. Dryden.  

5. Perhaps temper of mind in general;  
   for we read of heavy cheer.  
   Then were they all of good cheer, and they also  
   took some mect.  
   Aet.  

To CHEER, v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To incite; to encourage; to infpirit.  
   He complained that he was betrayed; yet, for all that, was nothing discouraged, but cheered up the footmen. Knolles.  
   He cheerd the dogs to follow her who fled,  
   And vow'd revenge on her devoted head. Dryden's Fable.  

2. To comfort; to console.  
   I died, ere I could loud thee aid;  
   But cheer thy heart, and be thou not dismay'd. Shakespeare.  
   Displeas'd at what, not suffering, they had fecn,  
   They went to cheer the fducation of the green. Dryd.  

3. To gladden.  
   Heart! I' a glad note the lonesy defect cheer;  
   Prepare the way: a god, a god appears! Pope's Merif.  
   The fac'd face, above the waters rais'd,  
   Thou'rt heav'n's eternal brazen portals blest;  
   And wide the carn'd flame of his burning ray, Pope.  

To CHEER, v. n. To grow gay or gladlone.  
At fight of thee my gloomy soul cheers out and up;  
My hopes revive, and gladness dawns within me. A. Philips.  

CHEERER, n. s. [from Tender.] Gladnemer, giver of gaiety.  

CHEESE, n. s. [from chees.]
A kind of food made by preling the curd of coagulated milk, and suffering the mass to dry.  

CHEESECAKE, n. s. [from cheese and cake.]
A cake made of soft curds, sugar, and butter.  

CHEESEMONGER, n. s. [from cheese and monger.]  
One who deals in cheese.  

CHEESE-EVAT, n. s. [from cheese and eat.]  
The wooden caihe in which the curds are confined when they are preflled into cheese.  

CHEESY, adj. [from cheese.] Having the nature or form of cheese.  
Acids mixed with them precipitate a phosphorus chalyke matter, but not a cheese substance. Accounts on Aliments.  

CHEERY, n. s. [cheer, Lat.] The claw of a shellfish.  
It happeneth often, I confefs, that a lobster hath the cheery, or great claw, of one side longer than the other. Brown.  

CHEMISTRY. See CHEMISTRY.  
CHEQUER. See CHECKER.  
To CHE'RISH. v. a. [cherish, Fr.] To support and forward with encouragement, help, and protection; to foster; to nurse up.  

Whensoever Buckingham doth turn his hate  
Upon your grace, and not with dutheous love  
Doth cherish you and yours, God punish me  
With hate in thee where I expect most love. Shak.  
I would I were thy bird.  
Sweet, far would I.  
But I should kill thee with too much cherishing. Shakespeare.  

What doth cherub weeps but gentle air? Shakespeare.  
Magistrates do possess the thoughts more concerned to cherish religion, and to maintain in the minds of men the belief of a God and another life.  

Tell old good Saturn, which doth all devour,  
Doth cherish her, and still augment her might. Dryd.  
He that knowingly commisses an ill, has the up-braslings of his own conscience; those who act by error, has its cherishinges and encouragements to animate them.  

Decay of Piety.  

CHE'RIJHER, n. s. [from cerry.] An encourager; a supporter.  
One of their greech preachers it is to he the maiitainers and cherishers of a regular devotion, a reverend worship, a true and decent piety. Spouts.  

CHE'RISHMENT, n. s. [from cerry.] Encouragement; support; comfort. It is now obsolete.  

The one lives her age's ornament,  
That with rich bounty, and dear cherishing,  
Supports the praise of noble poeole.  

CHERRY.

CHERRY-TREE, n. a. [cerry.]  
The species are, 1. The common red or garden cherry. 2. Large Spanish cherry. 3. The red heart cherry. 4. The white heart cherry. 5. The bleeding
CHE.

ing heart cherry. 6. The black heart cherry. 7. The May cherry. 8. The black cherry, or maizard. 9. The black cherry, or mahogany cherry. 10. The wild cherry. 11. The Eladiers cherry. 12. The carriern cherry. 13. The large black cherry. 14. The bird cherry. 15. The red bird or Cornish cherry. 16. The largest double flowered cherry. 17. The common wild cherry. 18. The wild northern English cherry, with late ripe fruit. 20. The thistle or scarlet cherry. 21. The cherry-tree with slipped leaves. And to a mixture, two double flowers of cherry.

Cherry. v. n. [cherry]. Among the various names for this fruit, that of cherry is the most generally used. MIrander.

To CHERRY. v. n. [from cherry; perhaps from cherry up, corrupted to cherry.] To chiep; to use a cheerful voice.

The bird Frame to thy song their cheerful chieping! Or hold their peace for shame of thy sweet lay.

Cheeseman. n. f. A species of Wild Service.

Cheese-board. n. f. [from cheese and board.] The board or table on which the game of chess is played. And cards are dealt, and chess-boards brought, To ease the strain upon the brain.

Cheeseman. n. f. [from cheese and man.] A puppet for chefs.

A company of chefs-men站着 on the same squares of the chess-board where we left them, We say they are all in the same place, or unmove'd.

Cheese-player. n. f. [from chefs and player.] A gamester at chefs.

Thus, like a skilful chefs-player, he draws out his men, and makes his pawns of use to his greatest power.

Cheesom. n. f. Mellow earth.

The tender chefs-man and mellow earth is the best, Being more mould, between the two extremes of clay and sand; especially if they be not by any means binding. Bacon's Natural History.

Chest. n. f. [cypr. Sax. cyfht. Lat.] 1. A box of wood, or other materials, in which things are laid up. He will seek there, on my word; neither prent, chefs, trunks, wall, vast, but he hath an abode for the remembrance of each place. Shakespeare. But mine have been by avarice oppress'd, And heaps of money crowded in the chefs. Dryden.

2. A CHEST of Drawers. A cafe with moveable boxes or drawers.

3. The trunk of the body, or cavity from the shoulders to the belly. Such as have round faces, or broad chefs, or shoulders, have seldom or never long necks.

He describes another by the largeness of his chefs, and breadth of his shoulders.

Pope's Notes on the Hind. To CHEST, v. n. [from the noun.] To repose in a chest; to hoard.

CHEST-FOUNDERING. n. f. A disease in horses. It comes next to a pleurisy, or peripneumony, in a human body.

Earle's Dictionary.

CHESTED. adj. [from chest.] Having a chest; as, broad-chested, narrow-chested.

Chester. See CASTOR.

Cheesnut. n. f. [cheesnay, Fr.] A chestnut. Cofftesin, Lat.

1. The tree hath kastkins, which are placed at remote distances from the fruit, on the same tree. The outer cost of the fruit is very rough, and has two or three nuts included in each husk or covering. This tree was formerly in greater plenty, as may be proved by the old buildings in London, which were, for the most part, of this timber; which is equal in value to the oak bark, and, for many purposes, far exceeds it; particularly for making vessels for liquors; it having a property, when once thoroughly fearton, to maintain its bulk constantly, and is not subject to shrink or swell, like other timber.

2. The fruit of the chestnut tree. A woman's tongue, That gives not half so great a blow to the ear, As will a chestnut in a farmer's rind.

Shakespeare. Dobson has a fable of furies, machines, and cheats, and fruits that ripen at the latter time.

Practam on Drawing.

3. The name of a brown colour.

This hair is of a good colour.

An excellent colour, your chocolate was ever the only colour.

Shakespeare.

Merab's long hair was gloriously chestnut brown.

Cheston. n. f. A species of plum.

Chesterfield. n. f. [chevalier, Fr.] A knight; a gallant strong man.

Renowned Talbot does expect my aid; And I am bowd by a traitor villain, And cannot help the noble chevalier. Shakespeare.

CHIEF AUX DE PRIVE. n. f. [Fr. Theingular Cheval de Frise is seldom used.] The Frieian horse, which is a piece of timber, larger or smaller, and traversed with wooden spikes, pointed with iron, five or six feet long; used in defending a passage, hopping a breach, or making a retrenchment to flop the cavalry. It is also called a turpique, or touriquet.

Chambers.

Cheven. n. f. [chevare, Fr.] A river, the same with chub.

Cheveril. n. f. [cheverau, Fr.] A kid, kid-sheater, Obsoleto.

A sentence is but a chevare gloze to a good wit; how quickly the wrong side may be turned outward.

Shakespeare.

Which gives the capacity.

Of your soft chevare confidence would receive, If you might please to stretch it. Shakespeare.

Q. Here's a slide of chevare, that stretches from one inch narrower to an inch wide.

Shakespeare.

Chevisance. n. f. [chevisaunce, Fr.] Enterprise; achievement. A word now not in use.

Fortune, the foe of famous chevisance. Schelmen, said Guyon, yields to virtue aids. Spranger.

Cheveryon. n. f. [French] One of the honourable ordinaries in heraldry. It represents two tenths of a house, set up as they ought to stand.

Harriss. To CHEW. w. a. [seepyan, Sax. hauen, Dutch. It is very frequently pronounced chew, and perhaps properly.]

Q. 1. To...
1. To grind with the teeth; to masticate. — If little faults, proceeding on dissipation, shall not be wink'd at, how shall we stretch our eyes when capital crimes, cheat'd, swallow'd, and disposed of? Appear before us? Shakespeare.

2. To meditate; or ruminate in the thoughts. — While the fierce monk does at his trial fland, He chews revenge, abjuring his offences. — Condemn his precepts and murder in his hand, He'll give his judge, to prove his innocence. Prior.

3. To take without swallowing. — Heaven's in my mouth, As chides and doth its name. Shakespeare. Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested; that is, some books are to be read only in parts; others to be read, but not curiously; and some few to be read wholly, with attention. Bacon.

To CHEW. v. n. To champ upon; to ruminate. — I will with patience hear, and find a time; Till then, my noble friend, chew upon this. Shakespeare. Be not the life of disdained, and then leave the multitude to chide upon 't. I. F. Orange. Old politicians chew on wisdom past, And blunder on in business to the last. Pope.

CHICANE. n. f. [ebbant, Fr. derived by Menage from the Spanish word ebica, little.] 1. The art of protracting a contest by petty objection and artifice. — The general part of the civil laws concerns not the chicanes of private eves, but the affairs and intercourse of civilized nations, grounded upon the principles of reason. — His attorneys have hardly one trick left; they are at an end of all their chicanes. Aubinot's History of John Bull.

2. Artifice in general. This feline is only in familiar language. — Unwilling then in arms to meet, He strove to lengthen the campaign, and save his forces by chicanery. Prior.

To CHICANE. v. n. [chicane, Fr.] To prolong a contest by tricks. — Chicanery, n. f. [chicane, Fr.] A petty sophister; a trifling disputant; a wrangler. — This is the way to disquiet the two most different things I know, a logical chicaner from a man of reason. Locke.

CHIC'NERY. n. f. [chitanerie, Fr.] Sophistry; mean trick of wrangling. — He was a master better in destroying the greatest part of their reports; and only to preserve such as discovered most of the chicanery and fatuity of the practice. Arbuthnot.

CHICHEN. n. f. See CHICKEN.

CHICHLING, &c. n. f. [lathyrus, Lat.] In Germany they are cultivated, and eaten as peas, though neither so tender nor well tasted. Miller.
CHI

5. In Spenser it seems to signify somewhat like achievement; a mark of distinction.

Where he the not says that the sight for thee?
The coloured chieftains wrought with a chirp,
The knavish runnings, and got revenge.
Spenser.

4. In heraldry.
The chirp is a herald of the French word chirp; the head or upper part this is usually the third part of the escutcheon. Paint h and Drawing.

Chiefdom. n. s. [from chirp.] Sovereignty. Not in use.

Zephyrus being in love with Chloris, and coveting her to wife, gave her for a dowry the chirp and sovereignty of all flowers and green herbs.
Spenser's Kall. Chirp.

Chiefless. adj. [from chirp.] Wanting a head; being without a leader.

And chirping armies did out the campaign,
And navies yawn'd for orders on the main. Pope.

Chiefly. adv. [from chirp.] Principally; eminently; more than common.

Any man who will consider the nature of an epic poem, what actions it describes, and what persons they are chirp whom it informs, will find it a work full of difficulty.
Dryden.
The chief parts of the kingdom, where the number and estates of the different chirps lie.
Swift.

Chiefness. n. f. [from chirp.] A small remnant of the lord paramount.

They shall be well able to live upon those lands, to yield her majesty reasonable chiefness, and also give a competent maintenance unto the garrisons.
Spenser's Ireland.

Would the referred rent at this day be set more than a small chirp? Swift.

Chieflain. n. f. [from chirp. n. capitan.]

1. A leader; a commander.

The head of their chirp, for his fifty's sake,
(Their chirpice Humber named was slight)
Unto the mighty stream he to betake,
Where he an end of battle and of life did make.
Shakespeare.

2. The head of a clan.

It broke, and absolutely subdued all the lords and chiefmen of the isle. Dawson and Ireland.

Chiefly. n. f. [probably from chief and acer, Fr. purchase.] Traffick, in which money is extorted; as confiscate. Now chiefly.

There were good laws against usury, the bafard use of money; and against unlawful exchanges and exchanges, which is bafard usury. Bacon.

Chiefly. n. f. [from chill, cold, and chief for that Temple feems mistaken in his etymology, or has written it wrong to ferve a purpose.] Sores made by froth.

I remembered the cure of childrens when I was a boy (which may be called the children's gout), by burning at the feet.
Temple.

CHILD. n. s. in the plural CHILDREN. Saxon.

1. An infant, or very young person.

In age, to wish for youth is main as vain.
As for a youth to turn a child again.
Dawson.

We should so more be kinder to one child than to another, than we are tender of one eye more than of the other.
Spenser.

The young lad must not be ventured abroad at eight or ten, for fear of what may happen to the tender child. He then runs ten times less risky than at sixteen.
The stroke of death is nothing; children endure it, and the greater towards find it no pain. Wahr.

2. One in the line of filiation, opposed to the parent.

Where children have been exposted, or taken away young, and afterwards have approached to their parents preference, the parents, though they have not known them, have had a secret joy or other alteration, thereupon. Bacon's Nat. History.

The winged vengeance overtake such children.

So unexhausted her perfection were.
The Lord, as he was in his days. Dryd.
He, in a fruitful wife she embraces old,
A long increase of children's children told. Add.

3. The descendants of a man, how remote forever, are called children; as the children of Edom, the children of Israel.

4. In the language of scripture.

One weak, in knowledge.

Kob. I. Corin. Such as are young in grace.

John. Such as are humble and docile.

Mat. The children of light, the children of darkness; who follow light, who remain in darkness.

The eldest, the eldest, are also called the children of God.

How is he numbered among the children of God,

And his lot is among the fainst! Arbuthnot.


Mercy on 't! a beare, a very pretty beare!

A boy, or child, I wonder? Shakespeare.

6. Any thing the product or effect of another.

Maddens, this noble passion,
Child of integrity, hash from my soul
Withe'd the black crikles. Shakespeare.

7. To be youth Child. To be pregnant.

But, if, indow, let us with child Pray that the burden may not fall this day; Left that their hopes proudly be abro'd. Shad.

To Child. v. n. [from the noun.] To bring children.

The spring, the summer,

The child's being, anxiety winter, change
Their wonted liverys.

Shakespeare.

As to child, young vigorous people, after irregularities of diet, in such it begins with
As to child, young vigorous people, after irregularities of diet, in such it begins with

Childbearing. participial childbearing.

[from child and bear.] The act of bearing children.

Childbed. n. [from child and bed.] The state of a man bearing a child, or being in labour.

The Pains only in childbed were foretold.

And, bringing forth, soon recommended by joy.

Pray that the burden may not fall this day; Left that their hopes proudly be abro'd. Shad.

The time of life between infancy and puberty.

Infancy and childhood demand thin, copious, nourishing aliment.
Arbuthnot in Aliments.

3. The properties of a child.

Their love in early infancy began,

And rose as childhood ripened into man. Dryden.

Childish. adj. [from child.] In childhood.

1. Having the qualities of a child; tripping; ignorant; simple.

Learning hath its infancy, when it is both beginning and almost childish; then its youth, when it is luxuriant and juvenile.
Barrow's Essays.

2. Becoming only children; tripping; pueril.

Maidens being elder by three or four years, there was taken away the occasion of childish confections.

The lion's whelp's saw how he did bear,

And tub in rugged arms without childish fear.

Spenser.

When I was yet a child, no childish play To me was pleasing; all my mind was set
Seriously to learn and know. Paradoxes.

The fathers looked on the worship of images as the most folly and childish thing in the world.
Stillingfleet.

One that hath newly learn'd to speak and go Loves childish play.

They have spoiled the walls with childish sentences, that confust, often in a jingle of words.

Childen in Italy.

By conversation the childish babblings of their younger days might be worn out.
Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.

Childish. adj. [from childish.] In a childish tripping way; like a child.

Together with his fame his infancy was great, he who had rashly and childishly objected him.
Hooker.

Some men are of excellent judgment in their own professions, but childish unkindly in any others.
Selden.

Childishness. n. s. [from childish.]

1. Puerility; trifling.

The...
The actions of children, and unhonorable carriage, time and age will of itself be sure to reform, Locke.

Nothing in the world gives a truer idea of the superstition, credulity, and childishness of the Romish and other national religions. Addison on Italy.

2. Harlequins.

Speak thou, boy; perhaps thy childishness will move him more.

Then can our reasons.

Speak, and is Hold, and to thought ufually Dull; The all keep The ^

A marches.

To make cold. Age has not yet. So shrank my frame, or so cold my veins, But conscious virtue in my breast remains. Dryden.

Heat burns his face, from chills his setting beam, And runs the world with expidion extreme, Creath.

Each changing season does its poison bring; Rheums chill the winter, aces blit the spring. Prior.

Now to more the drum. Prospects to arms; or trumpet’s chang’d fulfil Affrights the rivers, or chills the virgin’s blood. Philips.

2. To depresp; to deject; to discourage. Every thought on God chills the gait of his spirits, and awakens terror which he cannot hear.

Eggers.

1. To blister with cold. The fruits perish on the ground, Or soon decay, by snows innate cold, By winds are blasted, or by lightning killed.

Blackmore.

Chilliness. n.f. [from cbilly] A sensation of shivering cold. If the patient endures three days, the looseness of the pain abates, and a chilliness or shivering affects the body.

Arbuthnot.

Chilly. adj. [from chilly] Somewhat cold.

A chilly fear betows.

Chillnss.

Chillness. n.f. [from cbilly] Coldness; want of warmth.

If you come out of the fun suddenly into a shade, there followeth a chills or shivering in all the body. Bacon.

This while he thinks, he lift aloft his dart, A generous chills fizzes ev’ry part,

The veins pour back the blood, and fortify the heart.

Dryden.

Chim. [chime, Dutch.] The end of a barrel or tub.

Chime. n.f. [from chimera] The original of this word is doubtful. Janius and Minheus fupp- pole it corrupted from cicada; Skinner from gamme, or gamus; Haspans from chimaira, to call, because the chime calls to church. Perhaps it is only softened from chime, or eburn, an old word for the sound of many voices, or instruments making a noise together.

1. The consonant or harmonick sound of many correspondent instruments. Hang’d in the thights with bells; That, as we strike a tune, in our dance shall make a chime. Ben Jonson.

The sound.

Of instruments, that made notious chime, Was heard of harp and organ. Milton’s Par. Lost.

Love virtue, the alone is free;

She can teach you how to climb.

Higher than the fingers of fate. Milton.

The correspondence of found.

Love first invention verses, and form’d the rhyme; The motion measured, harmonize’d the chime. Dryden.

The found of bells, not rung by roper, but struck with hammer. In this tenie it is always used in the plural, chimes.

We have heard the chime in midnight. Shakspere.

4. The correspondence of proportion or relation.

The concepctions of things are placed in their several degrees of chillitude; as in several proportions, one to another; in several harmonious chimes, the sort of relation is often drown’d.

Griffis’s Chimeras.

To Chime. v.n. [from the noon.]

1. To found in harmony or consonance.

Chime. n.f. [from chimera] Imaginary; fanciful, wildly, vainly, or fantastically conceived; fantafick.

Notwithstanding the sinnets of this allegory may alone for it in some measure. I cannot think that persons of such a chimera’s existence are pro- pectors in an epic poem.

Spedictor.

Chimaery. adv. [from chimera] Imaginable; fancifully; agreeable; agree.

Chimaery. Imaginary; fanciful; wildly, vanilly, or fantastically conceived; fantafick.

Chimnago. n.f. [from chimina] Unreal, wild, and fanciful, as remote from reality as the existence of the pseustical Chimaira, a monster feigned to have the head of a lion, the belly of a goat, and the tail of a dragon.

In short, the forces of dreams is a piece, Chimara’s lie, and more absurd, or left. Dryden.

No body joins the voice of a sheep with the shape of a houfe, to be the complex ideas of any real fulances, unless he has a mind to fill his head with chimara, and his discourse with un- intelligible words.

Ladis.

Chimney. n.f. [from chimina] Imaginary; fanciful; wildly, vanilly, or fantastically conceived, fanttribute.

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Ladis.
Yet some old men
Tell stories of you in their chimney-corner. Dunstan.

CHIMNEYPEICE. n. f. [from chimney and piece.] The ornamental piece of wood, or stones, that is set round the fire-place.

Polish and brighten the marble hearths and chimneypieces with a soft dip in grease. Swift.

CHIMNEYSWEeper. n. f. [from chimney and sweeper.]

1. One whose trade it is to clean foul chimneys of foot.

To look like he is chimney-sweepers black;
And since her time are colliers counted bright.

2. It is used proverbially for one of a mean and vile occupation.

Golden lads and girls, all mud,
As chimney-sweepers, come to dust. Skelmore.

CHIN. n. f. [cine, Sax. kinni, Germ.] The part of the face beneath the upper lip.

But all the words I could get of her was waving her wand, and thrusting out her chin. Sidney.

With his Amazonian chin he drove.

The briddled lips before him.

Swift.

He said his bony head, which sunk again, and, linking on his bosom, knock'd his chin. Dryden.

CHINA. n. f. [from China, the country where it is made.] China ware; porcelain; a species of vessels made in China, dimly transparent, partaking of the qualities of earth and glass. They are made by mingling two kinds of earth, of which one easily vitrifies; the other refills a very strong heat: when the vitrifiable earth is melted into glass, they are completely burst.

Splinter, vapours, or small-pox, above them all; And mirth of himself, tho' China talk.

Pope.

The China ware, earth and plate and china together in the same bake. Swift.

CHINA-ORANGE. n. f. [from China and orange.] The sweet orange: brought originally from China.

My many years has the China-orange been propagated in Portugal and Spain. Marlow's Hymn.

CHINA-ROOT. n. f. [from China and root.] A medicinal root, brought originally from China.

CHI'RENCOUGH. n. f. [perhaps more properly kn chimney, from kienir, to pant, Dut. encong.] A violent and convulsive cough, to which children are subject.

These are the curious and uncommon complaints, complicated with an intermitting fever. Dr. Young.

CHINE. n. f. [cine, Fr. cêine, Ital. cina, Lat. cinnam.]

1. The part of the back in which the spine or back bone is found.

She stroke him such a blow upon his chin, that the cinnam all his body.

Sidney.

He presents her with the turky head, And china with china bristles roughly speckled. Dryden.

2. A piece of the back of an animal.

A flattering story by this old man, And he had term'd about his chin very liberally among his listeners. Spenser.

CHINE. n. f. [from the noun.] To cut into chines.

CHINN, n. f. [from the verb.]

A small piece taken off by a cutting instrument.

Cucumbers do extremely affect moisture, and over-drink themselves, which chins or chaps forbid them. Racine.

That chin made iron swim, not by natural power. Byroil.

CHINN, n. f. [from To chine.] A fragment cut off.

They sung their land with the chippings of a fort of lost stone. Motier's Histandry.

The chippings and filings of these jewels, could they be preserved, are of more value than the whole mass of ordinary gold. Trench on the Coppers.

CHIRAG'ICAL. adj. [from chiragra, Lat.] Having the gout in the hand; subject to the gout in the hand.

Chirurgical persons do suffer in the fingers as well as in the feet, and sometimes both of all.

Brown's Walker.

CHIRO'GRAPHER. n. f. [from the hand, and qoqago, to write.] He that exerciseth or professes the art or business of writing.

Thus passeth it from this office to the chirographer's, to be engrossed. Bacon's Office of Instruction.

CHIROGRAPHIST. n. f. [See Chiro'grapher.] This word is used in the following passage, I think, improperly, for one that tells fortunes by examining the hands: the true word is chirographer, or chirocramer.

Let the physiognomists examine his features; let the chiragraphe behold his palm; but, above all, let us consult for the calculation of his nativity.

Brown's Walker.

CHIRO'GRAPHY. n. f. [See Chiro'grapher.] The art of writing.

CHIRO'MANCY. n. f. [See Chiro'grapher.] One that foretells future events by inspecting the hand.

The middle fort, who have not much to spare,
To chirocramers' cheaper art repair,
Who tell the pretty palm, to make the line more fair.

Dryden's New Year's Eve.

CHIRO'MANCY. n. f. [xyl, the hand, and muta, a prophet.] The art of foretelling the events of life, by inspecting the hand.

There is not much considerance in that doctrine of chirocramy, that posture of this hand doth signify things past; in the middle things present; and at the bottom, events to come.

Brown's Walker.

CHIRP. v. a. [perhaps corrupted from cheer up.] The Dutch have this particle.

To make a cheerful nifie; as birds, when they call without singing.

She chirping ran, he peeping flew away,
Till hard by them both he and the did flay.

Sidney.

Come he right now to sing a raven's song?
And thinks he that the chirping of a wren
Can chase away the first conceived foul? Shak.
No chirping tuck the welkin them invoke.

To cast away thy laments and thy sighs.

The careful hen
Calls all her chirping family around.

Thomson's Spring.

CHIRP. v. a. [This seems apparently corrupted from cheer up.] To make cheerful.

Let ho bofer blyt here think it sin
To push on the chirping and moderate bottle.

Johnsons.

Sir Balsalm now, he lives like other sirs,
He takes his chirping pint, he cracks his jolies.

Pope.

CHIRP. n. f. [from the verb.] The voice of birds or insects.
Chirurger. n. f. [from chirp.] One that chirps; one that is cheerful.

To Chirr. w. n. [cecum, Sax.] See Churn. To coo as a pigeon. Fancier.

Chirurgien. n. f. [zephyrus, from zephyr, the hand, and zephyr, wind.] One that curing ailments, not by internal medicines, but outward applications. It is now generally pronounced, and by many written, surgeon.

When a man's wound casts to smart, only because he has lost his feeling, they are nevertheless mortal, for his not feeling his need of a chirurgian.

Chirurgie. n. f. [from chirurgien.]
The art of curing by external applications. This is called surgery.

Gynacia having skill in chirurgie, an art in those days much esteem'd.

Nature could do nothing in her case without the help of chirurgie, in lessening the fluxed flesh, and making way to pull out the rotten bones.

Chirurgical, adj. See Chirur-

Chirurgick. n. s

Having skill useful in outward applications to hurts.

As to the chirurgical or physical virtues of wax, it is reckoned a mean between hot and cold. Mortimer.

2. Relating to the manual part of healing.

3. Manual in general, confining in operations of the hand. This sense, though the first according to etymology, is now scarce found. The chirurgical or manual part doth refer to the making instruments, and exercising particular experiments. Within.

Chisell. n. f. [fissum, Fr. of seissum, Lat.]
An instrument with which wood or bone is pared away.

What fine chisel
Could ever cut that sheath? Let no man mock me,
For I will kifs her. Shakespeare.

There is such a seeming fronts in the limb
As if a chisel had hewed them out of stone, but a pencil had drawn and sketched them in oil. Wren's Architecture.

Imperfect shapes; in marble such forms are.
When the rude chisel does the man begin. Dryden.

To Chisel. w. a. [from the noun.] To cut with a chisel.

Chit. n. f. [according to Dr. Hicky, from kind, Germ. child; perhaps from chico, little, Span.] 1. A child; a baby. Generally used of young persons in contempt.

Theris shall appear such chit in store.
"Tis not in chits to turn all politicians to jeh. Ainsworth.

2. The shoot of corn from the end of the grain. A cant term with tailsters.

Barley, couched four days, will begin to chew the chit or spirit at the root-end. Mortimer's Husbandman.

3. A freckle. [from chick-pease.] In this sense it is seldom u'd.

To Chit. w. n. [from the noun.] To sprout; to shoot at the end of the grain: cant.

I have known barley chit in seven hours after it had been thrown forth. Mortimer's Husbandman.

Chitchat. n. f. [corrupted by reduplication from chit.] Prattle; idle prate; idle talk. A word only used in ludicrous conversation.

I am a member of a female society, who call our selves the chit-chat club. Spectator.

Chitterlings. n. f. without singular.

[From sebyter lingb, Dut. Minnow; from attulca, Germ. Skinner.] The guts; the bowels. Skinner.

Chittry, adj. [from chit.] Childful; like a baby.

Chivalrous. adj. [from chivalry.] relating to chivalry, or quaint knightly; knightly; warlike; adventurous; daring. A word now out of use.

And noble minds of yore allied were
In brave pursuit of chivalrous emprise. Fairy Q.

Chivalry, n. f. [chivalrous, Fr. knighthood; from euchal, a horse; as to, in Latin.] 1. Knighthood; a military dignity.

There be now, for martial encouragement, some degrees and orders of chivalry; which, nevertheless, are confided improperly upon soldiers and no orders. Bacon's Essays.

2. The qualifications of a knight; as, valour, dexterity in arms.

That he had slain
The flow'r of Europe for his chivalry. Shak.

I may hope, on my own names,
I have a truant born to chivalry. Shakespeare.

3. The general system of knighthood. Solemly he swore,
That, by the faith which knights to knighthood bore,
And whate'er else to chivalry belongs,
He would not cease till he reveng'd their wrongs. Dryden.

4. An adventure; an exploit. Not now in use.

They four doing oft more dangerous, though less famous, because they were but private chivalry.

Sidney.

5. The body or order of knights.

And by his light
Did all the chivalry of England move
to do brave acts. Shakespeare.

6. In law.

Serjeant military, of the French chivalry; a tenure of land by knight's service. There is no land but is held mediately or immediately of the crown, by some service or other; and therefore are all parts of lands, whether arable or not, called fiefs, fees, as proceeding from the benefit of the king. If the king gave to the nobles large possessions for this or that rent and service, they parceled out their lands, so received for rents and services, as they thought good; and those services are by Littleton divided into chivalry and socage. The one is military and military; the other, chivalry and duchy. Chivalry, therefore, is a tenure of service, whereby the tenant is bound to perform some noble or military office unto his lord; and is of two sorts; either real, that is, such as may hold only of the king; or such as may also hold of a common person as well as of the king. That which may hold only of the king, is properly called serjeanty; and it is again divided into grand or petit, i.e. great or small. Chivalry that may hold of a common person, as well as of the king, is called kustangam. Cowell.

Chlorosis. n. f. [from yly, green.] The green-sickness.

To Choke. See Choke.

Chocolat. n. f. [chocolate, Span.] 1. The nut of the cacao tree.

The tree hath a rose flower, of a great number of petals, from whole copulation rises the pointal, being a tube cut into many parts, which becomes a fruit shaped somewhat like a cucumber, and deeply furrowed, in which are contained several seeds, collected into an oblong heap, and flit down, somewhat like almonds. It is a native of America, and is found in greatest plenty in several places between the tropicks, and grows wild. See Cacao.

Miller.

2. The cake or mall, made by grinding the kernel of the cacao nut with other substanstes, to be diffolvd in hot water.

The Spaniards were the first who brought chocolate into use in Europe, to promote the consumption of their cacao-nuts, achio, and other drugs, which their West Indies furnish, and which enter the composition of chocolate, called Guinums.

3. The liquor made by a solution of chocolate in hot water.

Chocolate is certainly much the best of these three exotic liquors: its oil seems to be both rich, alimentary, and sanative. Arth. in Allm. In fumes of burning chocolate first glow, And tremble at the feast that froths below! Pope.

Chocolat House. n. f. [chocolate and house.] A house where company is enterained with chocolate.

Ever since that time, Lisander has been twice a day at the chocolate-house. Trelaw.

Chochrome. [the old preterite from chivt.] See Chirr.

And Jacob was wroth, and chode with Laban. Genesis.

Choice. n. f. [choix, French.] 1. The act of choosing; determination between different things proposed; election.

If you oblige me forcibly to chuse,
The choice is made; for 1 must both refuse. Dryden.

Soft elocution doth thy flyte remove,
Gentle or sharp, according to thy choice.


2. The power of choosing; election.

Choice there is not, unless the thing which we take be so in our power, that we might have refused it. If fire consume the flability, it chooseth not to do, because the nature thereof is such that it can do no other.

There's no liberty like the freedom of having it at my own choice, whether I live to the world, or to the Devil.

To talk of compelling a man to be good, is a contradiction; for where there is force, there can be no choice. Whereas, all moral goods consisteth in the elective act of the will, or will of the mind.

Greco's Cospolita Sacra.

Whether he will remove his contemplation from one idea to another, is many times in his choice.

Locke.

3. Care in choosing; curiosity of distinction.

Julius Caesar did write a collection of aphorisms: it is pity his book is lost; for I imagine they were collected with judgment and choice.

Tales of the Boccharo Aphorisms.

4. The thing choisen; the thing taken, or approved, in preference to others.

Your choice is not so rich in birth as beauty; That you might well enjoy her. Shakespeare.

Thy choice to thee, from among the choirs; Thy choice of flashing warliers.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

Now, Mars, the fields, let fame exalt your voice; Nor let thy conquests only be her choice. Pindar.

5. The
5. The bell part of any thing, that is more properly the object of choice.

The choice and flower of all things profitable in other books, the Psalms do both more briefly contain, and more movingly affect us. To this art a mighty prince in the choice of our sepulchres bade the sea, 

6. Several things proposed at once, as objects of judgment and election.

A braver choice of dauntless spirits. Did ne'er float upon the floating tide. Shakespeare.

7. To make Choice of.

To choose; to take from many things proposed. Widowed of what himself approved made choice, nor is led captive by the common voice. Dodsian.

CHOICE, adj. [choice, French.]

1. Select; of extraordinary value. After having set before the king the choicest of wines and fruits, he told him the left part of his entertainment was come. Guardian. Thus, in a sea of folly to'sd.

2. Curiously; with exact choice. Collected choicely from every county home. Shak.

3. Valuably; excellently. It is certain it is choicely good. Walton's Angler.

CHOICENESS, n. s. [from choice.] Nicely; particular value. Carry into the shade such anicents, feedlings, or plants, as are for their choiceness referred to pots. Evelyn's Kalendar.

CHOIR, n. s. [chorus, Latin.]

1. An assembly or band of singers. They were now all in the choir of angels, who their voices affluent. Waller.

2. The singers in divine worship. The choir, With all the choicest music of the kingdom, Together singing Te Dam. Shakespeare.

3. The part of the church where the choristers or singers are placed. The lords and ladies, having brought the queen To a pavement's edge in the church's wall off. At distance from them. Shakespeare.

TO CHOOSE. v. t. [from accoean. Sax. from cecano, the cheek or mouth. According to Minshovus, from 27; from whence, probably, the Spanish abajar.]

1. To suffocate; to kill by oppressing the passage of respiration. When but to my good lord I prove untrue, I'll from thence from hence. Shakespeare. Without you thunder's, clouds of dust did it; Contending walls, Waller.

2. To flop up; to obturate; to block up a passage. Men troop'd up to the king's capacious court, While violets were cast'd with the rose. Chapman. They are at a continual expense to cleanse the ports, and keep them from being choked up, by the lure of several vessels. Addis in Italy.

White pray's and tears his dearest progress stay, And crowds of mourners choke their sovereign way. Trelawne.

5. To hinder by obstruction or confinement. Of two poets trimmers, that do cling together, And choke their art. Shakespeare. They cannot lose her perfect pow'r to fee, The mills and streams do choke their window-light. Dryden. It semeth the fire is choke'd, as not to be able to remove the flame. Bacon's Natural History. You must make the mound big enough to contain the whole fruit, when it is grown to the greatest; for else you will choke the spreading of the fruit. Bacon's Natural History.

The fire, which choke'd in ashes lay, A load too heavy for his soul to move, Was upward blown below, and know'd away by love. Dryden.

4. To suffrers. And yet we venture'd; for the rain proporrt Choke'd the respect of likely people round. Shakespeare. Choak'd thee flee'tly of thy sin.

For to deny each article with might. Shakespeare. Cannot remove the strong conception that I do grow wise. Shakespeare.

5. To overpower. And that which fell among thorns are they who, when they have heard, go forth, and are choke'd with cares, and riches, and pleasures of this life, and bring no fruit to perfection. Luke.

No fruitful creep the tickly fields return; But ears and darts choke the shining grain. Dryden's Past. CHOKER, n. s. [from choke.]

1. One that chokes or suffocates another. One that puts another to silence. A low term.

2. Any thing that cannot be awangered. CHOKING-WEED, n. s. [lerangiana.] A plant, CHOKY, adj. [from choke.] That which has the power of suffocation.

LAGOOGUES, n. s. [χαλός, bile.] Medicines which have the power of purging bile or cholcer. CHOLER, n. s. [choler, Lat. from χολή.]

1. The bile. Marcellus Ficinus increases these proportion, adding two more of partes cholerae. Amore in Education.

There would be a main delict, if such a feeding animal, and to subject unto diseases from bilious causes, should want a proper conveyance for choler. Dryden's Pilgrims Errance.

2. The humour which, by its super-abundance, is supposed to produce iraefibility. It engenders cholcer, planteth anger.

And better were that both of us did fall, Since, of ourselves, ourselves are cholericists, Than feed it with such over-roughed stuff. Shakespeare.

3. Anger; rage.

But to know is alight: he hath been ever to conquer, and to have his said of contradiction. Shakespeare. He, methinks, is no great scholar; Who will not take a part in the cholcer. Prior.

CHO?qNICKNESS, n. s. [from choleric.] Anger; iraefibility; peevishness.

TO CHOOSE. v. w. I choose, to have choosen, or chose. [choiser, Fr. coger, Sax, kusen, Germ.]

1. To take by way of preference of several things offered; not to reject. Did I chos't him out all the tribes of Israel to be my priest? 1 Sam. 14, 19.

I may neither chos't whom I would, nor refuse whom I dislike. Shakespeare.

If he should offer to chos't, and chos't the sight called him, you must refuse to perform your father's will, if you should refuse to accept him. Shakespeare.

2. To take; not to refuse.

Let us chos't to us judgment; let us know among ourselves what is good. Job.

O the will has fill'd so much freedom left us to enable it to chos't any act in its kind good; as also to refuse any act in its kind evil. Stanch's Sarmons.

3. To elect; to pick out of a number.

How much less shall I chos't him, and chos't out my words to reason with him? Job.

4. To elect for eternal happiness; to predetermine to life. A term of theologians.

TO CHOOSE. v. n. To have the power of choice between different things. It is generally joined with a negative, and signifies must necessarily be.

Without the influence of the Deity supporting things, their utter annihilation could not cease but follow. Hobbes.

Knaves abroad, Who having by their own importunate suit Convenced or furnish'd them, they cannot chos't But they must baulk. Shakespeare.

When a favourite shall be rais'd upon the foundation of merits, then can be not chos't but profess. Pope.

Throw down a golden apple in her way; For all her hate, she could not chos't but fly. Dryden.

Those who are persuad'd that they shall continue for ever, cannot chos't but aspire after a happiness commensurate to their duration. Tullius.

CHOOSER, n. s. [from chos't.] He that has the power or office of chosing; elector.

Come all into this nay, quoth she; Come closely in, be baulk'd by me; Each one may here a chos't be. For room you need not wrestle. Dryden.

In all things to deal with other men, as if I might be my own chos't. Hammond's Practical Catechism.

This generality is not sufficient to make a good choser, without a more particular contrivance of his judgment and will. Watson.

TO CHOP. v. a. [lappen, Dut. conquer, French.]

1. To cut with a quick blow.

What shall we do, if we perceive Lord Hastings will not yield to our complaint? -Chop off his head, man. Shakespeare.

Within this three days his head is to be chop'd off. Shakespeare.

And where the cleaver drops the heller's soul, Thy breathing nothild hold. Goyo's Vero.
CHO

2. To devour eagerly: with up.
You are for making a hungry meal, and for chopp- ing up your entertainment like an hungry crow.

Dryden.

Upon the opening of his mouth he drops his breakfast, which the fox presently chews up.

L'Estrange.

3. To mince; to cut into small pieces.
They break their bones, and chop them in pieces, as for the pot.

Makar.

Some granaries are made with clay, mixed with hair, chopped straw, mulch, and such like.

Martin's Husbandry.

By dividing them into chapters and verses, they are so chopped and minced, and broken and divided, that the common people take the verses usually for different afl ascertain.

Locke.

4. To break into chunks.
I remember the cow's dugs, that her pretty chop'd hands had milked.

Shakespeare.

To CHOP. v. n. [seepan, Sax. kopen, Dut. cut, buy.]

1. To purchase, generally by way of trade; to give one thing for another.
The chopping of bargains, when a man buys not to hold but to sell again, grinds under the feller and the buyer.

2. To put one thing in the place of another.
Sets up communities and sects, To chop and change, intelligences. Hylas.

Affirm of fpring chop'd and changed. Hylas.
The wavy with the fary rang'd. Hylas.

We go on chopping and changing our friends, or our ou're felves. L'Estrange.

3. To bandy; to interchange; to return one thing or word for another.
Not let the council at the bar chop with the judge, nor win himself into the handling of the cause snow, after the judge hath declared his sentence. Bacon. Thou'lt never leave off your chopping of logic, till your skil is turned over your ears for prating.

L'Estrange.

CHOP. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. A piece chopped off. See CHIP.
Sir William Capel compounded for sixteen hundred pounds; yet Empen would have cut another, chop out of him, if the king had not died. Bacon.

2. A piece small of meat, commonly of mutton.
Old Crofs condemns all persons to be fops, That can't regulate themselves with mutton chops.

King's Cook.

3. A crack, or clefs.
Water will make wood to swell; as we see in the filling of the chops of bowls, by laying them in water.

Bacon.

CHOP-HOUSE. n. f. [from chop and house.]
A mean house of entertainment, where provision ready dressed is fold.

1. Any place at the chop-houses, where every man eats in public a mess of beefs or chop of meat, in fentence.

Spenser.

CHOP'PIN. n. f. [French.]

1. A French liquid measure, containing nearly a pint of Winchester.

2. A term used in Scotland for a quart of wine measure.

CHOPPING. participial adj. [In this feme, of uncertain etymology.] An epithet frequently applied to infants, by way of ludicrous commendation: imagined by Skinner to signify luffs, from cap, Sax.; by others to mean a child that would bring money at a market. Perhaps a greedy, hungry child, likely to live.

Both [Jack Freeman and Ned Wild. Finson.

WHO don, the fair and chopping child. Finson.

CHOPPING-BLOCK n. f. [chop and block.
A log of wood, on which any thing is laid to be cut in pieces.

The straight smooth elms are good for asle- trees, boards, chopping-blocks. Martin's Husbandry.

CHOPPING-KNIFE. n. f. [chop and knife.]
A knife with which cooks mince their meat:

Here comes Dametas, with a fword by his fide, a foref-hill on his neck, and a chopping-knife under his glider.

Sidney.

CHOP'PY. adj. [from chop.] Full of holes, clefs, or cracks.
You can't understand me, By each at once her choppy finger laying Upon her skinny lips.

Shakespeare.

CHOPS. n. f. without a fingular. [corrupted probably from Chaps, which fee.]

1. The mouth of a head.
So soon as my chops begin to walk, you must be walking too, for company.

L'Estrange.

2. The mouth of a man, used in contempt.
He ne'er fhowks hands, nor bid fawed to him, Till he unfaid him from the rope to the chops.

Shakespeare.

3. The mouth of any thing in familiar language; as of a river, of a smith's wife.

CHOP'RAL. adj. [from chorus, Lat.]

1. Belonging to, or composing a choir or concert.
All found on first by finging or golden wire Temper'd with twiftings internaps with voice, Choral or unifon. Miflon.

Choral symphonies. Miflon.

2. Singing in a choir.
And, choral songs sung the fsecond day.

Amhurst.

CHORD. n. f. [chorus, Lat.]
When it signifies a rope or finging in general, it is written chord: when it primitive fignification is preferred, the b is retained.

1. The finging of a musical instrument.
Who now'd Their fops and chords, was fent; his volent touch Infang'd from all proportions, low and high, Fined and purfled tranfverfe the refonnant fong.

Miflon.

2. In geometry. A right line, which joins the two ends of any arch of a circle.

To CHORD. v. a. [from the noun.] To furnish with fings or chords; to ftring.
What paffion cannot muffick raise and quell? When Jubal ftruck the chorded string, His lifing bending with a good around.

Dryden.

CHORD'EE. n. f. [from chordea, Lat.]
A contraction of the fronnum.

CHOR'ION. n. f. [chorion, to contain.] The outward membrane that envraps the fetus.

CHO'KSTER. n. f. [from cavorus.
1. A finger in catheral, usually a finger of the lower order; a finging boy.

2. A finger in a concert. This feme is, for the moft part, confined to poetry.
And let the roaring organs loudly play
The praises of the Lord in lively notes.

The whites, with hollow throats,

Stimulates the joyous flnging. Spenser.

The new-born phoenix takes his way.

Of airy chfers a numerous train
Attend his progress.

Dryden.

The musical voices and accents of the vocal chfers.

Ray of the Creation.

CHOR'GRA'pher. n. f. [from graphere, a region, and graphos, to describe.] He that describes particular regions or countries.

CHOR'GRA'PHICAL. adj. [See CHOR'GRA'pher.]
Defcriptive of particular regions or counties; laying down the boundaries of countries.

I have added a chorographical defcription of this terrestrial paradise. R. H. World.

CHOR'OGRAPHICALLY. adv. [from chorographic.] In a chorographical manner; according to the rule of chorography; in a manner descriptive of particular regions.

CHOR'OGRAPHY. n. f. [See CHOR'GRA'pher.]
The art or practice of describing particular regions, or laying down the limits and boundaries of particular provinces. It is in its object than geography, and greater than topography.

CHO'rus. n. f. [chorus, Lat.]
1. A number of fingers; a concert.
The Grecian tragedy was a thing nothing but a chorus of fingers: afterwards one actor was introduced.

Dryden.

2. Never did a more full and unfruitful chorus of human creatures join together in a hymn of devotion.
In praise to just let every voice be join'd,
And fill the general choral of mankind.

Pope.

2. The persons who are supposed to hold what passes in the acts of a tragedy, and fing their sentiments between the acts.

For supply,

Admit me chorus to this history. Shakespeare.

3. The song between the acts of a tragedy.

4. Verfes of a song in which the company join the singer.

CHO'KE. [the preter tense, and sometimes the participle passive, from To choke.
Our forefathers here above the red night fands, And here be choops again to rule the land.

Dryden.

CHOKE. [the participle passive from To choke.
If king Lewis vouchsafe to furnish us With some few bands of choops soldiers, I'll undertake to land them on our coast.

Shake.

CHOU'CH. n. f. [ceo, Sax. choucer, Fr.]
A bird which frequents the rocks by the fen fide, like a jake-daw, but bigger.

Houmer.

In birds, kites and hawks have a reahence with hawks, crows with ravens, daws and chouches.

Bacon's Natural History.

To crow the Eke Imperial grace affords,

And choops and daws, and such republiek birds.

Dryden.

CHOU'LE. n. f. [commonly pronounced and written show.] The crop of a bird.

The chofs or crop, adhering unto the lower side of the beak, and to decreasing by the throat, is a bag or fachet.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.
CHRISTIANITY, n. f. [Gr. 

A Christian is a person who professes the religion of Christ. The word "Christian" is derived from the Greek word "Kristos," which means "Messiah." It is often used to refer to a person who follows the teachings of Jesus Christ.

The religion of Christianity is based on the teachings and life of Jesus Christ. It is a monotheistic religion that is centered around the belief in one God and the belief in the divinity of Jesus Christ. The religion of Christianity is practiced by over 2.4 billion people worldwide.

Christianity is divided into several branches, including Catholic, Protestant, and Orthodox. Each branch has its own beliefs and practices, but they all share a common belief in the trinity (God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Spirit). Christians also believe in the resurrection of Jesus Christ and the promise of eternal life after death.

Christianity has had a significant impact on the development of Western culture, politics, and society. It has also played a central role in the history of the world, with many major events and developments being influenced by Christian beliefs and practices.

The religion of Christianity has a rich history and tradition, with many important figures and events that have shaped its development. These include the life and teachings of Jesus Christ, the work of the early apostles, and the development of the church over the centuries.

The word "Christian" is often associated with a sense of community and a commitment to goodness and justice. Christians believe that they are called to live a life that is pleasing to God and to make a difference in the world.

Christianity is a religion that is open to all people, regardless of their background or beliefs. It is a religion of love and acceptance, and it is based on the belief that all people are created in the image of God.

The religion of Christianity is a complex and diverse faith that is still evolving and changing today. It is a religion that is rich in history and tradition, and it continues to inspire and challenge people around the world.
Chylous, adj. [from chylos.] Containing of chyle; partaking of chyle.

Chylous milk is the chylous part of an animal, already prepared.

Chylophobia. n. [Chylophobias.] Lat.

Chylophobia, n. f. Lat. Made by chylophobia.

I am tied with waiting for this chylophobia, which feels so young, and beggars us when old.

Dryden.

The medicines are ranged in boxes, according to their nature, whether chylophobic or Galenical preparations.

Watt.

2. Relating to chylophobia.

Methodist already, from this chylophobic flame, I see a city of more precious mould.

Dryden.

With chylophobia art, the mind's sake, and always the aromatic, tolerable flowers. Pop.


The ancient oblique itching in that matter, and is capable of forming into noblest use: an act now utterly lost, or perchance kept up by a few chylophobes.

Watt.

Chylophobic. adj. [from chylophobias.] In a chylophobic manner.

Chylophobia, n. f. [See Chylophobia.] A professor of chylophobia; a philosopher by fire.

The flattering chylophobic, in his golden views, Supremely bright.


Chylophobia, n. f. [derived from some Chylopoe'tick or Tiberous, or, to make; by others from an Oriental word, keena, black. According to the supposed etymology, it is written with y or j.] A term applied to any thing that is very black, or yellow.

Bacon.

Operations of chylophobes, fall foot of vital forces, is chylophobic milk or blood of grace.

Arbuthnot in his divinity.

Chylophobic. adj. [Chylophobias. Lat. from cibus, food.] Relating to food; useful for food; edible.

Chylophobic. adj. [Chylophobias. Fr.] A small sort of onion used in salads. This word is common in the Scotch dialect; but the j is not pronounced.

Chylophobic, or chylous, are a kind of decomposing bodies.


1. The fear—remaining after a wound.

D. S. Captains Spur, with his chylophobic, an emblem of war, were once upon a time.

Shakespeare.

2. A mark; an impression so used by Shakespeare left properly.

Shakespeare.

The cicatrice or cicatricial mark is a sign of the past.

Shakespeare.

Cicatrization. n. f. [from cicatrice.] An application that makes a cicatrice.

Cicatrization. n. f. [from cicatrice.] Having the qualities proper to induce a cicatrice.

1. The act of healing the wound.

A vein basted, or corroded in the lungs, is looked upon to be for the most part incurable, because of the motion and coughing of the lungs, tearing the gap wider, and hampering the commutual conjunctures and cicatrization of the vein.

2. The
The particular it from a all
Cin'laU, n. f. [from cinereus, Latt.] The chief keeper of plate, utensils, and things of value, belonging to a church. 
Cim'ERED, n. f. [cimerium, Latt.] Having the qualities of cusea. 

D. 

2. To heal and induce the skin over a sore. 

Poisons may yet retain some portion of their nature; yet are so mixed, that they do not make good destructive malignities. 

Circulation, n. f. [from cicerate.] The act of tainting or reclaiming from wildness. 

This holds not only in domestic and manufactured birds, but then it might be the effect of ciceration or application, but in the wild. 

Cider, n. f. [cider, Fr. sidra, Ital. scura, Lat. oxigen, flb.] 
1. All kind of strong liquors, except wine. 

This kind of cider is now wholly obsolete. 

2. Liquor made of the juice of fruits preferred. 

We had also drink, wholesome and good wine of the grapes, a kind of cider made of that country; a wonderful pleasing and refreshing drink. 

Cider, n. f. [cider, Fr.] 
1. A maker of cider. 

When the cider is to be used, it is preferred, and ordered after the best manner they could, yet hath their cider generally proved pale, flat, and ill-tasted. 

Ciderkin, n. f. [from cider.] 

A low word used for the liquor made of the fruit or proofs matter of apples, after the cider is preferred, and a convenient quality of boiled water added to it, the whole infusion for about forty-eight hours. 

William's World of Words. 

Ciderkin is made for common drinkings and supplies the plate of small beer. 

Cieling, n. f. [French: CIEGE, n. f.] A candle carried in processions. 

Cielary, adj. [cileum, Latt.] Belonging to the eyelids. 

The eyelids project, or rather the integuments, covered in the inner side of the eyelids, and necessary for their manifold, by the contraction, to alter the figure of the eye. 

Cinetic, adj. [from cinetic, hair, cloth, Latt.] Made of hair. 

A garment of cameo's hair, that is, made of some texture of that hair: a coarse camice, or stockcloth habit, suitable to the austerity of his life. 

Brown's Latin Exemp.
CIR

The cirrus over-tells the stock; and the stock is but passive, and giveth aliments, but no motion, to the graft. [Bacon]

CIPHER. n. f. [ciffras, Fr. cifra, It. cifra, low Lat. from an oriental root.] 1. An arithmetical character, by which some number is noted, as a figure. 2. An arithmetical mark, which, standing for nothing itself, increases the value of the other figures. Mine were the very cifir of a function. To find the faults, whose line stands in record, and let go by the factor. Shakespeare. If the people be foremost in the election, you cannot make them nulls or ciphers in the privation or translation. Bacon. As, in accounts, ciphers and figures pass for real sums, so names pass for things. Such.

3. An intertexture of letters engraved usually on boxes or plate. Troy fam'd in burnish'd gold; and o'er the throne, Arms and the Man in golden ciphers flame. Pope.

Some mingles fling'd the restless star, and some Deep on the new-born vagrant's heaving side The stars, too, stood by, the stars, and stand. Thomson.

4. A character in general. In succeeding times this wisdom began to be written in ciphers and characters, and letters bearing the form of creatures.

Rabelais's History of the World. 5. A secret or occult manner of writing, or the key to it. This book, as long liv'd as the elements, In cipher writ, or new-made Hieroglyphs. Donne. He was pleased to command me to pay at London, to fend and receive all his letters; and I was furnished with mine several ciphers, in order to it. Dr. Johnson.

To CIPHER. v. n. [from the noun.] To practice arithmetick. You have been bred to business; you can cipher: I wonder you never used your pen and ink. Arbuthnot.

To CIPHER. v. a. To write in occult characters. He formulated sermons, and penned notes: his most compos'd with Cipher algebraic. Haywood.

To CIRCULATE. v. a. [circulate, Lat.] To make a circle; to compass round, or turn round. Bailey.

CIRCULATION, n. f. [circulation, Lat.] An orbicular motion; a turning round; a measuring with the compasses. Bailey.

CIRCLE. n. f. [circuit, Lat.] 1. A line continued till it ends where it began, having all its parts equidistant from a common centre. Any thing that moves round about in a circle, in less time than our ideas are wont to proceed one another in our minds, is not perceived to move, but seems to be a perfect entire circle of that matter, or body, and not a part of a circle in motion. Locke. By a circle I understand not here perfect geometrical circles, but an orbicular figure, whole length is equal to its breadth; and which, if it be to circle, may be called circular. Newton's Opticks.

Then a deeper skill, In circle following circles, gathers round To clothe the face of things. Thomson's Summer.

2. The plane included by a circular line. This plane is the circle or figure. Of the two branches, these sweet ornaments. Wholelaid shadows kings have fought to deep in? While these foul arms, thus circling you, may prove More heavy chains than those of hopeless love. Pope.

Unform, he gilded thro' the joyous crowd, With diamond circlets and an ambient cloud. Pope.

3. To CIRCLE in. To confine; to keep together. We term those things dry which have a confidence within themselves, and which, to enjoy a determinate figure, do not require the slip or hinderance of another body to limit and circle them in their movings. Boyle.

By a circle I understand not here perfect geometrical circles, but an orbicular figure, whole length is equal to its breadth; and which, if it be to circle, may be called circular. Newton's Opticks.

3. To CIRCLE. v. n. To move circularly; to end where it begins. The well-fought bowl Circles incessant; whilst the humble cell With suavest laugh and rural joys resounds. Phillips.

Now the circling years disclose The day preferv'd, to reward his woes. Pope.

To CIRCLED. adj. [from circle.] Having the form of a circle; round. The inconstant moon, That monthly changes in her circular orb. Shak.

CIRCLET. n. f. [from circle.] A circle; an orb: properly a little circle.
1. A chemical vessel, in which that
from which the fire is collected and cooled in another placed upon it, and falls down again.  
CIRCULATORY, adj. [from circulate].
Circular Letters are the SAME with Circular Letters.
CIRCUMAMBLY, adj. [from circum-
ambient.] The act of encompassing.
Ice recovers its figure according to the surface it contracts or the circumference which contains it.

2. To circle round, to walk round.
Died.  
To CIRCUMCISE, v. a. [circumcised, Lat.] To cut the prepuce or foreskin, according to the law given to the Jews. They came to circumcision the child.  
Luk.  
One is alarmed at the industry of the whips, in aiming to strengthen their moral force by reinforcement from the circumcised. Swift's Essay.
CIRCUMCISION, n. f. [from circums.
The rite or act of cutting off the foreskin.  
They left a race behind them to itself, distinguished from others.

3. To circulate in a circle; to run round; to return to the place whence it departed in a concave course.
If our lives motions theirs must imitate, our knowledge like our blood must circulate.

4. To circulate, v. a. To put about.
In the civil wars, the money sent on both sides was circulated at home; no public debts contracted.

5. Motion in a circle; a course in which the motion tends to the point from which it began.  
What more obvious, one would think, than the circulation of the blood, unknown till the last age?  
Burnet's Theory.  
As much blod passeth through the lungs, as through all the rest of the body; the circulation is quicker, and heat greater, and their texture extremely delicate. Arbov's Elements.

6. A series in which the same order is always observed, and things always return to the same state.
CIRCUMFUSIONS, n. s. [from circumfuso.] The act of spreading round; the state of being poured round.

CIRCUMGYRATE, v. a. [circum and gyrate, Lat.] To roll round. All the glands of the body are composed of various sorts of cells united, circumgyrated, and complicated together. Ray on the Creation.

CIRCUMGREATION, n. s. [from circumgreare, Lat.] The act ofBounding round. The Sun turns round his own axis in about twenty-five days, from his first being put into such a circumgyration. Choyce.

CIRCUMCENT. adj. [circumcentae, Lat.] Lying round any thing; bordering on every side.

CIRCUMITION, n. s. [from circumcire, Lat.] The act of going round.

CIRCUMPLICATION, n. s. [circumciliare, Lat.] 1. The act of binding round. 2. The bond with which any thing is encompassed.

CIRCUMLOCATION, n. s. [circumlocutio, Lat.] 1. A circuit or compass of words; paraphrase. Virgil, studying brevity, could bring these words into a narrow compass, which a translator cannot render without circumlocution. Dryden. 2. The use of indirect expressions. These people are not to be dealt withal, but by a train of story and circumlocution. L'Estrange.

CIRCUMVIORED, adj. [circumvirens, Lat.] Walled round; encompassed with a wall.

He hath a garden circumvirend with brick. Shakespeare.

CIRCUMNAVIGABLE, adj. [from circumnavigare, Lat.] That which may be sailed round.

The king of Antipodes, the inhabitants of the earth beyond the western extreme of the globe circumvirend. Ray on the Creation.

CIRCUMNAVIGATE, v. a. [circum and naviga, Lat.] To sail round.

CIRCUMNAVIGATION, n. s. [from circumnavigare, Lat.] The act of sailing round.

What he says concerning the circumnavigations of Africa, from the latitude of Gibraltar to the Red Sea, is very remarkable. Archim. on Cosm.

CIRCUMVAGATOR, n. s. One that sails round.

CIRCUMPLICATION, n. s. [circumplectes, Lat.] 1. The act of enwrapping on every side. 2. The flate of being enwrapped.

CIRCULAR, adj. [from circum and taur.] Stars near the North pole, which move round it, and never set in the Northern latitudes, are said to be circumpolar stars.

CIRCUMPOSITION, n. s. [from circum and postirex.] The act of placing any thing circularly. Now is your feal for circumposition, by glee or fetch of earth.

CIRCUMSATION, n. s. [circumscire, Lat.] The act of shading or paring round.

DIFF.

CIRCUMROTATION, n. s. [circum and rotare, Lat.] 1. The act of whirling round with a motion like that of a wheel; circumvolution; circumvovation.

2. The state of being whirled round.

CIRCUMSCRIBE, v. a. [circum and scrive, Lat.] 1. To inclose in certain lines or boundaries. 2. To bound; to limit; to confine.

The good Amphidromus, with honour and with fortune in return'd; From whence he circumscribed with his friends, and brought to give the enemies of Rome. Shakespeare. Therefore must his choice be circumscrib'd unto the voice and yielding of that body Whereof he's head. Shakespeare. He form'd the pow'rs of heav'n Such as he pleas'd, and circumscrib'd their being. Milton.

The action great, yet circumvolved by time; The words not three, but hiding into rhyme. Dryden. The spirits, which do circumspectly the motions of men's acts, are those which do circumvolve and limit them. Swift. To you, ye simple, The little forms which circumscribe your sex. Southern.

CIRCUMSCRIPTION. n. s. [circumscriptio, Lat.] 1. Determination of particular form or magnitude. In the circumscriptio of many leaves, flowers, fruits, and seeds, nature affects a regular figure. Ray on the Creation. 2. Limitation; boundary; constraint; confinement. I would not my unhoused free condition Put into circumscriptio and condine. Shakespeare.

CIRCUMSCRIPTIVE. adj. [from circumscribente.] Inclining the superintendence; marking the form or limits on the outside. Some staves regular, are distinguished by their external forms; such as is circumscriptio, or depending upon the whole frame, as in the eagle-frames, is properly circumscriptive. Addison.

CIRCUMSCRIPT. adj. [circumscriptus, Lat.] Cautious; attentive to every thing; watchful on all sides. None are for me, That look into me with commodate eyes; High reaching Buckingham grows circumscript. Shakespeare. Men of their own nature circumscript and slow, but at the time distracted and affronted. Dryden. The judicious doctor had been very watchful and circumscript, to keep himself from being imposed upon. Pope.

CIRCUMSCRIPTION. n. s. [circum and scriptio, Lat.] Watchfulness on every side; caution; general attention. Observe the sudden growth of wickedness, from want of care and circumscriptio in the first limbs. Clarendon. So laying, his proud step he circumscriptly More, but with circumscriptio, Milton's Paradise Lost.

CIRCUMSCRIPTIVE. adj. [circumscriptio, lat.] Looking round every way: attentive; vigilant; cautious. No less alike the politician and the judge; All fly round things, with circumscriptio eyes. Pope.

CIRCUMSCRIPTIVELY, adv. [from circumscriptio.] Cautionably; vigilantly; attentively; with watchfulness every way; watchfully.

CIRCUMPECTELY, adv. [from circumpect.] With watchfulness every way; cautionly; watchfully; vigilantly. These authority weighs more with me than the concurrent effusions of a thousand eyes, who never examined the thing so carefully and circumpecteely. Ray on the Creation.

CIRCUMPLECTNESS, n. s. [from circumpect.] Caution; vigilance; watchfulness on every side.

Travel forces circumplectums on those abroad; who at home are nursed in security. Watson.

CIRCUMSTANCE, n. s. [circumstantia, Lat.] 1. Something appendant or relative to a fact: the same to a moral action as accident to a natural substance. When men are ingenious in picking out circumstances of contempt, they do kindle their anger much. Bacon's Essays. Our confiding, or concealing perfidious truths, vary and change their very nature, according to different circumstances of time, place, and persons. Smith. 2. The adjuncts of a fact, which make it more or less criminal; or make an accumulation more or less probable. Of these supposed crimes with me leave me room, By circumstance, but to acquit myself. Shakespeare.

3. Accident; something adventitious, which may be taken away without the annihilation of the principal thing considered. See outside known, the foot thereto all things fees; Synesius, circumstances; the both the substance view. Davier.

4. Incidents event; generally of a minute or subordinate kind. He defended Cassidey with very remarkable circumstances of courage, industry, and patience. Clarckson.

The sculptor had in his thoughts the Conqueror's weeping for new worlds, or the like circumstance in history. Addison.

The poet has gathered those circumstances which most irritate the imagination, and which really happen in the raging of a tempest. Addison. Spots.

5. Condition; state of affairs. It is frequently used with respect to wealth or poverty; as, good or ill circumstances. None but a virtuous man can hope well in all circumstances. Bacon. We ought not to conclude, that if there be national inhabitants in any of the planets, they must therefore have human nature, or be involved in the circumstances of our world. Henry. When men are easy in.those circumstances, they are naturally enemies to innovations. Addison's Essay on Trade.

To CIRCUMSTANCE. v. a. [from the noun.] To place in particular situation, or relation to the things.

To worthless things, Virtue, art, beauty, taste, and character.

Rentsmen or not, nature values business; And such as are circumstant they are Diderot.

CIRCUMSTANT. adj. [circumstant, Lat.] Surrounding; environing.

Its bays by to confine the remotest parts of the world, and it gives motion to all circumstantial bodies. Digby on the Sky.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL. adj. [circumstantialis, low, Lat.] 1. Accidental; not essential.

Hath to circumstantial branches, which Difficulton would be rich in. Shakespeare.

This jurisdiction in the essentials of it, is as old as Christianity; and those circumstantial additions...
of secular circumvallation, Christian princes thought necessary.  

Who would not prefer a religion that differs from

orow in the circumvallations, before one that differs.

from it in the essentials? 

Addison's Britt. Dis.

2. Incidental; happening by chance; 

casual.

Virtue 'tis but anguished, when 'tis several.

By occasion walk'd, and circumvall'd. Dryden.

3. Full of small events; particular; de-

tails.

He had been provoked by men's tedious and

circumvoluted recitals of their affairs, or by their

multiplied questions about his own. Prior's Dedic.

CIRCUMVALLATION, n. f. [from circum-

vallant]. The appendage of circum-

vallations; the state of any thing as modi-

fied by circumvallations.

CIRCUMVALLATION, adv. [from cir-

cumvallant.]

1. According to circumstance; not essen-

tially; accidentally.

Of the fancy and intellect, the powers are only
circumvallantly different. Glanville's Scifia.

2. Minute; exactly; in every circum-

vallant manner.

Lucian agrees with Homer in every point cir-

cumvallantly. Orestes.

To CIRCUMVALLATE, v. a. [from cir-

cumvallant.]

1. To place in particular circumstances; to

invest with particular accidents or accidents.

If the act were otherwise circumvallated, it might

still that freely, which now it wills freely. Brinmel.

2. To place in a particular condition, as

with regard to power or wealth.

A number indefinitely superior, and the best cir-

cumvallated, Imaginable; are for the success of

Hannibal. Swift.

To CIRCUMVALLATE, v. a. [circumv-

vallate, Lat.]

To incloze round with trenches or fortifications.

CIRCUMVALLATION, n. f. [circum-

vallate, Lat.]

1. The act of carrying round.

2. The state of being carried round.

To CIRCUMVALLATE, v. a. [circumv-

vallate, Lat.]

To decieve; to cheat; to impose on, to delude.

He, to be betrayed or circumvallated by his

cruel brother, fled to Barbarossa. 

Knolles's History of the Turks.

As his malice is vigilant, he redeeth not to cir-

cumvall the loss of the first deceived.

Brown's Vulgar Errades.

Should man

Fall circumvallated thus by fraud. Milton's Parlia.

To die undisputed, and to circumvall. Dryden.

CIRCUMVALLATION, n. f. [from cir-

cumvallate.]

1. Fraud; impollute; cheat; delusion.

The inequality of the match between him and the

fidelities of us, would quickly appear by a legal

circumvallation; there must be a wisdom from above

to over-reach this hollow wisdom. South.

If he is in the city, he must avoid baring

ground against circumvallation in commerce.

Coler of Popularit.

2. Prevention; pre-occupation. This scene

is now out of use.

Whatever hath been thought on in this state,

That could be brought to bodily aff. Rome

Had circumvallation. Shakespeare.

To CIRCUMVALLATE, v. a. [circumv-

vallate, Lat.]

To cover round with a garment.

Who on this safe the earth did firmly round,

And mad't the deep to circumvall it round. Winton.

CIRCUMVOLVE, n. f. [circumvolvate, Lat.]

The act of rolling round.

To CIRCUMVOLVE, v. a. [circumvolvate, Lat.]

To roll round; to put into a cir-

cular motion.

Could fold orbs be accommodated to pheno-

mena, yet to ascribe each sphere an intelligence to

circumvolvate it, were unphilosophical.

Glanville's Scifia.

CIRCUMVOLVATION, n. f. [circum-

volvate, Lat.]

1. The act of rolling round.

The twisting of the guts is really either a circum-

volvation, or infection of one part of the gut within

An other. Avicenna.

2. The thing rolled round another.

Consider the obliquity or closeness of these cir-

cumvolvations; the nearer they are, the higher may

be the influence.

CIRCURUS, n. f. [circus, Latin.]

An open

CIRQUE, a space or area for sports, with

seats round for the spectators.

A pleasant valley, like one of these circuses,

which in great cities somewhere doth give a pleasant

spectacle of running horses. Sidney.

The one was about the circus of Flora, the other

upon the Taranic mountain. Stillng. 

See the circus falls, the unhind'd temple Noise, 

Swietts par'd with heroes, Tyber chock'd with gods. 

Page.

CIST, n. f. [cistus, Latin.]

A cave; a tem-

dium: commonly used in medicinal language for the cost or inclosure of a

tumour.

CITED, adj. [from cist.] Inclosed in a

cist, or bag.

CISTERN, n. f. [cisterna, Latin.]

1. A receptacle of water for domestic

use.

'Is not the rain that waters the whole earth, 

but that which falls into his own cistern, that must

rechief. South.

2. A resevoir; an inclosed fountain.

Had no part of him kindly beheld. 

In the wide cisterns of the lakes confin'd, 

Did not the springs and ditches trench the land, 

Our globe would grow a wilderness of lands. 

Hooke.  

3. Any receptacle or repository of water. 

So half my Egypt were submers'd, and made 

a cistern for scald slaves. Shakespeare. 

But there is no bottom, none, 

In my voluptuousness; your wives, your daughters, 

Your matrons, and your maidens, could not fill up 

The cistern of my lust. Shakespeare.

CISTUS, n. f. [Lat.] The name of a plant.

The fame with rockrose.

CIT, n. f. [cited from cist.] An inhabitant of a city, in an ill sense; a 

pert low townman; a pragmatical trader.

We bring you now to show what different things 

The cits or cistrons are from the courts of kings. 

Johnson.
CLA

I would have had Alameria and Omifin parted cruelly; as if it was not proper for lovers to do so. Collar of the Stage.

He thought them folks that left their way, and so'd them cruelly to stay.

4. Without gay or gaudy colours.

The chambers were too short and cheerful, and furnished cruelly. Bacon's New Atlantick.

CIZE, n. f. [perhaps from sinec, Lat. shaped or cut to a certain magnitude.] The quantity of any thing, with regard to its external form: often written face.

If no motion can alter bodies, that is, to reduce them some other size or figure, then there is none of itself to give them the size and figure which they have.

Grew's Cosmogony.

CLACK, n. f. [kitchen, Germ. to rattle, to make a noise.]

1. Any thing that makes a lasting and importunate noise: generally used in contempt for trifles.

But still his tongue ran on, and with its everlasting clack
Set all men's ears upon the rack.

Fancy from this, in some distress high:
He knows not when my clack will lie.

Borrower.

To CLACK, v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To make a clanking noise.

2. To let the tongue run.

To CLACK, v. a. As to clack awal, is to cut off the sheep's mark, which makes it to weigh less, and so foil the leys custom to the king.

Cowell.

CLAD, part. pret. [This participle, which is now referred to clothes, seems originally to have belonged to clother, or some such word, like kleden, Dutch.] Clothed; invested.

So oft in fests with softly changes clad,
To crammed maws a frant new chang'ing brooks.

Sidney.

He hath clad himself with a new garment.

Kings.

Beyond the flow'ry Dale of Slonna, clad with vine. Milton.

Their prattler clad.

With incense, where the golden altar sunk'd
By their great intercessors. Milton.

But virtue too, as well as ice, is clad.

In flesh and blood.

To her the weeping heav'n's become serene;
For her the ground is clad in cheerful green. Dryden.

The couriers were all most magnificently clad.

Swift.

To CLAIM, v. a. [clamer, French.] To demand of right; to require authoritatively; not to beg or accept as favour, but to exact as due.

If only one man hath a divine right to obedience, no body can claim that obedience but he that can show his right.

We must know the first ruler, from whom any one claim'd, came by his authority, before we can know who has a right to succeed him in it.

Locke.

Poets have undoubted right to claim.

If not the greatest, the most laudable name. Congreve.

CLAIM, n. f. [from the verb.]

1. A demand of any thing, as due.

You, in the name of Lady Branch your wife, may then make all the claim that Arthur did.

Shakespeare.

Forbore thyself! The traitor's odious name.
I first return, and then disprove thy claim. Dryden.

Will he not, therefore, of the two evils chose the lees, by bearing his highness his just claim upon him, rather than to another who hath already revived several claims upon him?

Swifts.

2. A title to any privilege or possession in the hands of another.

Either there must have been but one sovereign over them all, or else every father of a family had been as good a prince, and had as good a claim to royalty as those.

Locke.

3. In law.

A demand of any thing that is in the possession of another, or at the least out of his own; as claim by charter, claim by defect.

Cowell.

4. The phrases commonly to make claim, or to lay claim.

The king of Pridia lays in his claim for Neft, Chitel, as he did for the principality of Orange. Addison on Italy.

If God, by positive grants, gave dominion to any man, primogeniture can lay no claim to it, unless God ordained.

Locke.

CLAIMABLE, adj. [from claim.] That which may be demanded as due.

CLAIMANT, n. f. [from claim.] He that demands any thing, as unjustly detained by another.

CLAIMER, n. f. [from claim.] He that makes a demand; he that requires any thing, as unjustly withheld from him.

CLAIR-OBSCURE, n. f. See CLARE-OBSCURE.

To CLAIMER, v. n. [probably corrupted from close; as climber, climber.] To climb with difficulty, as with both hands and feet.

The kitchen malkin pies
Her richest locken 'bout her reachey neck,
Clambr'ing the walls to eye him. Shakespeare.

When you hear the drum,
Clambr not your step up to the cimeters then. Shak.

The men there do, not without some difficulty, climbr up the acclivities, dragging their kine with them. Ray.

They were forced to climbr over so many rocks, and to tread upon the brink of so many precipitates, that they were very often in danger of their lives. Addison's Fornings.

CLAMM, v. a. [in some provinces, to climb; from climban, Saxox, to glue together.]

To clog with any glutinous matter.

A swarm of wasps got into a honey-pot, and there they closed and climbr'd themselves till there was not getting out again. L'Étranger.

The fritos were all daubed with lime, and the birds climbr'd and taken. L'Étranger.

CLAMMINESS, n. f. [from clamming.] Vulgarity; vileness; tenacity; ropiness.

One gross pipkin will spoil the clamminess of the glue. Mason.

CLAMMY, adj. [from clamming.] Viscous; glutinous; tenacious; adhesive;ropy.

Bodies clammy and claving, have an appetite, at once, to follow another body, and to hold to themselves.

Neither the brain nor spirits can conserve motion; the former is of such a clammy consistency, it can no more retain it than a quagmire. Glaucester's Steward.

Aghast he walk'd, and flinging from his bed, Cold sweat, in clammy drops, his limbs o'erspread. Dryden.

Joyful thou'lt see
The clammy surface all e'er-covered with tribes
Of greedy infects.

Philip.

There is an unquenchable clammy vapour that arises from the stumps of grapes, when they lie matted together in the vat, which puts out light when dipped into it.

Addison on Italy.

CLA'MOROUS, adj. [from clamour.] Vociferous; noisy; turbulent; loud.

It is not sufficient to say, that in arguing these ceremonies, none are so clamorous as paupers, and they whom paupers scowl. Hooker.

He kiss'd her lips
With such a clamorous face, that at the parting
All the church echo'd. Shakespeare.

At my birth
The goats ran from the mountains, and the herds
Were strangely clamorous in the wealthy fields. Shakespeare.

With the clamorous report of war
Thus will I grow your exclamations. Shakespeare.

Then various elements against them join'd.
In one more various animal combatt
And fram'd the clam'rous race of busy human kind. Pope.

A pamphlet that will settle the wavering, infarct the ignorant, and inflame the clamorers for justice. King Charles.

The maid,
Shall weep the fury of my love decy'd;
And weeping follow me, as thou dost now.

With idle clamours of a broken vow. Prior.

2. It is used sometimes, but left fitly, of inanimable things.

Here the loud Arno's bold'rous clamours cease,
That with sublimine murmurs glide in peace. Addison.

CLAMOUR, n. f. [clamer, Latin.]

1. Outcry; noise; exclamation; vociferation.

Revoke thy doom,
Or whilst I can vent my sorrow from my throat,
I'll tell thee, tho' dull and slow.

The people grew so exorbitant in their clamours for justice. Addison.

The maid shall weep the fury of my love decy'd;
And weeping follow me, as thou dost now.

With idle clamours of a broken vow. Prior.

2. In Shakespeare it seems to mean, activly, to stop from noise.

Clamour thy tongue, and not a word more. Shakespeare.

CLAMP, n. f. [clamp, French.]

1. A piece of wood joined to another, as an addition of strength.

2. A quantity of bricks.

To burn a clump of bricks of thousand and thousand, they allow seven tons of coal. Mortimer's History.

To CLAMP, v. a. [from the noun.]

When a piece of board is fitted with the grain to the end of another piece of board cross the grain, the first board is clamped. Thus the ends of tables are commonly clamped to prevent them from warping.

Mason's Mechanical Exercises.

CLAN, n. f. [probably of Scottish origin; Gael, clan, in the Highlands, signifies children.]

1. A family; a race.

They surround the flag
Of each his faction, in their several clans,
Swarm populous, unnumber'd. Milton.

Milton was the poetical soul of Spenser, and Mr. Walker of Fairfax, for we have our lineal descendents and class as well as other families. Dryden.

2. A body or set of persons, in a line of contempt.

Partridge and the rest of his clan may shoot me for a cheat; if I fail in any single particular. Swifts.

CLANSCULAR.
6. To clap up. To complete suddenly, without much precaution. We closed the four doors to the council room, and the meeting was over.

7. To clap up. To fit in with little formality or delay. She had to make a quick decision about the appointment, and yet she didn't want to be too formal.

8. To enter with alacrity and briskness upon any thing. She entered the room with energy, not tardily.

9. To move nimbly with a noise. The cat moved quickly across the floor, making a soft noise.

10. To strike the hands together in applause. The audience clapped their hands together in response to the performance.

11. To make a clapping sound. The dog clapped his paws together, demanding food.


13. A sudden and unexpected act or motion. The wind suddenly blew the tree over, surprising the passerby.


15. A sudden and unexpected misfortune. The sudden rainstorm left the garden in disarray.

16. A venereal infection. The patient was diagnosed with a venereal infection.

17. With falconers. The falconers were clad in their traditional uniforms, ready for the hunt.

18. With a clapper with his hands; an applaudi. He clapped his hands together in an applause.

19. The tongue of a bell. He rang the bell, and the tongue of the bell called out.

20. To tongue-bait; to scoff. She scoffed at the news, saying it was ridiculous.
CLA

Prrw. beg, Smith. [clarin, South. fe-
Then to to to a it fpinette, Milton'
To yttaiiury. Hooker. Bacon
To Bacon. know To South. as and Dycdn. Speiifir.

To CLARIFY. v. a. [clarifie, French.]
1. To purify or any liquor; to sep-
parate from feculenties or impurities.
The apothecaries clarify their pyrops by whites of
eggs, beaten with the juices which they would
clarify; which whites of eggs gather all the
dregs and greasy particles from the liquids to them; and after
the pyrops being set on the fire, the whites of eggs
themselves harden, are taken forth.

To CLARIFY. v. n. To clear up; to
grow bright.
Whoever hath his mind fraught with many
thoughts, his wits and understanding do clarify
and break up in the discoursing with another; he
marialleth his thoughts more ordely, he heareth
how they look when they are turned into words.

CLAIRION: n. s. [clarin, Spanish; from
clairon, loud, Lat.] A trumpet; a wind
instrument of war.
And after to his palace he brings them,
With drums, and trumpets, and with clarions loud;
And all the way the joyous people sang. Spenser.
Then arise commands, that at the warlike sound
Of trumpets loud, and clarions, be uprear'd
The mighty standard. Milton's Paradise Lost.
Let fuller notes the applying wind amaze,
And the loud clarion labour in your praise. Pope.

CLAIRITY, n. s. [claritie, French; claritas,
Lat.] Brightness; splendour.
A light by abundant claritie invisible; an
unadornedl whiche it may not be concealed.
Sir Walter Raleigh.
Man was not only decceivable in his integrity,
but the angels of light in all their claritie.

CLARKY, n. s. [clarenat, Latin.] An herb.
Plants that have circled leaves do all abound with
moisture. The weakest kind of currying is rough-
ness; as in clarly and burn. Bacon's Natural History.

To CLASH. v. n. [clatson, Dut. to make
a noise.]
1. To make a noise by mutual collision;
to strike one against another.
Three times, as of the clashing found
Of arms, we heard. Daven.

CLA'SPER. n. f. [from clap.] The ten-
drels or threads of creeping plants, by
which they cling to other things for sup-
port.
The tendrils or clasps of plants are given only
to such species as have weak and infirm stalks.
Bacon.

CLA'SKNEFE. n. f. [from clasp and knife.]
A knife which folds into the handle.
CLASS. n. f. [from classis, Latin.]
1. A rank or order of persons.
Seriffs has distingued the readers of poetry,
according to their capacity of judging, into three
classis.
Dryden.
2. A number of boys learning the same
lesson at the school.
We shall be relieved away from this lower clas,
in all I form to trend on clasificacion ground. Addis.
With them the genius of claspke learning duxel-
lich, and from them it derived.

To CLASS. v. a. [from the noun.]
To range according to some flated method of
distribution, to range according to
different ranks.
I considered that, by the claspling and mending
such papprate, I might instruct the reader.

ARISTOTL On Class.

CLASSICAL. adj. [classicus, Latin.]
CLASSIC. s. [classis, Lat.]
1. Relating to antique authors; relating
to literature.
Portick fields encompass me around,
And still I form to trend on clasificacion ground. Addis.
With them the genius of claspke learning dyed-
lich, and from them it derived.

To CLASSIC. n. f. [classis, Lat.] An au-
thor of the first rank; usually taken for
ancient authors.
The clasificacion of an age that heard of none. Pope.

CLASSIS. n. f. [Latin.] Order; sort; body.
He had declared his opinion of that claspsf of
men, and did all he could to hinder their growth.
Clayton.

To CLATTER. v. n. [clapnage, a rattle,
Saxon.]
1. To make a noise by knocking two so-
norous bodies frequently together.
Now the shrill trumpet from afar
Had rous'd the neighing-fedais to scour the fields,
While the fierce sisters claspl'd on their shields.

Clayton's Horse.
Down sunk the monster-bulk, and press'd the
ground;
His arms and claspling shielded on the vaft body
made the ground.
Their clasping arms with the fierce shocks
rebound;
Helmets and broken lance's fell to the ground.

Gage's battle.

To CLATTER. v. n. [clapage, a rattle,
Saxon.]
2. To utter a noise by being druck to-
gether.
All that night was heard an unwaited clattering
of weapons, and of men running to and fro.

CLORUS. n. f. [from clorus, Latin.
Down sunk the monster-bulk, and press'd the
ground;
His arms and claspling shielded on the vaft body
made the ground.
Their clasping arms with the fierce shocks
rebound;
Helmets and broken lance's fell to the ground.

Gage's battle.

To CLATTER. v. n. [clapage, a rattle,
Saxon.]
3. To
To shake, to make to start and rattle. 
I only with an oaken staff will meet thee, And make the stones and pebbles clatter, That thou shalt think it to be Jack at Milton, When all the bees are gone to fettle, You clatter till your brains ache. Swift.

To diotope, jar, or clamour; a low voice. Marlin.

A rattling noise made by the frequent and quick collission of sonorous bodies. A clatter is a clafh often repeated with great quickness, and seems to convey the idea of a found harper and thriller than rattle. [See the verb.]

I have seen a monkey overthrow all the dishes, and make a clatter, merely for the pleafure of feeling them tumble, and hearing the clatter they made in their fall. Swift.

It is used for any tumultuous and confufed noise. By this great clatter, one of the greatest gods. Seems bruited. Shakespeare. Grow to be short, Throw by your clatter, And make the matter. Ben Jonson. O Town's jolly boys, Ne'er dream of the matter, Till rous'd by the noise Shakespeare. The jumbling particles of matter in chaos make not such a clatter. Swift.

To clavated. adj. [clavatus, Latin.] Knobbled; fet with knobs. Their appear plainly to have been clawed spikes of some kind of cedrus ovatus. Woodward on Fagus.

To Claudent. adj. [claudens, Latin.] Shitting; including, confining. Diz.

To claudicate. w. n. [claudus, Latin.] To shitting. Diz.

To Claudication. n. f. [from claudis, Latin.] The act or habit of shitting. Diz.

Clave. [the pretence of clave.] See clave.

Clavellated. adj. [clavellatus, low Latin.] Made with burnt tartar, a chymical term. Chambers. Alli, transmitted through clavellated ashes into an exhaust'd receiver, looks weight as it parallels through them. Arboeuth.

Claver. n. f. [clapeyn, Saxen.] This is now universally written closer, though not so properly. See Clover.

Clavile. n. f. [clavilica, Latin.] The collar bone. Some quadrupeds can bring their fore feet unto their mouiths; as moutl that have claviles, or collar bones. Browne. A girl was brought with angry wheats down her neck, towards the middle. Hoffman's Surgery.

Clause. n. f. [claudula, Latin.]
1. A sentence; a single part of a discourse; a subdivision of a larger sentence, so much of a sentence as is to be confonned together.

God may be glorified by obedience, and obeyed by performance of act will, although no special

CLA

3. To talk fast and idly. Here is a great deal of good matter. Lost for lack of selling;

Now they do not but clatter; Here may come of melling. Spenser. All those airy speculations, which betteted not men's manners, were only a noise and clattering of words. Dryden. To clatter. v. a.

1. To strike any thing as to make it sound and rattle.

I only with an oaken staff will meet thee, And make the stones and pebbles clatter, That thou shalt think it to be Jack at Milton, When all the bees are gone to settle, You clatter till your brains ache. Swift.

2. To disperse, jar, or clamour; a low voice. Marlin.

A rattling noise made by the frequent and quick collision of sonorous bodies. A clatter is a clafh often repeated with great quickness, and seems to convey the idea of a found harper and thriller than rattle. [See the verb.]

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CLA

2. [In poetry.] Earth in general; the terrafical element. Why should our clay

Over our spirits so much sway? Dryden.

To CLAY. v. a. [from the noun.] To cover with clay; to manure with clay. This manuring lasts fifty years; then the ground must be cropped again. Moxon. Clay-cold. adj. [clay and cold.] Lifeless; cold as the unanimated earth. What's his clay-cold core with holy drop; And saw him laid in hallow'd ground. Rev

Clay-pit. n. f. [clay and pit.] A pit where clay is dug. Some are found in a clay-pit. Wendover to Fingles.

Clayets. n. f. [clay. Fr. In fortification.] Wattles made with flakes interwoven with olers, to cover with lodgments. Chambers.

Clayey. adj. [from clay.] Constifuting of clay; abounding with clay. Some in a lax or frozen, some a heavy or clayey one. Dryden.

Clayish. adj. [from clay.] Partaking of the nature of clay; containing particles of clay. Small beer proves an unwholesome drink; perhaps, by being brewed with a thick, muddish, and clayey water, which the distiller misses. Harvey on Gauging.

Claymar. n. f. [clay and marl.] A whith, smooth, chalky clay. Claymar resembles clays, and is near akin to it; but is more and sometimes mixed with chalk-stones. Martineau's Huxleyan.

Clean. adj. [clay, Welsh; clane, Sax.]
1. Free from dirt or filthy; as, clean water. Both his hands, most filthy punctual Above the water, screen'd high extant; And fain'd to wash themselves indecorantly; Yet nothing clean were for such intents. But rather foure. Fairy Queen.

They make clay the outside of the cup and the platter, but within they are full of exsolution and excesses. Matthew.

He that hath clean hands and a pure heart. Psalms. In me a clean heart, O God! Psalms.

2. Free from moral impurity; clean; innocent; guiltless.

3. Elegant; neat; not unwieldy; not encumbered with anything useless or disproportionate.

The timber and wood are in some trees more claye, in some more knotty. Linear's Natural History. Yet thy walk is straight and clear.

As God's thief, or Hermes' rod. Wailer.

4. Not foul with any loathsome dizease; not leprous.

If the plague be somewhat dark, and spread not in the skin, the priest shall pronounce him clean, Leviticus.

Dextrous; not bungling; neat; as, a clean trick; a clean leap; a clean box.

Clean. adv.
1. Quite; perfectly; fully; completely. This fene is now little used. These athens have been clean contrary unto those before mentioned. Hooke.

Being feated, and dometick friends.

Clean overthrown. Shakespeare. A philosopher, perfid'd with the same objection, shapes an anew clean contrary. Hakewell as Precedent.

2. Without miscarriage; in a dexterous manner.

They came off clean with Homer; but they fail, Browne went before, and kindly swept the way. Hooke.

To CLAY. v. a. [from the noun.] To cover with clay; to manure with clay. This manuring lasts fifty years; then the ground must be cropped again. Moxon.
CLEANLY, adv. [from cleanly.] In a cleanly manner.

CLEANLINESS, n. f. [from cleanly.]
1. Freedom from dirt or filth.
2. Neatness of dress; purity; the quality contrary to negligence and naivete.
3. Cleanliness, freedom from filth.
4. Eas[y] exactness; justness; natural, untarnished correctness.

CLEANLY, adv. [from clean.] Elegantly; neatly; without naivete.

CLEAN, v. a. [from clean.] To free from dirt; to wash or wash out, and make clean.
1. To free from filth, or dirt, by washing or washing out. To wash or wash out, and make clean.
2. To purify from guilt.

CLEANSE, v. a. [from clean.] To wash; to wash out, and make clean.
1. To free from filth, or dirt, by washing or washing out.
2. To purify from guilt.

CLEANLY, adv. [from cleanly.] Not only to keep his hands clean, but also to keep his mind free from evil thoughts.

CLEANLINESS, n. f. [from cleanly.]
1. Freedom from dirt or filth.
2. Neatness of dress; purity; the quality contrary to negligence and naivete.
3. Cleanliness; freedom from filth.
4. Eas[y] exactness; justness; natural, untarnished correctness.

CLEANST, adv. [from cleane.] Not only to keep his hands clean, but also to keep his mind free from evil thoughts.
Your eyes, that seem to clear,
Yet see but dim, shall perfectly be then
Open'd and clear'd, Milton's Paradise Lost.
Like Bosias in his race, when rushing forth,
He seizes the flies, and clears the cloudy skies.
A favour'd fly, a homely treat.
Where all is plain, where all is neat,
Clearness causes forthwith the great.
Dryden.

2. To free from obscurity, perplexity, or ambiguity.
To clear up the several parts of this theory, I was willing to lay aside a great many other speculations.
Burnet's Theory.

3. To purge from the impurity of guilt; to justify; to vindicate; to defend: often with from before the thing.
Some were much clarified by the death of those who were executed, to make him appear guilty.
Sir John Hayswards.

4. To cleanse: with of, or from.
My hands are of your colour; but I flame
To wear a heart so white!
A little water clears us of this deed.
Shakespeare.

5. To remove any encumbrance, or embarrassments.
A man digging in the ground did meet with a door, having a wall on each hand of it: from which having cleared the earth, he forced open the door.
Addison's Spectator.

6. To free from any thing offensive or noxious.
To clear the palace from the foe, succeeded
The weary living, and revenge the dead.
Dryden.

7. To clarify; as, to clear liquors.
To gain without deduction.
He clears but two hundred thousand crowns a year, having defrayed all the charges of working the flocks.
Addison's Spectator.

8. To confer judgment or knowledge.
Our common prints would clear up their understandings, and animate their minds with virtue.
Addison's Spectator.

9. To clear a ship, at the Custom House, is to obtain the liberty of failing, or of selling a cargo, by satisfying the Custom House.

10. To clear a ship, at the Custom House, is to obtain the liberty of failing, or of selling a cargo, by satisfying the Custom House.

1. To grow bright; to recover transparency.
So foul a fly clears not without a form. Shakespeare.

2. Sometimes with up.
The milk, that hung about my mind, clears up.
Addison.

3. To be disengaged from encumbrances, diftrusts, or entanglements.
He that clears at once, will redirect; for finding himself out of affairs, he will revert to his customs; but he is clearly better, induced a habit of frugality, and gainest as well upon his mind as upon his estate.
Swift's Directions to the Groom.

4. To be clarified.
Gold is a wonderful clear of the understanding; it diffuses every drop and forgives every sin.
Addison.

5. Clearly.
1. Brightly; luminously.
Myriades of grace and salvation, which were but darkly discerned, then have unto us more clearly than the sun.
Addison.

6. Plainly; evidently; without obscurity or ambiguity.
Christianity first clearly proved this noble and important truth to the world.
Rogers.

7. With discernment; acutely; without embarrassment or perplexity of mind.
There is almost no man that be clearly discerned and sharper the vices in a speaker than the virtuous.
Ben Jonson.

8. Without entanglement or distraction of affairs.
He that doth not divide, will never enter into business; and he that divideth too much, will never come out of it clearly.
Bacon's Essays.

9. Without by-ends; without finical views; honestly.
When you are familiar with these matters, do not take into consideration any fancied or worldly interest, but do clearly and impartially with your teacher.
Tytolive.

10. Without dedication or call.
Without pernicious; without evasion: without subterfuge.
By a certain day they should clearly relinquish unto the king all their lands and possessions.
Davis on Ireland.

11. Transparency.
It may be as clearly expressed and splendid, but sweetness of favour.
Bacon's Natural History.

12. Splendour; lucre.
Like beauty, clear and simple, with the clearness, love not the flattery of it upon me.
Sidney.

13. Distinctness; perspicuity.
If he chooses to think right, he does not know how to convey his thoughts to another with clearness and perspicuity.
Addison's Spectator.

14. Sincerity; honestly; plain dealing.
When the case required disquisition, if they used it, the former opinion spread abroad, of their good faith and clearness of dealing, made them almost invincible.
Bacon.

5. Freedom from imputation.
I require a clearness. Shakespeare's Macbeth.

Perfidious; discerning; judicious.
Clearighted reason wildom's judgment leads; And sends, her valiant, in her footsteps true.
Herrick.

7. To clear arth, v. n. a. [from clear and farce.] To fixen with farce.
He took his present lodging at the mansion-house of a tailor's widow, who walked, and can eat in his living.
Addison.

8. To cleave. v. n. preter. I cleave, [cleafan, Sax. cleaven, Dutch.]
1. To adhere; to flock; to hold to.
The clarifying of liquors by adhesion, is effected when some clearing body is mixed with the liquors, whereby the several parts flock to that clearing body.
Bacon's Natural History.

9. Water, in small quantity, cleaves to any thing that is solid.
Bacon's Natural History.

10. When the spirit grows into hardness, and the clouds cleave fast together.
The thin chamelion, fed with air, receives
The colour of the thing to which he bends.
Dryden.

11. To unite aptly; to fit.
New honours come upon him,
Like our strange garments, cleave not to their mould,
But with the aid of use.
Shakespeare.

12. To unite in concord and interest; to adhere.
The apostles did conform the Christians according to the pattern of the Jews, and made them cleave the better.
Homer.

13. The men of Judah cleave unto their king.
If you shall choose to my consent, when 'tis,
It shall make you honour for.
Shakespeare.

14. The people would revolt, if they saw any of the French nation to cleave.
Knolles's History of the Turks.

15. To be concomitant to; to be united with.
We cannot imagine, that in breeding or begatting offspring, his grace doth cleave to the one, and forsake the other.
Shakespeare.

16. To divide with violence; to split; to part forcibly into pieces.
And at their palling cleave the Albian flood.
Hiller.

17. The fountains of it are said to have been cleaven, or birth open.
Barnet's Theory of the Earth.

18. He is blacksmith'd in the wings disguis'd, And, like a shooting star, he left the night.
Dryden.
Rain'd on her dulky wings, the clouds the liek.
Dryden.

19. When with such force he struck, he fell'd him down.
And left the circle of his golden crown.
Dryden.

20. Or had the fun.
Elected to the earth, a new seat.
His beam he left the hills, the valley dry'd.
Blaeuwer.

21. Where whole brigades one champion's arms o'er.
And cleave a giant at a random blow.
Tick.

22. Not half to swell the trembling doves can fly.
When the fierce eagle cleave the liquid fly.
Verge.

23. To divide; to part naturally.
And every part that parts the hoof, and cleave the left into two cleaves.
Dryden.

24. To cleave. v. n.
1. To part amunder.
War's twist thy twain, would
As if the world were twain, and that plain men Should folder up the riffs.
Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.

25. The ground cleave amunder that was under them.
Cimelius.

26. Ti
CLEW.

He cut the swelling sty,
And in a moment vanished from her eye.

Pep's Oddy.

1. To suffer division.

It clews with a glossy polished substance, but not plane, but with some little uneveness.

Newton's Optics.

CLEAVER, n. f. [from clave.]

1. A butcher's instrument to cut animals into joints.

You gentlemen keep a pair of roaring battle shown by day and night, with horses and hunting hounds, and ringing the changes on butchers' clavers.

Addison.

Tho' arm'd with all thy clavers, knives, and axes made good hit. 

Steele.

2. A weed. Improperly written CLEVER.

CLEVES, n. f. The two parts of the foot of beasts which are cloven-footed. 

Skinner.

It is a country word, and probably corrupted from claves.

CLEFT, n. f. [from clefs, key, Fr.] In musick, a mark at the beginning of the lines of a song, which forces the tune or key in which the piece is to begin.

Chambers.

CLEFT, part. pass. [from clever.] Divided; parted asunder.

Far with inconceivable'd

On the clefs wood, Milton's Paradise Lost. I never did on clefs Parnassus dream, Nor into the Heliconian shades. Dryden.

CLEFT, n. f. [from cleaves.]

1. A space made by the separation of parts; a crack; a crevice.

The caedens seem to break through the claves and cracks of rocks.

Addison's Guardian. The extremity of this cave has a long clef in it, which was enlarged and cut into shapes by Agrippa, who made this the great port for the Roman fleet.

Addison on Italy.

The rest of it, being more groze and ponderous, does not move fast; but lodges in the claves, energy, and sides of the rocks, near the bottoms of them.

Woodward.

2. In farriery.

Clefts appear on the bottom of the patterns, and are caused by a sharp and malignant humour, which rots the skin; and it is accompanied with pain, and a noisome ftreight. 

Farrier's Dist.

Far from being such a weakly

No, 'tis a mare, and hath a cleft. 

Ben Jonson.

CLEFT TO CLEPTOGRAPHS. v. a. [clefs and grafts.]

To engrat by cleaving the flock of a tree, and inferrting a branch.

Filbers may be cleft in a good nut.

CLENMY, n. f. [element, Fr. elemnitia, Lat.] 1. Mercy; remission of severity; willingness to spare; tenderness in punishing.

I have flated the true notion of clensmy, mercy, compassion, good-nature, humanity, or whatever else it is called, to far as is consistent with wisdom.

Addison.

2. Mildness; softness.

Then in the clenity of upward air

We'll pour our spots, and the dire thunder fear.

Dryden.

CLEMENT. adj. [element, Lat.] Mild; gentle; merciful; kind; tender; compassionate.

You are more clement than vile men, Who of their broken deceit take a third, Letting them thrive again on the abatement.

Shakespeare.

CLENCH. See CLINCH.

To CLENCH. v. a. [clypman, Sax.] To call. Obsolus.

1. Demented; skilful.

It was the clener mockery of the two.

E. F. B. R.

I read Dry's letter more for the bille than the news. The man has a clever pen, it must be owned.

Addison's Spectator.

2. Just; fit; proper; commodious.

I can't but think 'twould found more clever, To me, and to my heirs for ever.

Pep's Oddy.

3. Well-shaped; handsome.

She called him sprightly, and, he called her lovely Peggy, though the girl was a tight clever wench as any was.

Addison.

4. This is a low word, scarcely ever used but in burlesque or conversation; and applied to any thing a man likes, without a settled meaning.

CLEFT. adv. [from clover.]

Dexterously; fitly; handomely.

These would invade rats with the scent,

And sometimes catch them with a snare,

As clearly as in the abbot trap.

Addison.

Lingere upon his high may have as throng an arm, and take off a man's head as clearly as the executioner.

South.

CLEFTNESS. n. f. [from closer.] Dexterity; skill; accomplishment.

CLEFT. w. f. [from cleft, Sax. clowneus, Dutch.] 1. Thread wound upon a bottom; a ball of thread.

Efficous on twisting his deceitful cleft,

To heave a weight on a piled duel. Speecer.

While, guided by some cleft of heavenly thread,

The perplex'd labyrinth we backward tread.

Ruttenen.

They use small clefts draw vastes weights aloge, Not in their bulk, but in their orders. Dryden.

2. A guide; a direction: because men direct themselves by a cleft of thread in a labyrinth.

This alphabet must be your own cleft to guide you.

It is no way, no thought, no beam of light.

No cleft to guide me thro' this gloomy maze.

To clear my honour, yet preferro my fault. Smith.

There will be no such cleft in the most particular, but want of some cleft, or connecting idea, to lay hold of.

Watt's Light.

CLEFT OF THE FAIL of a ship, is the lower corner of it, which reaches down to that carling where the tackles and hanks were fastened.

Harris.

To CLEFT. w. a. [from cleft, a term.] To cleft the fail; is to raise them, in order to be furled; which is done by a rope fastened to the cleft of a fail, called the cleft-garnet.

Harris.

To CLICK. v. a. [cliken, Dutch; cliquer, French; or perhaps the diminutive of cleft.] To make a sharp, small, succedaneous noise.

The solemn death-watch click'd, the hour the die was.

And thrilling clickers in the chimney cried. Gay.

CLEFTER, n. f. [from click.] A low word for the servant of a faleman, who stands at the door to invite customers.

CLEFT. n. f. [from cleft.] The knockcr of a door.

Skinner.

CLEFT. n. f. [clens, Latin.] 1. One who applies to an advocate for counsel and defence.

There is due from the judge to the advocate for commendation, whose cases are well handled; for that upholds in the cleft the reputation of his counsel.

Bacon's Essays.

Advocates.
Adventures must deal plainly with their clients
and tell the true state of their case.
Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.

It may perhaps sometimes be used for a
more general use, as it was used among the Romans.
I do think they are your friends and clients,
And fearful to disturb you.
Ben Jonson.

Cliented. partic. adj. [from client.]

Supplied with clients.

This due occasion of disbursement, the word
connexions and clients, I do not
under the least idea of expense, convert to a more
profitable occasion of action.
Carrick's Anatomy of Cornwall.

Clientele. n. s. [clientele, Lat.] The
condition or office of a client. A word
frequently used.
There's Varas holds good quarters with him;
And, under the pretext of clients,
Will be admitted.
Ben Jonson.

Clientship. n. s. [from client.]
The condition of a client.
P dancing and emigrating among the Romans
always defended: the plebeian bouds has recourse
to the particular line which had formerly protected
them.
Dryden.

Client. n. s. [client, Lat. clipe, clipeo, Sax.]
1. A steep rock; a rock, according to
Skinner, broken and craggy. [craggy]
2. A place to precipitate a man
from a high cliff into the sea.
Batte's Nat. Hist.
Mountaineers, that from Severus came,
And from the craggy cliffs of Tetrica.
Dryden.

Wherever 's so found; scattered over
the shores, there is as constantly found lodged in the
cliffs thereabouts.
Without.

2. The name of a character in music.
Proper Clef.

Cleft. n. s. The same with Clif. Now
diluted.
Down he tumbled, like an aged tree,
High growing on the top of rocky cliffs.
Spenser.

Climate. n. s. [climateo, Gr.]
A certain space of time, or progression
of years, which is supposed to end in a
critical and dangerous time.
Elder times, settling their conceits upon climat-
ers, differ from one another.
Brown's Vulg. Err.

Climatological. adj. [from climate.]

Climatological. adj. [from climate.]

Containing a certain number of years, at the end of
which some great change is supposed to befall the body.

Certain observanies are supposed to be
attended with some considerable change in the body;
as the seventh year; the twenty-sixth, made up of
three times seven; the forty-ninth, made up of
seven times seven; the sixty-third, being nine
times seven; and the eighty-ninth, which is nine
times nine; and which two last are called the grand
climatick.

The numbers seven and nine, multiplied into
each other, do make up sixty-three, commonly
expressed the great climaterial of our lives.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.

Your lordship being now arrived at your great
climax, yet give no proof of the least decay
of your excellent judgment and comprehension.
Dryden.

My mother is something better, though at
her advanced age, every-day is a climacteric.
— Pope.

Climate. n. s. [climateo, Gr.]

1. A space upon the surface of the earth,
measured from the equator to the polar
circles; in each of which spaces the
longest day is half an hour longer than
in that nearer to the equator. From the
polar circles to the poles, climates are
measured by the increase of a month.
2. In the common and popular fenes, a
region, or tract of land, differing from
another by the temperature of the air.

Between th' extremes, two happier climates hold
The temperate climes of hot and cold. Dryden.

On what new happy climates are we to reckon?
Dryden.

This talent of moving the passions cannot be of
any value in the northern climates.
Swift.

To Climate. v. t. To inhabit. A word
only in Shakespeare.

The blessed gods
Pour all infection from our arts, whilst thou
Shakespeare.

Do climates here.
Shakespeare.

The climate. v. s. The fame with clima-
tes. Not in use.
Swift.

Such bounties preceding fill the fates,
Have heav'n and earth together demonstrated
Our climates and countries.
Shakespeare.

And this natal year, which brings
To keep up some great and
To keep the world up.
Shakespeare.

One of the most striking instances of the
other climates.
Swift.

They apply the celestial description of other climates
unto their own.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.

Of beauty fign, her shining progres view,
From clime to clime the dazzling light pursues.
Dryden.

We shall meet
In happier climates, and on a safer shore.
Addison.

Health to vigorous bodies, or fruitful feasons in
temperate climates, are common and familiar
blushing.
Dryden.

To Clinch. v. s. [cli^nca, Sax. to
knock, junip, clingle, in Fens, to en-
compas, Minshew.]

1. To hold in the hand with the fingers
bent over.

Something less the boldest and the shields
Of heroes, whose dibemfible hands yet bear
The dart aloft, and clinch the pointed spear.
Swift.

2. To contract or double the fingers.

Their tallest trees are about seven feet high,
the tops' whereof I could but reach with my fit
clinched.
Swift.

3. To bend the point of a nail in the other
side.

4. To confirm & to fix: as, to clinch an
argument.

To clinch. v. s. [from the verb.]

1. A word used in a double meaning; a
pun; an ambiguity; a duplicity of
meaning, with an identity of expression.
How it obtains this meaning is difficult to
find. A nail caught on the other
side, and double, is a nail clinched; a word
taken in a different meaning, and doubled
in sense, is likewise a clinch.

Such as they are, I hope they will prove,
without a clinch, insipid; farthing after the nature
of light.
Dryden.

Pure clinches the barbarian muse affords,
And Panton waging harmes war with words.
Dryden.

Here one poor word a hundred clinches makes.
Pope.

2. That part of the cable which is
fastened to the ring of the anchor.

Clinch. v. s. [from clinch.] A clamp
a holdfast; a piece of iron bent down
to flatsen plank.

The wims of the work Calypso found
With those he press'd em, and with clinchers
bound.
Pope.

To Clinch. v. s. pret. I clung; part.
I have clung. [Hang, Danish.]

1. To hang up a thing turning round; to
flick to; to hold fast upon.

The broad long doubtful foal
As two spent fiemes that do cling together,
And clink their axes.
Shakespeare.
1. To embrace, by throwing the arms round; to hug; to enfold in the arms. He that before thou'd her, to such harms, how runns to take her in his clapping arms. Sidney.

2. A sharp successive noise; a knocking. I heard the clink and full of sound. Shakespear.

3. It seems in Spenser to have some usual lese. I believe the knocker of a door. Tho' crooping claps, behind the wicket's clink, Privly he peeped out thro' a chink. Spenser.

To CLIP. v. a. [clippan.] To cut, or cut off. To CLIP. v. n. [clip.] To cut or cut off.

CLOAK. n. f. [cloak, Sax.] 1. The outer garment, with which the rest are covered. You may bear it under a cloak that is of any length. Shakespeare. Their cloaks were cloth of sable, mix'd with gold. Dryden. All arguments will be as little able to prevail, as the cloaks did with the traveller to part with their cloaks, which he held only the fatter. Locke. Nimby he rode, and cast his garment down; That indist in his cloak I wrapp'd me round. Pope's Odyssey.


To CLOAK. v. n. [from cloak.] 1. To cover with a cloak. 2. To hide; to conceal. What methely shyn, in deed and view, She by creation was, till the did fall; Thenforth she fought for helps to check his crimes within. Spenser.

CLOAK AND DAGGER. [from cloak and bag.] A person in disguise; a bag in which clothes are carried. Why do thou converse with that trunk of humours, that ruffled clackbag of guts? Shakes. I have already fit ("Tis in my clackbag doubles, bat, bobs, all That answer to them. Shakespeare.

CLOCK. n. f. [clock, Welth, from clock, a bell, Welth and Armorkic; clocks, Fr.] 1. The instrument which, by a series of mechanical movements, tells the hour by a stroke upon a bell. If a man, be in sickneas or pain, the time will form longer without a clock or hour-glas than with it. Bacon. The picture of Jerome usually described at his study, is with a clock hanging by, Brown's Villger Errantry. I told the clocks, and watch'd the waiting light. Dryden.

2. It is an usual expression to say, What is it of the clock, for What time is it? Or ten o'clock, for the tenth hour. What is it o'clock?—Upon the stroke of four. Shakespeare.

CLOKemaker. n. f. [clock and maker.] An artificer whose profession is to make clocks.

This inequality has been diligently observed by several of our ingenious clockmakeurs, and equations made and used by them. Clockwork n. f. [from clock and work.] Movements by weights or springs, like those of a clock.

So if unprejudic'd you see The goings of this clockwork, man! You find a hundred movements made By fine devices in his head; But 'tis the slowest of all clocks, The tells this being what 's o'clock. Prior. Within this hollow was Valken's shop, full of fire and clockwork. Addison. You look like a puppet moved by clockwork, Arcturus.

CLOD. n. f. [club, Sax. a little hillock; klots, Dutch.] 1. A lump of earth or clay; such a body of earth as cleaves or hangs together. The earth that casteth up from the plough a great clod, is not so good as that which casteth up a smaller clod. Burton. I'll cut up, as plows Do barren lands, and strike together flints And clods, th' ungrateful famish and the people. Ben Jonson. Who frowneth with harrows, or who pounds with rakes, The fawning clods. Dryden.

2. A turf; the ground. Byzantium boast, that on the clod, Where once their sultan's horse has trod, Grows neither grass, nor thurf, nor tree. Swifts.

3. The thing concreted together in a clod. Fishermen who make holes in the ice to dip up fish with their nets, light on styallows congealed.
In cloths of a slimy substance; and carrying them home to their stoves, the warmth sterilizeth them to life and flight. Milton.

5. Any thing vile, base, and earthy; as the body of man, compared to his foul.

And ye high heavens, the temple of the gods, In which a thousand torches, flaming bright, Do burn, that to us, wretched earthly cloths, In dreadful darkness lend desired light. Spenser.

The spirit of man, Which God inspir'd, cannot together perish.

With this real corporal Miller's Paradise Lost. How the pure spirit is united to this cloth, is a knot too hard for our degenerated intellects to untie. Glanvil.

In moral reflections there must be heat, as well as dry reason, to inspire this cold cloth of clay which we carry about with us. Burnet's Theory.

6. A dull, gross, stupid fellow; a clown.

The vulgar! a fierce animated clod, Never pleas'd withught above 'em. Dryden.

To CLOD. v. n. [from the noun.] To gather into concretions; to coagulate: for this we sometimes use clot.

Let us go find the body, and from the stream, With water pure, and cleansing herbs, wash off. The folded gored gore. Milton.

To CLOD. v. a. [from the noun.] To pelt with cloths.

CLODY, adj. [from clod.] 1. Consisting of earth or cloths; earthy; muddy; miry; mean; gross; base.

The glorious fun, Turning with splendour of his gracious eye, The meshes clothy earth to glittering gold, Skeat.

2. Full of cloths unbroken.

These lands they low-selves under surrow about Michaelmas, and leave it as clothy as they can. Merriam's Husbandry.

CLODPEATE. n. f. [clod and pate.] A flupid fellow; a clown; a thickskull.

CLODPATEted. adj. [from clodpeate.] Su- plid; dull; doolish; thoughtless.

My slumber'd visions spoiled the greatest genius: in the world, when they breed me a mechanism. Arbuthnot.

CLODPOUIL. n. f. [from clod and poll.] A thickskull; a clown; a blockhead.

This letter being so excellently ignorable, he will not only take it from a clodpole, Shakespear.

To CLOG. v. a. [It is imagined by Skinner to come from, log; by Casson derived from skul, a dog's collar, being thought to be firh hung upon fierce dogs.] 4. To load with something that may hinder motion, to encumber with flackles; to impede, by fastening to the neck or leg a heavy piece of wood or iron. If you find it to be much blood in his liver as will clog the foot of a stea, I'll eat the vest of the anatomy. Shakespeare.

Let a man wear himself from their worldly impediments, that here clog his foot's flight. Digby on the Soul.

The wings of birds were clodd'd with lee and foam. Dryden.

Flethly luts do deceive men's minds, and clog their spirits, make them grogs and fool, liftsers and unactive. Tullus. 

Cows and pomatum shall his flight restrain, While clodd'd he beats his fitten wings in vain. Peire.

2. To hinder; to obtrude.

The gutter'd rocks and congregated sands, Tribes clog'd with cly the guilefull keel. Shaks.
There being no winter yet to close up and unite its parts, and restore the earth to its former companions. But the suddenness of any public rupture happens, it is immediately closed up by moderation and good offices. All the traces drawn there are immediately closed up, as though you wrote them with your finger on the surface of a river. Watts in the Mind.

To Close. 2. 1. To closeco. to join its own parts together. They, and all that appertained to them, went down alive into the pit, and the earth closed up upon them. Number, xvi. 31. In plants, you may try the force of imagination upon the lighter motions, as upon their closing and opening. 2. To Close upon. To agree upon; to join in. The jealousy of such a design in us would induce France and Holland to close upon some measures between them to our disadvantage.

3. To Close with. To come to an agreement with; to comply with; to unite with. Entire submission makes that wrong that virtuous gentlewoman, to close with us. Shakespeare's Henry IV. It would become me better, than to cloze.

In terms of friendship with thine enemies. Shakespeare's Julius Caesar. There was no such defect in man's understanding, but that it would be with the evidence. South. He took the time when Richard was deposed. And high and low with happy Harry cloze. Dryden. Pride is so unfoolish a vice, that there is no closing up with it. Collar of Friendship. This spirit, poured upon iron, let go the water. The field and spirit is met and attracted by the fixed body, and let go the water, to close with the fixed body. Newton's Opticks. Such a proof as would be closed with certainty at the first, shall be set aside easily afterwards. Atterbury.

These governors bent all their thoughts and applications to cloze in with the people, now the stronger party.

4. To Close with, To grapple with in wrestling.

Close. n. s. [from the verb.] 1. Any thing shut; without outlet. The admirable effects of this distillation in cloze, which have the worms and matings of living creatures. Bacon. 2. A small field inclosed. I have a tree, which grows here in my cloze, That mine own self invites me to cut down. And shortly much I fell it. Shakespeare.

Certain bedes dividing a cloze, chance upon a great chaffe. Carew's Survey of Cornwall.

3. The manner of shutting: in this and the following sense it is pronounced as cloze. The doors of planks were; their cloze exquisites, kept with a double key. Chapman.

4. The time of shutting up. In the cloze of night, Phleged began he violently lay. Dryden.

5. A grapple in wrestling. The king went of pursuie into the North, laying an open fide unto Perkin to make him come to the cloze, and so to trip up his heels, having made him to break his hold before. Bacon. Both fell with dull, but starting up, the third cloze they had made, Had not Achilles' skill about. Chapman.

6. Pause; cessation; rest. This cloze pleasure left to cloze, With thousand eeches still prolong all heavy cloze. Milton.

7. At ev'ry cloze the made, th' attending throng Rep-led, and bax the burden of the song. Dryden's Fables.

8. A conclusion or end. Speedy death. The cloze of all my miseries and the balm. Milton. Thro' Syria, Perus, Greece, the goes; And takes the Romans in the cloze. Prior.

9. Clear. [from the verb.] A shirt fait, so as to leave no part open; as, a cloze box, a cloze house. We suppose this bag to be tied cloze about, towards the window. Wilkins.

10. Having no vent; without inlet; secret; private; not to be seen through. Nor could his cloze too cloze a vizir's weare, To keep their eyes whose guilt had taught to fear. Dryden.

11. Confined; flagrant; without ventilation. If the rooms be low, confined, or full of windows and doors; the one murther the air, and not fresh; and the other maketh it exceeding unequal. Bacon's Natural History.

12. Compact; solid; dense; without interferences or vacuities. The inward strength of the earth is of itself an uniform mass, cloze and compact. Bacon's Theory. The golden globe being put into a præcis, which was driven by the extreme force of screwes, the water made itself way thro' the pores of the very cloze metal. Locke.

13. Vicious; glutinous; not volatile. This oil, which nourishes the lamp, is supposed of to cloze and tenacious a substance, that it may slowly evaporate. Bacon.

14. Concise; brief; compressed; without exuberance or digression. You lay your thoughts to cloze together, that, were they cloze, they would be crowded, and even a drop of observation would be wanting. Dryden. Fear. Where the original is cloze, no version can reach it in the same compass. Dryden. Read these instructive leaves, in which compare Frye's cloze art, and the natural fibre. Pope.

15. Joined without any intervening distance or space, whether of time or place. Was I a man bred great as Rome herself, Equal to all her titles that could stand Cloze up with her, I must fulfill her name At strong as he doth heav'n! Ben Jonson.

We must lay aside that lazy and falacious method of confounding by the lump, and must bring things cloze to the test of true or false. Bacon. Shut. Plant the spring encloses cloze to a wall. Motmam. Where'er my name I find, Some dire misfortune follows cloze behind. Pope.

16. Approaching nearly; joined one to another. Now sit we cloze about this table here, And call in question our necessities. Shakespeare.


18. Undiscovered; without any token by which one may be found. Cloze observe him for the sake of mockery, Cloze in the name of Jael! lie you there. Shakespeare.

19. Hidden; secret; not revealed. A hidden intent at lia to throw me grace. Speaker. Some pages cannot keep their cloze things, will do more to vindicate their art, or oppose their antagonists, than to gratify the curious, or benefit mankind. Boyle.

20. Having the quality of secrecy; truly; Constant you are, But yet a woman; and yet secretly. No lady cloze. Shakespeare.


15. Without wandering; without deviation; attentive. I discovered no way to keep our thought cloze to their business, but, by frequent attention, getting the habit of attention. Locke.

16. Full to the point; home. I am engaging in a large dispute, where the arguments are not like to reach cloze on either side. Dryden.

17. Retired; solitary. He kept himself cloze because of Saul. Chronicles.

18. Secluded from communication; as, a cloze prisoner. Behind her death Cloze following pace for pace, not mounted yet.

19. Applied to the weather, dark; cloudy; not clear. Close.

20. adj. It has the same meanings with closely, and is not always easily distinguished from the adjective.


2. It is used sometimes adverbially by itself, but more frequently in composition. As, Close-bent. adj. In close order; thick ranged; or secretly leagues, which seems rather the meaning in this passage.

3. Nor in the house, which chamber ambassadors Close-bent, dared not attack me. Milton.

4. Close-bodied. Made to fit the body exactly. If any clergy shall appear in any cloze-bodied coat, they shall be suspended. Aylliff's Parergon.

5. Close-hand. adj. Covetous. Galba was very close-hand I have not read much of his liberality. Arbuthnot on Coins.

6. Close-pent. adj. Shut cloze; without vent. Then in some close-pent room it crept along, And smouldring as it went, in silence fed. Dryden.


3. Attentively. If we look more closely we shall find Most have the seeds of judgment in their mind. Pope.

4. Secretly; daily. A Spaniard, riding on the bay, sent some cloze into the village, in the dark of the night. Carew's Survey of Cornwall.

5. Without deviation. I hope I have translated closely enough, and given them the same turn of verse which they had in the original. Dryden.

8. Close. n. s. [from cloze.] 1. The state of being shut; or, the quality of admitting to be shut without inlet or outlet. In drums, the closeness round about that prefereth the sound, maketh the noise some forth of the drum-hole more loud than if you should strike upon the like skene extended in the open space. Bacon's Natural History.

2. Narrow-
2. Narrowness; straitness.
3. Want of air, or ventilation.
4. Compactness; solidity.
5. Each word was being half-shed, and the chaps

To closet. [from clot.] A chamber impliment.
A seat for his trunkle, led the van;
And his high helm: was a cloathed pan. Garil.

Clotn. n. f. [from clothe.] A small room of privacy and retirement.
1. The tapen burnish in your cloth. Shakespeare.
He would make a stop into his cloths, and after a
to a step he was gone. Watson.
2. A private repository, of curiosities and valuable things.
He should have made himself a key, whereby to
open the cloths of Mineer, where those fine
treasures are to be found in all abundance.

To clothe. [from clot.] To furnish her cloths.
He furnished her cloths d, and filled.
The crowded shelves with rarities of sheers.

CLOTHING. n. f. [from clot.] Drefs; vefture; garments.
 Thy bosom might receive your yielded spight,
And thine with it, in heaven's pure clothing dres.
Though closed kites might take united flight.

CLOTHESBARE. n. f. [from clot and bare.] One who trims the cloth, and
levels the nap.
My father is a poor man, and by his occupation a
clothesteare. Harkwell on Prouincials.

CLOPPAL. n. f. [from clot and poll.]
1. Thicket or blockhead.
What stays the fellow there? call he the clippal back.

2. Head, in scorn.
I have sent Cloten's clippal down the stream,
In emisty to his mother. Shakespeare's Cymbeline.

To cloterv. n. [from clot.] To concerte; to conegrate; to gather
into lumps.
Barre it d rag'd the trimming frant.
Siddling thine clot's blood and holy mire.

CLOTTY. adj. [from clot.] Full of clods:
concreted; full of concretions.

The matter expeditor'd is thin, and mixt with
thick cloth; Swiss breaks. Hamon on Concretions.
Where land is clothy, and a flower of raine flowers
through, you are; makes a wall to break it.

Maxims.

CLOUD.
CLOUD. n. f. [The derivation is not known. Minifere derives it from claudo, to flout; Seneor from claud; Casabon from claudo, darkness; Skinner from claddhe, Dutch, a spot.]

1. The dark collection of vapours in the air.

Now are the clouds, that lower'd upon our horse.
In the deep bosom of the ocean buried.
Shakspe. Richard III. as a mist is a multitude of small but solid globules, which therefore descend; so a vapour, and therefore a wave also, is nothing else but a congeries of very small and concave globules, which therefore ascend, to that height in which they are of equal weight with the air, where they remain suspended, till by some motion in the air broken, they descend in solid drops; either small, as in a mist, or bigger, when many of them run together, as in rain.

Grew’s Cologania.

Clouds are the greatest and most consumable of all the meteors, as furnishing water and plenty to the earth. They consist of very small drops of water, and are elevated a good distance above the earth. A cloud is nothing but a mist flying high in the air, as a mist is nothing but a cloud here below.

Locke.

How vapours, turn’d to clouds, obscure the sky; and clouds, diffus’d, the thirsty ground supply.

Reformation.

The dawn is overcast, the morning low and Heavily in clouds brings on the day. Addison.

2. The veins, marks, or flains, in fomes of other bodies.

3. Any state of obscurity or darkness.

The poets may of inspiration boast,
Their rage, ill govern’d, in the clouds is lost. Waller.

How can I see the brave and young
Fall in the cloud of war, and fall no more? Addison.

4. Any thing that spreads wide as a crowd, a multitude.

The objection comes to no more than this, that amongst a cloud of witness, there was one of no very good reputation. Atterbury.

7. CLOUD. m. d. [from the noun.]

1. To make dark with clouds; to cover with clouds; to obscure.

2. To make of fallen and gloomy appearance.

Be not differenc’d then, nor cloud thou looks, That now are more cheerful and free. What false and false is, a crow’d brow? Pope.

3. To obscure; to make less evident.

If men would not exult vapours to cloud and darken the clearest truth, as man could mist his way as well, without a cloud as with a rain. Dryden.

4. To variegate with dark veils.

The hand’s smooth and plain, Made of the clouded olive’s easy grain.

Pope.

7. CLOUD. m. n. To grow cloudy; to grow dark with clouds.

CLO’DERRY. m. f. [from cloud and berry; clemensius.] The name of a place, in Ireland.

CLO’DAPT. adj. [from cloud and cap.]

Topped with clouds; touching the clouds.

The clouded towers, the gorgeous palaces, The solemn temples, the great globe itself, Yes, all which it inherits, shall diffuse. Shakspe.

CLOUDEMPELING. adj. [A word formed in imitation of stipper or stip; hill, dark, but the mot is supposed to be collected.

Health to both kings, attended with a rose Of cannon, echoed’ th’ attir’d shore; With loud remembrance of his thunder, prove Dactyls the feet of clouding Jove. Waller.

Supplicating name

They just complaint to cloud-compelling Jove. Dryden.

CLO’DILY. adv. [from closely.]

1. With clouds; darkly.

2. Obscurly; not perspicuously.

Some had rather have good discipline deliver’d plainly, by way of precepts, than cloudily envelop’d in silken Specimens.

Shakspe.

He was command’d to write to cloudily by Corinthus.

CLO’DINES. n. f. [from closely.]

1. The state of being covered with clouds; darkness.

You have such a February face,
So full of fruit, of storm, and cloudiness. Shakspe.

The situation of this island exposes it to a continual cloudiness, which in the summer renders the air colder, and in the winter warmer. Herrick on Conjunctions.

2. Want of brightnes.

I saw a cloudy Hungarian diamond made clearer by lying in a cold liquor; wherein, he affirmed, that upon keeping it longer, the stone would lose more of its cloudiness.

Bylge.

CLOUDLESS. adj. [from cloud.]

Without clouds; clear; unclouded; bright; luminous; light-shone; pure; undarkened. Shakspe.

This Partridge soon shall view in cloudless skies, When next he gapes at the bird in eyes. Pope.

How many such furies must be in the vast extent of space, a naked eye in a cloudless night may give us some faint glimpses. Chaucer.

CLO’DY. adj. [from cloud.]

1. Covered with clouds; obscured with clouds; confuting of clouds.

As Moles entered into the tabernacle, the cloudy pillar descended, and stood at the door. Exodus.

2. Dark; obscure; not intelligible.

If you content yourself frequently with words instead of ideas, or with cloudy and confused notions of things, how impenetrable will that darkness be! Wotton in the Mind.

3. Gloomy of look; not open, nor cheerful.

So my storm-beaten heart likewise is cheerr’d
With that fun-shine, when cloudy looks are clear’d. Spenser.

Witness my son, now in the shade of clouds, Whose bright outshining beams the cloudy vesture. Hath in eternal darkness folded up. Shakspe.

Marked with spots or veins.

5. Not bright, wanting luire.

I saw a cloudy diamond.

Boyle.

CLOVE. n. f. [The preterite of clover.] See To CLEAVE.

Gyeon’s angry blade to fierce did play
On th’ other’s helm, which as Titan’s stone,
That quite it cleave his plum’d crest in twain.

Paley’s Querius.

CLO’VE. n. f. [clow, Fr. a nail, from the similitude of a clove to a nail.]

1. A valuable spice brought from Ternate in the East Indies. It is the fruit or seed of a very large tree.

Clove seems to be the rudiment or beginning of a fruit growing upon clove-trees.

Dru’s Vagary.

2. Some of the parts into which garlic separates, when the outer skin is torn off. [In this sense it is derived from clove, the preterite of cleave.]

’Tis mortell in an onion to devour
Each clove of garlic is a sacred foot. Taint’s ‘f尿.

CLOVE-GILFLOWER. n. s. [from its smell, like cloves.]

This grass may be divided into three classes, 1. The clove-gillyflower, or carnation. 3. The pink. 3. The sweet William. The carnation, or clove-gillyflower, is a sort of anemone, divided into four classes. The first, called flaxies, having two colours only, and their stripes long, going quite through the leaves. The second, called bizaris, have flowers striped or variegated with three or four different colours. The third are piquettes; these flowers have always a white ground, and are spotted with scarlet, red, purple, or other colours.

The fourth are called painted ladies; these have their petals of a red or purple colour on the upper side, and are white underneath. Of each of these classes there are numerous varieties. The true clove-gillyflower has been long in use for making a cordial syrup. There are two or three varieties commonly known as the Galliano’s, which differ greatly in goodness; some having very little scent, when compared with the true sort.

Miller.

CLOVEN. part. pret. [from clove.] See To CLEAVE.

There is Anidus, lift you what work he makes Among your cloven army. Shakespeare.

Now he pdf high

The cloven oaks and lofty pines do lie. Waller.

A chapp-fallen beaver, howly dressing.

The cloven helmet, and arch of victory.

Dryden.

CLO’VEN-FOOTED. adj. [cloven and foot.]

CLOVEN-HOOPED. or hoofed. Having the foot divided into two parts; not a round hoof; bifolious.

There are the bifolous or cloven-footed; at teeth and beavers. Brown’s Vagary Errors.

The cloven-footed beast is half of Mist’s family.

Dryden.

Great variety of water-fowl, both whole and cloven-footed, frequent the waters. Ray in the Cis.

CLOVER. n. s. [more properly clover-grass.]

CLOVER-GRASS. n. s. clover; clarted, Sax.

1. A species of true clover.

The even mead, that eark brought sweetly forth The fleecy cowslip, burnet, and green clover.

Green salt, and mallowing clover for th’ sake.

Shakespeare.

Clover improves land, by the great quantity of cattle it maintains. Martyn’s Husbandry.

My Blouezenda is the billiest lack, Than primerose sweeter, or the clover-grass. Gay.

2. To live in CLOVER, is to live luxuriously; clover being extremely delicious and fattening to cattle.

Well, Laurens, was the night in clover spent? Ogil.

CLO’VERED, adj. [from clover.]

Covered with clover.

Flocks thick-nibbling thro’ the clover’d vale, Thurnayn.

CLOUCH. n. f. [clough, Saxon.] The cleft of a hill; a cliff. In composition, a hilly place.

CLOUCH. n. f. [In commerce.] An allowance of two pounds in every hundred weight for the turn of the scale that the commodity may hold out weight when sold by retail.

CLOUT. n. f. [clout, Saxon.]

1. A cloth for any mean use.

His garment nought but many raged clouts, With thorns together plait’d, and patched was.

Spenser.

A clout upon that head, Where late the dissident flood. Shakespeare.

In pow’s of flightle and a clout, Where he pleas’d, to blot it out Swift.

2. A patch on a cloth.

Anciently the mark of white cloth at which archers shot.

He drew a good bow; he shot a fine hooft; he would have clapt in the clout at twelve score. Shak.

4. An iron plate to keep an axle-tree from wearing.
To Clout. v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To patch; to mend coarsely.
2. To rough, or to make ragged.

I thought he slept, and put
My cloven brogues round my feet, whose ruddy
Answer'd my feet too loud. Shakespeare.

The dull strain.
Trends on it daily with his cloven hoof. Milton.

2. To cover with a cloth.

Milk some unhappy eye.
While cloven leg her hurt doth shew. Spenser.

To join awkwardly or coarsely together.

Many instances of one meaning cloven up together.

Clo'tered. participle adj. Congealed; coagulated: corruptly used for ecleted.

I've seen her skin the cloven cream,
And prettied from spongoy curds the milky dream. Gray.

Clo'terly. adj. [probably by corruption from butterly.] Clumsy; awkward; as, a clumsily follow.

The single wheel plough is a very clorlytly fort.
Morison's Husbandry.

Crowned. n. f. [imagined by Skinner and Janius; to be contracted from colouen. It seems rather a Saxon word, corrupted from bowen; bow, Dut. A word nearly of the same import.]

1. A ruffick; a country fellow; a cliur.
He came with all his cloven, bound upon his jadges. Sidney.

The cloven, a boith poul, rude, ununowed crew, with Barous furtice to the load fommew new. Dryden.

2. A coarse, ill-bred man.
In youth a comb, and in age a claw. Spel. A country squire, represented with no other vice but that of being a clown, and having the pronoun accent.

Clo'wnery. n. f. [from cloven.] Ill-breeding; charlinsness; rudeness; bratality;

The fool's conceit had both clowerny and illnature. L'Estrange.

Clo'wnish. adj. [from clown.]

1. Confounding of rufficks or cloven.
Young Silvia beats her breast, and cries aloud
For forcause from the clowenish neighbourhood. Dryden.

2. Coarse; rough; rugged.
But with his cloven hands their tender wings He brustheft of. Spenser's Fairy Queen.

3. Uncivil; ill-bred; ill-mannered.
What if we essay'd to deal
The clowenish fool out of your father's court? Shakespeare.

Clumsy; ungainly.

With a grave look, in this odd equipage,
The clowenish mimick travellers the stage. Prior.

Clov'nesly. adv. [from clowenish.] Coarsely; rudely; brutally.

Clov'nesness. n. f. [from clowenish.]

1. Rudicity; coarseness; unpollished rude-ness.

Even his Dorick dialect has an incomparable sweetness in its clowenish, Dryden.

If the boy have not some legs very gracefully,
A dancing manner will cure that defect, and set off that plainness which the à-la-mode people call clowenish. Locke.

2. Incivility; brutality.

Clov'nes Mustard. n. f. An herb. Dill.

To Cloy. v. a. [unclench, Fr. To nail up; to flop up.

1. To latiate; to hate; to fill beyond desire; to feast; to fill to loathing.

The length of those speeches had set Emily Py-
Vol. 1,
CLUSTER. n. f. [clitryt, Sax. klittor, Dutch.] 1. A bunch; a number of things of the same kind growing or joined together. 2. A number of animals gathered together. As bees form forth their populous colonies about the hive into clusters. Milton's Paradise Lost. There with their clustering feet together eluding, And a long cluster from the laurel hung. Dryden. 3. A body of people collected: used in contempt. As he lov'd him; but like beasts, and coward nobles, gave way to your clusters, who did shoot out the city. Shakespeare. My friend took his station among a cluster of mobs, who were making themselves merry with their bettered. Addison. To CLUSTER. v. n. [from the noun.] To grow in bunches; to gather into bunches; to congregate. As forth from thickest the clustering vines. Milton. Of clustering evergreens, to my long rights. For clustering grapes are the peculiar cure. Dryden. Or from the forest falls the clust'ring snow. Myriads of gems. Thomson's Winter. To CLUSTER. v. a. To collect any thing into bodies. CLUSTER GRAPES. n. f. [from cluster and grape.] The small black grape is by some called the currant, or clusterripe; which I reckon the forerunner of the black sort. Mortimer's Husbandry. CLUSTERY. adj. [from cluster.] Growing in clusters. To CLUTCH. v. a. [of uncertain etymology.] 1. To hold in the hand; to grip; to grasp. As this a digger I see before me, the handle 'twas my hand? Come, let me clutch thee. They. Like moles within us, heave and cast about; and, till they foot and clutch their prey, they never are at school. Herbert. 2. To clasp; to clutch. A man may set the piece together in his head, and clutch the whole globe at one intellectual grasp. Collson on Thoughts. 3. To contract to; to clutch; to double the hand; so as to be seized and hold fast. Not that I have the power to clutch my hand, when his fair angels would fatten my palm. Shakespeare's King John. CLUTCH. n. f. [from the verb.] 1. The grip; grasp; seizure. 2. Generally, in the plural, the paws, the talons. It was the hard fortune of a cock to fall into the clutches of a cat. L'Estrange. 3. Hands, in a sense ofrapacity and cruelty. Your greedy flattering to devour, Before twas in your cluster's power. Holinshed. Set up the cluster on crotchets. Gainst those who have us in their clusters. Holinshed. I must have great release, and little care of myself, if it ever more come near the clusters of such a Stinking fool. 4. CLUTTER. n. f. [see Clatter.] A noise; a bumble; a bussy tumult; a hurry; a clamour. A low word. He saw what a cluster there was: with huge, over-grown pots, pans, and spits. L'Estrange. The favor of the fair begins to pearl; is very humourous and makes great cluster, till he has windows on his bread and butter. King, Prithis, 'tis why all this cluster? Swifts. Why ever in these raging fits? To CLUSTER. v. n. [from the noun.] To make a noise, or bumble. CLUSTER-LING. n. f. [see Clatter.] An injection into the anus. If nature relieves by a discharge, without filling the strength of the patient, it is not to be fretted, but presently gored by emollient clatters. Swifts. To COAC'ERVATE. v. a. [coac'ertor, Latin.] To heap up together. The coloines of clusters in bodies, whether the cluster be accurate or diffused. Bacon's Natural History. COAC'ERVATION. n. f. [from coac'ervate.] The act of heaping, or state of being heaped, together. To the fixing of it is the equal spreading of the tangible parts, and the close coherency of them. Bacon's Natural History. COACH. n. f. [coaches, Fr. cœches, among the Hungarians, by whom this vehicle is said to have been invented. Minshew.] A carriage of pleasure, or state, distinguished from a chariot by having seats facing each other. Badly attended for her in a coach, to carry her abroad to see some sights. Sidney. Then give humility a coach and fix. Paper. Suppose that last week my coach was within an inch of overturning in a smooth even way, and drawn by very gentle horses. Swifts. If a better would you fit? Then give humility a coach and fix. Paper. To COACH. v. n. [from the noun.] To carry in a coach. The need'd lobby clings to all he meets. Coach'd, carted, trod upon; now loosed, now fast, And carry'd off in some dog's tail at last. Paper. COACH-BOX. n. f. (coach and box.) The feat on which the driver of the coach sits. Her father had two coaches: when one was in the coach, if the coach dwelt but the least, he used to hire it. Arbuthnot's History of John Bull. COACH-HIRE. n. f. Money paid for the use of a hired coach. You exclaim as loud as those that praise, for scraps and coach-hire, a young noble's play. Dryden. My expenses in coach-hire make no small article. Swifts. COACH-HOUSE. n. f. (coach and house.) The house in which the coach is kept from the weather. Let him lie in the stable or the coach-house. Swifts. COACH-MAKER. n. f. (coach and maker.) The artificer whose trade is to make coaches. COACH-MAN. n. f. (coach and man.) The driver of a coach. Thy nag, the least things alive, So very hard thou lov'st to drive; I heard thee anxious coachman say, It shall three more in whips than hays. Price. She commanded her trembling coachman to drive her chariot near the body of her king. South. To COACT. v. n. [from con and edf.] To act together; to act in concert. Not used. But if I tell how these two old fools, Shall I not lie in publishing a truth? Shakespeare. COACTION. n. f. [coa'tus, Lat.] Compulsion; force, either restraining or impelling. It had the passions in perfect subjection; and though its command over them was persuasive and political, yet it had the force of coercion and despotism. South. COACTIVE. adj. [from coact.] 1. Having the force of restraining or impelling; compulsory; refractory. The Levitical priests in the old law, never arrogated unto themselves any temporal power. Raleigh. 2. Acting in concurrence. Obsolete. Imagination, With what's unreal thou confidest art. Shakespeare. COADJU'VANT. n. f. [from con and adju'vemum, Lat.] Mutual assistance. Dic. COADJU'TANT. n. f. [from con and adju'tant, Lat.] Helping; operating. Thracius coadju'tant, and the roar Of fierce Eurydycon. Phillips. COADJU'TOR. n. f. [from con and adju'tor, Lat.] 1. A fellow-helper; an assistant; an associate; one engaged in the assistance of another. I should not succeed in a project, whereof I have had no hint from my predecessors, or their fancies or coadjutors the critics. Dryden. Away the friendly coadjutor, coach'd Diff. A gowman of a different make, whom Pallis, once Vanella's tutor, had fix'd on for her coadjutor. Swifts. 2. [In the canons' law.] One who is imperatively or appointed to perform the duties of another. A bishop that is unprofitable to his diocese ought to be deposed and no coadjutor assigned him. Ayl. COADJU'VANCY. n. f. [from con and adju'vans, Lat.] Help; concurrent help; contribution of help; co-operation. Crystal is a mineral body, in the difference of figures, made of a lentous percolation of earth, drawn from the molten pure and limpid juice thereof, owing to the coldness of the earth (some concursence and coincidence, but not immediate determination and efficiency. Brown's Vegetable Errors. COADUNATION. n. f. [from con, ad, unio, Lat.] The conjunction of different substances into one mass. Bodies seem to have an intrinsic principle of, or corruption from, the concurrence of particles ended with contrary qualities. Hale's Origin of Mankind. To COAG'MENT. v. a. [from con and agmen, Lat.] To congregate or heap together. I have only found the particle in use. Had
To COAGULATE. a. n. [from coagula.] To force into concretions; as, by the affusion of some other sub stance, to turn milk.

Roiled in wrath and fire, and that confounded with coagula-gress. Shakspere.

Cohesiveness ever fill'd in spirits attenuate, which the cold doth coagul and coagulates. Bacon's Natural History.

Biliousness found in burs, or coagulated mucus, in some fissions. Woodward's Natural History.

The milk in the stomachment, which is coagulated by the rumen, is again dissolved and reduced fluid by the gall in the ducting,-v. Shakespeare.

To COAGULATE. a. n. To run into concretions, or conglacations.

Spirit of wine cominized with milk, a third part of wine, and two parts milk, coagulat little, but minglest; and the spirit swins not above. Bacon.

About the third part of the oil which was driven over into the receiver, did there coagulate into a whitish body, almost like butter. Boyle.

COAGULATION. n. f. [from coagula.] 1. Concretion; coagulation; the act of coagulating; the state of being coagulated.

2. The body formed by coagulation.

As the substance of coaguland is not merely salins, nothing disolves them but what penetrates and relaxes at the same time. Arbuthnot.

COAGULATIVE. adj. [from coagula.] That which has the power of causing concretion, or coagulation.

To manifest the coagulating power, we have sometimes in a minute accreted the fluidity of new milk, and turned it into a coagulated substance, only by exertiously mingling with it a few drops of good strong alcohol. Boyle.

COAGULTOR. n. f. [from coagula.] That which causes coagulation.

Coagulators of the humour, are those things which expel the fluid parts, as in the case of incrustation, or thickening; and by those things which suck up some of the fluid parts, as phlegm, &c. Arbuthnot.

COAL. n. f. [col. Sax. kal, Germ. kele, Dut. kal, Danith.]

1. The common fossil fuel.

COAL-is a black, pulpy, inflammable matter, dug out of the earth; serving for fuel, common in Europe, though the English coal is of most repute. Of the species of pit-coal is called cannel, or sand coal, which is found in the northern counties; hard, glossy, and light, and not to cleave into thin flakes, and, when kindled, yields a constant blaze till it be burnt out. Chambers.

Coal is solid, dry, opaque, inflammable substance, found in large quantities, splitting horizontally more easily than in any other direction; of a glossy hue, soft and friable, not fusible, but easily inflammable, and leaving a large residuum of ash.

But, age, enforced, falls by her own comfort:
As coal to ashes, when the spirit's spent. Dryden.

We shall meet with the same mineral bulged in coals, that elsewhere we found in marl. Wren's Search of Natural History.

2. The cinder of scorched wood; charcoal. Whatever loses itself to a body, as it returneth not again to that it was, may be called alteration major; as when chryse is made of curds, or each of wood, to black pitch. Bacon.

3. Fire; anything inflamed or ignited. You are no sooner, nor Tha is the coal of fire upon the earth. Shut he kindled a like a burning coal. Dryden.

To COAL. v. w. [from the noun.]

1. To burn wood to charcoal.

Add the inner part of charcoal in buying the wood for this service; selling, framing, and piling it to be burnt; in fetching the same, when it is coaled, through such far, fool, and cumbrous ways. Cerven's Survey of Cornwall.

Charcoal of poors, coaled into great pieces, lasts longer than ordinary charcoal. Bacon.

2. To delineate with a coal.

Mavell's wood and rubs out thines upon the wall near the picture. Camden.

COAL-BLACK. adj. [coad and black.] Black in the highest degree; of the colour of a coal.

As burning, Esta, from his flowing flow, both cloth not steady pieces broke; and ragged ribs of mountains molten near. Enwrapt in coal-black clouds and filthy smoke. Fairt Queen.

Ethiopians and negroes become coal-black from fulliguious effusiveness, and complexional tinctures. Franklin.

Coal-black his colour, but like jet it shine; His legs and hands to steely work. Dryden.

COAL-BOX. n. f. [coal and box.] A box to carry coals to the fire.

Leaves a sail of dirty water, a coal-box, a bottle, a muff, and such other unsightly things. Swift.

COAL-PIFISH. n. f. [sulfur niger.] A species of beardless-glands.

COAL-MINE. n. f. [coal and mine.] A mine in which coals are dug; a coal-pit.

Springs injure land, that flow from coal-mines. Marter.

COAL-PIT. n. f. [from coal and pit.] A pit made in the earth, generally to a great depth, for digging coals.

A mass of molten kindy, found in the kindling of a coal. Woodward.


COAL-STONE burns easily, and burns freely; but holds and endures the fire much longer than coal.

COAL-WORK. n. f. [coal and work.] A colliery; a place where coals are found.

There is a vast treasure in the old English, from whence authors may draw constant supplies; as our officers make their fourth remit from the coals-mines, and the mines. Felton.

COALERY. n. f. [from coal.] A place where coals are dug.

Two fine stabile were found hanging from a black spout, at a deserted vault in Kevelo county. Woodward.

To COALESC. a. n. [coalesce, Lat.]

1. To unite in mateles by a spontaneous approximation to each other.

When vapours are raised, they hinder not the transparency of the air, being divided into parts too small to cause any reflection in their superfluities; but when they begin to coalesce, and constitute globules, these globules become of a convenient size to reflect some colours. Newton.

2. To grow together; to join.

COALESCENCE. n. f. [from coalesce.] The act of coalescing; coagulation; union.

COALITION. n. f. [from coal and coalition, Lat.] Union in one mass or body; conjunction of separate parts in one whole.

The world's a mass of heterogeneous confederations, and every part thereof a coalition of distinct and inimitable varieties. Gibbon.

In the first coalition of a people, their project is not great: they provide laws for their present existence. Hall.

'Tis necessary that these organized atoms of body and universe unite into great masses; without such a coalescence the chaos must have returned to all eternity. Bentley.

COALY. adj. [from coal.] Containing coal.

Or coal, Time, or ancient hallow'd, Dec. Milton.

COAPTATION. n. f. [from con and app. Lat.] The adjustment of parts to each other.

If a man canst him to the extremity of an ad, he must blame and impute it to himself, that he has thus coarcted or restrained himself to far. Agis.

COARCTATION. n. f. [from coarc.] Confinement; restraint to a narrow space.

The greatest winds, if they have no coarctation, or blow not in, blow, give an interior found. Bacon.

COARCTATION. n. f. [from coarc.] Contraction of any space.

Straiten the artery neu too much, provided the feeling of it be not more; the vessel will continue to beat, below or beyond the coarctation. Ray.

COARCTATION. n. f. [from coarc.] Refrain of liberty.

Electro is opposed not only to coalescence, but also to coalescence, or determination to one. Beaumarch.

CORESE. adj.

1. Not refined; not separated from impurities or baser parts.

I feel Of what anger metal ye are molded. Shakespeare.

2. Not soft or fine, made of cloth, of which the threads are large.

Rude; uncivil; rough of manners.

Gros; not delicate.

'Tis not the coarse eye of human law.

That binds their peace. Tereus.

INELY, rude; unpollished.

I judge of Virgil against myself, for prefacing to every, in my stanz' Engish, his beautiful expressi ons. Dryden.

6. Not nicely expert; unfinished by art or education.

Political rules may be useful to such as are remote from advice, and to coarse practitioners, which they are obliged to make use of. Arbuthnot.

7. Mean;
A. A sort of fish; called also for

B. A sort of fish called also for 

C. A sort of fish; called also for 

D. A sort of fish called also for 

E. A sort of fish; called also for 

F. A sort of fish called also for 

G. A sort of fish; called also for 

H. A sort of fish called also for 

I. A sort of fish; called also for 

J. A sort of fish called also for 

K. A sort of fish; called also for 

L. A sort of fish called also for 

M. A sort of fish; called also for 

N. A sort of fish called also for 

O. A sort of fish; called also for 

P. A sort of fish called also for 

Q. A sort of fish; called also for 

R. A sort of fish called also for 

S. A sort of fish; called also for 

T. A sort of fish called also for 

U. A sort of fish; called also for 

V. A sort of fish called also for 

W. A sort of fish; called also for 

X. A sort of fish called also for 

Y. A sort of fish; called also for 

Z. A sort of fish called also for
The spider, in the habit of a burglar, fell presently to her network of drawing cobwebs up and down.

2. Any snare, or trap: implying indi-viduals and weaknesses; for he is a rope of filch could twist as tough as learned Socrates; and weave fine cobwebs fit for fowl.

That's empty when the moon is full. Hudibras.

A seven-foot gun carries powder and bullets for seven charges and discharges. Under the breach of the barrel is one box for the powder; a little before the lock another for the bullets behind the cock a charger, which carries the powder from the box to a funnel at the further end of the lock. Grew.

7. A conqueror; a leader; a governing man.

Sir Andrew is the clock of the club since he left us. Addison.

My household calls me a dance and a fool; but at cuffs I was always the clock of the school. Swift.


We were carousing till the second cock. Shaksp. He begins at curfew, and goes till the first cock. Shaksp.

9. A cockboat; a small boat.

They take a view of all fixed cocks, barges, and fischerboats hovering on the coast. Grew's Survey of Cornwall.

The fishermen, that walk upon the beach, appear like mice; and yond tall anchoring bark, Diminish'd to her dock; her cock, a buoy, Almost too small for fight. Shaksp.

10. A small heap of hay. [Properly cog.]

As soon as the dew is off the ground, spread the hay again, and turn it, that it may wither on the other side. Cog handle; in either hand, if you find it dry, make it up into cogs. Martineau.

11. The form of a hat. [from the comb of the cock.]

You see many a finest rhetorician turning his hat in his hands, moulding it into several different cogs. Addison.

12. The style or gnomon of a dial. Chambers.


Now I am a frier, all men on me look; What should I do but set cock on the hoop? Camden's Remains.

You'll make a matter among my guests. You will set cock a boup. Shaksp.

For Hamilcar, who thought he had won the field, as certain as a gun, and having routed the whole troop, With victory was cock a boup. Hudibras.

To Cock. a. [from the noun.]

1. To set erect; to hold bolt upright as a cock holds his head.

That is mustle which performs the motion so often mentioned by the Latin poets, when they talk of a man's cocking his nose, or playing the rhesores. Addison.

Our Lightsfoot backs, and cocks his ears; O'yer yonder fills for Lopherkin appears.

Gray's Poems.

Dick would cock his neck in scorn, But Tom was kind and loving.

Swift.

2. To set up the hat with an air of pertunity and pertness.

Dick, who thus long had passive hat, Here struck his chin and cock'd his hat. Prior.

An alert young fellow cock'd his hat, and was a friend of his who entered. Addison's Spettator.

3. To mould the form of the hat.

Some of them holding up their plackets, cock'd, near the door of the house, which they kept open. Dryden's Dollier; MS.

4. To fix the cock of a gun ready for a dischARGE.

To Cock. v. n. [from cock.]

1. To fasten by hold up the head, and look big, or menacing, or pert.

Sir Popling is a fool fo nicely wise,
And when he fings, talks loud, and cock'd, would cry, In vain ministering; he's pretty comical. Dryden.

Every one cocks and frutes upon it, and pretends to overhulk us. Addison's Guardian.

2. To train or use fighting cocks.

Cries out 'gainst cocking, since he cannot be led. Dryden.

Cock, in composition, signifies small or little.

Cockade. n. f. [from cock.]

A riband worn in the hat.

Cockatrice. n. f. [from cock, and artem, Sax, a serpent.] A serpent supposed to rise from a cock's egg.

They will kill one another by the look, like cockatrices. Shakespeare.

This was the end of this little cockatrice of a king, that was able to destroy those that did not love him. Bacon.

This cockatrice is soonest cruelled in the field; but, if it grows, it turns to a serpent and a dragon. Tayler.

My wife 'd thee, the very cockatrice! Carrie Gregory.

Cockboat. n. f. [cock and boat.]

A small boat belonging to a ship.

That ininventive annals, which having not fired a cottage of ours at land, nor taken a cockboat of our rivers, wandered through the wilderwoods of the northern seas. Bacon.

Did they think it les difiantion to God to be like a brute, or a plant, or a cockboat, than he to be a man? Stillingfleet.

Cockroot. n. f. Broth made by boiling a cock.

Diet upon spoon-meats; as veal or cockbroths prepared with French barleys. Harvey on Conflagr.

Cockcrowing. n. f. [cock and crow.]

The time at which cocks crow; the morning.

Ye know not when the matter of the house cometh; at even, or at midnight, or at the cockcrooning, or in the morning. Mark.

To Cock. v. a. [equilizer, French.]

To cage; to fiddle; to indulge.

Most children's constitutions are spoiled by cockering and tenderness.

Locke on Education.

He that will give his son sugar plums to make him learn, does but authorize his love of pleasures, and cocker up that propensity which he ought to subdue.

Locke on Education.

Bred a fondling and an heirsel,

Drun'd like any Lady May's cocker'd by the fervants round Was too good to touch the ground. Swifts.

Cocker. n. f. [from cock.]

One who follows the sport of cockfighting.

Cockerel. n. f. [from cock.]

A young cock.

Which of them first begin to crow?—The old cock.—The cockeril.

Shakespere.

What will thou be, young cockerel, when thou art grown?—Are you grown sharpish?—Dryden.

Cocker. n. f. [of uncertain derivation.]

A bird belonging to the king's cothoumbe; likewise a fervell of parchment, sealed and delivered to the officers of the cothoumbe to merchants, as a warrant that their merchandize is entered. Cowell.

The greatest profit did arise by the cocker of hides; for wool and woollfells were ever of little value in this kingdom. Dryer.

Co'Ck.
COC

Co'ckfight, n.s. [cock and figh]. A battle or match of cocks. In cockfights, to make one cock more hardy, and the other more cowardly. Bacon's Natural History.

At the corner of football and cockfighting, in little republics reposing their national hatred to each other. Addito.

Co'k-horse. adj. [cock and horse.] On horseback; triumphant; exulting.

Aine, they fearnously maintain, 'Sir, cock a cock their throne they.' Prior.

Co'CKLE. n.s. [coquilh, French.]
1. A small fleshy edible.

It is a cock or a walnut shell. Shakespeare.
We may, I think, from the make of an oyster, or cock, reasonably conclude, that it has to many, so to quick, tended as a man. Locke.
These common cock shells, out of gravel pits. Woodward.

2. A little or young cock. Obsolete.

They hang the crew to stuff and to tan. As cockle on the dunghill crowing crunk. Spenser's Palaestra.

Co'CK-LE-STAIRS. n.s. Fencing or spiral stairs. Chambers.

Co'ck-le. n.s. [coccil, Saxon; L. kelium, kastoria, Lat.] A weed that grows in corn, the same with comroe; a species of poppy.

In fothing them, we nourish 'gainst our senate
The cockle of rebellion, infinon, sedition. Sack. For the cockle's degeneracy, and oft obsia.

The cockle's difficult. Drarn. To Co'ckle, n.s. [from cockle.] To contract into wrinkles, like the shell of a cockle. See bow's drench the cabboge's cocked grain. Guy.

Co'ck-le-Ed. adj. [from cockle.] Shelled; or perhaps cockleate, turbinated.

Love's feeling is more soft and sensible
Than are the tender horns of cocked foals. Stat.

Co'ck-lit. n.s. [cock and foot.] The room over the garret, in which fowls are supped to roost; unless it be rather corrupted from cockitl, the cap or top of the house. If the lowest floors already burn, Cocklits and garrets soon will take their turn. Dryden's Journal.

My garrets, or rather my cockleths indeed, are very indifferently furnished; but they are rooms to lay lumber in. Swift.

Co'CKMASTER. n.s. [cock and master.] One that breeds game cocks.

A cockelret brought a partidge, and turned it among the fighting cocks. L'Estrange.

Co'CKMATCH. n.s. [cock and match.] Cockfight for a prize.

At the same time that the heads of parties preferre towards one another an outward show of good breeding, their tools will not so much as mingle at a cockle, and into cockets match. Though quill-fighting is what is most taken notice of, they had doublets cocketams also. Addison and Pope.

Co'cKNEY. n.s. [A word of the original is much controverted. The French use an expression, paix de coquain, for a country of dainties; Paris est un paix de coquain. Beilbeu.

Of this word they are not able to settle the original. It appears, whatever was its first ground, to be very ancient, being mentioned in an old Normanno-Saxon poem:

Far in see by Wes Spying
Is a lord whose cazagogue,
On which Dr. Hickey has this remark:
Nunc coquin, coquinque que olum apud
Gallos, osus, gula, et ventri dediis,
Ignavum, ignavum, desiderim, desidera,
Jugum, significantem.
Hunc urbem, ut
Porta a rutilibus laboribus ad vitam fede-
Narianam et desiderio avocatos, pagani
Notri olum categorie, quod nunc scribar
Cockney, vocantur. Et potius hic nodos
In muros et moniales, ut jugum gene-
Nus his regionum, qui desideri dediti,
Ventri indulgebat, & coquinam amantes erant,
Malevolentissime inferabant; monasteria
& monasticam vitam inde firminatione
terrace coqueae parabolice penetrantes.

So the caxagogue did to the eels, when they put them in th' path alive. Shakespeare's King Lear.
For who is such a cockney in his heart,
Proud of the plenty of the southern part.
To come to that union, by which we may
Boat 'twas his countryman that write this play? Drysat.

The cockney, travelling into the country, is for-
r Jolved at many common practices of rural affairs. Watt.

2. Any effeminate, ignorant, low, mean, defpicable citizen.
I am afraid this great lubber the world will prove a cockney. Shakespeare; Troilus and Cressida.

Co'cKPT. n.s. [cock and pit.] 1. The area where cock fights.

Can this cockpit hold
The very field of France? Shakespeare.
And now have I gained the cockpit of the western world, and academy of arms, for many years. Henry's Ideal Foot.

2. A place on the lower deck of a man of war, where are subdivisions for the pur-
fer, the furgeon, and his mates. Harris.

Co'ck's-comp. n.s. [cock and cove.] A plant.

Co'cK's-head. n.s. A plant, named also miflerin. Miller.

Co'cKSHUT. n.s. [from cock and shut.] The close of the evening, at which time poultry go to roost. Sarey and himself.

Much about cockshut time, from troop to troop.
Go through the army. Shakespeare.


Co'cKSURE. adv. [from cock and sure.] Confidently certain; without fear or dif-fidence. A word of contempt.
We first, as in a cockle, exhalate. Shakespeare.
I thought my left cocksure of his horse, which he readily promised me. Pope's Letters.

Co'cKSWAIN. n.s. [cokspayne, Saxon.] The officer who has the command of the cock-boat. Corruptly Coxon.

Co'cKWEEN. n.s. [from cock and sweet.] The name of a plant, called allo Dit-
tander, or Pepperwort.

Co CocNA. n.s. [coccus, Saxon, and there-fore more properly written caca-]
A species of palm-trees, cultivated in the East and West Indies. The bark of the tree is made into cordage, and the shell into drinking bowls. The kernel affords them a wholesome food, and the milk contained in the shell a cooling liquor.

COCO

The leaves are used for Thrushing their houses, and are wrought into baskets. Miller.
The coco or chocolate nut is a fruit of an ob-
long figure; is composed of a thin but hard and woody blackish colour; and of a dry kernel, filling up its whole cavity, glossy, dry, firm, and rich to the touch, of a dusky colour, an agreeable smell, and a pleasant and peacable taste. It was unknown to us till the discovery of America. The tree is of the thick-
ness of a man's leg, but a few feet in height; its bark rough, and full of tubercles; and its leaves four or five inches long, half as much in breadth, and pointed at the ends. The flowers are succeeded by the fruit, which is large and ob-
long, resembling a few, or eight inches in length, and three or four in thickness; when fully ripe, of a purple colour. Within the cavity of this fruit are lodged the coco nuts, usually about thirty in number. Hill's Matt. Med. Amilh three orchards of the fan.

Give me to drain the coco's milky bowl,
And from the palm to draw its freezing wine.

Thence.

Co'c'rile. adj. [cocileus, Lat.] Made by baking, as a brick. Easton.

Co'C'ON. n.s. [cocoa, Lat.] The act of boiling.

The disease is sometimes attended with expec-
tation from the lungs, and that is taken up by a coffee and resolution of the feverish matter, or ter-
iminates in suppurations or a gangrene. Arbuthnot on Diet.

COD.

Co'D'Fish. n.s. [coflus.] A sea fish. Parkinson.

COD. n.s. [coccoe, Saxon.] Any case or hulk in which seeds are lodged.

Thy corn thou these may't safely low,
Where in full cads last year rich pease did grow.

Many.

They let pease lie in small heaps as thou saidst,
or else are reaped; till they find the hazel and cob dry.

Maritmer's Husbandry.

To Co'D. n.s. [from the mouth.] To in-
close in a cod.

All cased grain being a destroyer of weeds, an improver of land, and a preparer of it for other crops.

Maritmer.

Co'D'ERS. n.s. [from cod.] Gatherers of pease. Digg.

Cod. n.s. [codex, Latin.]


2. Articles of the civil law.

We find in the Thros-han and Juftinian code the interest of trade very well provided for.

Arbuthnot on Cains.

Indentures, covants, articles they draw, large as they think themselves, and larger still. Than civil codes with all their glosses are. Pope's Sat.

Co'D'ICILL. n.s. [codicillus, Lat.] An appendage to a will.

The man infefts his lady's erring
Was but to gain him to appoint her,
By codicil a larger joysters.
Prior.

Co'D'ILL. n.s. [codilla, Fr. caillou, Span.] A term at ombre, when the game is won.

If the fees, and trembles th at approaching ill;
Just in the jaws of ruin, and codilla.
Pope's Rape of the Lock.

To Co'D'LE. n.s. [caueus, caepeo, Lat. Skinner.] To parboil; or to soften by the heat-of-water.

Co'c'ING. n.s. [from To coll.] An apple generally cooled, to be mixed with mickle.

In July come gillflowers of all varieties, early pears and plums in fruits, ginjaunts and ciderings. Bacon's Epistles. Their
Coe. Their entertainment at the height, In cream and candles Treviling with delight. King's Court.

He set his little winter in a gravel walk, south of a rolling hedge. Martime's Hymn.

A rolling, ere it went its lip, Would thrust a golden pinpin. Swift.

Coeficacy, n. f. [con and efficacia, Lat.] The power of several things acting together to produce an effect.

We cannot in general infer the efficacy of those, or coficacy particularly in medications. Glauville's Stylus.

Coeficient, n. f. [con and efficacia, Latin.] Cooperation; the state of acting together to some fingeal end.

The managing and carrying on of this work, by the spirits instrumental coeicacy, requires that they be kept together, without distinction or division. Glauville's Stylus.

Coeficient, n. f. [con and efficacia, Latin.] That which unites its action with the action of another.

1. [In algebra.] Such numbers, or given quantities, that are put before letters, or unknown quantities, into which letters they are supposed to be multiplied, and so do make a rectangle or product with the letters; as, a, b, x, x, x, when 4 is the co-efficient of a, 6 of b, and c of cxx. Chambers.

3. In fluxions. The co-efficient of any generating term (in fluxions) is the quantity arising by the division of that term, by the generated quantity. Chambers.

Note. All fluxions, or flux, that arises from the insinuation or purefaction of food in the stomach and bowels, whereby the aliment comes away little altered from what it was when eaten, or changed like corrupted fishling flints. Quincy.

Comption, n. f. [composit, Lat.] The act of buying up the whole quantity of any thing.

Monopolies and comprition of wares for refale, which they are not restrained, is great mean to enrich. Bacon's Essays.

Coeval, adj. [from con and equalis, Lat.] Equal; being of the same rank or dignity with another.

Henry the fifth did sometimes prophesy; if once he came to be a cardinal, he'll make his cap coeereal with the crown. Shakespeare's Henry VI.

Coequallity, n. f. [from coequal.] The state of being equal.

To Coerce, v. a. [coerere, Latin.] To restrain; to keep in order by force. Punishments are manifold, that they may coerce this profane fort. Ayliffe's Paragon.

Cesible, adj. [from coerere.] That may be coerated.

1. That to be coerated.

Cescion, n. f. [from coerere.] Penal restraint; check.

The coercion or execution of the sanctioner in ecclesiastical causes, is only by excommunication of the person contumacious.

Government has coercion and animation upon such as neglect their duty; without which coercive power, all government is toothless and precarious. Swift.

Ces'cine, adj. [from coerere.] To Coexist, v. u. n. [con and exist, Latin.] To exist at the same time.

The three forces that coexist in heavenly constellations, are a multitude of stars. Halley's Orig. of Mankind.

Of infinites no one has any clear idea, rather than of certain simple ideas coexisting together. Locke.

2. Followed by with.

It is certain that we have the idea of the length of any regular periodical appearances, which we can in our minds apply to duration, with which the motion or appearance never ceased.

Coexistence, n. f. [from coeexist.]

1. Having existence at the same time with another: with to. Locke, who in the preceding lines has coexisted with time, has here coexistence to.

The measuring of any duration, by some motion, depends not on the real coexistence of that thing to that motion, or any other periodical revolution. Locke.

2. More commonly followed by with.

We can demonstrate the being of God's eternal ideas, and their coexistence to him. Grotius's Cosmologia.

Coexistency, adj. [from coeexist.]

1. Having existence at the same time with another: with to.

To the measuring the duration of any thing by time, it is not requisite that that thing shall be coexistent is the motion we measure by, or any other periodical revolution. Bentley.

2. Sometimes with.

This proves no antecedent necessity, but coexistency with the act. Brande's Antiqu. to Haber.

This is taken for so much of duration, as is coexistency with the motions of the great bodies of the universe. Locke.

All that one point is either future or past, and no parts are coexistent or contemporaneous. Bentley.

To Coexist 'n. d. v. a. [con and exist, Latin.] To extend to the same space or duration with another.

Every motion is, in same fort, coextensive with the body moved. Grotius's Cosmologia.

Coexistency, n. f. [from coexist.] The act or state of extending to the same space or duration with another.

Though it be spirit, I find it is no inconveniency to have some analogy, at least of coexistence, in my body. Holy.

COFFE, n. f. [tiooriginally Arabick, pronounced cahen by the Turks, and cabar by the Arabs.] The tree is a species of Arabick jassamine.

It is found to succeed as well in the Carribean isands as in its native place of grove; but whether the coffee produced in the West Indies will prove as good as that from Mocha in Arabia Felix, time will discover.

Coffee denotes a drink prepared from the berries, very familiar in Europe for these eighty years, and among the Turks for one hundred and fifty. Then, among the Turks, the coffee began to be burned in a coffee-pan, by the leaves of a certain herb. The coffee grew. This is the origin of mankind. Halley's Common Laws.

It is a kind of coffee, first set up the profession of coffee-man, and introduced the drink among us. Chambers.

They have in Turkey a drink called zaffa, made of a berry of the same name, as black as coffee and of a strong scent, but not aromatical; which they take, beaten into powder, in wine, as hot as they desire, this drink. This tends to cool the brain, and heart, and helpeth digestion. Bacon.

To partake thereof is a delight to both body and soul. Or ever cold coffee tribes with the ioni. Pope.

Co'f'f'house, n. f. [cofehouse.] A house of entertainment where coffee is sold.
To Coffin. n. a. [from the noun.] To inclode in a coffin.

Would 'twould have taught'd had I come coffin'd

That wept'to see me triumph? Shaks. Cenovulus.

Let me lie

In prison, and here be coffin'd, when I die. Dixon.

Coffin's a place; and master.

One whole trade is to make coffins.

Where will be your feaions, coffemakers, and plunmers?

Tailor.

To COG. v. a. [A word of uncertain origin, derived by Skinner from cognomin, French.]

1. To motto; to wheel; to tooth by adulatory speeches.

I'll mountack there their love,

Coff their hearts from them, and come home belov'd

Of all the trades in Rome. Shaks. Corinovus.

2. To cog a die. To secure it, so as to direct its fall; to falsify

But then my study was to cog the dice,

And dextrously to throw the lucky dice.

Swift.

Ye pallians of Newport, whose fingers are nice

In diving dices, those would lose of dice. Swift.

3. To otrude by falsehood

The outcry is, that I abuse my demonstration by a falsification, by cogging in the word.

Swift.

I have egg'd in the word to serve my turn.

Stillingfleet.

Confam tragedies, or impudic ceremonies, have, by converted talismans, been egg'd upon the town for multitude of Daminus.

To COG. v. n. To lye; to wheedle.

Now deleteth he, now will he crave;

And now will he cilen and cog. Taffe.

Mrs. Forre, I cannot; I cannot pass, Mrs. Ford: now shall I fin in my wish.

Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.

COG. n. f. The tooth of a wheel, by which it acts upon another wheel.

To COG. v. n. [from the noun.] To fix coggs in a wheel.

COGGENCY. n. f. [from cogent.] Force; strength; a power of compelling; conviction.

Maxims and axioms, principles of science, because they are self-evident, have been supposed innate; although nobody ever heved the foundation of their certainty and cogency. Swift.

COGENT. adj. [cognis., Latin.] Forcible; refultive; convincing; powerful; having the power to compel conviction.

Such is the cogent force of nature. Prior.

They have conceived methods of deceits, one repugnent to another, treasur'd, if possible, this most cogent proof of a Deity. Bentley.

COGENTLY. adv. [from cognis.] With refultive force; forcibly; so as to force conviction.

They forb'd us to bearken to those proofs, as weak or fallacious, which our own existence, and the formidабle parts of the universe, offer to clearly and cogently to our thoughts. Locke.

COGGER. n. f. [from To cog.] A flatterer; a wheedler.

COGMATION. n. f. [cogatio, Itam.] A little stone in a small pebbel. Skinner.

COGITABLE. adj. [cogitabilis, L.] That which may be thought on; what may be the subject of thought.

To COGITATE. v. n. [cogitae, Lat.] To think.

DIIS.

COGITATION. n. f. [cogitatio, Latin.]

1. Thought; the act of thinking.

Having these cogitations dwartened, and bring fancies from the life of God, from the ignorance which is in them.

A picture puts me in mind of a friend; the intention of the mind, in seeing, is carried to the object itself; and from this the bold spirit and simple cogitation, or apprehension of the person. Stilling.

This Decease; proves that brute's have no cogitations, because they could never be brought to signify their thoughts by any artificial signs.

Ray on the Creature.

These powers of cogitation, and volition, and sensation, are neither inherent in matter, nor acquirable to matter by any motion, and modification of it.

Benely.

2. Purpose; reflection previous to action.

The kings, perceiving that his difpens was inharmonious, and his cogitations walt and irregular, began not to brook him well. Bacon's Henry VII.

3. Meditation; contemplation; mental speculation.

On some great charge employ'd

He form'd, or fixating cogitation deep. Mil. Para. Lofa.

COGITATIVE. adj. [from cogito, Latin.]

1. Having the power of thought and reflection.

If these powers of cogitation and sensation are neither inherent in matter, nor acquirable to matter, they proceed from some cogitative substance, which is the good which compels.

2. Given to thought and deep meditation.

The ear had the closer and more refered contemnation, being by nature more cogitatives. Witsen.

COGNATION. n. f. [cognatio, Latin.]

1. Kindred; deficient from the same original.

I will not be mylly, nor have ligulums. Of what I feel: I am all patience.

Shakespeare's Trilus and Cuffida.

God, as he created all things, to be beyond and in them all; not only in power, as under his subjections; or in his presence, as in his cogitation; but in their very essence, as in their causalities.

Brocas's Fulgar Emun-a.

COGNITIVE. adj. [from cognitio, Latin.]

Having the power of knowledge.

Unless the understanding employ and exercise his cognitive or apprehensive power about these terms, there can be no actual apprehension of them.

Hooker's Parergon.

COGNIZABLE. adj. [cognizable, Fr.]

1. That falls under judicial notice.

2. Liable to be tried, judged, or examined.

Some are merely of ecclesiastical cognizance; others of a mixed nature, such as are cognizable both in the ecclesiastical and more civil courts.

Alby's: Parergon.

COGNIZANCE. n. f. [connoisseo, Fr.]

1. Judicial notice; trial; judicial authority.

It.
I. To COHERE. v. n. [cohærent. Latin.] To stick together; to hold fast one to another, as parts of the same mass.

2. To be well connected; to follow regularly in the order of discourse.

3. To suit; to fit; to be fitted.

4. To agree.

II. 1. That state of bodies in which their parts are joined together, from what cause soever it proceeds, so that they retell division and separation; nor can be separated by any forces by which they might be forcibly moved, or, being only laid upon one another, might be parted again.

2. Connection; dependency; the relation of parts or things one to another.

3. The texture of a discourse, by which one part follows another regularly and naturally.

4. Confinity in reasoning, or relating, so that one part of the discourse does not destroy or contradict the rest.

II. v. [cohærens. Latin.] Sticking together, so as to resist separation.

1. By evaculating and diluting, that is, making their parts more or less coherent. *Addition.* Where all must_full, or not coherent be; And all that rife, rite in due degree.

2. Connected; united.

The mind proceeds from the knowledge it finds possessed of already, to that which lies near, and is coherent to it, and then to what it arises at.

LOCHIE'S PRECEPT. TO ST. PAUL'S EPISTLE.

COHESION. n. f. [coherens. Latin.] The quality of being cohesive; the quality of resisting separation.

TO COHIBIT. v. a. [cohabito. Lat.] To refrain; to hinder.

COHOBATE. v. a. To pour the distilled liquor upon the remaining matter, and distil it again.

COHABITATION. n. f. [from cohabit.] A returning any distilled liquor again upon what it was drawn from, or upon fresh ingredients of the same kind, to have it the more impregnated with their virtues.

COHORT. n. f. [cohaerent. Latin.] A troop of soldiers in the Roman armies, containing about five hundred foot.

The Romans levied as many cohorts, companies, and ensigns, as from any of their provinces.

2. In poetical language. A body of warriors.

COIF. n. s. [ceoffis. French; from cafeis. for cuéfii. low Lat.] The head-dress; a lady's cap; the servant's cap.

The judges of the four circuits in Wales, although they were not of the first magnitude, nor need be of the degree of the earls, yet they were considerable.

Bacon's Advices to Milton.

No left a man 'than a brother of the eoff began his fali, before he had been a reproof at the Temple.

Addison, Spectator.

Instead of house, span eoff were then.

Good pioners edd with coterine. Swift.

COISED. adj. [from coeis.] Wearing a coif.

COIFFURE. n. f. [coiffure. Fr.] Head-dress.

I am pleas'd with the coiffure now in fashion, and think it shews the golden hair of the capable part of the sex.

Swift.
COIN. n. [Coler, Germ.]
1. Tumulb: turmoil; buffle; stir; hurry; confusion.
2. Payment of any kind.
   The loss of present advantage to fleer and blood,
   is repaid in a nobler coin. Hammond's Fundamentals.

COIN. v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To mint or flamp metals for money.
   They cannot touch me for coinage: I am the king.
   Shakespeare.
2. To make or forge any thing, in an ill sense.
   Never saw a formal lye on't.
   To make the knight his poor's great.
   They make of one coin a fable.
   Dryden.
3. To make or forge any thing, in an ill sense.
   Never saw a formal lye on't.
   To make the knight his poor's great.
   They make of one coin a fable.
   Dryden's Virgin.

COINAGE. n. s. [from coin.]
1. The art or practice of coined money.
   The care of the coinage was committed to the inferior magistrates; and I don't find that they had a publick trial, as we solemnly practice in this country.
   Adams.
2. Coin; money; flamped and legimated metal.
   This is conceived to be a coinage of some Jews, in edition of Christ, who first began that port.
   Moore was forced to leave off coinage, by the great crowds of people continually offering to return his coinage.
   Swifts.
3. The change of coined money.
4. New production; invention.
   Unnecessary coinings, as well as unnecessary re-
   vivals of words, runs into distraction; a fault to be avoided on either hand.
   Dryden's Journal, Dissertation.
5. Forgery; invention.
   This is the very coinage of your brain.
   This bookish coinage effaces.
   Shakespeare's Hamlet.

TO COINCIDE. v. a. [coincide, Latin.]
1. To fall upon the same point; to meet in the same point.
   If the equator and ecliptick had coincided, it would have rendered the annual revolution of the earth life.
   Chyney.
2. To concur; to be consistent with.
   The rules of right judgment, and of good rationalization, often coincide with each other.

COINCIDENCE. n. s. [from coincide.]
1. The state of several bodies, or lines, falling upon the same point.
   An universal equilibrium, arising from the coincidence of infinite centres, can never be naturally acquired.
   Addington.
2. Concurrence; consistency; tendency of many things to the same end; occurrence of many things at the same time.
   The very concurrence and coincidence of so many evidences that contribute to the proof, carries a great weight.
   Hale.
3. It is followed by with.
   The coincidence of the places of this rotation with the other, and with the plane of the ecliptick, is near that.
   Chyney's Philosophical Principles.

COINCIDENT. adj. [from coincide.]
1. Falling upon the same point.
   These circles I viewed through a prism; and when I went from them, they came nearer and nearer together, and at length became coincident.
   Newton's Opticks.
2. Concurrent; consistent; equivalent: followed by with.
   Christianity teaches nothing but what is perfectly suited to and coincident with the ruling principles of a virtuous and well inclined man. South.
   Their words of our spot and exactly coincident with that controversial passage in his discourse.
   Chyney.

COINCIDENCE, n. s. [from coin and induce, Latin.] Many symptoms betokening the same cause.

COINER. n. s. [coin.
1. A maker of money; a minter; a flammer of coin.
   My father was I know not where.
   When I was a flammer of some coin with his tools he made me a counterfitter.
   Skinner.

2. A counterfeit of the king's stamp; a maker of base money.
3. An inventor.

COLD. adj. [cold, Saxon; kalt, German.]
1. Not hot; not warm; cold; wanting warmth; being without heat.
   The earth in the state of mud that ought to be solid; and their chief drink was cold water, because in such a state it has its own natural spirits.
   Aristotle on Animals.

COLD. n. s. [cold, Saxon; kalt, German.]
1. A counterfeiter of the king's stamp; a maker of base money.
Cold

The aggregate soil

Death, with his mate perpetually, cold, and dry. As with a triumphant, fruitless:

Millon.

2. Causing fene of cold.

This is sate

Some better shone, some better warmth, to cherish. Our limbs however, were thus disarrayed. Leave cold the night, and you will hear his room be fere faint. Royal. 

Millon.

3. Chilling; shivering; having fene of cold.

The cold earth, that could entertain

With half their forces, the fud powers of France; And let another half land laughing by. All out of work, and cold for action.

Shakespeare's Henry V's.

4. Having cold qualities; not volatile; not acrid.

Cold plants have a quicker perception of the heat of the sun than the hot herbs; as a cold hand will sooner find a little warmth than an hot.

Bacon's Nat. History.

5. Indifferent; frigid; wanting passion; wanting zeal; without concern; unactive; unconcerned; wanting ardour.

There sprung up one kind of men, whose zeal and spirit is a thousand times, compared, were thought to be marvelous cold and dull.

Hobbes's Preface.

6. Temperature to what you would

Thus violently reduced to life, these cold ways, That seem like prudent helps, are very poisonous.

Shakespeare.

7. Now dated letters, their

Their cold intent, memory, and substance thou:

Here doth he with his person, and his power.

Shakespeare. Cymbeline.

To see a world in flames, and an hell of angels in the cloudy, one must be much of a tockie to be a cold and unincensed spectator.

Burnet's Preface to the Theory of the Earth.

No drum or trumpet need

'Tis inspire the coward, or warm the cold;

His voice, his face, appearance, makes them bold.

Dryden.

8. O, thou hast touch'd me with thy Career theme, and my heart is kindled at thy flame.

Shakespeare. Henry IV.

We should not, when the blood was cold, have threatening our prisoners with the sword.

Shakespeare's Cymbeline.

9. Unshackling; unable to move the prisoners

What a deal of cold business doth a man misprize

The better part of life in? In scattering compliments, tendering visits, following fayets and pay.

Addison. Italy.

10. Refered; coy; not affectionate; not cordial; not friendly.

Let his knights have colder looks

Among you.

Shakespeare's King Lear.

The commissaries in moreForecast, and colder towards each other.

Clarendon.

11. Chaife; not heated by vivid appetite.

You may

Convey you pleasures in a spacious plenty, And yet hour cold, the time you may, your wick? We're willing dunes enough. Shakspe. Macksb.

12. Not welcome; not received with kindness or warmth of affection.

My master's feet will be but cold,

Since the refreshers, my dear dural meal.

Shakespeare's Two Gentlemen of Verona.

13. Not hally; not violent.

She made it good

At the hedge corner, 'twas called the collie. Shakspe.

14. Chaffily; exception from vehement deferre.

The silver stream her virgin coldness keeps, For ever murmurs, and for ever weeps.

Pope's Winter's Foy.

COLE. n. f. [capl, Saxton.]

A general name for all sorts of cabbage

COLESEED. n. f. [cole and seed.]

Cabbage seed.

COLESEED, if the seed is small, it is not good to sow where after a forest; but coldly and barley, and then when.

Mariner.

COLEWORT, n. f. [caplypry, Sax.]

A species of cabbage.

The decoraon of colewort is also commended to barbe them.

Minneman of an Exoglyph.

She took the colewort, which her husband got From his own ground (a small well-water'd spot); She thrip'd the stalks of all their leaves the best She could, and then with handy care the drafts.

Dryden.

How turns the spine of their heads below, And how the clothing downwards grow.

Gay.

COCK. n. f. [coley, Latin.]

A bird; but boodly, any disordered of the stomach or bowels that is attended with pain.

There are four sorts: 1. A bilious colic, which proceeds from an abundance of acrimony or choler, irritates the stomach so as to occasion continual gripes, and generally with a looseness; and this is best managed with laxatives.

2. A flatulent colic, which is pain in the bowels from flatulence, and wind which diffused them into unequal and unnatural capacities, and this is managed with carminatives and moderate openers.

3. A hysteric colic, which arises from the distemper of the womb, and is communicated by content of parts to the bowels; and is to be treated with the ordinary medicines.

4. A muscular colic, which is from colicative simples, and consists with convulsions of the guts themselves, from lows disordered of the spirits, or nervous fluid, in their respective parts, whereby their capacities are in many places fireightened, and sometimes fast to occasion colicative obstrutions: this is best remedied by bril cachartics, joined with opiates and emollient ollutions.

There is also a species of this distemper which is commonly called the stone colic, by content of parts, from the irritation of the stone or gravel in the bladder or kidneys; and this is most commonly to be treated by nephritics and colicative simples, and also to be allithed with the carminative turgor of light.

Quinby.

Cocks of infants proceed from acidity, and the at in the aliment expending itself, while the aliment consists, 

Addison.

COCKLE. n. f. [Sed.]

A cock, a. n. f. [collabor, collassus, Latin.]

To fall together; to close so as that one side touches the other.

In confirmations and atrophy the liquids are expell'd, and the sides of the canals colliged; therefore the stricture is increased, and consequently the heat.

Addison in Dicks. 

COLLECTION, n. f. [from collere.]

1. The act of cluing or collaping.

2. The plate of vessels closed.

COILLAR. n. f. [collare, Latin.]

A ring of metal put round the neck.

This is nothing; say the dog, but the festivity of the cow, as the cock-sparrow has a collar in the cald, I know better things than to fell my liberty.

L'Estrange.

Ten brace and more of greyhounds; With golden mantle many were bound, And dorses of the fame their necks surround.

Dryden's Fables.

The part of the harness that is fastened about the horse's neck.

Her
4. To flip the Collar. To get free; to escape; to disentangle himself from any engagement or difficulty. When, as the ape heard so much to talk of labour, that did from his liking books, he would have fits the collar handily. Hick's Tale.

5. A Collar of Brown is, the quantity bound up in one parcel. Collar-Bone. n.s. [from collar and bone.] The clavicle; the bones on each side of the neck. A page flying behind the coach fell down, bruised his face, and broke right collar-bone. Wigan's Sur. Surgery.

To Collar. v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To seize by the collar; to take by the throat.
2. To Collar beef, or other meat; to roll it up, and bind it hard and close with a string or collar.

To Collate. v. a. [confer, collat.] Latin.
1. To compare one thing of the same kind with another.
2. To collar books; to examine if nothing be wanting.
3. To below; to confer.

The significance of the sacrament disproves the spirit of the receiver to admit the grace of the spirit of God present, esteemed, exhibited, and collated. Taylor's Domestic piety.

With to. To place in an ecclesiastical benefice. He thrust out the invader, and collated Amster to the benefice: Luther performed the consecration.

If a patron shall neglect to present unto a benefice, void above six months, the bishop may collate thereunto.

Collateral. adj. [con and lat. Lat.]
1. Side to side.

In his bright radiance and collateral light Much he comforted, not in his sphere. Shaksp. Thus facing, from his radiant seat he rises Of high collateral glory. Brown's Natural History.

They could not relinquish their Judaism, and embrace Christianity, without confounding, weightings, and collating both religions. — Swift.

2. Running parallel.
3. Diffused on either side.

But man by number is to manifest His single imperfection; and begot In his like, his image multiply'd As unity defective, which requires Collateral love and decreet amity. Mitf. Par. Lat.

In genealogies, those that stand in equal relation to some common ancestor.

Delineation of a person dying intestate, is, by right of devolution, according to the civil law, given to such as are allied to him ex litteris, commonly styled collatoris; if he be no ascendants or descendants surviving at the time of his death. — Ainf.s.

Not direct; not immediate.

They shall hear and judge 'twixt you and me; It may direct or by collateral hand.

They send us doubts, we will our kingdom give To you in satisfaction. Shaksp. 6. Concurrent.

All the force of the motive lies within itself: it receives no collateral strength from external confederates. Collaterally, adv. [from collateral.]
1. Side by side.

These auxiliaries may be multiplied according to fundery different fortunes, nor only when they are inoffensive, but also when they are placed collateral. — Wilt. 2. Indirectly.

By affecting the spirit to be the canons of our faith, I have created two enemies: the papists more directly, because they have kept the scripture from us; and the fanatics more collateral, because they have assumed what amounts to an impossibly in the private spirit. Dryson.

3. In collateral relation.

It is a fit of the act of conferring or bestowing gift.

Neither are we to give thanks alone for the first collation of titles: benefit, but also for their pretension. Ray on the Orations.

Collation. n.s. [collat., Lat.]
1. The act of conferring or bestowing gift.

In the disputation of truth, a ready fancy is of great use; provided that collation doth its office.

I return you your Milton, which, upon collation, I find to be revised and augmented in several places. Pope.

2. Comparison of one copy, or one thing of the same kind, with another.

In the disputation of truth, a ready fancy is of great use; provided that collation doth its office.

In the disputation of truth, a ready fancy is of great use; provided that collation doth its office.

3. In law.

Collation is the bestowing of a benefice, by the bishop that hath it in his own gift, or patronage; and differs from consecration in this, that consecration into a benefice is performed by the bishop at the request of another who is patron, or hath the patron's right for the time. Cowel.

Bishops should be placed by collation of the king under his letters patent, without any precedent election, or confirmation ensuing. — Hayward.

A repast; a treat less than a feast.

Collatious. adj. [collatius, Lat.] Done by the contribution of many.

Collatior. n.s. [collat.] 1. One that compares copies or manuscripts. To read the titles they give an editor or collator of a manuscript, you would take him for the ghost of letters. — Addison.

2. One who presents to an ecclesiastical benefice.

A mandatory cannot interrupt an ordinary collation; till a month is expired from the day of presentation. — Artif. 6. To Colla'd. v. a. [colla'd, Lat.]

To join in praizing. — Artif.

Collègue. n.s. [collega, Lat.] A partner in office or employment. Anciently accepted on the last syllable.

Easy it might be seen that I intend Mercy collage with unjust feeding thee. Milton. The reigns, upon death of the crown, would keep the peace without collations. Swift.

To Collègue. v. a. [from the noun.]
To unite with.

Collègial with this dream of his advantage, He hath not failed to petter with malice, Importing the surrender of those lands. Shaksp. Humilt.

To Collect. v. a. [collige, collectum, Lat.]
1. To gather together; to bring into one place. 2. To draw many units, or numbers, into one sum. Let a man collect into one sum as great a number as he pleases, this multitude, how great soever, let not amiss the power of adding to it. Locke.

3. To gain by observation.

The reverent care I bear unto my lord, Made me either the dangers in the dulse. — Shaksp. Henry VI.

4. To infer as a consequence; to gather from premises.

How great the force of erroneous persuasion is, we may collect from our Saviour's premonition to his disciples. Decay of Pulpit.

They conclude they can have no idea of infinite space; because they can have no idea of infinite matters; which consequence, I conceive, is very ill collect'd. — Locke.

5. To Collect himself. To recover from surprize; to gain command over his thoughts; to afford his sentiments. Be collected.

No more amazement. — Shaksp. Timon of Athens.

I laid in time collect'd myself, and thought. This was so, and no numbers. Shaksp. Winter's Tale.

Prospicy unexpected often maketh men careless and remiss; whereas they, who receive a wound, become more vigilant and collected. — Hayward. As when of old some orator renown'd in Athens or free Rome, where eloquence flourisht, his face must to, some great cause add v'd, — Milton.

Stand in himself collected, while each part, Motion, each act won audience, ere the tongue Sometimes in height began, as no delay Of premature breaking through his seal of sight.

Collected, adj. [collectus, colletus, Lat.] Gathered up together; collected; notes compiled from various books.

Colleetedly. adv. [from collect.] Gathered in one view at once.

The whole evolution of ages from everlasting to everlasting is so collected and prettily represented to God. — Merc.

Collectible. adj. [from collect.] That which may be gathered from the premises by just consequence.

Whether thereby be meant Ephraim, is not collectible from the following words. — Brown's Vulgar Errors.

Collection. n.s. [from collect.]
1. The act of gathering together.
2. An assemblage; the things gathered.

No proper Knight desires to quit thy arms, Fairfclth collection of thy fire's charms. — Prior.

The gallery is hung with a collection of pictures. — Addison.

3. The act of deducing consequences; rationalization; discourse. This fens is now scarce in use.

If we be driven to probable Collection, we are then in the territory where free and arbitrary determinations, the territory where human laws, take place. — Hobbes.

Then fast not puff thy' lattices of eyes, Nor hear thou' labyrinths of ears, nor hear By circuit or collections to discern. — Donne.

4. A
COL.

4. A corollary; a corollary deduced from premises; deduction; consequence.

The author of the original text is quoted as "H."

The text is a compilation of various entries from a dictionary.

Example entries:

**COLLIQUATE.** v. a. [collate, collat., Lat.] To melt; to dissolve; to turn from solid to fluid.
- Ice will dissolve in fire, and colligate in water or warm oil.
- Brown's Fatal Errors.

**COLLIGATION.** n. s. [colligatio, Lat.]
- The act of melting.
- Glauber's Natural History.

**COLLECTIVE.** adj. [collective, French.]
- In a general mass; in a body; not singly; not numbered by individuals; in the aggregate; accumulatively; taken together; in a state of combination or union.

**COLLECTOR.** n. s. [collecter, Latin.]
- A collector; he who collects scattered things together.

**COLLIGATORY.** n. s. [from con and legatus, a legacy, Latin.] In the civil law, a person to whom is left a legacy in common with one or more other persons.

**COLLIER.** n. s. [from colier.]
- The place where coals are dug.

**COLLIERY.** n. s. [from collier.]
- The coal trade.

**COLLIFLOWER.** n. s. [flor bracelet, from capl., Sax. cabbage, and flower, properly cauliflower.] A species of cabbage.

**COLLIGA.** n. s. [colligate, Lat.]
- A binding together.

- These the midwife contrives into a knot, whence that tortuous and nodosity in the navel, occasioned by the colligation of the cord.
- Barrow's Physical Remains.

**COLLIMATION.** n. s. [from colline, Lat.]
- The act of aiming at a mark; aim. Dict.

**COLLINEATION.** n. s. [collineis, Lat.]
- The act of aiming.

**COLLIQUABLE.** adj. [from colligate.]
- Easily dissolved; liable to be melted.

- The tender confidence renders it the more colligable and consumptive. Harvey on Compositions.

**COLLIQUAM.** n. s. [from colligate.]
- The substance to which any thing is reduced by being melted.

**COLLIQUANT.** adj. [from colligate.]
- Which has the power of melting or dissolving.

**COLLIGATE.** v. a. [colliques, Lat.]
- To melt; to dissolve; to turn from solid to fluid.

- The fire melted the glass that made a great show, after what was colligated had been removed from it. Boyle.

- The fat of the kidneys is apt to be colligated through a great heat from within, and an acrid fever.
- Harvey on Compositions.

**COLLIGATE.** v. n. To melt; to dissolve.

- Ice will dissolve in fire, and colligate in water or warm oil.
- Brown's Fatal Errors.

**COLLIGATION.** n. s. [colligacio, Lat.]
- The act of melting.
- Glauber's Natural History.

- Such a temperament or disposition of the animal fluids as proceeds from a lax compages, and wherein they flow off through the secretory glands fatter than they ought.
- Quincy.

**COLLIGATIVE.** adj. [from colligate.]
- Melting; dissolvent.

- A colligative fever is such as is attended with a diarrhea, or feacats, from too lax a contexture of the fluids.

- It is a conformation of a burning colligating fever, whereby the humours, fat, and flesh of the body are melted.
- Harvey.

**COLLIGATION.** n. s. [colligatio, Latin.]
- The act of melting together; reduction to one mass by fluxion in the fire.

- After the incorporation of metals by simple colligation, for the better discovering of the nature and confonnents and diffuseness of metals, it would be tried by incorporating their dissolutions.
- Barrow's Physical Remains.

**COLLISION.** n. s. [from colli, Latin.]
- The act of striking two bodies together.

- On, by collision of two bodies, the air acquire to fire.
- Milton's Paradise Lost.

- The first and the steel you may more apart as long as one place; but in the hitting and collis-
- of them that must make them strike fire.
- Bentley.

- The slate of being struck together; a clash.

*Then*
By the ignorance of the merchants, or double cunning of weavers, or the collusion of both, the price was bad, and the price excessive. Swift.

**COLLUSIVE. adj. [from collus.] Fraudulently concerted.**

**COLLOSTYLY. adj. [from collusio.]** In a manner fraudulently concerted.

**COLLOSTYLY. adj. [from collusio.]** Carrying on a fraud by secret concert.

**COLLY. n. [from coal.]** The fin of coal.

Suppose thou saw her dressed in some old hircifute attire, out of fashion, coarse raiment, besmeared with, food, etc., perfumed with opprobrious odours; thus treated, she could not help but be excluded. Swift.

**COLOCy sty. adj. [from coal.]** To grime with coal; to smut with coal.

Briefly as the lightning in the dead night, that, in a spasm, unfolded both heaven and earth. And ere a man bath pow'd to say, Histon, The jaws of darkness do devour it up. Shake.'p

**COLLY RUM. n.f. [Latin.]** An ointment for the eyes.

**COLLONAR. m. [Fr.]** A sort of pear.

**COLLONAR. m. [Fr.]** Earth. A deep brown, very light ballad oboche, which is not pure native foill; but contains more vegetable than mineral matter, and owes its origin to the remains of wood long buried. Heath.

**COLONELSHIP. n.f. [from colonel.]** The office or character of colonel.

While he continued a sultry, he complained against the pride of colonels toward their subjects, yet, in a few minutes after he had received his commission for a regiment, he declared that relation was coming raft upon him. Swift.

**COLOrize. v. a. [from colon.]** To plant with inhabitants; to settle with new planters; to plant with colonies.

There was never an hand drawn, that did double the rest of the habitable world, before this; for to a man may truly term, if he shall put to account as well that is, as that which may be hereafter after the farther occupation and colonising of those countries: and yet it cannot be affirmed, if one speak ingenuously, that it was the propagation of the Christian faith that was the dam of that discovery, entry, and planting; and the freedom and silver, and temporal profit and glory; so that what was first in God's providence, was second in man's appetite and intention. Bacon's Holy War.

Drums hath advantage by acquired illustrious and honourable, which the colonists and fort nightly daily. Howe's Viscal Forst.

**COLO'NADe. n.f. [from colonna, ital. a column.]**

1. A periphery of a circular figure; or a series of columns disposed in a circle, and infiltrated within side. Builder's Dat.

Here circled colonades the ground include.

And here the marble statues breathe in rows. Add.

2. Any seres or range of pillars.

For you moy colonades extend their wings. Pope.

**COLO'NY. n.f. [colonias, Latin.**

1. A body of people drawn from the mother-country to inhabit some distant place.

To these new inhabitants and colonies he gave the same law under which they were born and bred. Spenser & England.

Rounding ots thee two rebellions foa'ists, he placed English colonies in their rooms. Davies on Ireland.

thee more Holland, them, the Dutch, of course, the rest, them, sent in the Indies, planting-colonies, and building cities. Addison in Cates.

2. The country planted; a plantation.

The rising eign, which from far you see;

It Carthage, and a Tyrian colony. Dryden's Ode in

**COLOphy. n.f. [from Calphus, a city whence it came.]** Robin.

Of Venetian turpentine, slowly evaporating about a fourth or fifth part, the remaining substance suffered to cool, would afford a certain kind of body, or a fine colophony. Boyle.

Turpentine and oils leave a colophony, upon a separation of their thinner parts. Newton.

**FLYER in the Histories.**

**COLOQUINTEDA. n.f. [coleus, Lat. & a, Colby's, a city whence it came.]** The fruit of a plant of the same name, brought from the Levant, about the bigness of a large orange, and often called bitter apple. Both the seed and pulp are intolerably bitter. It is a violent purgative, of considerable die in medicine. Colburn's Dictionary.

**COLORAT. adj. [colaratus, Lat.]** Coloured; dyed; marked or stained with some colour.
COLOUR. n.f. [colur, Saxon.] A

1. A horse of the male sex.

2. A young foal.

3. To make plausible.

4. To colour a stranger’s goods.

5. To colour.

6. Appearance; pretence; false show.

7. Kind; species; character.

8. In the plural, a standard; an enigma of war: they lay the colours of the foot, and standard of the horse. Boccaccio.


COLOURLESS. adj. [from colour.] Without colour; not distinguished by any hue; transparent.

COLOURLESSNESS. n.f. [coloulessness, Lat.] Transparence.

COLOURLESSLY. adv. [from colour.] Transparently.

COLOURED. n.f. [coloured, Lat.] A

COLOSSUS. n.f. [colossus, Lat.] A

COLOSSE. n.f. [colossus, Lat.] A

COLOSSEUM. n.f. [colosseum, Lat.] A

COLOURED, participle adj. [from colour.] Distinguished or varied with variety of hues.

COLOURLESS, participle adj. [from colour.] Unvaried.

COLOURLESSNESS, n.f. [coloulessness, Lat.] Transparence.

COLOURLESSLY, adv. [from colour.] Transparently.

COLOURLESSNESS, n.f. [coloulessness, Lat.] A

COLOURNESS. n.f. [colourness, Lat.] A

COLOURNESSLY. adv. [from colour.] Transparently.

COLOURLESSNESS, n.f. [coloulessness, Lat.] A
COUMIN. n.f. [columbus, Lat.] A kind of violet colour, or changeable dye colour.

COLUMN. n.f. [columna, Latin.]
1. A round pillar.
2. Any body of certain dimensions, profusely vertical upon its base.
3. In the military art. The long file or row of troops, or of baggage, of an army in its march. An army marches in one, two, three, or more columns, according as the ground will allow.

[With printers.] A column is half a page, when divided into two equal parts by a line passing through the middle, from the top to the bottom; and, by several parallel lines, pages are often divided into three or more columns.

COLUMNAR. adj. [from column.] Formed in columns.

WHILE columnar spar from out a-foe's pit.

CO'LUM'NARIAN. n.f. [columna, Latin; -arian.] Formed in columns.

COLOURS, n.f. [colori, Latin; -kite.] Two great circles supposed to pass through the poles of the world; one through the equinocial points, Aries and Libra; the other through the solstitial points, Cancer and Capricornus. They are called the equinocial and solstitial circles, and divide the ecliptic into four equal parts. The points where they intersect the ecliptic are called the cardinal points.

THREE times the equinocial line he circled; four times 'twas the car of night, From pole to pole, traversing each colour. Milton.

COMA, n.f. [σέφας.] A morbid disposition to sleep; a lethargy.

COMART. n.f. This word, which I have only met with in one place, seems to signify treaty; article; from comm., and mart., or market.
By the same comart,
And carriage of the articles designed,
His fall to Hamlet.

SHAKESPEARE'S Hamlet.

COMATE. n.f. [con and mate.] Companion.
My mates and brothers in exile.

SHAKESPEARE'S As you like it.

COMATOSE. adj. [from coma.] Lethargic; sleepy to a disease.
Our last color is from Ruffia, the great and principal use where is in hydrical and comatic cases.

GREAT.

COMB in the end, and Com in the beginning of names, seem to be derived from the British cum, which signifies a low situation.

GIBBON'S Camden.

COMB, in Cornish, signifies a valley, and had the same meaning anciently in the French tongue.

COMB. n.f. [comb, Saxone; kem, Dut.] An instrument to separate and adjust the hair.

By fair Ligea's golden comb,
With which she parted the two diamond locks,
Sleeking her soft alluring locks.

Milton.

I made an instrument in fashion of a comb, while teeth being in number fifteen, were about an inch and a half broad, and the intervals of the teeth about two inches wide.

NEwTON.

2. The top or crest of a cock, so called from its pricked indentures.

Cocks have great combs and fooks, hens little or none.

High was his comb, and coral red withal. With dents embattled like a castle-wall. Dryden.

3. The cavities in which the bees lodge their honey. Perhaps from the same word which makes the termination of towns, and signifies hollow or deep.

This in affairs of state,
Employ'd at home, abides within the gate,
To fortify the combs, to build the wall,
To prop the ruins, left the fabric fall.

Dryden's Vergil.

To COMB. v.a. [from the noun.]
1. To divide, and clean, and adjust the hair with a comb.
Her care shall be To comb your nodle with a three-egg'd tool.

DIVERS with us, that are grown grey, and yet would appear young, find means to make their hair black, by combing it, as they say, with a three-egg'd comb, or the like. Bacon.

She with ribbons tied
His tender neck, and comb'd his silken hide.

Milton.

There was a sort of engine, from which were extended twenty long poles, whereupon the mountain comb'd his head.

Swift.

2. To lay any thing consisting of filaments smooth, by drawing through narrow interstices; as, to comb wool.

A BRUSH to clean combs. COMB-BRUSH. n.f. [comb and brush.] A brush to clean combs.

COMB-MAKER. n.f. [comb and maker.] One whose trade is to make combs.

This wood is of use for the turner, engraver, carver, and comb-maker.

MARTIN'S Household.

COMB'AT. n.v. [combattre, combattre.] To combat.

1. To fight: generally in a duel, or hand to hand.

FAVOUR, I will not combat in my shirt.

SHAKESPEARE.

2. To act in opposition, as the acid and alkalie combat.

Two planets rushing from aspect of king
Of forceful opposition in mid sey,
Should combat, and their jarring forces confound.

Milton.

To COMB'AT. v.a. To oppose; to fight.

Their oppressors have changed the scene, and combatt'd the opinions in their true shapes.

DAY of Pity.

Love yields at last, thus combatt'd by pride,
And the submiss to be the Roman's bride.

GRAVILL.

COMBAT. n.f. [from the verb.] Combat; battle; duel; strife; opposition; generally between two, but sometimes it is used for battle.

Those regions were full both of cruel monsters and monstrous men; all which, by private combs, they delivered the countries of

SIDNEY.

The noble combat that, with joy and fear,
Was fought in Paulina ! She had one eye declined for the loss of her husband, another elevated that the oracle was fulfilled.

SHAKESPEARE.

The combat noble was well accustomed to be tried. Dryden.

COMBATANT. n.f. [combatante.] He that fights with another; duelist; antagonist in arms.

So 'twasn't the mighty combatant, that hell
Grew darker at their own. Milton's Paradise Lost.

Two, single combatants,
Duel'd their armies rank'd in proud array,
Himself an army.

Milton's Ageantes.

3. He combats, as with another; combats with another; combats with.

With his sword unsheathe'd, on pain of life,
Com tended both combatants to cease their strife.

Dryden.

Like despairing combattants they strive against
Each other, as if they had behold the martial shield of Arminio, which dazzled the beholders with too much brightness.

Dryden.

D. A Champion.

When any of those combattants strips his terms of ambiquity, I shall think him a champion for knowledge.

LOCKE.

With far before the thing defended.
Men become combattants for their opinions. Locke.

COMBER. n.f. [combs.] He whose trade it is to daintly use wool, and lay it smooth both for the finer.

COMBINE. adj. [from combine.] Conjoined; trothed; promised; settled by compact.

A word of Shakespeare.

She left a nobler brother; with him she flew of her fortune, her marriage dowry; with both, her combine husband, this well- deserving Anglion.

SHAKESPEARE'S Measure for Measure.

COMBINATION. n.f. [from combine.] 1. Union for some certain purpose; association; league. A combination is of private persons; a confederacy, of states or sovereigns.

This cunning cariades.
The articles o' th' combination drew,
As himself pleads.

SHAKESPEARE'S Henry VIII.

2. It is now generally used in an ill sense; but was formerly indifferent.

They aim to fide their will and power, under the disguise of holy combination.

King Charles.

3. Union of bodies, or qualities; combination; conjunction.

These natures, from the moment of their first combination, have been and are for ever incomparable.

Hooke.

Resolution of compound bodies by fire, does not so much erch mankind as it divides the bodies; as upon the score of its making new compounds by new combinations.

BYRD.

Ingratitude is always in combination with pride and hard-heartedness.

SOUTH.

4. Copulation of ideas in the mind. They never suffer any ideas to be joined in their understandings, in any other or stronger combination than what their own nature and correspondence gives them.

LOCKE.

5. Combination is used, in mathematics, to denote the variation or alteration of any number of quantities, letters, factors, or the like, in all the different manners possible. Thus the number of possible changes or combinations of the twenty-four letters of the alphabet, taken first two by two, then three by three, &c., amount to 1:301,742,887,252,999,425,128,493,407,200.

Chambers.

COM'BINE. v.a. [combiner, Fr. binar jungere, Lat.] 1. To join together.

Let us not then supplant our happy state,
As not to finge or combate. Milton's Paradise Lost.

2. To link in union.

God, the best maker of all marriages,
Combin'd your hearts in one, your realms in one.

SHAKESPEARE.

Friendship is the cement which really combines mankind.

Gover'nment of the Tongue.

3. To agree; to accord; to fetiieby compact.

For the sake of his dear love I set on his fair daughter.

As mine now hers, so hers is set on mine.
COM

And all amantled, face what thou might combine.
By holy marriage. Shaks. Romeo and Juliet.

4. To join words or ideas together: opposed to anastrophe.

To COMBINE. n. v. 1. To unite or combine.

2. To unite in friendship or design.

COMBUSTIBLE. adj. [combust. combustible, Lat.] Having the quality of catching fire; susceptible of fire.

COMBUSTIBILITY. n. s. [from combustible.] Aptness to take fire.

COMBUSTION. n. s. [French.]

1. Conflagration; burning; combustion by fire.

2. Tumult; hurry; hubbub; bulle; hurly burly.

Mutual combustions, bloodshed, and wars may destroy them, through very fineness, after the experience of so multitude miseries. Hume.

Prophecyng, with accents terrible, Of dire combustions, and confus'd events.

Once burnt, twice shamed, 3. To combine together by the greatest possibility. Shaks. Much Ado.

Those fires were among the houses of York and Lancaster, brought all England into an horrible combustion.

How much more of pow'r.

Army yealt, armes, numbersetz to raise, Dreadful combustions warding and disputing, Though not dispersing, their happy native seat! Mil. But joy, from whence this new combustions spring.

COMBUSTION. n. s. [French.]

The comet moves in an incanncible fury, and combustion, and at the same time with an exact regularity, in the circle of the equi-distant parabola.

Aldrich's Guardian.

To COME. w. n. pret. came, particip. came, coman, Saxan; komen, Dut. komen, German.

1. To remove from a distant to a nearer place; to arrive: opposed to go.

And troubled blood through his pale face was seen To come and go, with tidings from the bears.

Fairy Queen.

COMFORT. n. s. [from comfort.] A word of common use.

Cæsar will come forth to-day. Shak. Julius Cæsar.

Climbing to look on you, thinking you dead, I spake on the crown as having it in my camp.

Shakes. Henry IV.

The colour of the king doth come and go.

Between his purpose and his condition.

The Christians having fixed almost all the day in order of battle, in the sight of the enemy, vainly expounding when he should come forth to give them battle, returned at night to their camp. Hakluyt's History of the Turks.

'Tis true that since the senate's favour came, They grow no wiser. Dryden's Titus Andronicus.

Ah! there the mishap comes.

Rome's Royal Convert.

2. To draw near; to advance towards.

By the picking of my thumbs, Something wicked this way comes. Shak. Macbeth.

3. To move in any manner towards another; implying the idea of being received by another, or of tending towards another. The word always rectifies the place to which the motion tends, not that place which it leaves; yet this meaning is sometimes almost evanescent and imperceptible.

The galloping of horses, who's come by?

Shakes. Macbeth.

Blit them cover the table, serve in the meat, and we will come in to dinner.

Shakes. Merchant of Venice.

As soon as the commandment came abroad, the children of Israel brought in abundance the first fruits.

Cromwell's Chronicle.

Knowledge is a thing of their own invention, or which they come to by fair reasoning.

Burnet's History.

It is impossible to come near to God by any means, without receiving some favour. Congreve.

None may come in view, but such as are permitted. Locke.

No perception of bodies, at a distance, may be accounted for by the motion of particles coming from them, and striking on our organs. Locke.

They take the colour of what is laid before them, and as soon foole and reject it to the next that happens to over in their way. Locke.

God has made the intellectual world harmonious and motionless without matter, but it will never come into our heads at all, once. Locke.

4. To proceed; to influe.

Behold, my fan, which came forth of my bowels, freeth my mouth. " 2 Sam. xvi. 13.

5. To advance from one stage or condition to another.

Trust me, I am exceeding weary.

"Is it come to that? I had thought weariness durst not have attacked one of so high blood. Shak. Richard III.

When he would after have turned his teeth upon Spain, yet he was taken with order before it came to that. Bacon.

Ezra, Melchizedek, and Solomon's feast, differ no more but as brethren and sisters; if it come to that, that the beds allations of a feast are taken in an ill sense and traduced. Bacon.

His falsehoods had filthiness with the wantons. Shakespeare.

So that once the stigmata was like to come to a just battle. Keats.

When it come to that once, they that had much flesh without they had lost. Isfaggni.

Every new giving position is a part of the action, except we conclude nothing action till the players come to kind of final situation. Dryden.

The forces whereby bodies cohere is very much greater when they come to immediate contact, than when they are at ever so trifls a distance, the most evident principles.

6. To be brought to some condition either for better or worse, implying some degree of causality: with to.

One said to Achilles, 'tis a strange thing why men should rather give to the poor than to philosophers. He answered, because they think themselves may sooner come to be poor than to be philosophers.

Bacon's Apothegms.

His sons come to honour, and he knew it not. John.

He being come to the estate, keeps a braw family.

Locke.

You were told your master had gone to a tavern, and come home with miasmas.

Swift.

7. To attain any condition or character.

A serpent, ere he comes to be a dragon, Does eat a bat. Ben Jonson's Catesbys.

He wondred how the came to know what he had done, and meant to do. Hostiles.

The testimony of concience, thus informed, comes to be a strong and authentic, and is much to be relied upon.

Swift.

8. To become.

So come I a widow;

And never shall have length of life enough.

Shakes. Henry IV.

To rain upon remembrance with mine eyes.

Shakes. Henry IV.

Where he returns from hunting, I will not speak with him; say I am sick. If you come full of former services, You shall do well. Shak. King Henry VI.

Here come the publicans, decked out, but by a flag and handsome prayer. Ddnap's Rules for Devils.

9. To arrive at some act or habit, or disposition.

They would quickly come to have a natural abhorrence for that which they found made them frighted. Locke.

10. To change from one state into another defined; as the butter comes, when the parts begin to separate in the churn.

It is reported, that if you lay good stores of kernels of grapes about the root of a vine, it will make the vine come earlier, and bigger. 

Bacon's Natural History.

Then butter does refuse to come.

And love proves craft and humourous, Hudibras.

In the coming or sprouting of malt, as it must not come too little, so it must not come too much. 

Muirhead.

11. To become present, and no longer future.

It will come, when my master muck.

In Caesar's wars a noble theme shall chuse.

Dryden's Fugger.

12. To become present, and no longer absent.

That is my joy.

Not to have seen before; for nature now.

Come all at once, confounding my delight.

Dryden's King Arthur.

Meanwhile the gods the dome of Vulcan through Apollon comes, and Neptun comes along.

Pope's Odyssey.

Come then, my friend, my genius, come along.

Thus matter of the poet and the song! Pope.

13. To happen; to fall out.

The duke of Buckingham, when he had his dukedom, was to be here with him this night.

How comes that? Shak. King Lear.

14. To befal, as an event.

Let me alone then, I may speak, and let come on me what will.

"Ye, think, xi. 3.

15. To follow as a consequence.

Those that are kin to the king, never prick their finger but they say, there is some of the king's blood spilt. How comes that? says he, that takes upon him not to consider the answer, if I am the king's poor cousin. Sirs.

Shakes. Henry IV.

16. To cease very lately from some act or state; to have just done or suffered any thing.

Died said unto Urash, come then thou not forth thy journey?

" 2 Sam. xvi. 10.

17. To.
To Come about. To come to pass; to fall out; to come into being. Probably from the French venir a best.

And let me speak to him yet unknown world.

To Banty the Bacon's. Alterhury. our

To

To Sift.

To Shikiftwe-

To 7emJ>k.

There came water therewith, and when he had drunk, his spirit came again, and he revived.

To Com. To come at; to reach; to get within in the reach of; to obtain; to gain.

Neither sword nor spear can come at confidence; but it is above and beyond the reach of both.

Cats will eat and destroy your musar, if they can come at it. Evelyn's Calendar.

In order to come at a true knowledge of ourselves, we should consider how far we may derive power.

Nothing makes a woman more esteemed by the opposite sex than chastity, and we always prize those men who are hurtful to come at. Addison, Spect.

To Come by. To obtain; to gain; to acquire. This seems an irregular and improper use, but has very powerful authorities.

Things most needful to preserve this life, are most prompt and easy for all living creatures to come by. Higher.

Love is like a child. That longs for everything that he can come by. Shakespeare.

Thy cage. Shall be my precedent; as thou got't Milan, I'll come by Naples. Shakespeare's Tempest.

Are you not ashamed to inform a poor widow to so rough a course to come by her own? Shakespeare's Henry IV.

The ointment wherewith this is done is made of divers ingredients, whereof the strangest and hardest to come by is the maw of a dead man unburied. Bacon's Natural History.

And with that wicked eye A letter they come by. From our king's majesty. Denham.

He tells a sad story, how he had it for him to come by the book of Tiltagrani. Stillingfleet.

Amidst your train this unform judge will wait, Examine how you come by all your state. Dryden's Amenecogue.

To Come in. To enter.

What, are you there? come in, and give fame had.

The simple ideas, united in the same subject, are as perfectly distinct as those that come in by different senses. Locke.

To Come in. To comply; to yield; to hold out no longer.

If the arch-rebel Tyrones, is the time of that war, it should offer to come in and submit himself to her majesty, would you not have him received? Spenser on Ireland.

To Come in. To arrive at a port, or place of rendezvous.

At what time our second fleet, which kept the narrow seas, was come in and joined to our main fleet.

Bacon.

There was the Plymouth squadron now come in, Which in the Strength left winter was aboard. Dryden.

To Come in. To become modifie; to be brought into use.

Then came rich cloaths and graceful action in, These instruments were taught more moving notes. Addison.

Silken garments did not come in till late, and the use of them in men was often restrained by law. Arbuthnot on Comus.

To Come in. To be an ingredient; to make part of a composition.

A generous contempt of that in which too many men place their happiness, must come in to heighten his character. Addison.

To Come in. To accurre from an elate, trade, or otherwise, as gain.

I had rather be mad with him, that when he had thought all the ships that came into the harbour his; than with you, that you have quoth coming in, think you have nothing. Suckling.

To Come in. To come in abundance.

Sweetheart, we shall be rich ere we depart, If fairings come thus plentifully. Shakespeare.

To Come in far. To be early enough to obtain: taken from hunting, where the dogs that are after flow get nothing.

Shape and beauty, worth and education, wit and understanding, gentle nature and agreeable humour, honour and virtue, were to come in for their share of such contracts. Addison.

If thinking is essential to matter, fleets and fames will come in for their share of privilege. Addison.

One who had in the rear extended been, And could not for a taste o'th'fields come in, Licks the solid earth. Tatt's Joviall.

The rest came in for subsidies, whereas they think considerable sums. Swift.

To Come in to. To join in; to bring help.

They marched to Wells, where the lord Audley, with whom their leaders had secret intelligence, came in to them; and was by them, with great gladness and cries of joy, received as their general. Bacon's Henry VII.

To Come into. To comply with; to agree to.

The fame of their virtues will make men ready to come in to every thing that is done for the publick good. Atterbury.

To Come near. To approach; to resemble in excellence: a metaphor from races.

Whom you cannot equal or come near in doing, you would destroy or ruin with evil speaking. Bacon's Essays.

The whole archiepiscopal and chorographical invention, that nothing ancient or modern seems to come near. Temple.

To Come of. To proceed, as a descendant from ancestors.

Of Prais's royal race my mother came. Dryden's Annals.

Self-love is to nature an insatiable, that it makes us partial even to those that come of us, as well as ourselves. Addison's Spectator.

To Come of. To proceed, as effects from their causes.

Will you please, Sir, be gone? I told you what would come of this. Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.

To Come on. To advance; to make progress.

Things seem to come in space to their former state.

There was in the camp both strength and virtual sufficient for the obtaining of the victory, if they had not protracted the war until winter were come on. Addison's Spectator.

The sea came on, the south with mighty roar Dispers'd us and dash'd the reef upon the rock. Dryden.

So travellers, who waked the day, Noting at length the setting sun, They mend their pace as night comes on. Gravinese.

To Come on. To advance to combat. The great ordinance once discharged, the armies fall on, and joined battle.

Rhymer, come on, and do the work you can; I fear not you, nor yet a better man. Dryden.

To Come on. To thrive; to grow big; to grow.

Come on, poor babe! Some powerful spirit instruct the lites and raven To be thy nurses. Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.

It should from the experiments, both of the salt and of the roes, that they will come far safer or in water than in earth; for the nourishment is easier drawn out of water than out of earth. Bacon's Natural History.

To Come over. To repeat an act.

They are perpetually tracing their friends to come over to them. Addison's Spectator.

A man, in changing his side, not only makes himself hated by those he left, but is seldom heartily esteemed by those he comes over. Addison's Spectator.
57. To Come up with. To overtake.

58. To Come upon. To invade; to attack.

There was a hound, and three thousand foot English, commanded by Sir John Norris, were charged by Parma, coming upon them with seven thousand horses. Bacon.

When they came upon him, it came alone, bringing no other evil with it but itself. Smith.

59. To Come. In futurity; not present; to happen hereafter.

It serveth to discover that which is hid, as well as to forestall that which is to come. Bacon's Natural History.

In times to come, my waves shall wash the walls of mighty Rome. Dryden.

Taking a lease of land for years to come, at the rent of one hundred pounds. Locke.

60. Come is a word of which the use is various and extensive, but the radical signification of tendency hicberward is uniformly preferred. When we say he came from a place, the idea is that of returning, or arriving, or becoming nearer; or when we say he went from a place, we conceive finely departure, or removal to a greater distance. The butter comes; it is passing from its former state to that which is defined; it is advancing towards us. Come. [particle of the verb.]

Thy words were heard, and I am come to thy words. Daniel.

Come. A particle of exhaustion; be quick; make no delay. Come, let us make our friendly drinks. Come. [from the verb.]

A present day's achievement. Come. [from the verb.]

61. To Come to. To amount to.

The emperor imposed so great a circuit upon all corn to be transported out of Sicily, that the very cufoms come as much, as both the price of the corn and the freight together. Knolli's History of the Turks.

You secretly pretend to know More than your dividend comes to. Hudibras.

He pays not this tax immediately, yet his profit will find it by a greater want of money than that comes to. Locke.

62. To Come to. To amount to.

It is the same; the same; as many times as to, that with the works of men being the fames, their drifts and principal effects remain. Woodyard's Natural History.

He pays not this tax immediately, yet his profit will find it by a greater want of money than they do. Boyle's Hist. of Plantae.

63. To Come to. To amount to.

As they fall into frost; ezctacy of joy, wherein I shall leave him till he comes to himself. Temple.

64. To Come to. To be effectual; to fall out.

It cometh, we grant, many times to a purpose, that the works of men being the same, their drifts and principal effects remain. Woodyard's Natural History.

How cometh it to a purpose? that some liquors cannot penetrate into or mollify some bodies, which are easily furnished with other liquors? Boyle's Hist. of Plantae.

65. To Come. To grow out of the ground.

Over-wit, at twoming-time, with as breadth much dearth, incomparably as the corn never cometh up. Bacon.

If wars should move them down never to set, yet they may be suddenly supplied, and come up again. Bacon.

Good intentions are the seeds of good actions; and every man ought to know them, whether they come up or no. Temple.

66. To Come to. To amount to.

He prepares for a surrender, affirming that all thees will not come up to near the quantity required. Bacon.

67. To Come to. To rise; to advance.

Whole ignorant celebrity will not. Come up to it truth. Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.

Consideration does not, that may make men not come up to the character of those who rejoice in the name, yet at least satisfy the duty of being present. Steele's Preparation for Death.

The veil of Kyphus, which conceals the thing, must have been of such extraordinary price, that there is no stuff in our age cometh up to it. Addison.

When the heart is full, it is angry at all words that cannot come up to it. Swift.
1. To strengthen; to enliv'en; to invigorate.
The evidence of God's own triinity, added unto the
the certainty of them, both not a little comfort and
form the sense. Hooker.
Light exalteth in considering the spirits of men;
which, as they do not, so I am sure not to
by this cause the great passions com-
Bacon's Natural History.
Some of the apples had been guilty of consid-
more.

2. To console; to strengthen the mind
under the pressure of calamity.
They bemoved him, and comforted him, over
all the evil that the Lord had brought upon him.
Job xxii. 11.

COMFORTERS. adj. [from comfort.]
Wanting comfort; being without anything
to allay misfortune; used of persons
as well as things.
Yet shall not my death be comfortless, receiv-
ing it by your favour.

COMFORTLESS. adj. [from comfort.]
Wanting comfort; being without anything
to allay misfortune; used of persons
as well as things.
Yet shall not my death be comfortless, receiv-
ing it by your favour.

COMFORTABLE. adj. [from comfort.]
1. Receiving comfort; susceptible of com-
fort; cheerful: of persons. Not in u.
For my false he can be: he can bear
A while at the arm's end. Shaksp. As you like it.
My lord was not bound to do it, he can be:
His comfortable temper has forsaken him.
He is much out of health. Shakespeare's Timon.

2. Admitting comfort; of condition: of
what can promote him in a comfortable appearance
before his dreadful judge? South.

3. Dispensing comfort; having the
power of giving comfort.
He had no brother, which, though it be com-
fortable for kings to have, yet doth with the
father, Bacon's Henry VII.
The life of many miserable men were faved, and
a comfortable provision made for their subsist-
ance.
Dryden's Fables, Dedication.

COMFORTABLY. adv. [from comfortable.]
In a comfortable manner; with cheerful-
ness; without despair.
Upon view of the sincerest of that performance,
where comfort and cheerfuly for God's perform-
ance.
Hammond.

COMFORTER. n. f. [from comfort, or
comfortable.]
1. One that administers consolation in mis-
fortunes; one that strengthens and sup-
port the mind in misery or danger.
This very prayer of Christ obtained angels to be
sent him, as conforters in his agony. Hocker.
The heavens have bid thee with a goodly son,
To be a comfort when he is gone. Shakespeare's Richard III.

Nineveh is laid waste, who will be consoled
whence shall I seek comfort? Lamentations 3, v. 29.
For the sake of the Third Person of the Holy
Trinity; the Paraclete.

COMFORTLESS. adj. [from comfort.]
Wanting comfort; being without anything
misfortune; used of persons
as well as things.
Yet shall not my death be comfortless, receiv-
ing it by your favour.
Where was the cave, wrought with wordy art,
Deep, dark, uneasy, delightful, comfortless. Fairy Q.

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Now will I be your Rosaline in a more coming 
on disposition; and, ask me what you will, I will 
grant it.
That very lapidary himself, with a coming 
scope and in the same place, would have made 
the cork's choice.
That he had been to affuete a husband, was 
no ill argument of the most courtly mind.
On morning wings how active springs the mind?
How easy every labour it pursues,
How coming to the poet ever made! Pope's Horace.
1. 

COMMAND. n.s. [from the verb.]

1. The right of commanding; power; su-

preme authority. It is used in military 
affairs, as magistracy or government in 
civil life; with short commands.

Take pity of your town and of your 
people, While yet my soldiers are in my com-
mand. Shakespeare's Henry V.

2. Cognate authority; despotism.

Command and force may often create, but 
can never cure, so averien; and whatever any one 
is brought to by compulsion, he will leave as soon 
as he can.

He assumed an absolute command over his subjects. 
Dryden.

3. The act of commanding; the mandate 
uttered; order given.

Of this tree we may not take one touch; 
God so commanded, and left that command 
Sole daughter of his voice. Milton's Paradise Lost. As 
three is no prohibition of it, to no command for 
it. Taylor.

The captain gives command, the joyful train 
Girotho the gloomy shades, and leave the main. 
Dryden.

4. The power of overlooking or surveying 
your place.

TheIREY BAND, 
Which overlooks the vale with wide command. 
Dryden's Merit.

COMMANDER. n.s. [commander, Fr. 

1. He that has the supreme authority; a 
general; a leader; a chief.

We'll do the hommage, and be rule'd by thee; 
Love thee as our commander and our king. Shak. 
I have given him for a leader and commander to 
thee, James I. 4. 4.

The Romans, when commanders in war, spake to 
their army, and flew them, My soldiers.

Charles, Henry, and Francis of France, often 
adventured rather as soldiery than as commanders.

Sir Pelham O'Neil appeared as their commander 
in chief. 
Clarendon.

Supreme commander both of sea and land.

The herick 'aften of some great commander, 
entierred for the common good, and honour of 
the Christian cause.

They gave their commanders, by credit in their 
army, fell into the feares as a counterpoise to 
the people. Swift.

2. A paving beetle, or a very great wooden 
mallet, with an handle about three foot 
long, to use in both hands. Mason.

3. An instrument of surgery.

The globose comonium, commonly called the 
commander, is of use in the most burning bowels, 
and where the luxion had kept no longer con-
com. Wifjman's Surgery.

COMMANDERY. n. s. [from commander.]

A body of the knights of Malta, be-
longing to the same nation.

COMMANDMENT. n.s. [commandment, 
French.]

1. Mandate; command; order; precept.
They plainly require some special commandments for 
that which is cried at their hands. Hooker.
Say, you chose him more after our commandments, 
Than guided by your own affections. 
Shakespeare's Coriolanus.

By the holy commander by God given to Adarz, 
to forbear to feed thereon, it pleased God to make 
trial of his obedience. Raleigh's History of the World.
COM'EMENT. n. s. [from comment.]

Beginning; date.

The events were gathered together into one place, the third day from the commencement of the creation.

**To Commend. o. a. [commend. Lat.]**

1. To represent as worthy of notice, regard, or kindness, to commend.

2. To deliver up with confidence.

**To commend, to commend.**

To thee I do commend my watchful soul.

3. To praise; to mention with approbation.

Who is Silvia? What is she?

4. To mention by way of keeping in memory; to commend to remembrance.

Signior Antonio Commends him to you.

5. To produce to favourable notice.

The chorus was only to give the young ladies an occasion of entertaining the French king with vocal musick, and of commending their own voices.

6. To fend.

These the chariot which Latins sends, And the rich presents to the prince commend.

**Comment. n. f.** [from the verb.]

Commendation. Not now in use.

Tell her I send to her my commend. I take special care my greetings be delivered.

**Commeudable. adj. [from commend.]**

Laudable; worthy of praise. Ancestry accentuated on the first syllable.

- And power, unto itself most commendable.
- Hath not a tomb as evident, as a chair.
- That what is hath done, in Shakes. Cont. Lines.
- Order and decent ceremonies in the church, are not only comely, but commendable.

Drake's Advice to Villiers. Commander and woman are commendable to the state. Or, being Addition on Ancient.

- Many heroes, and many worthy actions, being sufficiently commendable from true and unquestionable merit, have received advancement from falsehood.
- Brown's Vulgar Errors.
- Constancy is not drawn, like other countries, in a soft peaceful posture; but is adorned with emblems that mark out the military genius of her inhabitants. This is, I think, the only commendable quality that the old poets have touched upon in the description of our country.

**Commeurably. adv. [from commendable.]**

Laudably; in a manner worthy of commendation.

- Of preachers the share holds a number, all commendably labouring in their vocation.

- It had been once mentioned to him, that his peace should be made, if he would resign his bishopric, and deasy of Walmington; for he had close in mind the history of the place.

**Commenant. n. s. [from commend.]

- One who holds a living in commend.

**Commentation. n. f.** [from comment.]

1. Recommendation; favourable representation.

- This jewel and my gold are yours, provided I have your commendation for my more extremity.

- The choice of them should be by the commendation of the great officers of the kingdom. Bacon.

2. Praie; declaration of esteem.

- His fame would not get to heaven and noble an air to fly in as in your breath, to could not find a fitter subject of commendation. Sidney.

3. Ground of praise.

- Good-nature is the best godlike commendation of a man. Dryden's Journal. Dedication.

- Sir Francis Drake, a virgin, and his fervent, say to him.

**Commentatory. adj. [from commend.]**

Favourably representive; containing praise.

It doth much add to a man's reputation, and is like perpetual letters commendatory, to have good words of him, to attain them, it almost sufficeth, not, to dislike them.

- Such commendations become as a malt, Bacon, and his fervent, say to him.

**Commentator. n. s.** [from commend.]

- Favourably representative; containing praise.

**Commensurate. n. s.** [from commensurate.]

Proportion; reduction of some things to some common measure.

A body greater, or over small, will not be thought to be a form as to a form, is thought to the proportion, it is thought to the proportion, and the proportion, to make it move well.

- Bacon's Natural History. A line or superficies is in a particular proportion, or in proportion, of one thing to another. Swift.

**To Comment. o. a. [comment. Lat.]

1. To annotate; to write notes upon an author; to expound; to explain; with upon before the thing explained.

- Such are thy secrets, which my life makes good, and comments on thee for every thing. Thy words do find me out, and parallels bring. And in another make me understand. Herriot.
- Critics having first taken a liking to one of those remarks, proceed to their just, and to their just. To their just.
- Dryden's Journal, Dedication.
- They have contained themselves only to comment upon these texts, and make the best copies they could after the whole original, or pony.
- Indeed I hate that any man should be idle, while I must translate and comment. Pope.

2. To make remarks; to make observations.

Enter his chamber, view his lifelike corps, and comment then upon his hidden death. Shakespeare's Henry VI.

**Comment. n. f.** [from the verb.]

1. Annotations on an author; notes; explanation; exposition; remarks.

Adam came into the world a philosopher, which appeared by his writing the nature of things upon their
In any country, that hath commerces with the rest of the world, there is no peace possible now to be without the use of silver coin.

2. Common or familiar intercourse.

Good-nature, which consists in overlooking of faults, is to be exercised only in doing ourselves justice in the ordinary commerce and connexions of life. Addison.

To COMMERCE. n. [from the noun.]

1. To traffic.

Erskine in the description of Tyre, and of the exceeding breadth of the Earth, as it is only a short market, rectify both the people with whom they commerce, and also what commodities every country yielded.

2. To hold intercourse with.

Come, but keep the wanted state, With even step and moving gait, And looks commencing with the eyes. Thy sage soul living in thine eyes. Milton.

COMMERCIAL, adj. [from commerce.]

Relating to commerce or traffic. To COMMUNICATE. v. n. [con and migrare, Lat.] To remove in a body, or by consent, from one country to another.

COMMUNICATION. n. f. [communicta, Lat.]

1. A threat; a denunciation of punishment, or of vengeance. Some parts of knowledge God has thought fit to seclude from us; to sense them not only by precepts and communication, but with difficulty and impossibilities.

2. The recital of God's threatenings on flatter days.

COMMUNICATORY. adj. [from communication.]

Denunciatory; threatening. To COMMINGLE. v. a. [commingere, Latin.] To mix into one mass; to unite intimately; to mix; to blend.

COMMUNE. n. [commune, Latin.]

To unite one with another.

Dissolvements of gum tragacanth and oil of sweet almonds do not commingle, the oil remaining on the top till they be filtered. Bacon.

COMMUNICABLE. adj. [from commune.]

Frangible; reducible to powder; susceptible of pulverization. The beth diamonds are commingible and are so far from breaking hammers, that they suffer not to reflection, and not any ordinary pelt. Bacon.

To COMMUNICATE. v. a. [commune, Latin.] To grind; to pulverize; to break into small parts.

Parchment, skins, and cloth drink in liquors, though themselves be entire bodies, and not comminuted, as beef and flesh. Bacon's Natural History.

COMMUNICATION. n. f. [from commune.]

1. The act of grinding into small parts; pulverization.

The jaw in men, and animals furnished with grinders, hath an oblique or transverse motion, necessary for comminution of the meat. Ray's Cisant.
COMMISSION. n. s. [from commissary.]

The office of a commissary. A commissary is not grantable for life, so as to bind the succeeding bishop, though it should be confirmed by the dean and chapter.

Aysh'm's Patrons.

COMMISSION. n. s. [commission, low Latin.]

1. The act of entrusting any thing.

2. A warrant by which any trust is held, or authority exercised.

• Commission is the warrant, or letters patent, that all men exercising jurisdiction, either ordinary or extraordinary, have for their power.

3. Communion to do any thing.

Scal's a commission to a blank of danger.

Shakespeare's Trivius and Crelidus.

The subject's grief.

Commission, which compels from each the oath or his subscriptions, to be levied without delay.

Shakespeare's Henry VIII.

He left his powers.

Bore the commission of any place and person;

The which immediately may well stand up

And call it his brother. Shakesp., King Lear.

He would have them fully acquainted with the nature and extent of their office, and do him communion with instructions: by one he conveys power, by the other knowledge.

Shaksp.

3. A warrant by which a military officer is constituted.

The sun, filled with the vain hope of the conquest of Persea, gave out his commissions into all parts of his empire, for the raising of a mighty army.

Kanit's History of the Turks.

I made a colonel; though I gained my commission by the hero's virtues, having leap over a fix-barred gare.

Addison's Freckleton.

He for his son a gay commission buys,

Who drinks,whose, fights, and in a duel dies.

Pope.

4. Charge; mandate; office; employment.

It was both a strange commission, and a strange obedience to a commission, for men, in the midst of their own blood, and being to fiercely affrighted, to hold their hands contrary to the laws of nature and necessity.

Bacon's War with Spain.

Such commission as often I have receiv'd, to answer thy desire

Of knowledge within bounds. Milton's Par. Lost.

At his command the storms invade

The winds by his command blow,

Till with a nod he bid them cease. Dryden.

He bore his great commission in his look;

But sweeter temper'd aw, and soften'd all his fire.

5. Act of committing a crime; perpetration.

Sins of commission are distinguished in theology from sins of omission.

Every commission of sin introduces into the foul a certain degree of hardness. Swift's Sermons.

He indulges himself in the habit of known sin, whether commission of something which God hath forbidden, or the omission of something commanded. Rogers's Sermons.

6. A number of people joined in a truce or peace.

7. The slate of that which is entrusted to a number of joint officers; as, the broad seal was put into commission.

8. [In commerce.] The order by which a factor trades for another person.

To COMMIS'SION, vt. a. [from commission.] To commision to empower; to appoint.

2. To send with mandate or authority.

The peace polled then, a chosen band

He call and commisioned, Latin land,

In threatening embassy. Dryden's M'r. Vine.

To COMMISS'NATE, vt. a. [from commission.] To commission; to empower; not in use.

COMMITTMENT, n. s. [from commit.] 1. Act of confiding to prison; imprisonment.

It did not appear by any new examinations or commission that any other persons were discovered.

Biswas.

They were glad to compound for his bare commit- to the Tower, whence he was within few days committed to the Clinkers.

I have been considering, ever since my commission, what it might be proper to deliver upon this occasion.

Swift's.

2. An order for sending to prison.

COMMITTEE, n. s. [from commit.] To whom the consideration or ordering of any matter is referred, either by some court to whom it belongs, or by confidants of parties. As in parliament, after a bill is read, it is either agreed to and passed, or not agreed to and rejected.

Manchester had orders to march thither, having a committee of the parliament with him, as there was another committee of the Scottish parliament assembled in that army, who were also now a committee of both kingdoms residing at London, for the carrying on the war.

Clarendon.

All comers were filled with covenanters, con- formed people, and bold men, forning each other to their ends of revenge, or power, or profit, and their comers men and followers were puffed with this covenant.

Wotton.

COMMITTEER, n. s. [from commit.] Perpetrator; he that commits.

Such an one makes a man not only a partaker of other men's sins, but a deliverer of the whole guilt to himself; yet so as to leave the comitter as full of guilt as before.

Shaksp.

COMMITTEE, n. a. [from commit.] Liable to be committed.

Besides the mistakes committible in the solary compute, the difference of chronology disturbs his computations.

Brown.

To COMMIX, v. a. [from commix, Lat.] To mingle; to commix; to mix; to unite with things in one mass.

A draught of gold distilled in aqua regia, with a draught of copper in aqua fortis commix'd, gave a great colour.

Bacon.

That was written against the spontaneous generation of frogs in the clouds; or, on the earth, out of dust and rain water commix'd. Ray on the Creation.

It is manifest, by this experiment, that the com- misioned is commiss'd; and that this comitter is commiss'd, or in other English.

Newton's Opticks.

COMMISSION, n. s. [from commix.] Mixture; incorporation of different ingredients.

Went he commiss'm Grecian and Trojan, to

That thou couldst say, this hand is Greecean all,

And this is Trojan. Shaksp.'s Trivius and Crelidus.

COMMISSION, n. s. [from commix.] Mixture; incorporation; union of various substanices in one mass.

Some species there be middle and participat- ing nature, that is, of birds and beasts, as hares, and some few others, to confirmed and set together, that we cannot determine the beginning or end of either; these being a commision of both in the whole, rather than adaptation or cement of the one unto the other. Evelyn's Vulgar Errors.

COMMITTATURE, n. s. [from commit.] 1. The act of mingling; the state of being mingled; incorporation; union in one mass.

In the commiss'm of any thing that is more oily or fleet, such bodies are best apt to pertain, the air working little upon them.

Hawke's Natural History.
They know, that howsoever men may seek their own commodious, yet, if this were done with injury unto others, it was not to be suffered. Hence, Commodity, the bias of the world. The world, which of itself is poise well, till this advantage, this vile drawing bias, this great power of the world, makes it take head from all indifferency, from all direction, purpose, course, intent. Shakespeare's King John.

After much debate of the commodity or discommodity like to ensue, they concluded.

Hayward.

2. Convenience, particular advantage. There came into her head certain variances, which, if the bad had presented commodity, the woman would have adjourned as a retreat to the other. Sidney.

She demanded leave, not to live this long fought for commodity of time, to ease her heart. Sidney.

Travelers turn out of the highway, driven either by the commodity of a foot-path, or the delicacy or the frequents of the fields. Ben Jonson's Discoveries.

It had been difficult to make such a mule where they had not so natural a commodity as the earth of Pizzouloa, which immediately hardens in the water. Addison in Italy.

Wares; merchandise; goods for traffic.

All my fortunes are at sea; nor have I money or commodity. To raise a present fund. Shaks. Merch. of Venice.

Commodity is very valuable, valuable by nature, the common measure. Locke.

Of money, in the commerce and traffic of mankind, the principal use is that of having the commodity of more bulky commodities. Abbot's on Census.

Commodity in these, [probably corrupt ed from the Spanish, commander.] The captain who commands a squadron of ships; a temporary admiral. Common.

1. Belonging equally to more than one. Though life and death be common to man and brute, and their operations in many things alike; yet by this form he lives the life of a man, and not of a brute; and hath the sense of man, and not of a brute. Hume's Origin of Man.

He who hath received a commodity, bas, besides the right of punishment common to him with other men, a particular right to seek reparation. Locke.

2. Having no possessor or owner. Where no Kindred are to be found, we fix the possession of property in the commodity, and so become again perfectly common; nor can any one have a property in them, otherwise than in other things common by nature. Locke.

Vulgar; mean; not distinguished by any excellence; often seen easy to be had; of little value; not rare; not scarce.

Or as the man, whom princes do advance. Upon their gracious mercy, to fit some common things, of course and circumstance, to the reports of the commonwealth. Davenant.

Publick; general: serving the use of all.

He was advised by a parliament-man not to be strict in reading all the common prayers, but make some variations. Webster.

I need not purchase the old common shore of Rome, which ran from all parts of the town, with the current and violence of an ordinary river.

Dr. Swift on Italy.

5. Of no rank; mean; without birth or fortune.

Look, as I blow this feather from my face, and as the ale blows it to me again. Such is the lightness of the common man.

Shakespeare's King John.

Flying bullet now, to execute his rage, appear too slow!

They mufi, as steep but common faults away.

For such a fedit I demand his life most pay. Webster.

6. Frequent; usual; ordinary.

There is an evil which I have seen common among men.

Eccles. v. 1.

The Papists were the most common place, and the butt against whom all the arrows were directed.

Cleveland.

Neither is it strange that there should be naysayers in divinity, as well as in the common law.

Swift.

7. Profitarian.

'Tis a strange thing, the impudence of some women! was the word of a dame who her self was common. L'Estrange.

Hipparchus was going to marry a common woman, but consulted Philander upon the occasion. Spettar.

8. [In grammar.] Such verbs as signify both action and passion are called common; as, express, to express, or to express; and also such nouns as are both masculine and feminine, as parents.

Common. n. f. [from the adjective.] An open ground equally used by many persons.

Then take down his head, and turn him off, like to the empty自主, to make his ears, when he is commonly said. Shakespeare's C. Caesar.

Is not the separate property of a thing the great cause of its endangerment? Does one require a common as much as he does his garden? South.

Common, adv. [from the adjective.] Commonly, ordinarily.

I am more than a common vill.

Is.

1. Equally to be participated by a certain number.

By making an explicit confent of every common necessary to any one's apprehension in himself any part of what is given in common, children or servants could not cut the meat with their father or master had provided for them in common, without affailing to every one his particular rations. Locke.

2. Equally with another; indiscriminately.

In a work of this nature it is impossible to avoid puerilities; it having that in common with dictionaries, and books of antiquities. Abbot's on Census.

To Common v. n. [from the noun.] To have a joint right with others in some common ground.

C o m m o n l a w contains those customs and usages which have, by long prescription, obtained in this nation the force of laws. It is distinguished from the statute law, which owes its authority to acts of parliament.

Com mon Pleas. The king's court now held in Westminster Hall, but anciently moveable. Guinane observes, that till Henry II. granted the magna charta, there were but two courts, the exchequer, and the king's bench, so called because it followed the king; but, upon the grant of that charter, the court of common pleas was erected, and settled at Westminster. All civil causes, both real and personal, are, or were, formerly tried in this court, according to the strict laws of the realm; and Fortescue represents it as the only court for real causes. The chief judge is called the lord chief justice of the common pleas, and is assisted by three or four associates.
1. The common people; the people of the lower rank.  
Became drive  
To gain the love of the commonwealth; the duke  
Shall govern England.  
Shakespeare.

2. The bulk of mankind.  
I myself will use the secret acknowledgment of the commonwealth, hearing the record of the God of Gods.  
Hooker.

3. A member of the house of commons.  
There is hardly a greater difference between two things, than there is between a representing commoner in his publick calling, and the same person in private.  
Addison's Freethinkers.

4. The lower house of parliament, by which the people are represented, and of which the members are chosen by the people.  
"My good lord, How now for mitigation of this blizzard Urg'd by the Queen? Doth majesty incline to it, or not?"  
Shakespeare's Henry VI.

5. Food; fare; diet: so called from colleges, where it is eaten in common.  
He painted himself of a dewy colour, and took his commons with the pigeons.  
D'Etvages.  
Mean while scarce was her fayre at her flood,  
And with a beaten fashion cou'd her blood.  
Their common, though but coasts, were nothing feared.  
Dryd.  
Nor did their minds an equal banquet want.  
"The doctor now obsequies,  
Likes both his company and commons.  
Swifts.

1. A polity; an established form of civil life.  
Two foundations bear up publick societies; the one inclination, whereby all men desire sociable life; the other an order agreed upon, touching the manner of their union living together: the latter is that which we call the law of a commonwealth.  
Hooker.

2. The public; the general body of the people.  
Such a prince,  
So kind a father of the commonwealth.  
Shak. III. IV.

3. A government in which the supreme power is lodged in the people; a republic.  
Did he, or do yet any of them, imagine  
The gods would sleep to such a constitution?  
Dryd.

"Communicable" were nothing more, in their original, but free cities; though sometimes, by force of order and discipline, they had extended themselves into mighty dominions.  
Temples.

The very quality, manner, and place of commonwealths, of witches is plainly and evidently set forth.  
Hume.  
An archbishop, out of his diocese, becomes subject to the archbishop of the province where he has his abode and commonwealth.  
Addison's Spectator.

COMMORANT.  
Resident; dwelling; inhabiting.  
The abbot may demand and recover his monks, that are commoners and reneging in the common-wealth.  
Addison's Spectator.

COMMOTION, n. f. [commotion, Latin.]  
1. Tumult; disturbance; commotion; sedition; publick disorder; insurrection.  
By Fart'h he hath won the common hearts  
And when he'll please to make commotions,  
'Tis to be feared they'll all follow him.  
Shakespeare's Henry VI.

2. Perturbation; disorder of mind; heat of passion; agitation; tumult.  
Some strange commotions  
Is in his brain; he burns his lips, and starts.  
Shakespeare's King Henry VIII.

He could not debate any thing without some commotion, when the argument was not of moment.  
Clarendon.

3. Disturbance; rebuff.  
Sacrifices were offered when an earthquake happened, that he would alloy the commotions of the water, and put an end to the earthquake.  
Woodward's Natural History.

COMMOTIONER, n. f. [from commotion.]  
One that causes commotions; a disturber of the peace.  A word not in use.  
The people, more, reserving commotions than commissioners,locked together, as clouds clouter against a storm.  
Hayward.

To COMMORATE.  
1. To disturb; to agitate; to put into a violent motion; to unsettle.  Not used.  
"The wind would sound,  
In gathering eddies play.  
Tempe's Summer.
Communicability, n. f. [from communicable.] The quality of being communicable; capability to be imparted.

Communicable, adj. [from communicable.]

1. That which may become the common possession of more than one; with to.

2. That which may be reconceived; that of which another may share the knowledge: with to.

3. That which may be imparted.

The happy place
Rather infames thy torment, representing lost sights, to be no more communicable.

Communicant, n. f. [from communicable.] One who is present, as a worshippers, at the celebration of the Lord's Supper; one who participates of the blest sacrament.

Communicate, v. a. [communicate.] The act of imparting benefits or knowledge.

To COMMUNICATE, v. n. [communicate, Latin.]

1. To impart to others what is in one's own power; to give to others as partners; to confer a joint possession; to deliver.

Common benefits are to be communicated with all, but peculiar benefits with choice.

Taylor's Worthy Conversations, of the person to whom his adoration is due. But Dionysius desists and commune. And still commune his praise with me.

Dr. Dryden's Fables.

2. To reveal; to impart knowledge.

I learned diligently, and to communicate wisdom liberally; I do not hide my riches. Wisdom. v. 13.

It had antecently the possession with before the person to whom communication, either of benefit or knowledge, was made.

Chares the Hardy would communicate his secrets with none; and, if he had, all those secrets which troubled him most.

Bacon. He communicated these thoughts only with the lad Digby, the bad Comstock, and the Cancellos.

A journey of much adventure, which, to shew the strength of his privacy, had been before no communication to any other.

Now it has only to be: Clarendon uses both with and to.

Let him, that is taught in the word, communicate unto him that teacheth. Galatians, v. 6.

But, if they finally permitted, that he could not, in any degree, communicate his secrets of state to others, before he had taken and communicated to them his own resolutions.

Clandestine. When the secrets in publicly are betrayed, when they discover by a lively genius and ready memory, then they reassert, all they would communicate to theirhearers.

What?

To communicate, v. n.

1. To partake of the blest sacrament. The primitive Christians communed everyday. Taylor's Commen.

2. To have something in common with another; as, the beasts communicate; there is a passage between them, common to both, by which either may be entered from the other.

The whole holy is nothing but a system of such canals, which the communicant with one another, mediately or immediately.

Arbuthnot's Elements of Speech.

Communication, n. f. [from communicable.]

1. The act of imparting benefits or knowledge.

Being together serve completely for the reception and communication of learned knowledge.

Hilder's Elements of Speech.

2. Common boundary or inlet; passage or means, by which from one place there is a way without interruption to another. The map shows the natural communication of the rivers and lakes of a country at so great a distance from the sea.

Addison on Italy.

3. Intercourse of knowledge; good intelligence between several persons.

But no more, as to drop the communication necessary among all who have the management of affairs.

Swift.


Abner had communication with the elders of Israel, saying, ye fought for David in times past to king over you: now then do a Samuel, iv. 17.

The chief end of language, in communication, being to understand, words serve not for that end, when any word does not excite in the hearer the same idea which it stands for in the mind of the speaker.

Lancot.

COMMUNICATIVENESS, n. f. [from communicative.] The quality of being communicative, of be longing or imparting benefits or knowledge.

He is not only, the most communicative of all beings, but he will also communicate himself in such measure as entirely to satisfy; otherwise some degree of communicativeness would be wanting.

Norton.

Communion, n. f. [communicate, Latin.]

1. Intercourse; fellowship; common participation; partaking of something in common; intercourse of translations.

Operating, or being brought with us that communion which the apostles to the Hebrews mention; and in regard whereas angels have not di vision to prove themselves the fellow-servants of the Lord.

They are not, by ourself, sufficient to furnish us with competent items for such a life as our nature doth desire; therefore, as we naturally are induced to seek commonwealth and communion with others.

Hieron. The Hierarchice had never any communication or affairs with the Ethiopians. Raleigh.

Thus, so pleased.

Then raise the creature to that height thou wilt Of union, or communion, defined. Miss Par. Lyr.

We maintain communion with God himself, and are made in the same degree partakers of the divine nature.

Fidler.

The common or public celebration of the Lord's Supper; the participation of the blest sacrament.

They resolve, that the standing of the communion table in all churches should be altered.

Clarendon.

3. A common or public act.

Men began publicly to call the name of the Lord; that is, they feared and praised God by communion, and in public manner.

Richard's History of the World.

4. Union in the common worship of any church.

Bare communion with a good church can never alone make a good man; if it could, we should have no bad ones.

Ingramous men have lived and died in the communion of that church.

Still living.

Communion, n. f. [communicate, Latin.]

1. The commonwealth; the body politic.

How could communions, Degrees in schools, and brotherhood in cities. But by degree stand in authentic place?

Shakespeare's Tristram and Cezahed.

Not in a single person only, but in a community or multitude of men.

Hamlet's Philosophy.

This parable may be aptly enough expounded of the laws that secure a civil community, L'Estrange. It is not digested for her own life, and for the whole community.

The love of our country is impressed on our mind for the preservation of the community.

Addison's Proverb.

He lives not for himself alone, but hath a regard in all his actions to the great community. Atterbury.

2. Common possession; the state contrary to property or appropriation.

Sit up and revel. Call all the great, the fair, and the spirited names Of Rome about them, and begin a fallion Of freedom and community. Ben Jonson.

The undividualism of many in the community of name, or misapplication of the act of one unto the others, hath made some doubt thereof.

Brown's Vigilant Enemies.

This text is for from proving Adam folk proprietor; it is a confirmation of the original community of all things.

Lodge.

3. Frequency; communions. Not in use.

He was but, as the cuckow is in June, heard, not regarded: with such eyes, As, sick and blinded with commerce.

Afford no extraordinary gase. Shakespeare.


Commutable, adj. [from communicable.] That may be exchanged for another; may be bought off, or rankoned.

Commutation, n. f. [from communicable.]

1. Change; alteration.

An innocent nature, which hate nothing that was innocent, in a word, so great is the communion, that the soul then hated only that which now only it loves, i.e. sin. Smith's Sermon.

2. Exchange; the act of giving one thing for another. The whole universe is supported by giving and returning, by commerce and commutation.

Smith's Sermon.

According to the present temper of the whole nation, it is absolutely necessary that there be some method and means of commutation, all that of money.

Ray on the Creation.

The use of money, in the commerce and trade of mankind, is that of having the commutation of more bulky commodities.

Arbuthnot on Coins.

Z 2 3.

Randam?
3. Random; the act of exchanging a corporeal for a pecuniary punishment.

The law of God had allowed an evaluation, that in, by way of compensation or redemption. *Brown.

COMMUTATIVE adj. [from commutate.]

Relative to exchange; as, commutative justice, that honestly which is exercised in the market, and which is contrary to fraud in bargains.

To COMMUTE. v. a. [commutate, Latin.]

1. To exchange; to put one thing in the place of another; to give or receive one thing for another. This will commute our talks; exchange their thoughts, and all the gainsful and public oraches which God affigns, for their uneasy and fruitless ones; we impose on ourselves.

2. To buy off, or ransom one obligation by another. Some commodities for which when, as if for convenience of the one were a dispensation for the other.

To COMMUTE. v. n. To stone; to barter for exemption.

Their relations which God designed for means to farther men in holiness, they took upon as a privilege to serve instead of it, and was a benefit.

COMMUTUAL adj. [con and mutual.] Mutual; reciprocal. Used only in poetry.

Love one another, and Hymen did our hands.

The commutual rite, in most located hands. *Shakespearian.

There is, with commutual zeal, we both had driven in acts of dear, benevolence and love.

Bothers, in no wars to receive in virtue, 

Pope’s Odyssey.

COMPACT. n. s. [pedestum, Latin.] A compact; an accord; an agreement; a mutual and settled appointment between two or more, to do or forbear something. It had any sense the accent on the last syllable.

I hope the king made peace with all of us,

And the compact is firm and true in me. *Shakespear’s Richard III.

In the beginning were there an implicit compact, founded upon common consent, that such works as the fudiers, should be figur’d where, thereby they expressed their thoughts. *Shakespear.

To COMPACT. v. a. [comping, compactum, Latin.]

1. To join together with firmness; to unite closely; to confide.

Inform her full of my particular fears;

And there’s all such journeys of your own,

As may compact it more. *Shakespear’s King Lear.

Nor are the nerves of his compacted strength,

Stretched and disjoin’d in unwieldy length. *Bacon.

By what degrees this cart’s compacts’d sphere,

Was harken’d, woods, and rocks, and towns, to compacts; *Shakespear.

This diffuse is more dangerous, as the solids are more strict and compacts’d, and consequently more do as people are advantaged in age. *Abbot. on Dist.

Now the bright fan compacts the precious stones,

Impacting radiant lucre like his own. *Blackmore’s Cephal.

2. To make out of something; if he, compact of jars, grow muddish,

We may have thereby diffused in the spheres. *Shakespeare.

3. To league with.

Though pernicous woman,

Compact with her that’s gone, think’ll thou thy life.

Though they would swarve down each particular face,

Were testimonies! *Shakespear’s Measure for Measure.

4. To join together; to bring into a system.

We see the world is compact, that each thing preferreth other things, and also itts. *Hooke.

COMPACT. adj. [compacts, Latin.]

1. Firm; solid; close; dense; of firm texture.

Is not the density greater in free and open spaces, void of air and other rogor bodies, than within the pores of water, glass, crystal, gems, and other dense bodies in building. *Newton’s Opticks.

Without animation, the diffused particles of the air could never converse into such great compact masses at the planets. *D’Alemb.

2. Composed; solidifying.

The suitante, the lover, and the poet,

Are of imagination all compacts. *Shakespear.

A winding ring,

Compacts of unfeasable vapour, which the night

And cold environ around condehned,

Kindled through agitation to a flame. *Milton.

3. Joined; held together.

In one hand Pan has a pipe of seven reeds, compact with was never further. *Pope.

4. Brief, and well connected; as a compact discourse.

Where a foreign tongue is elegant, expressive, clothe, and compact, we must study the utmost force of our language. *Shakespear.

COMPACTNESS n. s. [from compacted.]

Firmness; density.

Sticking or compacts’d, being natural to density, requires some excess of gravity in proportion to the density, or some other outward violence, to break it.

These atoms are suspended in air, extremely compacted and hard; which compacts’d and hardens is a demonstration that nothing could be produced but the one raye.

COMPACTLY adv. [from compact.]

1. Closely; densely.

2. With neat joining; with good compacture.

COMPATIBILITY n. s. [from compact.

Firmness; clothe; density.

Ignorancy or sparkling, bound in many gems, is not discoverable in this, for it consumes their compacts’d and density. *Brow.

The bell time mortar will not have attained its utmost compacts’d till fourteen years after it has been compacts’d, for this is not, and the reason why, in demolishing ancient fabrics, it is easier to break the done than the mortar. *Boyle.

The rent, by reason of the compacts’ of terrestrial matter, cannot be made way to walls. *Woodward.

COMPACTNESS n. s. [from compact.]

Structure; manner in which any thing is joined together; compaction; a good word, but not in use.

And over it a fair-pastoral long,

Which to the gate directly did incline,

With comely compact, and compacture strong.

Neither unformly short, nor yet exceeding strong. *Gay.

COPTAGES n. s. [Latin.] A tyde of many parted unions.

The organs in animal bodies are only a regular compacts of pipes and vessels, for the fluids to pass through. *Brewer.

COMPAGNIA n. s. [compagne, Latin.]

Union; structure; junction; connexion; contexture.

The lattice or broken compaignia of the magnetic fabric under it. *Brown’s Pulgar Errors.

COMPANABLENESS n. s. [from company.]

The quality of being a good companion; sociableness. A word not now in use.

His eyes full of merry sociability, his words of hearty compaignia. *Sidney.

COMPANIERABLE adj. [from company.] Social; having the qualities of a companion; sociable; maintaining friendly intercourse.

To his seen he was nothing uxorious, but compellant and respectful. *Bacon’s Henry VII.

COMPANION. n. s. [companions, French.]

1. One with whom a man frequently converses, or with whom he shares his hours of relaxation. It differs from friends, acquaintance from confidence.

How now, my lord? why do you keep aloof?

Of sociable; fumble your companions make.*Shakespear’s Macbeth.

Some friend is a companion at the table, and will not continue in the day of thy affliction.

With anxious doubts, with raging passions turn, no sweet companion near with whom to mourn. *Prior.

2. A partner; an associate.

Engaged, my brother and companion in labour, and fellow soldier. *Phil. ii. 25.

Beseach’d of happiness, thou mayst partake his punishment, eternal misery; which would be all his felicity, and revenge, The once to gain companions of his soul. *Milton.

3. A familiar term of contempt; a fellow.

I form you, bevy companion! What? you poor, but fat, fancy: cheating, lack-laden man! away, you mouldy rogue, away! *Shakespear’s Henry IV.

It gives boden in every petty companion to spread rumour to my defamery, where I cannot be present. *Raleigh.

COMPANIONABLY adv. [from companion.] In a companionable manner.

COMPANIONSHIP n. s. [from companions.] A companionable companion.

1. Company; train.

Akinblades, and some twenty horses, *Shakespear’s Timon.

2. Fellowship; association.

If it be honour in your wars to term

The fame you are not, which, for your left ends,

You call your policy; how is’t, or worse,

That is shall hold companionship in peace

With honour, as in war? *Shakespear’s Caius.

COMPANY. n. s. [companions, French; either from con, and pagen, one of the same town; or con and pagen, one that cates of the same meet.] One. Person affiliated together; a body of men.

Go, carry Sir John Falstaff to the fleet;

Take all his company along with him. *Shakespear’s Henry IV.

Honest company, I thank you all,

That have bended me give away myself.

To this mult people, patient, and virtuous wife. *Shakespear.

2. Persons affiliated for the entertainment of each other; an assembly of pleasure.

A crowd in one company; and faces are but a gallery of pleasures, where there is no love. *Baron’s Essays.

3. Persons considered as affiliated for conversation; or as capable of conversation and mutual entertainment.

Monfecur Zulichem came to me among the rest of the good company of the town. *Tempie.

Knowledge of men and manners, the freedom of habit, and conversation with the best company of both sexes, is necessary. *Dryden.

9 4. The
AESOP'S FABLES.

There could no form for such a royal life be

1. Estimated by comparison; not positive;
not absolute.

2. Having the power of comparing different
things. Beauty not known by an eye or nose; it
consists in a symmetry, and is in the comparative
state which notes St. Glavile's Stephi Scientia.

3. In grammar. This comparative degree
expresses more of any quantity in one
ting or another. As, the right
band is the stronger. Comparatively, adv. [from comparative.]

4. To make one thing the measure of another;
to estimate the relative goodness or badness, or other qualities, of any one
thing, by observing how it differs from
something else.

I will hear Brutus speak.---

Shakespeare.}

To Company. w. a. [from the verb.]

1. To make one thing the measure of another;
to estimate the relative goodness or badness, or other qualities, of any one
thing, by observing how it differs from
something else.

I will hear Brutus speak.---

Shakespeare.

5. In grammar. The formation of an adjective through its various degrees of
signification; as, strong, stronger, strongest.

There could no form for such a royal life be
comparably imagined, like that of the foretold
nation. Warton's Architecture.

Comparative, n. [from comparative.]

In logic, the two things compared to one
another.

Comparative, adj. [comparative, Lat.]

1. Estimated by comparison; not positive;
not absolute.

2. Having the power of comparing different
things. Beauty not known by an eye or nose; it
consists in a symmetry, and is in the comparative
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thing, by observing how it differs from
something else.

I will hear Brutus speak.---

Shakespeare.
1. The act of comparing or dividing.

2. The parts marked out, or separated; a separate part.

3. To COMPASS, v. a. [compasser, Fr. compasser, Ital. passare, metri, Latin.]
   a. To incircle; to environ; to surround; to inclose: it has sometimes around, or about, added.
   b. A somewhat way, that deep defended through the hollow ground, and was with dread and horror compassed around.
   c. Dryden. V. Vergil.
   d. To dare that death, I will approach yet higher.
   e. Thucydides, p. 43.

2. To walk round any thing.
   a. Old Chorinian compass'd thirke the crew, and dip't an olive-branch in holy dew, which thirke be fringed round.
   b. Dryden's Ann.

3. To beget; to besiege; to block.
   a. Thine enemies shall call a trench about thee, and compass thee round, and keep thee in on every side.
   b. Lucret., x. 43.

4. To grasp; to inclose in the arms; to seize.

5. To obtain; to procure; to attain; to have in the power.
   a. That which by wisdom he saw to be requisite for that people, was by great widdom compass'd.
   b. Hooker's Prerace.
   c. His master being one of great regard, 1. court to compass any fuit not hard.
   d. Hubbard's Tale.

6. If I can check my raging soul, I will.
   a. If not, to compass her I'le use my skill.
   b. Shakspere.
   c. How can you hope to compass your designs.
   d. And not dissemble them?
   e. Dryden's Sophy.

7. He had a mind to make himself master of Weymouth, if he could compass it without engaging his army before.
   a. Charles.
   b. The church of Rome createth titular patriarchs of Constantinople and Alexandria; so both is the pope to declare, the remembrance of any title that he hath once compass'd.
   c. Beveridge.
   d. Invention is the first part, and absolutely necessary to them both, yet no rule ever was, or ever can be given, to compass it.
   e. Dryden'sasting.

8. The knowledge of what is good and what is evil, what ought and what ought not to be done, thing too large to be compass'd, and too hard to be master'd, without brains and body, parts and composition.
   a. Shakspere's Paradish Liff.

9. The instrument composed of a needle and card, whereby mariners steer.
   a. The breath of religion fills the salle; the prufes are by compass'd by which fublime men direct their courses.
   b. King Charles.
   c. Rude as their ships was navigation then, no useful compass or meridian known.
   d. Those they kept the bound within their ken, and knew no north but when the pole-star shone.
   e. Dryden.

10. With equal force the tempest blows by turns.
   a. From every corner of the heavens compass'd.
   b. Rene's Jone Shore.
   c. He that first discovered the use of the compass'd did more for the supplying and increase of useful commodities, than those who built workhouses.
   d. Locke.

To COMPASS, v. a. [compasse, Fr. conquest, Ita1. passare, metri, Latin.]
   a. To compass, to encircle; to environ; to surround; to inclose: it has sometimes around, or about, added.
   b. This author hath tried the force and compass of our language with much success.
   c. Swift.
   d. Space; room; limits, either of time or space.
   e. No less than the compass of twelve books is taken up in the left. Pope's Essay on Homer's Battle.
   f. The English are good confraders in an enterprise which may be dispatched in a short compass of time.
   g. You have heard what hath been here done for the poor by the five hospitals and the workhouses, within the compass of one year; and the end of a long, extensive war.
   h. Atstokyc.
   i. Enchlosure; circumference.
   j. And their mount Palantine, to imperial palace, compass'd huge, and high.
   k. The structure, of which the Parthenon Remains.
   l. Old Rome from such a race deriv'd her birth, which now on seven high hills triumphant reigns; and in that compass all the world contains.
   m. Dryden's Fugit.
   n. A departure from the right line; an indirect advance; as, to fetch a compass round the camp.
   o. 6. Moderate space; moderation; due limits.
   p. Certain it is, that in two hundred years before (1 speak within compass') no such commissiion had been executed in either of these provinces.
   q. Dryden's Fugit.
   r. There is nothing likelier to keep a man within compass, than having constantly before his eyes the state of his affairs, in a regular course of account.
   s. Tach.
   t. The power of the voice to express the notes of musicf.
   u. You would find me from my lowest note to the top of my compass's.
   v. From harmony, from heavenly harmony.
   w. This universal frame began:
   x. From harmony to harmony.
   y. Through all the compass'd notes it ran.
   z. The dispaft closing full in man.
   aa. Dryden.

7. [This is rarely used in the singular.] The instrument with which circles are drawn.
   a. If they be two, they are two so.
   b. As flit two compasse are two.
   c. Thy soul, the first foot, makes no flaw.
   d. To move; but death, if th'o'd other.
   e. Dryden.

8. In his hand.
   a. He took the golden chain, the spear.
   b. In God's eternal orbs, to circumscribe this universe, and all created things.

9. To fix one foot of their compass whereby they think fit, and extend the other to such terrible lengths, without determining any circumstance at all, is to leave us and thenceforth, in a very uncertain fixe.

10. With equal force the tempest blows by turns.
   a. From every corner of the heavens compass'd.
   b. Rene's Jone Shore.
   c. He that first discovered the use of the compass'd did more for the supplying and increase of useful commodities, than those who built workhouses.
   d. Locke.

To COMPASS, v. a. [compasse, Fr. conquest, Ita1. passare, metri, Latin.]
   a. To pity; to compassion; to commiserate. A word scarcely used.
   b. O heavens! can you hear a good man groan, and not relent, or not compass him?
   c. Shakespeare's Timon of Athens.

To COMPASSIONATE, n. f. [from compassion.]
   a. Inclined to compassion; inclined to pity; merciful; tender; melting; soft; easily affected with sorrow for the misery of others.
   b. There never was a heart truly great and generous, that was not also tender and compassionate, and tender and compassionate.
   c. Compasionate.

To COMPASSIONATE, v. a. [from the noun.]
   a. To pity; to compassion; to commiserate.
   b. A word scarcely used.
   c. Compasionate.

COMPATIBILITY, n. f. [from compatible.]
   a. Confinuity; the power of co-existing with something else; agreement with anything.
COMPATIBLE. adj. [corrupted by an unskillful compliance with pronunciation, from compatible, from competo, Latin, to suit, to agree. Compatible is found in good writers, and ought always to be used.

1. Suitable to; fit for; confident with; not incongruous to.

2. Confident; agreeable.

Our poets have joined together such qualities as are by nature the most uncompatible; with anger, amusement, with piety, and with profanity. Fromem.

COMPATIBILITY. n.f. [from compatible.] Consistency; agreement with any thing.

COMPATIBLY. adv. [from compatible.] Fitly; suitably.

COMPATIENT. adj. [from compatient, Latin.] Suffering together. Dit.

COMPATRIOT. n.f. [from com and patria, Lat.] One of the same country. Dit.

The governor knew he was so circumjunct as not to adhere to any of the factions of the time, in a neutrality industriously and ingeniously maintaining all his compatwires. Drummond.

COMPATIBLE. n.f. [compare, Latin.] Equal; companion; colleague; associate.

That monarchs harnej'd, to his chariot y'd'd Batte servitude, and his ethem'd comparath
Lath'd furiously. Philips.

To COMPETE. v. a. [from the noun.] To be equal with; to mate.

In his own grace he doth exalt himself More than in your advancement —to my right.

By me invested, he competes the belt. Shakespeare's King Lear.

To COMPETE. v. a. [compete, Latin.]

1. To force to fame at; to oblige; to constrain; to necessitate; to urge irresistibly.

You will compete the then to read the will. Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.

The spinners, carders, fuller, compiled by hunger,
And lack of other means, in despiseful manner
During the event to the teeth, are all in appearance. Steeple.

He refused, and said, I will not eat; but his fervants, together with the woman, compelled him. 1 Samuel, xxiv. 23.

But the faintest tyrant, who dare,
To know their God, or maslence to regard,
Must be compell'd by signs and judgments dire.

All these blessings could but enable, not compell us to be happy. Guizot.

Whole droves of minds are by the driving god
Compeised to the deep letham floods. Dryden.

2. To take by force or violence; to ravish from; to seize. This signification is uncommon and harsh.

The subject's grief
Comes through commencements, which compell from each
The sixth part of his substance, to be levied Without delay. Shakespeare's Henry VIII.

3. To gather together, and unite in a company. A Latinism, comperean gerea.

He us to the town entered, attended by the chiefs who fought the field, Now friendly mix'd, and in one troop compell'd. Dryden.

4. To fix: to overpower.

Our men secure our guilty, nor centuris held,
Buttery sleep their weary limbs compell'd. Dryden.

COMPELLABLE. adj. [from compell.] That may be forced. Perhaps it should be compellable.

COMPELLATION. n.f. [from compell.] The style of address; the word of salutation.

The thole bell fired for all persons, on all occasions, to recall the company of Pharaoh, with which our Saviour first taught. Dupa's Rules of Delegation.

The peculiar collegation of the kings in France, is by force, which is nothing else but faster. Temple.

COMPELLER. n.f. [compell.] He that forces another.

COMPENDIUM. n.f. [compendious, Latin.] Abriddgment; summmary; epitome; contradiction; breviate.

Fix in memory the discourtes and abridg them into brief compendials. Wits's Improvement of the Mind.

COMPENDIARIOUS. adj. [compendiarious, Latin.] Short; condensed; summmary: abridged.

COMPENDIOUSLY. n.f. [from compendious.] Shortness; condensed breviate. Dit.

COMPENSATE. v. a. [compare, Latin.] Abridge; summarize; abbreviate; imitate.

But in the most frequent cases, that holds much in a narrow room; the near way.

After we are grown well acquainted with a short system or compendium of a science, which is written in the plainest and most simple manner, it is then proper to read a larger regular treatise on that subject. Wordsworth.

COMPENSATION. n.f. [Latin.] Abridgment; summmy; breviate; compellation; that which holds much in a narrow room; the near way.

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COMPENSABLE. adj. [from compenst.] That which may be recompened.

To COMPENSATE. v. a. [compensate, Latin.]

To recompened; to be equivalent to; to counterbalance; to countervail; to make amends for.

The length of the night, and the dew thereof, do compensate the best of the day. Bacon's Nat. Hist. 11.

The pleasures of life do not compensate the misfortunes of death. Prior.

Nature to toil, without gratification kind. The proper organs, proper powers, sufficed; each evening want compensated of course. Here with degrees of refinements, there of force. Pope.

COMPENSATION. n.f. [from compenst.] Compromise; something equivalent; amends.

Possings, the better to make compensation of his service in the wars, called a parliament. Bacon.

All other debts may compensation find: But love is duty, and will be paid in kind. Dryden's Assurant de l'Imag.
COMPETITABLE, adj. [from compete, Lati-.

For this word a corrupt orthography has introduced "comparable."] Suitable

to: confident with.

It is not comparable with the grace of God to much as to incline any man to do well without 
Hammond's "The Fundamentals of".

Those are properties not at all comparable to body or matter, though of never to pure a mixture.

The duration of eternity is a part anto in such as is only comparable to the eternal God, and not communicable to any created being. Sir Matthew Hale.

COMPETIBILITY, n. f. [from comparable.]

Suitability; fitness.

COMPETITION, n. f. [from com- and pet- in Latin.]

1. The act of endeavouring to gain what another endars to gain at the same time; rivalry; contest.

2. Double claim; claim of more than one to one thing: anciently with to.

3. Competition to the crown there is none, nor can be.

4. Now with for.

The prize of beauty was disputed till you were seen; but now all pretenders have withdrawn their claims: there is no competition but for the second place.

COMPETITOR, n. f. [from and -pet- in Latin.]

1. One that has a claim opposite to another's; a rival: with for before the thing claimed.

2. How furious and impatient they be, and cannot brook competitors in love.

Shakespeare's "Titus Andronicus."

Some undertake fulls with purpose to let them fall, to gratify the competitors. Scheriffus and Scipio were competitors for the office of prior. Tailor.

3. His works in God has the advantage in pre-

sent facility and, when we take futurity into the account, stands alone, and is acknowledged to have no competitor.

Rogers.

4. It had formerly of before the thing claimed.

Selvina, king of Algiers, was in arms against his brother Mechmet, competitor of the king-

dom. Knolles's History.

5. In Shakespeare it seems to signify only an opponent.

The Guildfords are in arms, and every hour more competitors.

Fetch to the rebels. Shakespeare's Richard III.

COMPLAINT, n. f. [from compilo, Lati.]

1. A collection from various authors.

2. An assemblage; a concurrence.

There is in it a small vein filled with fine, probably the time of the composition of the mas.

Woodward's "Voyages."

To COMPLAIN, v. a. [complain, Latin.]

1. To draw up from various authors; to collect into one body.

2. To write; to compose.

In part they compose the praises of virtuous men and actions, and laments against vice. Temple.

COMPLACENCY, n. f. [from complacence, Lati.]

1. Pleasure; satisfaction; gratification.

I by no means deserve such a reward.

From praise, nor in their ways complacency finds.

Milton.

When the supreme faculties move regularly, the inferior faculties exhibit a friendly concurrence or complacency upon the whole soul. Diderot.

Dissatisfaction externally hinders the complacency we have in all the good things of this life. Atrigesi. Sarmani.

Others proclaim the infirmities of a great man with satisfaction and complacency, if they discover none of the like in themselves. Addison's Spectator.

2. The cause of pleasure; joy.

O thou, in heaven and earth the only peace.

Found out for joy! O thou,

My sole complacence! Milton's "Paradise Lost."

3. Civility; complacency; fatines of manners.

They were not satisfied with their governors and apprehensive of their rudeness; and want of complacency.

His great humanity appeared in his benevolence of his aspect, the complacency of his behaviour, and the tone of his voice. Addison's "Fable of the Locomotive."

Complacency and truth, and mankind.

Dwells ever on his tongue, and smooths his thoughts.

Addison.

With mean complacency: nor betray your truth,

Nor be so civil as to produce your art. Pope.

COMPLAINT, n. f. [complain, Lat.]

Civil; affable; soft; complaisant.

To COMPLAIN. v. n. [complaindre, Fr.]

1. To mention with sorrow or remonstrance:

To murmur; to lament. With of before the cause of sorrow: sometimes with on.

Lord Hastings,

Humbly complaining to her deity.

Got my lord chamberlain's complaisance.

Shakespeare's Richard III.

I will speak in the anguish of my spirit; I will complain in the bitterness of my soul. Job, vii. 11.

Shall I, like them, on Friday's complaint?

For on that day was Cesar de Leon flame.

Dryden's Fables.

Do not all men complain, even there as well as others, of the great ignorance of mankind?

Barrow's "Præface to Story of Earth."

Thus accordingly.

In midst of water I complain of them. Dryden.

2. Sometimes with or for before the caufal

Now therefore doth a living man complain, a man for the punishment of his sins?

Lam., iii. 39.

3. To inform against.

Now, now, sly fellow, you will complain of me to whom?

Shakespeare's "Weathering of Windfall."

To COMPLAIN. v. a. [This sense is rare, and perhaps not very proper.] To la-

ment; to bewail.

Pale death our valiant leader hath oppressed,

Came wreak his loss, whom boodles ye complain of.

Fairfax.

Grafield, who could so well in shime complain.

The death of Richard, with an arrow plain.

Dryden's "Fables."

They might the grievance inwardly complain.

But outwardly they must temporize.

Dean, "Civil War."

COMPLAINANT, n. f. [from complain.]

One who urges a suit, or commences a prosecution, against another.

Complainant and complainant are the most ears complainers of the dispute. "Collin's Defence."

COMPLAINER, n. f. [from complain.]

One who complains; a murmurer; a laments.

St. Jude observes, that the murmurers and complainers are the same who speak fateful words.

"Government of the Tongue."

Phipps is a complainant: and on this occasion I told Lord Carteret, that complainers were never favoured at court, though ready do.

Dryden's "Fables."

I. Representations of pains or injures; lamentation.

I cannot find any cause of complaint, that good laws have so much been wanting unto us, nor ever to them. "Her Cato."

As for me, it is complaint to me. Job, xxii. 4.

Adam Faw.

Already in part though hid in glorioun deade.

To sorrow abandon'd, but worst left within,

And in a troubled sea of passion trod,

Thus to disburthen fought with sad complaints. Milton.

2. The cause or subject of complaint; griev.

The poverty of the clergy in England hath been the complaint of all who wish to well to the church. Swifts.

3. A malady; a disease.

One, in a complaint of his bowels, was let blood till he had scarce any left, and was perfectly cured. Arbuthnot.

4. Remonstrance against; information against.

Full of vexation, come with complaint.


In evil trait this day I band.

Before my judge, either to undergo

Myself the total crime, or to accuse

My other self, the partner of my life;

While fasting, while her faith to me remains,

I should conceal, and not expose to blame

By any complaint, but by needlessness.

Subdues me, and calamitous complaint. Milton.

Against the goddes the complaint he made. Dryden's "Ariel."

COMPLAISANCE, n. f. [complaisance, Fr.]

Civility; desire of pleasing; act of adul-

oration.

Her death is but in complaisance to her. Dryden.

You must also be industrious to discover the opinion of your enemies; for you may be assured, that they will give you no quarter, and allow nothing to complaisance. Dryden's "Aurora.""
COMPLAIS'ANT. adj. [complaisant, Fr.] Civil; desirous to please. {Page}

There are to obtain my faire seems too bold; {Page}
Scarcely to with Peter complasent enough, {Page}
And somethin fail of Charitas much too rough. {Page}

COMPLAIS'ENTLY. adv. [from complaisant.] With defire to please; {Page}
ceremoniously. {Page}

In plente flouring, tantaclia'd in flate, {Page}
And complaisingly help't all to 1 hate, {Page}
Treated, care'td, and th'd I take my leave. {Page}

COMPLAIS'ANCE, n. f. [from complaisant.] {Page}
Ditt. 76 COMPLAIN'T. q. s. [from complain.] {Page}
76 COMPLAIN'T. {Lat.} To level; to reduce to a flat and even surface. {Page}

The venere of the neck and back-bone are made short and complaited, and firmly bared with muscles. {Page}

Dekam. {Page}

COM'PLEAT. See COMPLETE. {Page}

COMPLEMENT. n. f. [complemen'tum, Lati'n.] {Page}

1. Perfection; fulness; completion; comple'tement. {Page}

Our couth is both to place it in the front of our prayers as a guide, and to add it in the end of every spiritual business or part, as a comple'tement which fully perfecteth whatsoever may be defective in the reit. {Page}

Hocher. {Page}

They as they feasted had their fill, {Page}
For in their ill Hocher's Tale. {Page}

For a compliment of these bl佛gions, they were enjoyed by the protection of a king of the most harmless disposition, the most exemplary piety, the greatest religious charity, and mercy. {Page}

The felatable nature, in its comple'tion and integrality, hath five exterior powers or faculties. {Page}

Hale's Origin of Mankind. {Page}

2. Complete set; complete provision; the full quantity or number. {Page}

The god of love himself inhabits there, With all his rage, and dread, and grief, and care; {Page}
His complement of flowers, and total war. {Page}

Prior. {Page}

3. Adelictious circumstances; appanages; {Page}
various but ornamental; where ceremony was called comple'ment, now corrupted to compliment. {Page}

If the cafe permitted not baptism to have the decent comple'ments of baptism, better it were to enjoy the body without his furniture, than to wait for the chance of such an opportunity of that, for which we want it, be left. {Page}

Hocher. {Page}

Their, which have letly sprung up, for comple'ments, rites, and ceremonies of church actions, are, in truth, for the greateft part, fuch fily things, that very carefull doth make them hard to be dispof'd of in ferior manner. {Page}

Hocher. {Page}

A dolefcent cafe's a dolefcent song, {Page}
Without vain art or curious comple'ments. {Page}

Spenser. {Page}

Garnish'd and deck'd in modern comple'ments, {Page}
Not working with the ear, but with the eye. {Page}

Shak. {Page}

[In geometry.] What remains of a quadrat of a circle, or of ninety degrees, after any certain arch hath been retrched from it. {Page}

[In astronomy.] The distance of a far from the zenith. {Page}

[Another] in fortification, that part in the intire side of it which makes the demigore. {Page}

7. Arithmetical Complement of a Logarithm, is what the logarithm wants of 100,000,000. {Page}

Chamber. {Page}

COMPLETE. adj. [comple'tus, Latin.] {Page}

1. Perfect; full; having no deficiencies. {Page}

With the reading of scripture is a part of our church liturgy, a special portion of the service {Page}

Vol. I.
We are free from any necessary determination of our will to any particular action, and a free compliance with our desire, set upon any particular, and then appearing preferable, good.

Let the king meet compliance in your looks.

A free and ready yielding to his wishes.

The admiss to which the world solicits our compliances, are free, which forfeit external expectations.

What compliances will remove difficulties, while the liberty continues of protecting what new opinions we please.

Swift.

A disposition to yield to others; compliance.

He was a man of few words, and of great compliance; and usually declared that as he thought, which he therefore would be grateful to the king.

Clarendon.

COMPLAINT. adj. [from comply.]

1. Yielding; bending.

The complaint brought yielding.

Yielded.

-E. Milton's Paradice Lost.

2. Civil; complaisant.

To COMPLICATE. v. a. [complive, Latin.]

1. To entangle one with another; to join; to involve mutually.

Though the particular actions of war are complieed out, yet they are separate and distinct in right.

In case our offence against God hath been complieed with injury to us, we should make use of it.

Bacon.

When the diseaie is complieated with other diseaies, one must consider that which is most dangerous.

Adventures on Ice.

There are a multitude of human actions, which have so many complieated circumstances, aspects, and situations, with regard to time and place, persons and things, that it is impossible for any one to pass a right judgment concerning them, without entering into most of these circumstances.

Watts.

2. To unite by involution of parts one in another.

The composition in the parts may make them apply themselves one to another, or complot and divide them after the manner requisite to make them thick.

Bygone: History of Former Times.

3. To form by complication; to form by the union of several parts into one integral.

Dreadful was the din

Of hifing through the hall; thick fwarming now

With complieated monsters, head and tail.

-Milton's Paradice Lost.

A man, an army, the universe, are complieated of various simple ideas, or complex ideas made up of simple ones.

Locke.

COMPLICATE. adj. [from the verb.]

Compounded of a multiplicity of parts.

This creature would diflurit his paifle, if he could graip all in a survey, as a painter runs up a complot piece work wrought by Titian or Raphael.

Watts on the Mind.

COMPLICATENESS. n. f. [from complieate.] The state of being complieated; intricacy; perplexity.

There is great variety of intelligibles in the world, so much objected to our senses, and every feferal object is fubdivided multiplicity and complieativeness.

Hale's Origin of Mind.

COMPLICATION. n. f. [from complieate.]

1. The act of involving one thing in another.

All our grievances are either of body or of mind, or in complieation of both.

L'Estrange.

2. The state of being involved in another.

The notions of a complieated knowledge are always full of perplexity and complieations, and seldom in one connection.

William.

3. The integral complieating of many things involved, perplexed, and united.

By admitting a complieation of ideas, and taking many things at once into our question, the mind is darkened and bewildered.

Swift's Essay on Logic.

COMPLIEMENT. n. f. [Fr. from compliee, an associate, low Lat.] One who is united with others in an ill design; an associate; a confederate; an accomplice.

To arms, victorious noble father,

To quell the rebels and their compliees.

Shakespeare's Henry VI.

Justice was afterwards done upon the offenders, the principal having being cautioned and quartered in Smithfield; and divers of his chief compliees executed in divers parts of the realm.

Wardie.

The marquis visited with the king, that he might only turn his brother out of the garrisons, after justice was done upon his compliees.

Clarendon.

COMPLEMENTS. n. f. [compliente, Fr. complieations, low Lat.]

The last act of worship at night, by which the service of the day is completed.

At morn and eve, besides their anthems sweet,

Their prey mutter, and their compliees met.

H��acters: Tales.

If a man were but of a day's life, it is well if he laifs till even song, and then says his compliees an hour before the time.

Taylor: Holy Living.

To COMPLERE. v. n. [complure, Lat.]

To make lamentation together.

COMPLETLY. adv. [from complieemental.] In the nature of a complieement; civilly; with artful or falc civility.

This speech has been condemned as savorious; Euthablish judges it spoken artfully and complieementially.

COMPLEMENTS. n. f. [complinte, Fr. complieations, low Lat.]

A compliee to compliees; a fatterer.

One given to compliees; an associater.

Wardie.

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by step, till it gives a clear knowledge of the thing to be demonstrated. This is called the synthetical method, and is used by Euclid in his Elements. Harris.

**Compound.** adj. from compose.] Com-

ounded; or, having the power of com-

posing.

**Composer.** n. f. [from compose.] He

that ranges and adjusts the types in printing; distinguished from the pressman, who makes the impression upon paper.

**Compost.** n. f. [Fr. composte, Lat.] A mixture of various substances for en-

riching the ground, manure.

Avoid what is to come, and do not spread the compost on the woods. To make them ranker. We also have great variety of composes and fulls, for the making of the earth fruitful.

Water planted thrubs, ammonium espe-

cially, which you can hardlyesthe too often, and it requires abundant compost. Exodus' Calendar. Where, is a good indication, a cart can be found, that carries compost earth to dig the ground.

Drayden.

In vain the nurturing ground

Seems fair asleep, the field with fretted earth; but when the after compost exhales, its native poverty again prevails.

**To Compost.** v. a. [from the noun.] To

manure; to enrich with soil.

By removing into waste earth, or forekeeping to compost the earth, water-mint tarnish into field-mans, and the colewort into rape.

As for earth, it composts itself; for I know a garden that had a field ploughed upon it, and it did bear fruit excellently. Bacon's Natural History.

**Composture.** n. f. [from compo.-]

soil; manure. Not used.

The earth is a thief,

That feeds and breeds by a compost soil,

From general extenuation Shakespeare's Times.

**Composure.** n. f. [from compo-

se.] 1. The act of composing or inviting.

To take the feeble to the firm, or comprehensive of the nature of the duty, as forms of publick composition.

King Charles.

2. Arrangement; combination; mixture; order.

Hence languages strive, when, by imitation and agreement, such a composite of letters, such a word, it intended to signify such a certain thing.

Hold an Element of Speech.

From the vowels and consonants of these corporates together, happen all the varieties of the bodies formed out of them. Woodward's Natural History.

3. The form arising from the disposition of the various parts.

Figure of his face, Liv'd a fair but manly grave.

Craf. I.

4. Frame; make; temperament.

To feel the streets at noon, and stand the buffet With shaves that smell of sweat; for this becomes them.

As his compost must be rare indeed, When their things cannot be blest.

Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.

The duke of Buckingham frets, without any help, by a kind of congenial compost, to the likeness of our late sovereign and mother. Watson.

5. Adjutment.

God will either lead to the inward captures of the mind, than to the outward form and compost of the body.

Ducre.

6. Composition; framed discourse.

Discourses on such occasions are seldom the productions of before, and should be read with those favourable allowances that are made to such com-

poses.

In the compositions of men, remember you are a man as well as they; and it is not their reason, but your own, that is given to the

Words on the Mind.

7. Sedateness; calmness; tranquillity.

To whom the virgin majesty of Eve,

As one who loves, and some unkindness meets,

With sweet affrere compass and mind. Milton.

The calmest and softest hours of life, when the passions of nature are all silent, and the mind enjoys its own perfect composteur. Wilson's Ethics.

8. Agreement; composition; settlement of differences.

The treaty at Uxbridge gave the fairest hopes of an happy composteur. King Charles.

Van gazed to right and left the front unford,

That all may for, what hate us, how we look Peace and composteur. Milton's Paradise Lost.

Things were not brought to an extremity; there stems yet to be room left for a composteur; hereafter, there may be only for a day.

**Compota.] n. f. [compotatia, Lat.] the art of drinking or uppling to-

gether.

Scurvy to words spoke under the roofs, only mean, in composition, from the ancient custom in symposium meetings, to one another.

Brown's Falstaff Errarous.

If thou wilt prolong Dire composteur, forboth with reason quite Her empire, and mind at rest.

And vaine debates; then twenty tongues at once Conspire in senseless jargon; nought is heard But din and various clamour, and mad rant.

Philips.

To COMPOUND, v. a. [compote, Latin.] 1. To mingle many ingredients together in one mass.

2. To form by uniting various parts.

Whoever composes any like it, shall be cut off.

Exdes xx.

It will be difficult to evince, that nature does not make decomposed bodies; 1 many, mingle together such bodies as are already composed of elementary, or rather of simple ones.

By the Seopitical Olymph.

The ideas, being each but one sngle perception, are easier got than the more complex ones; and therefore are not liable to the uncertainty which attends the compounded.

3. To mingle in different positions; to combine.

We cannot have a single image that did not enter through the light; but we have the power of altering and combining those images into all the varieties of picture.

Addison's Spectator.

[In grammar.] To form one word from two or more words.

Where it and Tigris embrace each other under the city of Asiana, there do they agree of a joint and compound of names, and are called Pisi-Tigris.

Robins's History of the World.

5. To compose by being united.

Who'd be so mock'd with glory, as to live

But in a dream of friendship.

To have his compound, and all what rate compounds, but only painted, like his vivandier's friends! Shakespeare's Timon.

6. To adjust a difference by some receision from the rigour of claims.

I would to God all affairs were well compos'd! Shakespeare.

If there be any discord or fault in any of the family, they are compos'd and appeased.

3. To discharge a debt by paying only part.

Shall I, ye gods! he cries, my debts compos'd? Gay.

**Compound.** n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Formed out of many ingredients; not simple.

The ancient electrum had in it a fifth of silver to the gold, and made a compound metal, fit for most uses as gold.

Bacon.

Compound substantives are made up of two or more simple substantives.

Watts's Logick.

2. In grammar.] Composed of two or more words; not simple.

Those who are his greatest admirers, seem pleased with them as beauties; 1 feasts of his compos'd epicsthes.

Page.

3. Compound or aggregated Flower, in botany, is such as consists of many little flowers, concurring together to make up one whole one; each of which has its style and stamens, and adhering leaf, and are all contained within one and the same calyx: such are the sunflower and dandelion.

Harris.

**Compounded.** adj. from compos-]

ed.] Capable of being compounded.

**Compounded by.** n. f. [from To compound.] 1. One who endeavours to bring parties to terms of agreement.

Those fomifers, sweeteners, compounders, and expedient-mongers, who shake their heads to strongly.

Swifts.
2. A mingler; one who mixes bodies.

COMPREHEND. v. a. [comprehend, Latin.]

1. To comprehend; to include; to contain; to imply.

If there be any other commandment, it is briefly comprehended in this saying, namely, Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself. Rom. xii. 9.

It would be ridiculous to grow old in the study of every necessary thing, in an art which comprehendeth many several parts. Dryden's Don John.

2. To contain in the mind; to understand; to conceive.

Rome was not better by her Horace taught, than we are here to comprehend his thought.

'Tis unjust, that they who have not the least notion of heroic writing, should therefore condemn the pleasure which others receive from it, because they cannot comprehend it. Dryden.

COMPREHENSIBLE. adj. [comprehensible, Fr. compréhensible, Lat.]

1. Intelligible; attainable by the mind; conceivable by the understanding.

The horizon sets the bounds between the enlightened and dark parts of things, between what is comprehensible and that which is not comprehensible to us. Locke.

2. Possible to be comprehended.

Left this part of knowledge should seem to any not comprehensible by axioms, we will let down some hope of comprehending it.

COMPREHENSIBLY. adv. [from comprehensible.]

With great power of figuration or understanding; significantly; with great extent of sense. Tillotson.

Seems to have used comprehensibly for comprehensively.

The words wisdom and righteousness are comprehensible, very comprehensible, to as to signify all religion and virtue. Tillotson.

COMPREHENSION. n. f. [comprehension, Latin.]

1. The act or quality of comprehending or containing; inclusion.

In the Old Testament there is a close comprehensions of the New, in the New an open diction of the Old. Hider.

The comprehension of an idea, regards all essential modes and properties of it; so body, in its comprehension, taken in solid, figure, quantity, mobility.

White's Logic.

2. Summary; epitome; compendium; abstraction; abridgment in which much is comprehended.

If we would draw a short abstract of human happenings, bringing together all the various ingredients of them, and digest them into one prescription, we must at last fix on this wise and religious aphorism in my text, as the form and comprehension of all. Rogers.

3. Knowledge; capacity; power of the mind to admit and contain many ideas at once.

You give no proof of decay of your judgment, and comprehension of all things, within the compass of an human understanding.

4. [In rhetoric.] A trope or figure, by which the name of a whole is put for a part, or that of a part for the whole, or a definite number for an indefinite.

Harris.

COMPREHENSIVE. adj. [from comprehend.]

1. Having the power to comprehend or understand many things at once.

He must have been a man of a most wonderful comprehensiveness nature, because he has taken into the compass of his Canterbury Tales the various manners and humours of the whole English nation in his age; not a single character has escaped him.

Dryden's Falstaff, Preface.

His hand unhand'd, his compass round.

His comprehensive head; all interests weigh'd,

All Europe far'd, yet Britain not betray'd.

Dryden's King John.

2. Having the quality of comprehending; extensive.

So diffusive, so comprehensive, so catholic a grace is charity, that whatever time is the opportunity of any other virtue, that time is the opportunity of charity.

St. Augustin.

COMPREHENSIVELY. adv. [from comprehensive.]

In a comprehensive manner

COMPREHENSIVENESS. n. f. [from comprehensive.]

The quality of including much in a few words or narrow compass.

Compare the beauty and comprehensiveness of legends on ancient coins. Adlert, in Ancient Manners.

To COMPREHEND. v. a. [comprehend, Latin.]

1. To force into a narrower compass; to squeeze together.

To embrace.

Her Neptune eyes, with bloom of beauty blest,

And in his case the yielding nymph comprehended.

Dryden.

There was in the island of Io a young girl comprehended by a genius, who delighted to associate with the muse.

Pope.

2. To embrace ideas, of linen, which surgeons fain would have for their particular part or purpose.

I applied an intercostal about the ankle and upper part of the foot, and by comprehension and bondage dress'd it up.

Boycott.

COMPREHENSIBILITY. n. f. [from comprehensible.]

The quality of being comprehensible; the quality of admitting to be brought by force into a narrower compass; as air may be comprehended, but water can by no violence be reduced to less space than it naturally occupies.

COMPREHENSIBLE. adj. [from comprehensible.]

Capable of being forced into a narrower compass; yielding to preasure, so that one part is brought nearer to another.

Their being spirial particles, accounts for the elasticity of air; their being spherical particles, which gives free passage to any heterogeneous matter; accounts for air's being compressible.

Cayley's Philosophical Principles.

COMMpressibility. n. f. [from compressible.] Capability of being preessed close.

Dill.

COMPRESSION. n. f. [compressio, Latin.]

The act of bringing the parts of any body more near to each other by violence; the quality of admitting such an effort of force as may compel the body comprehended into a narrower space.

Whensoever a solid body is preessed, there is an inward tumult in the parts, seeking to deliver themselves from the preession; and this is the case of all violent motion.

Dryden.

The powder in shot, being dillled into such a flame as endareth not compression, moveth in round, the flame being in the nature of a liquid body, fumelesse, burning.

Tears are the effects of the compression of the moisture of the brain, upon distillation of the spirits.

Bacon, Natural History.

Marry Michael, the Cymricke pipe, piped this upon his oaten pipe for merry England, but with a mocking compression for Nunnery. Camil. Rem.
In a compulsory or forcible manner; by force; by violence.

To say that the better defever hath such right to govern, as he may compulsarily bring under the less worthy, is idle. Bacon.

COMPUTER, n.f. [from comput.] Reckoner; accountant; calculator.

The kalendar of their computes, and the accounts of these days, are different. Brown's Vulgar Errors.

I have known some such ill computors, as to imagine the millions in flocks to much real wealth. Swift.

COMPUTIST, n.f. [computist; Fr.] Calculator; one filled in the art of numbers or computation.

The treasuror was a wise man, and a field computor. Watts.

We conceive we have a year in three hundred and fifty-five days exactly: computists tell us, that we escape six hours. Brown.

COMRADE, n.f. [camerade, Fr. from camera, a chamber; one that lodges in the same chamber, conterminius frater.]

1. One who dwells in the same house or chamber.

Rathcr I abjure all roofs, and choose to be a comrade with the wolf and owl. Shakespeare's King Lear.

2. A companion; a partner in any labour or danger.

He permitted them to put out both thine eyes, and fetter'd them thee. Into the common pillory, there to grind among the flames and ashes, the camrod. As good for nothing else. Milton's Aganips.

A footman, being newly married, defired his comrade to tell him freely what the town could of it. Swift.

CON. A Latin inscrutable preposition, which, at the beginning of words, signifies union or association: as concurs, a running together; to convenerate, to come together.

CON. [abbreviated from conter, against, Lat.] A cant word for one who is on the negative side of a question; as, the pros and cons.

To CON. v. a. [conan, Sax. to know; as, in Chaucer, Old scyem connn mokal things; that is, Old women have much knowledge.]

1. To know.

Of much, Hobbinol. I come no skill Enough to me to paint out my worth.

2. To study; to commit to memory; to fix in the mind. It is a word now little in use, except in ludicrous language.

Pretty servers! have you not been acquainted with goldsmiths wires, and canst with that sort of rings? Shakespeare.

Here are your parts; and I am to interest you to them by to-morrow night.

Shakespeare's Midsummer Night's Dream.

Our understanding cannot in this body arrive to clearly to the knowledge of God, and things invisible, as by orderly coming over the visible and inward creatures. Milton.

Saw it him written; and, having the other also written in the paper, shewed him that, after he had on his first, and required it of him. Milton.

The books of which I chiefly fond. Are such as you have wildon't count. Prior.

All this while John had carried over such a catalogue of bard words, as were enough to conjure up the devil. Arbuthnot.
His grace looks cheerful and smooth this morning:

Three's some conceit, or other, likes him well,
When that he bids good-morrow with such spirit.

His majesty's High NIC.

In laughing there ever precedeth a conceit of something ridiculous, and therefore it is imaginary to man.

Sidney.

The first kind of things appointed by laws humane, contained what was good or evil, in

notwithstanding more secret than that it can be discerned by every man's present conceit, without some deeper discourse and judgment. Hooker.

I shall be found of a quick conceit in judgment, and shall be admired.

Wilton, vili. 11.

1. Opinion, generally in a sense of contempt; fancy; imagination; fantastical notion.

I know not how conceit may rob

The history of life, when life itself

Yields to the theft.

Shakespeare's King Lear.

Strong conceits, like a new principle, carries all easily with it, when yet above common sense.

Locke

Maltranche has an odd conceit.

As ever entered Frenchman's pate.

Prior.

4. Opinion, in a neutral sense.

Seest thou a man wise in his own conceit?

There is more hope of a fool than a wise man.

Proverbs, xxvi. 12.

I shall not fail to approve the fair conceit

The King hath of you.

Shakespeare's Henry VIII.

5. Pleasent fancy; gaiety of imagination; acuteness.

His wit is as thick as Tewksbury mustard: there is no more conceit in him than is in a mallet.

Shakespeare's Henry IV.

While he was on his way to the gibbet, the rascal took him in the head to go off with a conceit.

L'Estrange.

6. Sentiment, as distinguished from imagery.

Sentiments are conceits alone their works confine, And glittering thoughts struck out at every line.

Dryden.

7. Fondness; favourable opinion; opinionative pride.

Since by a little studying in learning, and great conceit of himself, he has lost his religion; may he find it again by harder study, under humble truth.

Barclay.


Not that I dare affirm to myself to have put him out of conceit with it, by having convinced him of the fantasticalness of it.

Tillogren, Preface.

What hath chiefly put me out of conceit with this moving manner, is the frequent disappointment.

Swift.

7. To CONCEDE. v. a. [concedes, Latin.]

To yield; to admit; to grant; to let pass undisputed.

By a paragogic animal persuasion we might strike out great numbers of hidden qualities: and, having once a conceded lift, we might with more safety attempt their reasons.

Brown.

This might not be conceded without limitation.

Boyle.

The article, if you concede to him that fortune may be an agent, both presume himself safe and invulnerable.

Birch.

CONCET. n. f. [concepts, French; conceptus, Latin.]

1. Conception; thought; idea; image in the mind.

Here the very gourmands have their fancies lifted to 40 high conceits, as the learned of other nations are content both to borrow their names, and imitate their manner.

Brown.

Impossible it was, that ever their will should change or incline to repine any part of their duty, without some object having force to avert their conceit from God.

Hebber.
CONCEIVED. adj. [from conceive.] One that understands or apprehends.

The words proclaim symbols and pious allegories be made by wise conceiver, yet common heads will fly unto superfetitious applications.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

CONCEIVER. n. s. [from conceive.] 1. To conceive, to decide; conjecture; guess; to imagine; to form a notion of; to invent; to consult.

Dr. Maine.

"To conceive in his own principles, which allow no merit, no intrinsic worth, to accompany one flake more than another."

Addison.

CONCEIT, n. s. [from conceit.] 1. Confidence, assurance, self-confidence, overweening pride, conceit.

Dryden's Condemnation.

"That which is in any kind of thing contained, or comprehended, or comprehended in the mind of man, is called conceit, or an opinion of the mind."

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Addison.
CONCEPTIOUS. adj. [conceptum, Latin.] Apto to conceive; fruitful; pregnant.

Capable to conceive.

In hot climates, where the uterine parts exceed in heat, by the coldness of this simple, they may be reduced into a concepitive constitution.

Browne's Valuer Errors.

To CONCERN. v. a. [concerner, French; concernes, low Latin.] 1. To relate to; to belong to.

To affect with some passion; to touch nearly; to be of importance to.

I would not

The case was known to them it most concerned.

Shakespeare.

Our wars with France have afforded, as in our most tender interests, and concerned us more than those with any other nation. Addison in the War.

It much concerns them not to suffer the king to establish his authority in this side. Addison, in Italy.

The more the authority of any faction in Society is extended, the more it concerns public happiness that it be committed to men fearing God.

To interest; to engage by interest.

I knew a young negro who was sick of the small pox I found by enquiry, at a person's concerned for him, that the little tumours left whic keppe themselves behind. Above the rest two goddeses appear, Concern'd for each; these Venus, Juno there.

Dryden's Aurelius.

Providenc, where it loves a nation, concern't itself to own and affect the interest of religion, by flattering the spoilers of religious persons and places.

Smith's Sermons.

Whatever past affections it cannot reconcile, nor appropriate to that present self by consciousfmen, it can be no more concerned in than if they had never been done.

Locke.

They think themselves out of the reach of providence, and no longer concerned to solicit his favours.

Rogers.

To disturb; to make uneasy.

In one compressing engine I cut a sparrow, without forcing any air in; and in an hour the bird began to pant, and be concerned, and in less than an hour and a half to die.

Dryden.

To concern himself. To intermeddle.

to be busy.

Being a layman, I ought not to have concerned myself with speculations which belong to the profession.

Dryden.

CONCERN. n. s. [from the verb.]

1. Busines; affair; considered as relating to some one.

1st. Of their near concerners, and imports.

Nothing left but the king's life and his power.

Denham's Satyry.

2. Relation. influence.

Of its concernment to his haughty love.

Dryden's Indian Emperor.

3. Intercourse; business.

The great concernment of men is with men, one amongst another.

Locke.

4. Importance; moment.

I look upon experimental truth as matters of great concernment to mankind.

Bolingbroke.

5. Interposition; regard; meddling.

He married a daughter to the earl, without any other approbation of her father, or concernment in it, than suffering her and him to come into his presence.

Clarendon.

6. Passion; emotion of mind.

While they are so eager to destroy the fame of others, their ambition is manifest in their concernment.

Dryden.

If it carry with it the notion of something extraordinary, if apprehension and concernment accompany it, the idea is likely to fink the deeper.

Locke.

To CONCERT, v. a. [concerter, French; from concertare, Latin, to prepare themselves for some public exhibition, or performance, by private encounters among themselves.]

1. To settle any thing in private by mutual communication.

2. To settle; to contrive; to adjut.

Mark how, already, in his working brain, he forms the well-considered scheme of suicide.

Browne.

CONCERT. n. s. [Concertatio, Lat.] Strike; contentation.

CONCERTATIVE. adj. [concertatius, Latin.] Contentions; quarrelsome; recriminating.

Deut.

CONCESSION. n. s. [concipere, Latin.]

1. The act of granting or yielding.

The concession of these charters was in a parliametary way.


2. A grant; the thing yielded.

I told myself unjustly; and by my largest concessions, if by them I might gain the love of my people.

King Charles.

Where a lover becomes satisfied by small compliances, without further purities, they expect to find some popularities content with small concessions.

Swift.

CONCERN'Y. adj. [from concession.]

Given by indulgence or allowance.

CONCEIVABLY. adv. [from conception.]

By way of concession; as, yielding, not controveting by assumption.

Some have written rhetorically and conceivably; not controveting, but assuring the question, which, taken as granted, advanced the illusion.

Brown's Valuer Errors.

CONCH. n. s. [concha, Latin.] A shell; a fish-shell.

He furnishes her closet first, and fills the crowded shell with rarities of shells.

Addis orient pearls, which from the conch he drew, and all the sparkling stones of various hue.

Dryden's Fables.

CONCHOID. n. s. The name of a curve.

CONCILIATOR. adj. [concilium, Latin.]

Relating to a council.

Having been framed by men of primitive simplicity, in free and conciliar debates, without any ambitious regards.

Barker's Reflexions in Learning.
To CONCILIATE, v. a. [concilie, Lat.] 
To gain; to procure good will; to reconcile.

It was accounted a philium, or plants that conciliate affection.

Conciliation, n. f. [from conciliate.] 
The act of gaining or reconciling. Dict.

Conciliatory, adj. [from conciliate.] 
One that makes peace between others.

Conciliatory, adj. [from conciliatory, conicio, Latin.] 
 Becoming; pleasant; agreeable.

Conciliator, adj. [conciliatorius, concio, Latin.] 
Used at preachings or publick assemblies.

Their contemplations unbeguiled the vulger of the old opinion the loyalists had formerly infused into them by their conciliatory invective.

Conciliæse. adj. [concise, cut, Latin.] 
Brief; short; broken into short periods.

The concise style, which expediteth not enough, but leaves somewhat to be understood.

The author is obscure, enlightened him, where he is too brief and concise, amplify a little, and let his notions in a faireer view.

Wants on the Mind.

Concisely, adv. [from concise.] Briefly; shortly; in few words; in short sentences.

Utters here speaks very concisely, and he may seem to break abruptly into the subject.

Brown in the Odyssey.

Conciensens, n. f. [from concise.] Briefly; shortly.

Giving more scope to Mezentius and Lillus, that version, which has more of the majority of Virgil, has lost of his conciseness.

Dryden.

Concision n. f. [concision, Latin.] Cutting off; excision; deftruction.

Concilation, n. f. [conciliatio, Latin.] 
The act of fitting up, or putting in motion.

The revelations of heaven are conceived by immediate spiritual visions; whereas the deceiving spirit, by conciliation of humours, produces conceived phantasmes.

Brown.

Conclamation, n. f. [conclosion, Lat.] 
An outcry or shout of many together.

Conclave, n. f. [conclave, Latin.]
1. A private apartment.
2. The room in which the cardinals meet, or the assembly of the cardinals.
   I thank the holy concile for their loves;
   They've felt me such a man I would have wish'd for.
   It was held of a cardinal, by reason of his appearance like dear to St. Peter's chair, that in two conciles he went in pope, and came out again cardinal.
   South's Remarks.
   3. A cloke assembly.

Forthwith a concile of the godhead meet,
Where Juno in the shining sate fits.

To CONCLUDE, v. a. [conclude, Latin.]
1. To shut.
2. The very perfection of Christ, therefore, for ever and the selfsame, was only, touching bodily substance, concluded within the grave.

The God hath concluded them all in unbelief, that he might have mercy upon all.

Romans, xi. 32.

3. To collect by conciliation.

The providence of God are promiscuously administered in this world; so that no man can conclude God's love or hatred to any person, by any thing that befalls him.

To CONCLUDE, v. a.
4. To decide: to determine: that is, to shut or close the dispute.

Youth, sir, if he says the world, here fearfully right;
And aye, returning thence, concludes it false. Dryd.

But no man, however great or glory, can he concluded to be dise.
Addis Ovid.

5. To end; to finish.

Is it concluded he shall be protector? Is it determined, not concluded yet; and must be it, if the people by authority.

Shakespeare's Richard III.

I will conclude this part with the speech of a counsellor of state.

There are many home, and how the war began.

And how concluded by the godlike man.

Dryden's A Mid.

6. Toobligae, as by the final determination.

The long will never end that the base multitude should frustrate the authority of the parliament, wherein their votes and contents were concluded.

Bacon's History VII.

If therefore they will appeal to revelation for their creation, they must he concluded by it.

Hall's Origin of Mankind.

He never refused to be concluded by the authority of one legally summoned.

Acts.

To CONCLUDE.
1. To perform the last act of ratification; to collect the consequence; to determine.

For why should we the busy soul believe,
When barely the conclude of that and this,
When of heathen he can no judgment give.
Nor how, nor whence, nor where, nor what she is?

Davies.

The blind man's relations import no necessity of concluding; that though black was the roughest of colours, therefore white should be

Begle or Colours.

There is something infamous in the very attempt; the world will conclude I had a guilty conscience.

Arabian's History of John Bull.

2. To settle opinion.

Can we conclude upon Luther's infallibility as our author has done, because, in a single passage no way fundamental, an enemy writes that he had some doubts?

Aubrey.

I question not but your translation will do honour to our country; for I conclude it is accurate.

Addison to Pope.

3. Finally to determine.

They hambly fuse unto your excellence.

To have a goodly peace concluded of

Between the realms of England and France.

Shakespeare.

4. To end.

And all around were plentiful bonds, the ties
Of love's assurance, and a train of eyes,
That, made in bulk, conclude in particular.

Dryden's Fables.

Well'll tell when 'tis enough,
Or if it waste the nice concluding bout.

King.

Conclusive, n. f. [from conclude.] 
Consequence; effectual proof; logical deduction of reason.

Judgment concerning things to be known, or the neglect and conclusion of them, ends in decision.

Hall.

Conclusively, adv. [from conclude.] 
Decisive; ending in just and undeniable consequences.

Though of the kind of arguments may seem more obvious, yet, upon a due consideration, they are highly consequential and concludes to my purpose.

Hall's Origin of Mankind.

Conclusion, n. f. [from conclude.]

With uncontrovertible evidence.

Examine whether the opinion you meet with, repugnant to what you were formerly embued with, be conclusively demonstrat'd or not. Digby.

Conclusively, adv. [from conclude.] 
Decisively; with final determination.

It is speaking only as to speak peremptorily, or conclusively, touching the point of possibility, till they have heard me deduce the means of the execution.

Bacon.

Conclusiveness, n. f. [from conclude.] 
Power of determining the opinion; regular consequence.
CONCOTANCY. n. f. [from concordant.]

A coagulation of bodies, and is ever 
commonitauent with porosity 
and dryness. Bacon.
It has pleased our wise Creator to annex 
to several objects, as also to several of our thoughts, a
concomitant pleasure, and that in several objects,
to several degrees. Locke.

CONCOMITANT. n. f. Companion; 
per or thing collaterally connected.
These effects are, from the local motion of the
air, a concomitant of the sound, and not from 
the sound. Bacon.
He made him the chief concomitant of his heir 
apparent and only Son, in a journey of much 
advantage. Addison.

In concomitation, the preternatural concomitants,
an universal heat of the body, a torrid atmosphere,
and hot dilatations, have all a corrosive quality.
Harvey on Concomitations.

The other concomitants of ingenuous hard-
heartedness, or want of compassion. South's Sermon.

Honour flacks around,
Wild staring, and his sad concomitant
Defeat, of object look.
Philips.
Repose is a concomitant to greatness, as fatigues 
and invidues were an essential part of a Roman
Triumph. Addison.

And for tobacco, who could bear it?
Filthy concomitant of claret !
Prior.
Where antecedents, concomitants and conseqents,
causes and effects of things signified, 
subjects and adjuncts, are necessarily connected with 
each other, we may infer.
Watts.

CONCOMITANTLY. adv. [from concomit-
tant.] In company with others. Dict.

To CONCOMITATE. v. a. [concomit- 
tus. Lat.] To be collaterally connected with 
any thing; to come and go with an-
other.
This simple bloody festoration of the lungs, is 
different from that which concomitantes a pleurisy.
Harvey on Concomitations.

CONCORD. n. f. [concordia. Latin.]
1. Agreement between persons or things;
seemliness of one to another; peace;
union; mutual kindliness.
Had I power, I should
Pour the sweet milk of concord into hell,
Upon the universal peace. Shakespeare's Macbeth.
What concord hath Christ with Belial ?
1 Cor. vi. 15.
One full strife
Of such complexion, such as, to set forth
Great things by small, it, nature's concord books,
Among the constellations were fixed. Milton.
Kind concord, heavenly born ! what blissful exterior
Holds this vast globe in one surrounding chain ;
Soul of the world !

2. A compact.
It appeareth by the concord made between Henry
and Roderick the Ishak king. Davies in Ireland.

Harmony; content of sounds.
The man hath a mustick in himself,
Nor is not mov'd with concord of sweet founds,

4. Principal grammatical relation of one 
word to another, distinct from regimen.
Have those who have with various declarations, 
concords, and syntaxis, bolt their labour ?
Locke.

CONCORDANCE. n. f. [concordantia. Lat.]
1. Agreement.
2. A book which shews in how many texts of 
scripture any word occurs,
I shall take it for an opportunity to tell you, how 
you are to rule the city of your concordances.
South's Sermons. Dedication.

Some of you turn over a concordance, and there, 
having the principal word, introduce as much of 
the verse as will serve your turn.

An old concordance bound long since. Swift.

5. A concord in grammar, of the three 
chief relations in speech. It is not 
now in use in this sense.
After the three concordances learnt, let the 
matter read unto him the epitaph of Cicero.

Achæan's Scholar's.

CONCORDAT. adj. [concordatus. Latin.]
Agreeable; agreeing; correspondent.

Harmony; concordance with.

Agreeable; agreeable; correspondent; 
harmonious.

Were every one employed in points 
concordant to their natures, professions, 
and arts, common- 
wealths would rise up of themselves.

Swift's Eugene Aram.

CONCORDATE. n. f. [concordatus; Fr. concor-
datium. Lat.] A compact; a convention.

How comes it to number the want of synods in 
the Gallican church among the grievances of that 
concordata, and as a mark of their slavery, since he 
reckons all concordations of the clergy in England 
to be useless and dangerous ?
Swifts.

CONCOPRAL. adj. [from concorpa, 
Latin, to incorporate.] Of the same 
Source.

To CONCOPRATE. v. a. [from con- 
and corp.] To unite in one maia or sub-
stance.

When we incorporate the sign with the significa-
tion, we conjoin the word with the spirit.
Taylor's Worky Combinations.

To CONCOPRATE. w. n. [Lat. and cor-
pus.] To unite into one body.

Thus we classifie the god of wine
With water that is feminine,
Unto the cooler nymphs abate
His wrath, and for incorporate.

CICERONIAN.

CONCOPRATiON. n. f. [from concor-
parte.] Union in one maia; intimate 
mixture.

Dict.

CONCOURE. n. f. [concoeur, Latin.]
1. The confluence of many persons or 
things to one place.
Do all the nightly guards,
The city's watchers, with the people's fears,
The concours of all good men, drive tie nothing ?

Jenyns.

The coalition of the good frame of the
Was not the product of chance, or fortuitous

CONCOUR. n. f. [concoceo, 
Latin.] To etc. 

Dyer's Fables.

2. The persons assembled.
The prince with wonder heats, from every part,
The noise and busy concours of the 
earth's Origin of Musick.

3. The point of junction or intermission 
of two bodies.
So soon as the upper glass is laid upon the lower,
so as to touch it at one end, and to touch the drop 
at the other end, making with the lower glass 
an angle of about ten or fifteen minutes; the drop 
will begin to move towards the concours of the 
glass, and will continue to move with an 
accelerated motion, till it arrives at that concours of 
the glass. Newton.

CONCRESCE. n. f. [from concresce, 
Lat. to burn together.] The act of burning 
many things together.

Dict.

CONCREM. n. f. [from concresce, 
Latin.] The mass formed by concres-
ciation; a collection of matter growing to-
gether.

There is the cohesion of the matter into a 
more loose consistence, like clay, and thereby it is 
prepared to the concurrence of a pebble or flint.

Hall's Origin of Man.
CONCRETE. n. f. [from concrete, Lat.] The act or quality of growing by the union of parts.

The mineral or metallic matter, thus concreting with the crystalline, is equally diffused throughout the body of it. Woodward.

When any saline liquor is evaporated to a cuticle, and let cool, the salt concretes in regular figures which argues that the particles of the salt, before they concreted, floated in the liquor at equal distances, in rank and file.

The blood of those who died of the plague could not be made to concrete, by reason of the putrefaction begun.

To CONCRETE. v. a. To form by concretion; to form by the coalition of separate particles.

That there are in our inferior world divers bodies, that are concreted out of others, is beyond all dispute: we see it in the meteors. Hall's Origin of Mankind.

CONCRETE. adj. [from the verb.]
1. Formed by concretion; formed by coalition of separate particles into one mass.

The first concrete fibre, or concretion, of the chaos, must be of the same figure as the last liquid fibre. Burnet.

2. [In logic.] Not abstract; applied to a subjunct.

A kind of mutual concretion there is, whereby those concretes names, God and man, when we speak of Christ, do take interchangeably one another, and yet are not true of one God, S. Gillnot whether we say that the son of God hath created the world, and the son of man by his death hath fixed it, or else that the son of man did create, and the son of God did die to save the world.

Concrete terms, while they express the quality, do also either express, imply, or refer to some faculty, to which it belongs; as white, round, long, broad, wise, mortal, living, dead: but there are not always such adjectives in a grammatical sense; for a knife, a fool, a philosopher, and many other concretes, are substantivals, as well as knavery, folly, and philosophy, which are the abstract terms that belong to them. Wott's Logick.

CONCRETE. n. f. A mass formed by concretion; or, union of various parts adhering to each other.

If gold itself be admitted, as it must be, for a porous concrete, the proportion of void to body, in the texture of common air, will be so much the greater. Bentley's Sermons.

CONCRETELY. adv. [from concrete.] In a manner including the subjunct with the predicate; not abstrusely.

This concretes may abstractly for the more act of obliquity, but concretely, with such a special dependence of it upon the will as serves to render the agent guilty. North.

CONCRETENESS. n. f. [from concrete.]
Coagulation; collection of fluids into a solid mass. Dill.

CONCRETION. n. f. [from concrete.]
1. The act of concreting; coalition.
2. The mass formed by a coalition of separate particles.

Some plants, upon the top of the sea, are supposed to grow some concretion of flame from the water, where the sun's heat is most little. Bacon's Natural History.

COAGULATION. n. f. [from coagulare, Latin.] The act of living with a woman not married.

Adultery was punished with death by the ancient heathens: coagulation was permitted. Brum. Concordat.

COJNCLUDING. n. f. [from concludere, Latin.] A mass formed by coagulation.

CONCUMINAGE. n. f. [from concupiscere, Fr. concupiscereus, Lat.] The act of living with a woman not married.

Concupiscence was punished with death by the ancient heathens: coagulation was permitted. Brum. Concordat.

CONCUPISCENCE. n. f. [from concupiscere, Latin.] Irregular desire; libidinous with lust; lecherous.

We know even secret concupiscence to be sin; and are made fearful to offend, though it be in a wandering cogitation. Hooker.

In our favor the evident signs of foul concupiscence; whence evil flow, even the fate of evils. Milton's Par. Lost.

Nor can we say, that the difference of climate inclines one nation to concupiscence and fractious pleasures, another to blood-thirstiness: it would discover great ignorance not to know, that a people has been overrun with recently invented vices. Suetonius's Sermons.

CONCUPISCENT. adj. [from concupiscere, Latin.] Libidinous; lecherous.

He would not, but by gift of my state body.
To his concupiscence intemperate soul.
Relate my brother! Shaksp. Macbeth for Macbeth.

CONCUPISCENTIAL. adj. [from concupiscere.]
Relating to concupiscence. Dill.

CONCUPISCUOUS. adj. [concupiscibilis, Lat.] Impressing desire; eager; devouring; inclined to the pursuit or attainment of any thing.

The schools reduce all the passions to these two heads, the concupiscible and irascible appetites. Suarez's Sermons.

To CONCUR. v. n. [concurrere, Latin.]
1. To meet in one point.

Though reason favour them, yet sense can hardly allow them; and, to satisfy, both these must concur. Temple.

2. To agree; to join in one action, or opinion.

Acts which shall be done by the greater part of my executors, shall be as valid and effectual as if all my executors had concurred in the same. Swift's Life of Wall.

3. It has with before the person with whom one agrees.

If the evil simply to concur with the heathens, either in opinion or action; and that conformity with them is only then a disgrace, when we follow them in that they do amiss, or generally in that they do without renown. Hooker.

4. It has to before the effect to which one contributes.

Their affections were known to concur to the most desirable conclusions. C. Leonard.

Two or more in nature equal good produce, Extremes in man concur to general use. Pope.

5. To be united with; to be conjoined.

To have an orthodox belief, and a true profession, concurring with a bad life, is only to deny Christ with a greater solemnity.

Testimony is the argument; and if fair probabilities of reason concur with it, this argument hath all the strength it can have. Tillotson.

6. To contribute to one common event with joint power.

When outward causes concur, the idle are soonest seized by this infection. Collier on the Spleen.

CONCURR. v. n. [from concurrere.]
CONCURR. n. f. [from concurrere.]
1. Union; association; conjunction.

We have no other measure but our own ideas, with the concurrence of other probable reasons, to persuade us. Locke.

2. Agreement; act of joining in any design, or measures.

Their concurrence in persuasion, about some material points belonging to the fame policy, is not strange. Hooker, Preface.

The concurrence of the peers in that fury, can be improper to the irreconcile the judges with them. Ch. Leonard.

Tarinquin the proud was expelled by an universal concurrence of nobles and people. Dryden.

3. Combination of many agents or circumstamces.

Struck with these great concernments of things. Swift.

He views our behaviour in every concurrence of affairs, and sees us engage in all the possibilities of action. Addison's Spectator.

4. Alliance; help.

From these sublime images we collect the greatness of the world, and the necessity of the divine concurrence to it. Rogers.

5. Joint right; equal claim.

A bishop might have officers, if there was a concurrence of jurisdiction between him and the archbishops. Southcote.

CONCURRENT. adj. [from concurrere.]
1. Acting in conjunction; agreeing in the same act; contributing to the same event; concomitant in agency.

I join with thee laws the personal preference of the King's son, as a concurrent cause of this reformation. Davenant's Ireland.

For, without the concurrent consent of all these three parts of the legislature, no such law is or can be made. Hale.

This sole vital faculty is not sufficient to exterminate noxious humours to the contrary, unless the animal faculty be concurrent to it, to supply the fibres with animal spirits. Harvey.

All comb'd
Your beauty, and my impotence of mind
And his concurrent flame, that blew mine fire;
For still out kindred souls had one head.
Dryden's Fables.

2. Conjoined; associate; concomitant.

There is no difference between the concurrent echo and the lament, but the quickness or slowness of the return. Southcote.

CONCURRENT. n. f. [from concurrere.] That which concurs; a contributory cause.
To all affairs of importance there are three
necessary concurrence, without which they can
never be dispatched; time, industry, and faculties.

CONCUSSION. n. f. [concussa, Lat.]
1. The act of shaking; agitation; trema-
faction.
It is believed that great ringing of bells, in
populous cities, has dispatified pestilens air; which may be from the concussion of the air.
Eucel's Natural History.
The strong concussion on the braving tide
Roll'd back the vital to the island's side.

2. The state of being shaken.
There now amounts not of such an universal concussion of the whole globe, as must needs imply
an agitation of the whole body.
Woodward's Natural History.

CONCUSSIVE. adj. [concussat, Lat.]
Having the power or quality of shaking.
To CONDEMN. v. a. [condemnare, Latin.]
1. To find guilty; to doom to punishment;
contrary to absolvent.
His counsel hath a thousand several tongues,
And ev'ry tongue a thoufand of his tale.
And ev'ry tale condemn me for a villain.
Shakespeare's Richard III.
It be found guilty?
—Yes, truly, is he, and condemn'd upon't.
Shakespeare's Henry VIII.

2. It has to be the punishment.
The fon of man shall be betrayed unto the
furies, and they shall condemn him to death.
Matt. xxii. 15.

3. To cenfure; to blame; to declare crimi-
nal; contrary to approce.
Who then shall blame
His paftor's fancies to recall and flent.
When all that is within him does condemn
Himself for being there?
Shakespeare's Macbeth.
The poet, who flourished in the scene, is con-
demned in the rudest.
Dryden's Fable, Preface.
He who was so unjust as to do his brother an
injury, will fearc be so just as to condemn himself
for it.
Lok.

4. To fine.
And the king of Egypt put him down at Jeru-
salem, and condenmed him in an hundred ta-
lent of silver.
2 Chronicles.

5. To shew guilt by contrail.
The righteous is that is dead shall condemn the
unguilty which liv'd.
Wisdom, iv. 16.

CONDENMABLE. adj. [from condemn.]
Blameable; culpable.
He commands to censure the print of a caution
in shoes; which riotously to observe, were con-
demned.
Witelson.

CONDEMNATION. n. f. [condemnatiun, Latin.]
The sentence by which any one is
doomed to punishment; the act of
condemning; the state of being condemned.
There is therefore now no condemnation to them.
Romans, viii. 18.

CONDEMNATORY. adj. [from condemn.]
Passing a sentence of condemnation, or of
censure.
He that passeth the first condemnatory sentence, is like the incendiary in a popular tumult, who is
chargeable with all those disorders to which he gives
occasion.
Government of the Tongue.

CONDENMER. n. f. [condemnare, Lat.]
A blamer; a cenfurer; a censuror.
Some are the only refusers and condemners of this
catholic practice.
Taylor's Worthy Cause.

CONDENSABLES. adj. [from condensate.]
That which is capable of condensation;
that which can be drawn or compressed
into a narrower compass.
This agent meets with resistance in the move-
able; and not in the utmost extremity of density, but condensable yet further, every resistance
works something upon the matter to condense it.
Digby's Chalcographia.

To CONDESMATE. v. a. [condensas, Latin.]
To condense; to make thicker.

To CONDESMATE. n. f. To grow thicker.

CONDENSATION. n. f. [from condensate.]
The act of thickening any body, or making it more gross and weighty: opposite to rarification.
If by natural arguments it may be proved, that
water, by condensate, may become earth;
The same reason teacheth, that earth, rarified, may
become water.
Rudolph's History.
By water-glazes the account was not regular;
for, from attenuation and condensation, the hours
were shorter in hot weather than in cold.
Brown's Vapour Errors.
The supply of its moral laws by cars and snow,
and dens and condensation of vapours, and perhaps
by supernatural passages.
Reynolds.

To CONDENSE. v. a. [condensas, Latin.]
To make any body more thick, close, 
and weighty; to drive or attract the parts of any body nearer to each other;
to inflate: opposed to rarefy.
Moving in so high a sphere, he must needs,
that the sun, rafe many envious exhalations,
which, condensed by a popular odium, were capable
to cloud the brightest merit.
King Charles.
Some lead their youth abroad, while some
condense
Their liquid stores, and fame in cells dispense.
Dryden's Virgil.

Such dense and solid ftrata arrefl the vapour
at the surface of the earth, and collect and condense it there.
Woodward.

To CONDENSE. v. n. To grow close and
weighty; to withdraw its parts into a narrower
compass.
The water falling from the upper parts of the
cave, does presently there condense into little ftones.
Bye's Septs. Cyth.
All vapours, when they begin to condense and
coalesce into small parcels, become firf of that
bignes whereby azure must be reflected, before
they can confider other colours.
Newton's Optics.

CONDENSATION. adj. [from the Verb.] Thick;
dense; condensated; clofe; maffy; weighty.

They colours, light, and fire
Affume, as fliken them bell, condensore or rare. Milk.
They might have been brought without confolating
into the huge condensore bodies of palaces.
Brerley's Sermons.

CONDENSER. n. f. [from condensate.] A
strong metalline ve ineff, wherein to crowd
the air, by means of a syringe fattened
thereto.
Quixy.

CONDENSITY. n. f. [from condensate.] The
flate of being condensed; condensation;
denfeness; density.

COrNERS. n. f. [condure, French.]
Such as stand upon high places near the sea
coast, at the time of herring fishing, to make signs
to the fishes which way the flame pallet, which
may better appear to fuch as fland upon fome high
cliffs, by a kind of blue colour that the firit caufeth
in the water, than to thole in the fhips.
These be a kind of lubsters, by the children of the French
buoy, extinguers, and balker.

To CONDESCEND. v. n. [condescendere, Latin.]
1. To depart from the privileges of supe-
riority by a voluntary submission; to
fink willingly to equal terms with inferi-
ors; to fuch by familiarity.
This method carries fuch a humble and con-
siderate air, when he lets instruct forms to the
enquirer.
Watts.

2. To confess to do more than mere juflice
may require.
Spain's mighty monarch,
In gracious clemency does condence.
On these conditions, to become your friend.
Dryden's Indian Emperor.
He did not primarily intend to appoint this way;
but condescending to it, as accommodative to their
particular state.
Tillotson.

3. To floop; to bend; to yield; to submit;
to become subject.
Can the great is known, to be broken, to be done?
With corporal fervitude, that the mind even
Will condescend to such absurd commands? Milton.
Nor shall my resolution
Difarm infires, nor condense to public cheer.
With foolish hopes.
Drake's Song.

CONDENCES, n. f. [condescendence, French.]
Voluntary submission to a state of equality
with inferiors.

CONDESCENDingly. adv. [from condene-
condencing.] By way of voluntary humilia-
tion; by way of kind concession.
We condescendingly made Luther's works uipmate
in the controversy.

CONDESCENSION. n. f. [from condensate.]
Voluntary humiliation; decent from su-
periority; voluntary submission to equa-
lity with inferiors.
It forbids pride, and ambition, and vain glory;
and commands humility, and modesty, and con-
desence to others.
Tillotson.

Courteous and condescension is an happy quality,
which never fails to make its way into the good
opinions, and into their hearts, and allays the
cenany which always attends a high faiton.
Addison.

To CONDESCEND. v. n. To be courteous;
to treat with inferiors on equal terms:
not haughty; not arrogant.

CONDIGN. adj. [condignus, Latin.
Worthy of a perfon; fuitable; deferv-
ed; merited: it is always coined of some
thing deferved by crimes.

To CONDEMN. v. a. [condennare, Latin.]
Confider who is your friend, he that brought
him to confign punishment, or he that
saved him.
Arbuthnot.

CONDEMNATION. n. f. [from condensate.]
Suitable, convenient; agreeable, fit, and
defersed; according to merit.

CONDIMENT. n. f. [condimentum, Latin.]
Seafoning; sauce; which excites the appetite by a pungent taffe.

As for fish, and the like, they are for condiments,
and not for nourishment.
Brown's Nat. Hist.
Many things are forfcowed that are for condiments, 
guid, or medicaments, than any substan-
tial nutriments.
Brown.
To C'ONDITE. n. s. [conditioj, Lat.] A fellow-choir.

To C'ONDITE. v. a. [condit, Lat.] To pickle; to preserve by heat or aromatics.

A stage after the same manner as the sugar does, in the conditioj of peas, quinces, and the like.

The most innocent of them are but like conditii or pickled mutthj. which, carefully corrected, may be harmless, but can never do good.

Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.

C'ONDITION. n. s. [from condition.] A composition of conifers, powders, and spices, in the form of an elocutionary. Ditto.

CONDITION. v. s. [condition, Fr. condition.] To qualify; to regulate.

The melancholical but holy were long supported, we cannot abide the same unto any faculty therein, which suppresses and conditionajtes its operation.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

CONDITION. adj. [from the verb.]

Established on certain terms or conditions.

That which is mistaken to be particular and absolute, duly understood, is general, but conditionajy; and belongs to none who shall not perform the condition.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

CONDITION. adj. [from condition.] Having qualities or properties good or bad.

The dearest friend to me, the licentiate, the hej conditioned. Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice.

To C'ONDOLE. v. a. [condolere, Lat.] To lament with those that are in misfortune; to express concern for the misfortunes of others. It has with the person for whose misfortune we profess grief. It is opposed to congratulation.

Your friends would have cause to rejoice, rather than condition with you.

I congratulate with the basest upon this honour done to their king; and must condition with us poor mortals, who are rendered incapable of paying our respects.

To C'ONDOLE. v. a. To bewail with another.

I come not, Sampson, to condition thy chance, At these perhaps? yet with it had not been, Thus far for my hand, Milton's Apology.

Why should our poet petition His for her deliverance, and afterwards condition her miscarriage?

C'ONDOLE'MENT. n. s. [condolent.] Grief; sorrow; mourning.

To performe In obelinate condition, is a course Of impious flubbemess, unamiable grief.

C'ONDOLE'NCE. n. s. [condolence, Fr.] The expression of grief for the forrows of another; the civillies and messages of friends upon any los or misfortune.

The reader will excuse this digression, due by way of condition to my worthy brethren. Arbuth.

C'ONDOLE. n. s. [condole.] One that joins in lamentation for the misfortunes of another.

C'ONDO'NA'T. n. s. [condonatio, Lat.]

A pardoning; a forgiving. Ditto.

To C'ONDUCE. v. n. [conduco, Lat.] To promote an end; to contribute; to serve to some purpose; followed by to.

The boring of holes in that kind of wood, and then laying it abroad, seems to condition it with fire.

Brown's Holy War.

They may condition it further discoveries for coming to the theory of light.

To C'ONDUCE. v. a. To condition; to accompany, in order to fly the way. In this sense I have only found it in the following passage.

He was sent to condition either the princes, Henrietta Maria.

C'ONDU'-
CONDUICIBLE. adj. [conductible, Latin.] Having the power of conducting; having a tendency to promote or forward; with to.

To both, the means, which is most propitious and conductible is air. Bacon's Natural History.

Those motions of generations and corruption, and of the conductibles thencearise, are wisely and admirably ordered and contemplated by the wise of all things.

None of these mechanical experiments are sufficient for a perpetual motion, though those kind of qualities form most conductible unto it.

Whilkm's Mathematical Magick.

Our Saviour hath enjoined us a reasonable service: all his laws are in themselves conductible to the temporal interest of them that observe them.

CONDUICIBleness. n. s. [from conducible.] The quality of contributing to any end.

Didi.

CONDUICIVE. adj. [from conductive.] That which may contribute; having the power of forwarding or promoting with to.

An action, however conductive to the good of our country, will be represented as prejudicial to it.

Addison's Freeholder.

Those proportions of the good things of this life, which are most conductive with the interests of the soul, are also most conductive to our present felicity.

Rogers.

CONDUICIVENESS. n. s. [from conductive.] The quality of conducting.

I mention some examples of the conductiveness of the smallest of a body's parts to its fluidity. Boyle.

CONDUCT. n. s. [conduct, Fr con and ducur, Lat.]

1. Management; economy.

Vendition and management of actions, embrace more than they can hold, or more than they can quiet, and fly to the end without consideration of the means.

Bacon.

How void of reason are our hopes and fears!

What in the conduct of our life appears

So well defined, so luckily begun,

But when we have our wish, we will undo.

Dryden's Jovial

2. The act of leading troops; the duty of a general.

Conduct of armies is a prince's art.

Wallace.

3. Convey; escorte; guard.

His majesty,

Tending my person's safety, was appointed

This conduct to convey me to the Tower.

Shakespeare's Richard III.

I was abashed to ask the king footmen and horsemen, and conduct for safeguard against our adversaries.

Ejus.

4. The act of conveying or guarding.

Some three or four of you,

Go, give him courteous conduct to this place.

Shakespeare.

5. A warrant by which a convoy is appointed, or safety is assured.

6. Exact behaviour; regular life.

Though all regard for reputation is not quite laid aside, it is low, that very few think, and conduct of absolute necessity for preferring it.

Scott.

To CONDUCT, v. n. [concider, French.]

1. To lead; to direct; to accompany, in order to the way.

I shall direct conduct upon a hill side, where I will point you out the right path.

Milton in Education.

O may thy words, propitious fill to me,

Conduct my steps to find the true path.

Dryden's Ancis.

2. To usher, and to attend in civility.

Pray receive them nobly, and conduct them like your preference.

Shakespeare's Henry VIII.
chain of them confederate and linked together, it must need fly to providence and delay. 

Oh race confed rate into crimes, that prove
Triumph of the abject age of Jove.

Pope's Station.

In a confederate war, it ought to be considered which party has the deepest stain in the quarrel.

Swift.

Confed'erate, n. f. [from the verb.] One who engages to support another; an ally.

Sir Edmond Courtney, and the haughty prelate, With many more confederates, are in arms.

Shakespeare's Richard III.

We still have fresh recruits in store, If our confederates can afford us more.

Dryden.

Confed'eration, n. f. [confederation, French.] League; compact of mutual support; alliance.

The three princes enter into some fr idle league and confederation among themselves.

Nan can thfe confederate or design be durable, When subjects make bankruptcy of their allegiance. King Charles.

To CONFERN. v. n. [confere, Lat. confer, conferer, French.] To discourse with another Upon a ratified subject; to ventilate any quib; to make a verbal disquisition; to converse velurne; to talk gravely together; to compare sentiments.

You will hear as confere of this, and by a auricular assurance have your satisfaction.

Shakespeare's King Lear.

Reading makes a full man, conference a ready man, and writing an exact man; and therefore, if a man write little, he had need have a great memory; if he confer little, he had need have a fertile wit; and, if he read little, he had need have much cunning to seem to know that he doth not.

Bacon.

When they had commanded them to go aside out of the council, they confere among themselves.

Acts, lv. 15.

He was thought to confer with the Lord Colpe
er upon the subject; but had some particular thoughts, upon which he then confered with nobody. Clanendon.

The Christian prince in her tent confer,
With fifty of your learned philosophers.

Whom with such eloquence the doors persuade,
That they are captives to her reasons made.

Dryden's Dynamic Lover.

To CONFERN, v. n. 

1. To compare; to examine by comparison with other things the same kind. The words in the eighth verse, confered with the fame words in the twentieth, make it manifest.

Kilgale.

If we confer these observations with others of the like nature, we may find cause to rectify the general opinion.

Boyle.

Pliny conferring his authors, and comparing their works together, found those that went before were confirmed by those that followed.

Brown.

2. To give; to befow; with on before him who receives the gift. Reft to the limbs, and quiet I confer.

On troubled minds.

The confering this honour upon him would increa the credit he had. Clarendon.

Coronation to a king, confers no royal authority upon him.

There is not the least incription in Scripture of this privilege conferred upon the Roman church.

Tillotson.

Thou conferre the benedictions, and he recieves them, as the first purchase of love, and the last ingratitude.

Archbishop's History of John Bull.

3. To contribute; to conduc; with to.

The cloveness and compass of the parts

refiting together, doth much confer to the strength of the union.

Clarendon.

CONFERENCE. n. f. [conference, French.] 1. The act of convering on serious sub-
jects; to discourse; oral discussion of any question.

I shall shew skilful in country matters, if I have often confered with your servant. Sidney.

Sometime they deliver it, whom privately zeal and plenteous to be instructed of others by conferers; sometimes of them it is taught, whom the church hath called to the public, either reading thereof, or interpreting.

Horat.

What prud'ence hangs these weights upon my tongue! I cannot speak to her; yet the urg'd conference.

Shakespeare.

2. An appointed meeting for discussing some point by personal debate.

3. Comparison; examination of different things by comparison of each with other. Our diligence must search out all helps and furtherances, which scripture, councils, laws, and the mutual confessions of all men's collections and observations, may afford. Horat.

The conference of these two places, containing so excellent a piece of learning as this, expressed by Dr. Winter, is the more reason it was mort in please to him that maketh true account of learning.

Archbishop's Schoolemaster.

CONFERRER. n. f. [from confer.] 1. He that conveys.

2. He that beflows.

To CONFER, v. n. [confere, Fr. conférer, confésser, Latin.] 1. To acknowledge a crime; to own a failure.

He doth in some fort confess it. — If he be confess'd, it is not redressed. Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.

Human faults with human grief confess'd. 'Tis thou art charg'd. Prior.

2. It has of before the thing confessed, when it is used reciprocally.

Confess thee freely of thy sin;
For to deny each article with oath,
Cannot remove nor choke the strong conception.

Shakespeare's Othello.

3. To disfice the state of the conscience to the priest, in order to repentance and pardon.

If our sin be only against God, yet to confess it to his minister may be of good use.

Wade's Preparation for Death.

4. It is used with the reciprocal pronoun. Our beautiful votary took the opportunity of confessing herself to this celebrated father.

Addison's Spectator.

5. To hear the confession of a penitent, as a priest.

6. To own; to avow; to profess; not to deny.

Whencefore therefore shall confess me before men, him will I confess also before my Father which is in heaven; but whenever shall deny me before men, him will I also deny before my Father which is in heaven.

Matt. xvi. 25.

7. To grant; not to dispute.

If that the king Have any way your good desires forget,
Which he confess'd to be manifold,
Hoped you your gift to be great; Shakespeare.

They may have a clear view of good, great and confessed good, without being concerned, if they can make up their happiness without it. Locke.

8. To flee; to procure; to affection.

Th' tall thriving tree confess'd the fruitful mold.

The reeking apple ripens here to gold.

Pope's Odyssey.

9. It is used in a loose and unimportant sense, by way of introduction, or as an affirmative form of speech.

I must confess I was most pleas'd with a beautiful present, that none of them have made me. Addison on Italy.

To CONFESSION. v. n. To make confession; to disclose; to reveal; as, he is gone to the priest to confess.

CONFESSIONAL, n. f. [from confess.] Avowedly; indissipably; undeniably.

Labour is confessably a great part of the curse, and therefore no wonder if men fly from it.

Great geniuses, like great ministers, though they are confessibly the sibyls in the commonwealth of letters, must be envied and calumniated.

Pope's Essay on Homer.

CONFES'SION. n. f. [from consfess.] 1. The acknowledgment of a crime; the discovery of one's own guilt.

Your engaging me first in this adventure of the Moab, and defraying the story of it from me, is like giving me the torturer, and then asking his confes'sion, which is hard usage.

Temple.

2. The act of disburdening the conscience to a priest.

You will have little opportunity to practice such a confession, and should observe the want of it by a due performance of it to God.

Wade's Preparation for Death.

3. Profession; avowal.

Whom, before Pontius Pilate, witnessed a good confession? 

Tim. vi. 13.

If there be one amongst the faith of Greece, That loves his misfortune more than his confession, And dure avow her beauty and her worth.

In other arts than hers; to him this challenge.

Shakespeare.

4. A formula in which the articles of faith are comprized.

CONFESSIONAL. n. f. [French.] The seat or box in which the confessor sits to hear the declarations of his penitents.

In one of the churches I saw a pulpit and confe'ssional, very finely intailed with lapis-lazuli.

Addison on Italy.

CONFESSIONAR'Y. n. f. [confess'or, Fr.] The confessioner or priest, whose part it is to hear confessions. Dict.

CONFESSOR. n. f. [confessor, French.] 1. One who makes profession of his faith in the face of danger. He who dies for religion, is a martyr; he who suffers for it, is a confessor.

The doctrine in the thirty-nine articles is so thonthedly sected, as cannot be questioned without danger to our religion, which hath been fealed with the blood of so many martyrs and confessors.

Rae's Advice to Priests.

Was not this an excellent confessor at least, if not a martyr, in this confe'ssional? Stillingfleet.

The patience and fortitude of a martyr or con-

fessor lie concealed in the flourishing times of Christendom.

Addison's Spectator.

It was the suffrance of a resurreccion that gave patience to the confessor, and courage to the man.

Ring.

2. He that hears confessions, and preserves rules and measures of penitence.

Sir that Claudio
Be executed by nine to morrow morning;
Bring him his confessor, let him be prepar'd;

For that's the utmost of his pilgrimages, If you find any way upon you, disburthen yourself of it into the bosom of your confessor, who stands between God and you to pray for you and save you.

One must be traduced, and he thought thereto,

As piarous prudent, and a pious wit.

To this nauseous confessor he went,

And bolder.

Dryden's Wise of Bath.
3. He who confesses his crimes. Did.3

CONFESSION, adj. [a poetical word for confessed.] Open; known; acknowledged; not concealed; not disputed; apparent.

But wherefore should I seek,
Since the perfidious author stands confest?
This villain his trade was't me. Rose's Royal Cens.

CONFESSION. adv. [from confess.] Undisputably; evidently; without doubt or concealment.

They address to that principle which is confessly predominant in our nature.

Dry. of Prop.

CONFESSION, m. [confess, Latin.] A person sworn to private affairs, commonly with affairs of love.

Martin composed his billet-doux, and intrusted it to his confessant. Arbuthnot and Pope.

To CONFIDE, v. n. [confide, Latin.] To trust in; to put trust in.

He alone won't betray, in whom none will confide. Congreve.

CONFIDENCE. n. f. [confident, Latin.]

1. Firm belief of another's integrity or veracity; reliance.

Society is built upon trust, and trust upon confidence of one another's integrity. Swift.

2. Trust in his own abilities or fortune; security; opposed to jeopardy or timidity.

Also, my lord, your wisdom is confess'd in confidences:

Do not go forth to day. Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.

His times being rather prosperous than calm,

had raised his confidence by success. Bar. H. VIII.

He had an ambition and vanity, and confidence in himself, which sometimes intoxicated, and transferred his esteem on false and worthless objects. Pope.

3. Vicious boldness; false opinion of his own excellencies; opposed to modesty.

These fervent admirers of things established by publick authority, are always confident and bold-spirited men; but their confidence, for the most part, rests from too much credit given to their own wits, for which cause they are seldom free from errors. Hooker, Dificrimine.

4. Confidens of innocence; honest boldness; firmness of integrity.

If you find, in our heart confessed, not then have we confidence towards God. John, iii. 11.

Be merciful unto them which have not the confidence of good works. Eph. viii. 36.

False and empty, and native rightness, a delusion, and honours.

Milton'sParad. Lost.

5. That which gives or confers confidence, boldness, or security.

CONFIDENT, adj. [from confide.]

1. Affaird beyond doubt.

He is true knight,

He is, true knight,

No letter of his honour confided,

That I did truly find her, lists this ring. Shakespeare's Cymbeline.

Rome, be as just and gracious unto me,

As I am confident and kind to thee. Shakespeare's Titus Andronicus.

5. Bold to a vice; elated with false opinion of his own excellencies; impudent.

CONFIDENT. n. f. [from confide.] One trusted with secrets.

If ever it comes to this, that a man can say of his confidant, he would have deceived me, he has told everything. Swift.

You love me for no other end,

But to become my confidant and friend.

As such, I keep no secret from your flight. Dryden's Aurengzabe.

CONFIDENTLY. adv. [from confide.]

1. Without doubt; without fear of miscarriage.

We shall not be ever the less likely to meet with success, if we do not expect it too confidently. Cibber.

2. With firm trust.

The mild becomes a young man; no more delay

Your vows, but look, and confidantly pay. Dryden.

3. Without appearance of doubt; without suspecting any failure or deficiency; positively; dogmatically.

Many men most of all know what they themselves most confidently boast. Ben. Jonson.

It is strange how the ancients took up experiments upon credit, and yet did build great matters upon them: the observation of some of the best of them, delivered confidently, is, that a vessel filled with after will receive the like quantity of water as if it had been empty; this is utterly untrue. Bacon.

Every fool may believe, and pronounce confidents, who believe nothing man will conclude firmly. Swift.

CONFIDENTNESS. n. f. [from confide.] Favourable opinion of one's own powers; assurance.

CONFIDENCE, n. f. [confid, French.]

1. The form of the various parts of any thing, as they are adapted to each other.

The different effects of fire and water, which we call heat and cold, results from the different condition and agitation of their parts.

Glavius's Sciltos.

No other account can be given of the different animal creations, than that confidents and affinity of the solid parts. Arbuthnot on Animales.

There is no plausible virtue concerned in shaping them, but the configurations of the particles whereby they confide. Woodword.

2. The face of the horizon, according to the aspects of the planets towards each other at any time.

To CONFIDUE, v. a. [from figure, Latin.] To dispose into any form, by adaptation.

Mother earth brought forth legs, arms, and other members of the body, scattered and distant, at their full growth; while coming together, converging and in confiduing themselves into human shape, made lefty men. Bentley's Germans.

CONFINE. n. f. [confinis, Latin. It had formerly the accent on the last syllable.]

Common boundary; border; edge.

Herein those confidents I have last laid.

To watch the walking in parts of the earth. Shakespeare's Rich. III.

CONFINE, n. f. [confinis, Latin.]

1. A borderer; one that liveth upon confine.

The common boundary inhabits the extreme parts of a country.

The common boundary.

2. A near neighbour.

Happy confines you of other lands.


C. He who confesses his crimes. Dick.

TWICE, out darkness cast the room of night,

And Phoebus on the confines of the light.

The idea of duration, equal to a revolution of the sun, is applicable to duration, where no motion was; as the idea of a foot, taken from bodies here, to distance beyond the sphere of the world, where are no bodies.

CONFEINE. adj. [confine, Latin.] Bordering upon; beginning where the other ends; having one common boundary.

To CONFINE, v. n. To border upon; to touch on different territories, or regions; it has such or on.

Half loth I seek

What readiest path leads where your gloomy bounds

Confine with heaven.' Milner's Paradise Lost.

Full in the midst of this created space,

Between heaven, earth, and seas, there stands a place

Confined on all three.

Dryden.

To CONFINE, v. a. [confinare, Fr. confiner, Latin.]

1. To confine; to limit; as, he confines his subject by a rigorous definition.

2. To shut up; to imprison to immure; to restrain within certain limits.

I'll not over the threshold.

—Fly, you confine yourself most unreasonably; come, you must go with the good lady. Brown's Queen. Evarus.

I had been as broad and general as the casing air.

But now I'm cobb'd, crinf'd, confined, bound in. Shakespeare.

3. To refrain; to tie up.

Children, permitted the freedom of both hands, do act confine unto the left, and are without great difficulty restrained from it. Brown's Queen Evarus.

Make one man's fancies, or failings, confining laws to others, and convey them as such to their sufferers.

Boyle.

Where honour or where confidences does not bind,

No other the fmal shake my me.

Shake up my facet at all confined

By my own present mind. Confise.

If the soul continue, I confine myself wholly to the soul, that is, my soul. Confine.

He is to confine himself to the compass of numbers, and the slavery of rhymes. Dryden.

CONFINELESS. adj. [from confine.] Boundless; unbounded; without end.

Ere him as a lamb, being confined

With my confindly harmes. Shakespeare's Masque.

CONFINEMENT. n. f. [from confine.] Imprisonment; incarcernation; restraint of liberty.

Our hidden foes.

Now joyful from their long confinement role.

Dryden's Fable.

The mind lattes refrains, and is apt to fancy field under confinement when the fight is pent up.

Adonais.

As to the numbers who are under refrains, people do not seem so much surprized at the confinement of some, as the liberty of others. Adonais.

CONFINER. n. f. [from confine.]

1. A borderer; one that lives upon confines.

The common boundary inhabits the extreme parts of a country.

The common boundary.

The common boundary.

2. A near neighbour.

Though gladness and grief be opposite in nature, yet they are such neighbours and confiners in
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set, that the least touch of a pencil will transcribe a crying into a laughing face. Bacon.

3. One which touches upon two different regions. The principles or confine between plants and living creatures are such as have no local motion; such as oysters. Bacon.

CONFIDENCE. n. f. [confianza, Latin.] Nearness; neighborhood; contiguity. Bacon.

7. CONFIRM, v. a. [confirm, Latin.] To put past doubt by new evidence. The testimony of Christ was confirmed by you. Bacon, ch. 1. 6. So was his will pronounced among the gods, and by an oath, which shook heaven's whole circumference, confirmed. Milton.

Whilst all the stars that round her burn, And all the planets in their turn, Confirm the tides as they roll, And spread the truth from pole to pole. Addis's Spitaliar.

2. To settle; to establish either persons or things. I confirm thee in the high priesthood, and appoint thee ruler. 1 Mac. vi. 57. Confirm the crown to me and mine heirs. Shaksp. Hen. Vii.

3. To fix; to ratify. Peremptory never cured a confirmed pox without it. Wrenman.

To complete; to perfect. The song and out till he was a man; The which no foother had his protract's confirmed, But like a man he died. Shakespeare's As You Like It.

5. To strengthen by new certainties or ties. That treaty, to prejudicial, ought to have been confirmed rather than confirmed. Swift.

6. To settle or strengthen in resolution, or purpose, or opinion. Confirmed then I resolve, Adam shall share with me in bliss or woe. Milton. They in their face though firm, more confirmed. Milton. Believe and be confirmed. Milton.

To admit to the full privileges of a Christian, by imposition of hands. Those which are thus confirmed, are thereby supposed to be fit for admission to the sacrament. Hammond's Fundamentals.

CONFIRMABLE, adj. [from confirm.] That which is capable of inconsistent evidence. It may receive a spurious innate; as is confirmable by many examples. Bacon; Volmar Bottrams.

CONFIRMATION, n. f. [from confirm.] 1. The act of establishing any thing or persons; settlement; establishment. Embrace and love this man. With brother's love I do it. — And let heaven Witness how dear I hold this confirmation! Shakespeare's Henry VIII.

2. Evidence by which any thing is ascertained; additional proof. A rash report hath Honour'd with confirmation your great judgment. Shakespeare.

The sea-captains answered, that they would perform his command; and, in confirmation thereof, promised not to do any thing which he recomended not william men. Kntles's History.

3. Proof; convincing testimony. Wanting frequent confirmation in a matter to confirm; their affirmation carrick but flow persuasion. Brown. The arguments brought by Christ for the confirmation of his doctrine, were in themselves sufficient. South.

CON

An ecclesiastical rite. What is prepared for in catechising, is, in the next place, practically a most profitable usage of the church, transcribed from the practice of the apostles, which consists in two parts: the child's understanding, in his own name, every part of the holy sermon (having first approved himself to understand it), and to that purpose, that he may more solemnly enter upon this obligation, bringing some godfather with him, not now (as in baptisms) as his procurator to undertake for him, but as a witness to testify his entering this obligation. Hammond's Fundamentals.

CONFIRMATOR, n. f. [from confirm, Latin.] An attender; he that puts a matter past doubt. There wanting in the definitive confirmator, and left of things uncertain, the face of man. Brown's Vulgar Errors.

CONFIRMATORY, adj. [from confirm.] Giving additional testimony; establishing with new force.

CONFIRMEDNESS, n. f. [from confirmed.] Confirmed rate; satisfaction. If the difficulty arise from the confirment of habit, every resistance weakens the habit, abates the difficulty. Decay of Piety.

CONFIRMER, n. f. [from confirm.] One that confirms; one that produces evidence or strength; an attender; an establisher.

Be these sad fights confirmers of thy words? Then speak again. Shakespeare's King John. The oath of a lover is no stronger than the word of a tapster; they are both the confirmers of false reckonings. Shakespeare.

CONFISCABLE, adj. [from confiscate.] LIABLE to forfeiture.

To CONFISCATE, v. n. [confiscare, confiscare, confiscare, s. c. in publicum addisci; from fis, which originally signified a hamper, pannier, basket, or frell; but metonymically the emperor's treasure, because it was anciently kept in such hamper. Conflacration. To transfer private property to the prince or public, by way of penalty for an offence. It was judged that he should be banished, and his whole estate confiscated and seized, and his houses pulled down. Bacon. Whatever sth. the vulgar fry exell, Belong to Caesar, wherever'er they swim, By their own worth confiscated to themselves. David's Treason.

CONFISCATE, adj. [from the verb.] Transferred to the publick as forfeit. The accent in Shakespeare is on the first syllable. The lands and goods Are, by the laws of Venice, confiscate Unto the state of Venice. Shak. Merch. of Venice.

CONSPICAION, n. f. [from confiscate.] The act of transferring the forfeited goods of criminals to publick use. It was in every man's eye, what great forfeitures and confiscations he had at that present to help himself. Bacon.

CONSPICUOUS, n. f. [confрегitus, Latin.] One considering; one who considers his faults. A wide difference there is between a mere confessor and a just penitent. Diary of Piety.

CONSPIRACY, n. f. [French; from confederari, Latin.] A sweetmeat; a confection; a confederacy; a confederacy. It is certain, that there be some houses wherein confederats and perf traitors would command more than in others. Bacon.

We contain a confederate house, where we make all sweetmeats, dry and moist, and divers pleasant wines. Bacon.

To CONFESS, v. a. [confess, confratius, Latin.] To fix down; to falten. As this is true, Let me in safety ride as from my knees. Or else for ever be confessed here. A marible monument! Shak. Measure for Measure.

CONSPIRATOR, adj. [confregitus, Latin.] Burning together; involved in a general fire.

Then said From the confregitus may appear'd and embold'n, New heaven, new earth. Milton's Paradise Lost.

CONSPIRATIONAL, n. f. [conspiratio, Latin.] 1. A general fire spreading over a large space. The opinion deriveth the complexion from the deviation of the sun, and the confederation of all things under Phœnecia. Brown's Vulgar Errors.

Next n'the plains, where ripen'd harvets grow. The running confederation spreads below. Addis's Ovid.

Man's heart hath a gradual increase, notwithstanding what floods and confederations, and the religious profusion of celibacy, by which the hand is intercept'd. Bentley's Sermons.

2. It is generally taken for the fire which shall consume this world at the consummation of things. Concription. n. f. [confratius, Latin.] 1. The act of blowing many instruments together, in the sweetest harmony, when every part or instrument is not heard by itself, but a confederation of them all. Bacon.

2. A casting or melting of metal. Conspicue, n. f. [confratius, Latin.] A bending or turning.

To CONSPIRIT, v. n. [confregitus, Latin.] To strive; to contest; to fight; to struggle; to contend; to encounter; to engage; properly by striking against one another. Bare unheaved trunks. To the confederating elements exposed. Johnson more nature. Shakespeare's Timon. You shall hear under the earth a horrible thundering of fire and water confederating together. Bacon's Natural History.

A man would be content to strive with himself; and confedrate with great difficulties, in hopes of a mighty reward. Titiuson. Lash'd into foam, the fierce confederating brine Seems e'er a thousand raging waves to burst. Thomson.

CONFLICT. n. f. [confregitus, Latin.] 1. A violent collision, or opposition, of two substannces. Pour debilem spiritum of vinegar upon a leaf of taraxacum, and there will be such a conflict or obstilation, as if there were scarce two more contrary bodies in nature. Boyle.

2. A combat; a fight between two. It is seldom used of a general battle. The tuckle, conflict with the giant flint. Wherein in capades, of life or death he flood in doubt. Specier.

It is my father's face, Whom in this conflict I unnatural have kill'd. Shakespeare.

3. Contest; strife; contention. There is a kind of merry war betwixt figurine Benedick and her; they never meet but there is a skirmish of wit between them. — Ah! he gets nothing by that. In our last conflict, four of his fire was sent halting off. Shakespeare.

4. Struggle ;
**CONFLUENCE.** n. s. [confusio, Latin.]

1. The junction or union of several streams. Confluence is a beautiful sight, particularly in the case of the Mississippi and the Ohio rivers, which unite to form the Missouri.

2. Collection; concurrence.

"We may there be instructed how to rate all goods and gains that will centre into the settling we shall profit by, which shall be made of the confluence, perfection, and pernicious of all true truths.

Boyle.

3. A confluence; a multitude crowded into one place. This will draw a confluence of people from all parts of the kingdom, and for all matters to yourself.

Bacon to Villiers.

**CONJUNCT.** adj. [conjunctus, Latin.]

Running one into another; meeting.

At length, to make their various currents one, The confluent floods compare; and then These confluent streams make some great river's head, By stores still meltings and descending fed.

Blackmore.

**CONFLUX.** n. s. [confusio, Latin.]

1. The union of several currents; confluence.

Knot, by the conflux of meeting sky, Inflect the form of its own child. Shad.

2. Crowd; multitude collected.

He quietly, by the general conflux and confluence of the whole people, strengthened his quarters.

Clarendon.

To the gates can round thine eye, and see What confluxes still forth, orienting us.

Milton.

**CONFORM.** adj. [conformis, Latin.]

Affirming the same form; wearing the same form; resembling.

Variety of uses both delight the spirits to variety of passions conform with these.

Bacon's Natural History.

**TO CONFORM.** v. a. [conformis, Latin.]

To reduce to the like appearance, shape, or manner, with something else; with.

"Then followed that most natural effect of conforming one's self to that which the did like, Sicily. The apostles did conform the Chriftians, as much as might be, according to the pattern of the Jews. Holden.

Demand of them wherefore they conformed themselves were the order of the church.

Holden.

**TO CONFORM.** v. n. To comply with; to yield; with to.

A man is in God's will, to few there are, Who will conform to the philanthropic way. Dry. Two.

**CONFORMABLE.** adj. [from conform.] 1. Having the same form; using the same manners; agreeing either in exterior or moral characters; similar; resembling.

The Gentiles were not made conformable unto the Jews, in that which was to oace at the coming of Christ.

Holden.

2. It is commonly so before that with this, with that he has a reason conformable to the principles.

Abbeville.

3. Sometimes with, not improperly; but is used with the verb.

The fragments of Sappho are used as a tale of a writing, peculiarly conformable to that character we find of her.

Addison's Spectator.

4. Agreeable; suitable; not opposite; conform.

Nature is ever conformable and conformable to herself.

Neues.

The productions of a great genius, with many lapses, are preferable to the works of an inferior author, superficially exact, and conformable to all the rules of correct writing.

Addison.

5. Compliant; ready to follow directions; submissive; peaceable; obsequious.

I have been to a true and humble wife. At all time to your will conformable.

Shakespeare's Henry VIII.

For all the kingdom to the earth to play themselves willingly conformably in whatsoever should be required, it was their duty. Holden.

Such sacrifice, performed by a conformable devotion, and the well-tempered zeal of the true Christian spirit.

Spart.

CONFORMABLY. adv. [from conformable.]

With conformity; agreeably; suitably; it has to.

So as to obscure the agreement of his own imaginations, and talk conformably, it is all certainty.

Locke.

I have treated of the sex conformably to this definition.

Addison.

**CONFORMATION.** n. s. [French; conformations, Lat.]

1. The form of things, as relating to each other; the particular texture and confinement of the parts of a body, and their disposition to make a whole; as, light of different colours is reflected from bodies, according to their different configuration.

Varieties are found in the different natural shapes of the mouth, and several configurations of the organs. Holden.

Where there happens to be such a structure and configuration as ascertains by that the eye may easily into these spirals; it then easily goes out.

Woodward's Natural History.

2. The act of producing suitable forms, or conformity, to any thing: with to.

Virtue and vice, sin and holiness, and the conformity of our hearts and lives to the duties of true religion and morality, are things of more conformity than the furniture of understanding.

Watts.

CONFORMIST. n. s. [from conform.] One that conforms with the worship of the church of England; not a dilenter.

They were not both nonconformist, neither being conformist.

Holden.

**CONFORMITY.** n. s. [from conform.] 1. Similitude; resemblance; the state of having the same character of manners or form.

By the knowledge of truth, and exercise of virtue, man, amongst the creatures of this world, most to the greatest conformity with God.

Holden.

Judge not what is best.

By pleasure, though to nature forming most; created as they are to noble ends.

Holy and pure, conformity divine.

Meth. Par. 1st.

Space and duration have a great conformity in this, that they are but reckoned amongst our simple ideas.

Locke.

This metaphor would not have been so general had they not been so widely by the mental taste and the sensitive talk.

Addison's Spectator.

2. It has in some authors with before the model to which the conformity is made.

The end of all religion is but to draw us to a conformity with God.

Diod. of Persia.

**DISCOURSE.** v. n.

We cannot be otherwise happy but by our conformity to God.

Tillett.

Conformity in building to other civil nations, hath disposed us to let our old wooden dark houses fall to decay.

Grazer.

**CONJECTURE.**

Many instances prove the conformity of the effigy, with the motions of Hippocrates.

Abbeville on Atlantides.

**CONFUTATION.** n. s. [from confutaret, a low Latin word.] Collaboration of strength; corroboration.

For corroboration and confutation, take such bodies as are of different quality, without mixture.

Bacon's Natural History.

**TO CONFOUND.** v. n. [confundere, Fr. confonder, Lat.]

1. To mingle things so that their several forms or natures cannot be discerned.

Let us go down, and there confound their language, that they may not understand one another's speech.

Gen. xli. 7.

Two planets rising from spect mala, Certif. opposition in mid sky.

Should come, and their jarring spheres confound.

Milton.

2. To perplex; to compare or mention without due distinction.

A fluid body and a wetting liquor are worst, because they agree in many things, to be confounded.

Boyle.

They why, by not ideas from the marks men see for them, but confound them with words, must have endless dispute.

Locke.

3. To disturb the apprehension by indistinct words or notions.

I am yet to think, that men find their simple ideas are, in discourse, they confound one another with different words.

Locke.

4. To throw into confusion; to perplex; to astound; to astonish; to stupefy.

So far the Son of God; and Satan stood.

A while and so, confounded what was to say.

While and so, Parthia Regained.

Now with furies surrounded; Despairing, confounded, He trembles, he grows.

Amidst Rhodope's knowns.

Locke.

5. To destroy; to overthrow.

The forested honey is last-sorne in its own deliciousness.

And in the cafe confounded the appetite.

Shakespeare.

The gods confound thee! doth thou hold there still!

Dante.

Let them be confounded in all their power and might, and let their strength be broken.

Daniel, xii.

So deep a malice to confound the race.

Of mankind in one root.

Milton.

**CONFUSED.** partic. adj. [from confuse.] Hateful; detestable; enormous; odious; a low cant word.

A much confused texton for his brutish conception.

Green.

Sir, I have heard another story:

He was a most confounded Vortif and, green, or he is most belled, Extremely dull before he died.

Swift.

**CONFUSINGLY.** adv. [from confundere.]

Hateful; shamefully; a low or ludicrous word.

You.
On mount Velutius, he fix'd his eye,
And saw the smoking tops of confus'd fire.
A hideous ruin!
Addison on Italy.
I viewed through a prism, and saw them mix, confusedly defined, so that I could not distinguish their smaller parts from one another.
Newton's Optics.
Heroes and heroines float confusedly rife;
And bare and treble notes strike the ear.
Fite.
3. Not clearly; not plainly.
He confus'dly and obscenely delivered his opinion.
Glowster.
4. Tumultuously; hastily; not deliberately; not exactly.
The propriety of thoughts and words, which are the hieroglyphics of a planet, are confusedly judged in the veneration of action.
Dryden.
Confus'dness n. s. [from confused.]
Want of distinctness; want of clearness.
Hitherunto these titles of honour carry a kind of lift of our transgressions, and rather betokened a facultative office than an established dignity.
Carvile's Account of Cornwall.
The cause of the confusedness of our notions, next to natural inanition, is want of attention.
Norris.
Confusion n. s. [from confus.]
1. Irregular mixture; tumultuous medley.
God, only wise, to punish pride of wit,
Among men's wits hath this confusion wrought;
As the proud town, whose points the clouds did hit,
By tongues confusion was to ruin brought.
Dowes.
2. tumult; disorder.
God is not a God of confusion and confusion, but of order and of peace.
Hosier Preface.
This is a happier and more comely time,
Than when the sages ran about the streets Crying confusion.
Shakespeare's Cymbeline.
3. Indulgent combination.
The confusion of two different ideas, which a customary connexion of them in their minds hath made to them almost one, fills their heads with false ideas, and their reasonings with false confusions.
Locke.
4. Overthrow; destruction.
The strength of their illusion,
Shall draw him in to his confusion.
Shakespeare's Much.
Atonishment; dissection of mind; hurry of idea.
Confus'd Behold in every face,
And fear in every heart,
When waves on waves, and gulphs in gulphs,
O' ercome the shipwreck.
Spenser.
Confuse table adj. [from confus.]
Possible to be disproved; possible to be shown falses.
At the last day, that inquisition shall not present to God a bundle of calamities, or confus'd accumulations but will offer up to his omniscience a true
Browne.
Confutation n. s. [confutation, Latin.]
The act of confuting; disproof.
A confutation of atheism from the frame of the world.
Bently.
7. To CONFUTE. v. a. [confutato, Latin.]
To convict of error or falsehood; to disprove.
He could on either side dispute;
Confus'd, change hands, and still confus'd. Hudibras.
For a man to doubt whether three be any hell, and then to live as if there were none, but when he dies, to find himself confus'd in the flames, must be the height of woe.
Swift.
CONGE. n. s. [Conge, French.]
1. Act of reverence; bow, courteously.
The cap on your head faces you, as if profound.
And your ladyship curtsies half way to the ground.
Swift.
2. Leave; farewell.
So courteous conge both did give and take,
With right hands presented, persons of so d. will.
Fairy Queen.
To CONGE. v. n. [from the noun.]
To take leave.
We bonged with the duke, and bonged all joy with his new wife.
Shak. All's well that ends well.
CONGE D'ELIRE is French; and signifies, in common law, the king's permission royal to a dean and chapter, in time of vacation, to chuse a bishop. The king, as sovereign patron of all archbishops, bishops, and other ecclesiastical benefices, had, in ancient times, the free appointment of all ecclesiastical dignities; investing them first per baculum & annulum, and afterwards by his letters patent. In process of time he made the election over to others, under certain forms and conditions, as that they should, at every vacation, before they chuse, demand of the king a conge d'elire, that is, licence to proceed to election.
Cowell.
A woman, when she has made her own choice, for form's sake, sends a conge d'elire to her friends.
Spen.
CONGE. n. s. [In architecture.] A moulding in form of a quarter round, or a cavetto, which serves to separate two members from one another: such is that which joins the shaft of the column to the cincture.
Chambers.
To CONGEAL. v. a. [congelce, Latin.]
1. To turn, by froth, from a solid to a fluid state.
What more miraculous thing may be told.
Than ice, which is congeald with sudden cold.
Should kindle fire by wonderful device? Spen.
In whose capacious womb
A vapory deluge lies, to know congea'd.
Spenser.
To CONGEAL. v. n. To concrete; to gather into a mass by cold.
In the midst of molten lead, when it begins to congeal, make a little dent, and which put quicksilver in the dent, and it will fix and run no more, and endure the hammer.
Bacon.
When water congeals, the surface of the ice is smooth and level, at the surface of the water was
Burnet's Theory.
CONGEALMENT n. s. [from congelce.]
The clot formed by congealation; concretion.
Enter the city, dip your wits, your friends,
Tell them your feets, whilst they with joyful tears
Wash the congealment from your wounds.
Shakespeare's Richard III.:
Too much sadness hath congeald your blood.
Shakespeare.
To CONCEAL. v. n. To concrete; to gather into a mass by cold.
In the midst of molten lead, when it begins to congeal, make a little dent, and which put quicksilver in the dent, and it will fix and run no more, and endure the hammer.
Bacon.
When water congeals, the surface of the ice is smooth and level, at the surface of the water was
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CONCEALMENT n. s. [from congelce.]
The clot formed by congealation; concretion.
Enter the city, dip your wits, your friends,
Tell them your feets, whilst they with joyful tears
Wash the congealment from your wounds.
Shakespeare's Richard III.:
Too much sadness hath congeald your blood.
Shakespeare.
CONCEALABLE adj. [from congelce.]
Such as is capable of congealation; capable of losing its fluidity.
The consistencies of bodies are very divers:
Dense, rare, tangible, pneumatic, fixed, hard, soft, congealable, not congealable, liquefiable, etc.
Bacon.
The chymists define salt, from some of its properties, to be a body fixable in the fire, and congealable again by cold into brittle globes or crysals.
Arber's or Alchemists.
CONCEALMENT n. s. [from congelce.]
1. Act of turning fluids to solids by cold.
The capillary tubes are obstructed either by outward compression or congealation of the fluid.
There are congregations of the redundant waters, precipitations, and many other operations.

Arabian Airs.

2. State of being congealed, or made solid by cold.

Many waters and springs will never freeze; and many parts in rivers and lakes, where there are mineral eruptions, will still perish without congealation. 

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

CONGENE. n. s. [Latin.] Of the same kind or nature.

The cherry-tree has been often grafted on the laurel, to which it is a conger. 

Milton.

CONGENEROUS. adj. [conger, Latin.] Of the same kind; arising from the same original.

These bodies, being of a congenereal nature, do readily receive the impressions of their nature.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

CONGENEROUSNESS. n. s. [from congenereous.] The quality of being from the same original; belonging to the same class.

Dict.

CONGENIAL. adj. [con and genis, Latin.] Partaking of the same genius; kindred; cognate: in Swift it is followed by with.

He sprang, without any help, by a kind of congenial compound, as we may term it, to the likeness of our race foregoing and manner.

Wren.

You look with pleasure on those things which are somewhat congenial, and of a remote kindred to your own conceptions.

Dryden's Dedication. Jovis.

Smit with the love of litter arts we came.

And met congenial, mingling fame with fame.

Pope.

He acquires a courage, and fixture of opinion, not at all congenial with him.

Swift.

CONGREGALIT. n. s. [from congenial.] Participation of the same genius; cognition of mind, or nature.

CONGREGALNESS. n. s. [from congenial.] Cognition.

CONGREGATE. v. a. [conglavate, Latin.] Of the same birth; born with another; con-nate; begotten together.

Many conceptions of moral and intellectual truths form, upon this account, to be congenial to us, connatural to us, and engraved in the very frame of the soul. 

Hume's Original of mankind.

Did we learn an alphabet in our embryo state? And do we know that we are not aware of any such congenial apprehensions?

Glamville's Sceptick.

CONGER. n. s. [congeres, Latin.] The sea-eel.

Many filthy, whose shape and nature are much like the eel, frequent both the sea and fresh rivers; as the mighty conger, taken often in the Severn.

Walton's Angler.

CONGREES. n. s. [L.] A mass of small bodies heaped together.

The air is nothing but a congeries of heaps of small, and for the most part of flexible, particles, of several kinds, and of all kinds of figures. Boyle.

To CONGREGATE. v. a. [congeres, con-glare, Lat.] To heave up; to gather together.

Linnæus, original.

CONGETIBLE. adj. [from congare.]

That may be heaped up.

Dict.

CONGSTION. n. s. [congestio, Latin.] A collection of matter, as in abscesses and tumours.

Quinny.

Congestion is then said to be the cause of a tumour, when the growth is of its own, and without pain.

Hugon.

CONGLY, n. s. [conglaring, from con-gin, a picture of corn, Latin.] A gift
distributed to the Roman people or fol-diers, originally in corn, afterwards in money.

We see on them the emperor and general officers, standing as they distributed a conglary to the sol-diers.

Addison.

To CONGALCIATE. v. m. [conglaciate, Latin.] To turn to ice.

No other body properly conglaciate but water: for the determination of quicksilver is properly fixed, and that of milk conglaciation.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

CONGLACCIATION. n. s. [from conglaci-ate.] The state of being changed, or of acting, into ice.

If crystal be a stone, it is congealed by a mineral spirit, and topographical principles; for, while it remained in a fluid body, it was a subject very unfit for proper conglaciation.

Brown.

To CONGLOBATE. v. a. [conglobatus, Latin.] To gather into a hard firm ball.

The tallow, as is said, is one large congealed gland, consisting of soft fibres, all in one concretion.

Grew.

To CONGLOBE. v. a. [conglave, Latin.] To gather into a round mass.

In this spaw are discerned many specks, or little conglaciations, which in time become black.

Brown.

To CONGLOBE. v. a. [conglave, Latin.] To gather into a round mass; to conglature in a ball.

Then he found out, then conglaved.

Like things to like.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

For all their centre round,

Hung to the goads, and coiled a round.

Not closer, or in a conglaved, are seen.

The buzzing bees amongst their duffey queen.

Pope's Dunciad.

To CONGLOBE. v. a. To conglature into a round mass.

Thither they

Hasted with glad precipitation, up roll'd

As drops on dust conglaving from the dry.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

To CONGLOMERATE. v. a. [conglomer, con-glo-me- rate, Lat.] To gather into a ball; like a ball of thread; to invease into a round mass.

The liver is one great conglomerate gland, composed of innumerable small glands, each of which consists of thin fibres, in a distinct or separate conglomeration.

Chryse's Philosophical Principles.

CONGLOMERATE. adj. [from the verb.]

1. Gathered into a round ball, so that the constituent parts and fibres are distinct.

Fluids are separated in the liver, and the other conglomerate and conglomerate glands.

Chryse's Philosophical Principles.

2. Collected; twisted together.

The beams of light, when they are multiplied and conglimated, generate heat. Bacon's New Hist.

CONGLOMERATION. n. s. [from con-glo-me-rate.]

1. Collection of matter into a loose ball.

Intertexture; mixture.

The multiplication and conglomeration of sounds doth generate vivification of the air.

Bacon's Natural History.

To CONGLOMARRANT. v. a. [conglazine, Latin.] To cement; to reunite; to heal wounds.

To CONGLOMARRANT. v. n. To conglurate; to unite by the intervention of a callus.

CONGRADUATION. n. s. [from conglaci-nate.] The act of uniting wounded bodies; re-union; healing.

The cast is a temperate conglomeration; for both bodies are claymey and effous, and do bridge the deflux of harms to the hurts.

Bacon's Natural History.

To this conglomeration of the fibres is owing the union or conglomination of parts separated by a wound.

Arabian on Almiran.

CONGLOMURATIVE. adj. [from conglominate.] Having the power of uniting wounds.

CONGLOMURATOR. n. s. [from conglomurate.] That which has the power of uniting wounds.

The obtusilla is recommended as a conglomurator of broken bones.

Woodward on Fisfias.

CONGRATULANT. adj. [from congratular-
ite.] Rejoicing in participation; expressing participation of another's joy.

Watts's Logick.

Forth 'twas in hark the great concerning peers, Rais'd from the dark divan, and with like Congratulants approach'd him.

Milton.

To CONGRATULATE. v. a. [from gratulor, Latin.]

1. To compliment upon any happy event; to express joy for the good of another.

I congratulate our English tongue, that it has been enriched with words from all our neighbours.

Watts's Logick.

2. It has sometimes the accoutenial cafe of the cause and joy, and to the perfon. An ecclesiastical union within yourselves; I am rather ready to congratulate you. Specier's Term.

The subjects of England may congratulate themselves, that the nature of our government, and the eminency of our king, be secure.

To CONGRATULATE. v. n. To rejoice in participation.

I cannot but congratulate my country, which hath outdone all Europe in advancing conglomurate stents.

CONGRATULATION. n. s. [from congra-
tulate.] 1. The act of professing joy for the happiness or success of another.

2. The form in which joy for the happiness of another is professed.

CONGRATULARY. adj. [from congratulare.] Expressing joy for the good fortune of another.

To CONGRENE. v. a. [from gre, French.] To agree; to accord; to join; to unite.

Not in use.

For government,

Put into parts, doth keep in one conception,

Congraining in a full and natural close.

Shakespeare's Henry V.

To CONGRENE. v. a. [from con and grea.] To delineate reciprocally. Not in use.

My office hath so far prevail'd,

That face to face, and royal eye to eye,

You have congratulated.

Shakespeare's Henry V.

To CONGREGATE. v. a. [convenera, Lat.] To collect together; to assemble; to bring into one place.

Any multitude of christian men congregate, may be termed by the name of a church. Grotter.

There were afterwards congregated, and called the see. RubiIii's History of the World.

To con- 

CON
Congregational. adj. [from congregation.] Public; pertaining to a congregation or assembly. It is a word used of such Christians as hold every congregation to be a separate and independent church.

CONGRESS. n. s. [congresus, Latin.]
1. A meeting; a shock; a conflict.
2. An appointed meeting for settlement of affairs between different nations: as, the congress of Cambray.

Congressive. adj. [from congress.] Meeting; encountering; coming together;
if it be understood of sexes conjunct, all plants are female; and if of disjointed and congressive generation, there is no male or female in them.

To-congrue. v. n. [from congruus, Lat.]
To agree; to be consistent; to suit; to be agreeable. Not in use.

Our sovereign process imports at full, by letters congruing to that effect.

The second death of Haman. 

Congruence. n. s. (congruentia, Lat.) Agreement; suitableness of one thing to another; consistence.

Congruent. adj. [congruus, Latin.] Agreeing; correspondent.

Aru. Cre. 

These planets were so far equated as to move upon a common side of the congress of squares, as is seen.

Congruity. n. s. [from congrue.]
1. Suitableness; agreeableness.
2. Fitness; perseverence.
3. Consequence of argument; reason; consistence.

Congruously. adv. [congruus, Latin.]
1. Agreeable; with consent.
2. Suitable; pertinently; and consequently.
3. Reasonable; fit.
4. Agreeable to; suitable to; to accommodate; to proportion or commemorate.

The faculty is infinite, the object infinite, and they infinitely congruous to one another.

Congruously. adv. [congruus, Latin.]
Suitably; pertinently; and consequently.
This conjecture is to be regarded, because congruous unto it, one having warmed the bladder, found it then lighter than the opposite weight.

By Illy's Spring of the Air.

Conic. adj. [conicus, Latin.]
Having or forming the form of a cone, or round decreasing.

Twisting in a conic forms arise, and with a pointed spear divide the skies. 

Brown first of a conic figure the basin is oblong.

They are conical vessels, with their bases towards the hearts; and, as they pass on, their diameters grow still less.

Aristotle.

Conically. adv. [from conical.] In a form of a cone.

In a watering pot, shaped conically, or like a sugar-loaf, filled with water, a ligure falls through the holes at the bottom, whilst the gardener keeps his thumb upon the orifice at the top.

Conic Section. n. s. [from conic.] The flat or plane of being conical.

Conic Sections. n. s. A curve line arising from the section of a cone by a plane.

Conic Sections. n. s. That part of geo.

Conics. metry which considers the cone, and the curves arising from its sections.

To conjecture. v. n. [conjectum, Lat.]
To guess; to conjecture. Not in use.

I trust you then, from one that but imperfectly knows, your wisdom would not build you a trouble.

Aristotle.

To Conjectural. adj. [from conjecture.] Being the object of conjecture; possible to be guessed.

To conjectural. adj. [from conjecture.] Depending on conjecture; said or done by guess.

They'll fit by th' fire, and preface to know who are young and who decline, fell fashions, and give out conjugal marriages. 

Shakespeare.

It were a matter of great profit, fave that I doubt it is too conjugal to venture upon, if one could discern what corn, beans, or fruits, are likely to be in plenty or scarcity.

Bacon.

The two last words are not in Callimachus, and consequently the rest are only conjugal. 

Bacon.

Conjectural. adj. [from conjectural.] That which depends upon guess.

They have not recorded unto chronology, or the records of time, but taken themselves unto probabilities, and the conjecturality of philosophy.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

Conjecturally. adv. [from conjectural.] By guess; by conjecture.

Whatever may be at any time, out of Scripture, but probably and conjecturally formed.

Hawke.

Let it be probably, not conjuncturally, proved.

Maine.

Conjecture. n. s. [conjectura, Latin.]
1. Guess; imperfect knowledge; preponderation of opinion without proof.

In the casting of lots, a man cannot, upon any ground of reason, bring the event to much as an uncontrived event.

Shakespeare.

To conjecture. v. a. [from the noun.]
To guess; to judge by guess; to entertain an opinion upon bare probability.

When we look upon such things as equally may or may not be, human reason can then, at the best, but conjecture what will be.

Swift.

Conjecturer. n. s. [from conjecture.]
A guesser; one who forms opinion without proof.

If we should believe very grave conjectures, carnivorous animals now were not flesh devourers then.

Browne.

I shall leave conjectures to their own imaginations.

Adams.

Conferous. adj. [conus and fero, Lat.] 

Trees or botliers are conferous, as bear a fragrant fruity fruits, of a woody substance, and a figure approaching to a cone, in which are many seeds; and when they are ripe, the several cells in the cone open, and the seeds drop out. Of this kind are the fig, pine, and beech.

Quain.

To conjecture. v. a. [from con, together, and jabberous, the head.] To concert; to settle; to difcuss. A low cant word.

What would a body think of a minister that declared edible matters of food with tumblers and confer politics with tinkers?

L'Estrange.

To join. v. a. [from con, together, and jabberous.] To concert; to settle; to discuss.

One way to unite; to consolidate into one.
The general and indefinite contemplations and
notions of the elements, and their conjugations,
are to be set aside, being but notional, and illumi-
ated and disputed axioms are to be drawn out of
everywhere.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.
3. The form of inflecting verbs through
their genders and terminations.
That have those who write to much about de-
clemptions and conjugations, about concords and
cota., have, their lovers, and been learned to no
purpose.
Locke.
4. Union; assemblage.
The fanges of the Lord in the most sacred, mys-
terious, and useful conjugations of secret and holy
things and duties.
Taylor.
CONJUNCTION. subj. [conjunctus, Latri.
Conjoined; concurrent; united. Not in use.
It pleased the king his master to strike at me,
When he, conjunct, and flattening his displeasure,
Tript me behind.
Shakespeare's King Lear.
CONJUNCTION. subj. [conjugé, Latri.
1. Union; association; league.
With small conjunction we should own,
To see how fortune is disposed to us.
Shakespeare's Henry IV.
He will unite the white man with the red
Smile, heaven, upon his union conjunction,
That long hath frowned upon their enmity.
Shakespeare's Richard III.
The treaty gave abroad a reputation of a strict
connection and amity between them.
Shakespeare's Henry VII.
Men can effect no greater master by his personal
strength, but to act in society and conjunction
with others.
South.
An invisible hand from heaven mingleth hearts
and souls by strange, secret, and unaccountable
conjunctions.
Shakespeare's Richard III.
2. The congress of two planets in the same
degree of the zodiac, where they are suppos
ded to have great power and influence.
God, neither by drawing waters from the deep,
not by any conjunct of the sky, should bury
them under a second flood.
Bacon.
Rutherford's History of the World.
Has not a poet more virtues and vices within his
circle? Cannot he observe their influences in their
oppositions and conjunctions, in their attitudes and
depressions? He shall sooner find ink than nature
exhausted.
Rymer's Tragedies of the Age.
Pompey and Caesar were two stars of such a mag-
nitude, that their conjunction was as fatal as the
opposition.
Shakespeare's Richard III.
3. A word made use of to connect the
clauses of a period together, and to sig-
ify their relation to one another.
Clarke.
CONJUNCTIVE. sub. [conjugatrum, Latri.
She is to conjugate to my life and soul,
That as the star moves not but in his sphere,
I could not but by her.
Shakespeare's Henry IV.
2. [In grammar.] The mood of a verb,
used subsequently to a conjunction.
CONJUNCTIVELY, adv. [from conjunct-
ive.] In union; not apart.
There are good mediums conjugatively taken,
that is, not one without the other.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.
4. Occasion; critical time.
Such conjunctions always attend such conjunc-
tions, and find fault for what is not done, as
that which is done.
Clarendon.
3. Mode of union; connexion.
He is quick to perceive the motions of arti-
culations, and conjunctions of let us in words.
Holder's Elements of Speech.
I was willing to grant to prelervy what with
reason it can pretend to, in a conjunction with epip-
cysis.
King Edward.
CONJURATION. n. f. [from conjure.]
1. The form or act of summoning another
in some sacred name.
We charge you, in the name of God, take heed:
Under this conjunction say, my lord.
Shakespeare's Henry IV.
2. A magical form of words; an incan-
tation; an enchantment.
Your conjunction, fair knight, is too strong
for my poor spirit to disobe.
Sidney.
What conjurations, and what mighty magick,
For such proceeding I am charg'd withal,
I won his daughter with it.
Shakespeare's Othello.
3. Knowledge; a disconnection.
Dis.
To conjure u. n. [conjurare, Latin.]
1. To summon in a sacred name; to en-
joint with the highest solemnity.
He concluded with frights and tears to conjure
them, that they would no more profes him to con-
fect a thing so contrary to his reason.
Clarendon.
The church may make another form St. Paul does the Philippians, when he conjures
them to unity.
Decy of Fifty.
I conjure you! Let him know,Whatever was done against him, Caro did it.
Addison's Cato.
2. To bind many by an oath to some common
design. This fane is rare.
He, in proud rebellious arms,
Drew after him the third part of his forces,
Conjured against the High. Milton's Par. Lost.
3. To influence by magick; to affect by
enchantment; to charm.
What black magician conjures up this fiend,
To stop devoted Charlemagne's footsteps.
Shakespeare's Richard III.
What is he, whose griefs
Bear such an emphasis? whose phrase of sorrow
Conjures the wandering stars, and makes them stand
Like wonder-wounded hearers?
Shakspeare's Hamlet.
I thought their own fears, whose black arms first
raised up those turbulent spirits, would force them
to conjure them down again.
King Charles.
You have conjured up persons that exist no where
else but on old coins, and have made our passions
and virtues visible.
Addison's New Ancient Medals.
4. To be observed, that when this word is used
forsummons or conjure, its accent is on the last syllable, conjure;
when for charm, on the first, conjure.
To conjure u. n. To practice charms
or enchantments; to enchant.
My invention is honest and fair, and in his mitre's name I conjure only but to raise up him,
and see Rome and Tudor.
Out of my door, you witch! you hang you
baggage, you poultice, you runaway! Out, out,
out! I'll conjure you, I'll fortunec you!
Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windor.
CONTRATER. n. f. [from conjure.]
1. An enchanter; one that uses charms.
Good.
Good doctor Pinch, you are a conjurer; Elisha him in his true siege again. Shakespeare's Comedy of Errors. Figures in the book.

Of some dread conjurer, that would enforce nature...

Thus has he done you British consorts right, Whose husbands, should they play like mine to you, Would never find you in your conduct slipping, Though they 'rur conjurers to take you tripping.

2. An impostor who pretends to secret arts; a cunning man. From the account the loser brings, The conjurer knows who steals the things. Prior.

3. By way of irony, a man of shrewd conjecture, a man of sagacity. Though arts are very knowing, I don't take them to be conjurers; and therefore they could not guess that I had put some corn in that room. Addison.

Conjuration, n. s. [from conjure.] Serious injunction; solemn demand. I should not be induced but by your earnest importunities and fervent conjurations. Milton in Education.

Connascence, n. s. [con and nasor, Latin.] 1. Common birth; production at the same time; community of birth. 2. Being produced together with another being.

Christians have baptized these generous births and double connascence, as containing in them a distinction of soul. Brown's Vulgar Errors.

3. The art of uniting or growing together; improperly, Sympathy denotes a connascence, or growing together. Wilman.

Connat. adj. [from con and natus, Latin.] Born with another; being of the same birth.

Many, who deny all connate notions in the speculative intellect, do yet admit them in this. South. Their dispositions to be reflected, some as a greater, and others at a less thickness, of thin plates or bubbles, are occasioned by the rays, and imperceptible motions of the air. Newton's Opticks.

Connatural, adj. [con and natural.] 1. United with the being; connected by nature.

First, in man's mind we find an appetite To learn and know the truth of ev'ry thing; What is connected, and born with it. Hales. These affections are connatural to us, and as we grow up to do they. L'Estrange.

2. Participation of the same nature.

If there be no way, besides these painful passages, how we may come to death, and mix with our connatural dust? Milton. Whoever draws me on, or sympatheze, or some connatural force, Powerful at greatest distance to unite, with secret affinity. Milton's Paradise Lost.

Connaturality, n. s. [from connatural.] Participation of the same nature; natural inseparability. There is a connaturality and congruity between that human knowledge and those habits, and that future estate of the soul. Hume.

Connaturally, adv. [from connatural.] In coexistence with nature; originally.

Some common notions from connatural engraving in the soul, antecedently to discursive rationalization...

Connaturalness, n. s. [from connatural.] Participation of the same nature; natural union.

Such is the connaturalness of our corruption, except what we looked for an account hereafter. Parson on the Creed.

To CONNECT. v. a. [connext, Latin.] 1. To join; to link; to unite; to connect; to fallen together.

The conjurors that charge the quicksires will be so cunningly to one another, that, instead of a fluid body, they will appear in the form of a red powder. Boyle.

2. To unite by intervention, as a cement.

The natural order of the connecting ideas must directly affect the soul; and a man must see the connection of each intermediate idea with those that it connects, before he can use it in a syllogism. Locke.

3. To join in a just series of thought, or regular conclusion of language as, the author connects his reasons well.

To Connect. v. n. To cohere; to have just relation to things preceding and subsequent. This is seldom used but in conversation.

Connectively, adv. [from connect.] In conjunction; in union; jointly; conjointly; conjunctly. The people's power is great and indestructible, whenever they can unite connectively, or by deposition, to exert it. Swift.

To Connect's v. a. [connexion, Latin.] To join or link together; to fallen to each other.

Some who are taught some words or sentences, cannot connect their words or sentences in coherence with the matter which they signify. Hales's Origin of Mankind.

By chains connect'd, and with destructive sweep Beheld whole troops at once. Philips.

Connexion, n. s. [from connex; or connextis, Latin.] 1. Union; junction; the act of uniting together; the state of being united together.

My heart, which by a secret harmony Still moves with things, join'd in connexion sweet. Milton.

There must be a future state, where the eternal and incorruptible connection between virtue and vice is not destined to be. Atterbury.

2. Just relation to something precedent or subsequent; consequence of argumentation; coherence. Contemplation of human nature doth, by a necessary connexion and chain of causes, carry us up to the Deity. Hales.

Each intermediate idea must be such as, in the whole chain, hath a visible connexion with those two it is placed between. Locke.

A confused, wise, reflecting cause, That can deliberate, means effect, and find Their due connexion with the end design'd.

Connective, adj. [from connect.] Having the force of connexion; conjunctive.

The predicate and subject are joined in a form of words by connexive particles. Warne's Logick.

Connection, n. s. [from connex; Lat.] A winging. Dict.

Convenience, n. s. [from connive.] 1. The art of winging. Not in use.

2. Voluntary blindnese; pretended ignorance; forbearance.

It is better to mitigate injury by declaration, than to suffer it to rage by connivance. Bacon. Difobedience, having gained one degree of liberty, will demand another; every vice interprets a consequence, an approbation. South.
2. To overcome; to subdue; to vanquish. Both tugging to be victors, breath to breath; Yet neither conqueror nor conquered. Shakespeare's 

Henry VI.

The conquer'd also, and infla'd by war,
Shall, with their freemost loft, all virtue lose.
And fear of God.

Milton.

Anna conquer'd but to serve,

And governs but to blest.

Smit.

3. To surmount; to overcome: as, be conquered by reluctance.

To conquer. w. n. To get the victory; to overcome.

I doubt to clothe straight forth; he hath been us'd
Ever to conquer and to have his word

Off contradiction. Shakespeare's Coriolanus.

Equal success had their champions high, And both refusal'd to conquer or to die. Wiltair.

The logic of a conquering sword has no propriety.

Decay of Party.

Conqueror. n. s. [from conquer.] Possible to be overcome.

While the horse is small, and the particulars few, he will find it easy and conquerable. South.

Conqueror. n. s. [from conquer.]

1. A man that has obtained a victory; a victor.

Bound with triumphal garlands will I come, And lead thy daughter to the conqueror's bed. Shakespeare's Richard III.

The gain of civil wars will not allow Bags for the conqueror's crew.

Crawly. A critic that trots authours in reputation, as the slave who called out to the conqueror. Remember, Sir, that you are a man. Add. Guard.

2. One that subdues and ruins countries.

Devoid of Ireland.

Defurving freedom more Than those their conquerors, who leave behind Nothing but ruin wherefore'er they rove.

Milton's Paradise Regained.

That tyrant god, that refleeds conqueror,
May quit his power and throw it to the Prior.

Conquest. n. s. [conquest, French.]

1. The act of conquering; subjection.

A perfect conquest of a country reduces all the people to the condition of subjects.

Devius or Ireland.

2. Acquisition by victory; thing gained.

More willingly I mention air,
This our old conquest; than remember hell,
Our hated habitation. Milton's Paradise Regained.

3. Victory; success in arms.

I must yield my body to the earth,
And, by my fall, the conquest to my foe.

Shakespeare's Henry VI.

I'll lead thy daughter to a conqueror's bed,
To whom I will recall my conquest won,
And she shall be vile victress. Shak. Richard III.

Not to be overcome, was to do more
Than all the conquests former kings did gain. Dryd.

In joys of conquest he relishes their bread,
And, fill'd with England's glory, smiles in death.

Alcibiades.

CONCANGUINEOUS. adj. [conzanguineus, Latin.] Near of kin; of the same blood; related by birth; not affirmed.

Am not concanguineus? Am not of her blood. Shakespeare.

Concangunitvity. n. s. [conzangunitvitas, Lat.] Relation by blood; relation by descent from one common progenitor; nearness of kin; distinction of affinity, or relation by marriage.

I know no touch of concangunitvity.

Shakespeare's Trial of Cptn. and Cptn.

There is the sanguine and indissoluble concangunitvity and society between them in general; of which the heathen poet, whom the apostle calls to witness, faith, We are all his generation.

Vol. I.

Bun. the Holy War.
INTERNAL FEEL OF Guilt, OR INNOCENCE.

No man doubts of a Supreme Being, until from the conscientiousness of his provocations, it becomes his interest should there be none.

Government of the Tongue.

Such ideas, no doubts, they would have had, had not their conscientiousness to themselves, of their ignorance of them, kept them from so idle an attempt.

An honest mind is not in the power of a dishonest: to break its peace, there must be some guilt or conscientiousness.

CONSCRIPT. adj. [from confero, Lat.] The act of dedicating to particular purposes, or design; for a sacrifice. To CONSECRATE. v. a. [conscire, Lat.]

1. To make sacred; to appropriate to sacred uses.
   - Enter into the boulent by the blood of Jezu, by a new and living way which he hath consecrated for us. 2 Cor. x. 20.

2. To dedicate invocably to some particular purpose, or design; with ra.
   - He shall consecrate unto the Lord the days of his separation, and shall bring a lamb of the first year for a trespass offering. Num. vi. 12.

3. To canonize.
   - Consecrated; sacred; devoted; consecrated; dedicated.

The water consecrates for sacrifice. Answer all black. Waller.

Shall thou but hear I were licentious; and that this body, consecrate to thee, By visible light should be contaminable. Shakespeare's Comedy of Errors.

The cardinal, standing before the choir, lets them know that they were assembled in that consecrate place to sing unto God. Bacon's Henry VII. Let these seraphs in raptures cry, Howdar it shal be be bold

To enter, consecrate to me; or touch this hollow'd mould? Drayton's Oothopia.

CONSECRATION. n. f. [from consecrate.]

One that prays, the rites by which any thing is devoted to sacred purposes.

Whether it be not against the notion of a sacrament, that the consecrator alone should partake of it. Atherley.

CONSECRATION. n. f. [from consecrate.]

A rite or ceremony of dedicating and devoting things or persons to the service of God, with an application of certain proper solemnities. Alyss's Part.

At the erection and consecration as well of the tabernacle as of the temple, it pleased the Almighty to give a sign. History. The consecration of his God is upon his head. Num. vi. 7.

We must know that consecrate makes not a place consecrated, but only solemnly declares it for the gift, and the honor of God makes it God and consecrated; consecrated.

2. The act of declaring one holy by canonization.

The calendar swells with new consecrations of buildings.

CONSECRARY. adj. [from consecratus, Lat.] Consequent; consequential; following by consecration.

From the inconsistent and contrary determinations thereof, categorical impetities and conclusions may arise. Brown.

CONSECRARY. n. f. [from the adjective.]

Deduction from premises: consequence, corollary.

The propositions are consecrated drawn from the observations. Woodward's Natural History.

CONSECRATION. n. f. [from consecrato, Latin.]

1. Train of consecrations; chain of deductions; concatenation of propositions.

Some consecrations are so intemately and evidently conferred to or from the premises, that the conclusion is attained, and without any thing of ratiocinative progress. Hale.

2. Succession.

In a quick succession of the colours, the impression of every colour remains in the fen hum.

Newton's Opticks.

3. In anatomy.

The month of consecration, or, as some term it, of progression, is the space between one consecration of the moon with the fun unto another. Brown's Vulgar Errors.

The moon makes four quarterly festivals within her year, or month of consecration. Hilder.

CONSCUTIVE. adj. [consequent, Fr.]

1. Following in train; uninterrupted, successive.

That obligation upon the lands did not come into disuse but by fifty consecrations years of exemp tion. Locke on Church Laws.

2. Consequent; regularly succeeding.

This is seeming to comprehend only the actions of a man, consecrator to volition. Locke.

CONSECRUTIVELY. adv. [from consecrative.]

A term used in the school philosophy, in opposition to antecedently, and sometimes to effectually or causally. Diderot.

To CONSECRATE. v. a. [consemm, Latin.] To few different feeds together, consecrate.

CONSCSSION. n. f. [consecans, Lat.]

Agreement, accord.

A great number of such living and thinking particles could not possibly, by their mutual contact, and preluding and striving, compose one greater, individual animal, with one mind and understanding, and a vital consecration of the whole body. Bentely.

CONSENT. n. f. [confer, Lat.]

1. The act of yielding or consecrating.

I am far from excusing or denying that complacency; for plenary consent is not. King Charles.

When thou canst truly call thee virtuous thing, be wise and free, by heaven's consent and unif. Dryden's Pref.

2. Concord; agreement; accord; unity of opinion.

The fighting winds will fly there and admire, Learning consent and concord from his lyre. Cow. Davids's Par.

3. Coherence with; relation to; correspondence.

Demons found
In fire, air, flood, or under ground.
Whose power hath a true consent
With planet, or with element. Milton.

4. Tendency to one point; joint operation.

Such is the world's great harmony, that springs From union, order, full consent of things. Pope.

5. In phyliss.

The perception one part has of another, by means of some fibers and nerves common to them both; and thus the same in the bladder, by vitellating the fibers there, will effect and draw them into spirits, as to affect the bowels in the same manner by the interdependence of nervous threads.

6. And cause a palpita; and extend their wishes sometime to the remotest, and occasion vomittings. Sibbald.

CONSENT. v. n. [consen, Latin.]

1. To be of the same mind; to agree.

Though thou tell'st some doubt within me more, But more defire to hear, if thou consent, The full relation. Milton.

2. To co-operate to the same end.

3. To yield; to give consent; to allow; to admit with to.

Ye comets, scourg the bad revolving star
That has consecrated unto Henry's death. Shakespeare's Henry VI.

In this we consent unto you, if ye will be avowed. The same.

What in deep thou didst afford to dream,
Waking thou never wilt consent to do. Milton.

Their mournful thunder would awake
Dull earth, which does with heaven consent
To all they wrote. Waller.

CONSENTANCE. adj. [consequentus, Lat.] Agreeable to; consistent with.

In the picture of Abraham sacrificing his son, Isaac is described a little boy; which is not consequent on the circumstances of the text. Brown's Vulgar Errors.

It will cost no pains to bring you to the knowing, nor to the practice; it is being very agreeable and consequent to the view of man's nature. Hammond's Practical Catechetical.

CONSENTANCELY. adv. [from consequentuus.] Agreeably; consistently; suitably.

Parschulus did not always write to consequentaneously to himself, that his opinions were consistently to be collected from every place of his writings, where he seems to express it. Boyle.

CONSENTANCEUSNESS. n. f. [from consequentuus.] Agreement; consistency.

CONSENT. adj. [consequent, Lat.]

1. That which follows from any cause or principle.

Shun the bitter consequent; for know, The day thou eatest thereof, thou shalt die. Shakespeare's Macbeth.

2. Event; effect of a cause.

Spirits that know All mortal consequents have pronounc'd it.

CONSEQUENCE. n. f. [consequentia, Latin.]

1. That which follows from any cause or principle.

What time of day? Milton.

2. Event; effect of a cause.

2. Event; effect of a cause.

3. Proposition collected from the agreement of other previous propositions; deduction; conclusion.

- It is no good consequence, that feason aims at our being happy, therefore it forbid all voluntary sin. Dryden's Priest.

- The last proposition of a syllogism is, what is commanded by one Sacriour is our duty; prayer is command'd, conf. therefore prayer is our duty.

Can syllogism fet things right?

No, major with minors right;

Does both in friendly contest join,

The consequent limbs fall behind. Prior.

5. Concatenation of causes and effects; consecution.

Sorrow being the natural and direct offer of sin, that which first brought sin into the world, most, bynecessary consequent, bring it borrow too. South.
That I must after thee, when this thy son: Such fatal confecutions unites thee twice. 

Milton's Paradise Lost. 6. That which produces consequences; influence; tendency. Affected without any colour of scripture-proof; it is a very ill confecution to the superstitious of good life. Hamilt. 7. Importance; moment. The instrument of darkness Win with what small truth, so let us try In deep confecution. Shakespeare's Macbeth. The anger of Achilles was of such consequences, that it embossed the kings of Greece. Add. Achilles's Speller. Their people are sunk in poverty, ignorance, and cowardice; and of as little confecution as women and children. Swift. Consequent, adj. [confecution, Latin.] 1. Following by rational deduction. 2. Following as the effect of a cause: with to. It was not a power possible to be inherited, because the right was confecution to, and built on, an act perfectly performed. Locke. Some times with upon. This satisfaction or dissatisfaction, confecution upon a man's acting suitably or unsuccessfully to confecution, is a principle not easily to be worn out. South. Consequent, n. s. 1. Consequence; that which follows from previous propositions by rational deduction. Dush it follow that they, being not the people of God, are in nothing to be followed? This confecution were good, if only the cumb of the people of God to be observed. Hopter. 2. Effect; that which follows an acting cause. They were ill paid; and they were ill governed, which is always a confecution of ill payment. Davin's Ireland. He could be confecution yet dormant in their principles, and effects, yet unborn. South. Consequential, adj. [from consequent.] 1. Produced by the necessary concatenation of effects to causes. We sometimes wrangle, when we should debate; A confecution ill which freedom draws; A bad effect, but from a noble cause. Prior. 2. Having confecutions judiciously connect ed with the premises; conclusive. Though their kind of arguments may seem obscure; yet, upon a due consideration of them, they are highly confecutional and correspondent to my purpose. Addie's, Wing Examiner. Consequentially, adv. [from consequential.] 1. With just deduction of consequences; with right connexion of ideas. No body writes a book without meaning something, though he may not have the faculty of writing confecutionally, and expressing his meaning. 2. By consequence; not immediately; eventually. This relation is so necessary, that God himself cannot discharge a rational creature from it; although consequentially indeed he may do so, by the annihilation of such creatures. South. Consequentialness, n. s. [from consequential.] Regular confecution of discourse. Conserva'tion, n. Having a prefervatory quality. Dict. To Conservation, v. a. [confervatory, Latin.] 1. To preserve without loss or derangement. Nothing was lost out of these flowers, hence the art of conserving what others have gained in knowledge is easy. They will be able to confere their properties unchanged in passing through several mediums; which is another condition of the rays of light. Newton's Optics. 2. To caudicate or pickler fruit. Conservation, n. [from the verb.] A sweat made of the infipidized juices of fruit, boiled with sugar till they will harden and candy. Will 't please your honour, taste of these con servatories? They have in Turkey and the East certain confecutions, which they call serwets, which are like to candied conserwatories, and are made of sugar and lemons. The more cool they were at, and the more whites they bestowed upon them, the more their conserwatories flaked. Domitian. 2. A conserwatory or place in which anything is kept. This fene is unusual. Tuberosas will not endure the wet of this season; therefore set the pots into your conserve, and keep them dry. Ewely's Calendar. Consider, v. a. [confess, Latin.] A sitting together. Consideror, n. [confessus, Latin.] One that sits with others. Dict. To Consider, v. a. [confesser, Latin.] 1. To think upon with care; to ponder, to examine; to sift; to study. At our more consider'd time we read, Anwer, and think upon this subject. 2. To take into the view; not to omit in the examination. It seems necessary, in the choice of persons for greater employments, to consider their bodies as well as their minds, and ages and health as well as their abilities. Temple. 3. To have regard to; to respect; not to displease. Let us consider one another to provoke unto love, and good works. Hebrews, v. 12. 4. In the imperative mood it is a kind of interjection; a word whereby attention is summoned. Consider, Thy life hath yet been private, most part spent Shakespear's Winter's Tale. 5. To require; to reward one for his trouble. Take away with thee the very service thou hast done, which if I have not enough considered, to be more thankful to thee, thou shall have my body. Shakespear's Winter's Tale. Consider, v. a. 1. To think maturely; not to judge hastily or rashly. None confidered in his heart, neither is there knowledge not understanding. Joshua, x. 23. 2. To.
CON

To deliberate; to work in the mind.
Witless, we will confider of your suit.
And come some other time to know our mind.
Shakespeare's Henry VI.
Such a treatise might be consdiered by jurymen,
before they confider of their verdict.
Swift.
To doubt; to hesitate.
Many mad' confiderings did throng,
And [in] his head: Shak. H. VIII.
'Twixt grief no more, or grief and rage were one;
Within her soul; at last 'twas rage alone;
Which, burning upwards, in succedion dries
The tes that stood confidering her fate.
Dryden.
Con{iderable}. adj. [from consider.]
1. Worthy of confideration; worthy of regard and attention.
Eternity is infinitely the most confiderable dura-
Dryden.
It is confiderable, that some urns have inscrip-
tions on them, expressing that the lamps were burning.
Within.
2. Respectable; above neglect; deferving notice.
Men confiderable. In all worthy proffessions, em-
miment in many ways of life. Sprat's Sermons.
I am to confiderable a man, that I cannot have
left the world, till I can talk of a year. Addison. Pref. Add.
3. Important; valuable.
Chrift, instead of applauding St. Peter's zeal,
upbraid his absurdity, that could think his mean
aids confiderable to him, who could command le-
gions of angels to his service. Dryden's Fables.
In painting, not every action, nor every person,
is confiderable enough to enter into the cloth.
Dryden's Def. Fables.
Many can make themselves masters of so con-
siderable eftates as those who have the greatest por-
tions of land.
Addison.
4. More than a little. It has a middle
signification between little and great.
Many brought in very confiderable sums of mo-
ney.
Clarendon.
Very probably a confiderable part of the earth is
yet unknown.
Withis.
Those earthly particles, when they came to be
collected, would conftruct a body of a very con-
siderable thickness and folidity.
Burnet's Theory of the Earth.
Every cough, though common, and of some con-
siderable continuance, is not of a consumf-
itive nature, nor prefages dissolution and the grave.
Blackmore.
Considerableness. n. s. [from con-
siderable.] Importance; dignity; mo-
mom; value; defect; a claim to notice.
We must not always measure the confiderable
beneath of things by their most obvious and immediate
effectuals, but by their fame to make or contribute
to the discovery of things highly useful.
Boyle.
Their most flight and trivial occurrences, by
being theirs, they think acquire a confiderable
ning, and are forcibly impounded upon the company.
Government of the Tongue.
Considerably. adv. [from confider-
able.] In a degree deferving notice, though
not the highest.
And Europe till confiderably gains
Both by their good example and their pains.
Refemee.
With importance; importantly.
I define no fort of favour so much, as that of serv-
ing you more confiderably than I have been
able to do.
Pope.
Considerance. n. s. [from consider.
Confideration; reflection; fober thought.
After this cold confiderance, fentence me
And, as you are a king, fpeak in your tone.
What have I done that did become my place.
Shakespeare's Henry IV.
Considerate. adj. [confideratus. Lat.]
1. Seriously; given to confideration; pru-
dent; not rash; not negligent.
I will confider with iron-witted foos,
And unfupportive boys: none are for me,
That look into me with confiderate eyes.
Dryden.
2. Modest; not rigorous. This fene is
much used in conversation.
Considerately. adv. [from consider.
Calmly; coolly; prudently.
Circumstances are of fuch force, as they
wary an ordinary judgment of a man, not fully and
confiderably pondering the matter.
Bacon's Observation of Good and Evil.
Considerateliness. n. s. [from confider.
The quality of being confiderate; prudence.
Dift.
Consideration. n. s. [from consider.
1. The act of confidering; mental view;
regard; notice.
As to pient beauties and fimplicity, when
that alone comes in confideration, and the confequences
are removed, a man never fuffers amifs.
Locke.
2. Mature thought; prudence; serious
deliberation.
Let us think with confideration, and confider
with acknowledging, and acknowledge with admira-
tion.
Sidney.
The breath no fooner left his father's body,
But that his wildrefs mortified in him;
Confideration, like an angel, came,
And whipt th'offending Adam out of him.
Shakespeare's Henry V.
Contemplation; meditation upon any
thing.
The love you bear to Mopha hath brought you
to the confideration of her virtues, and that
confideration may have made you the more virtuous,
and to the more worthy.
Sidney.
4. Importance; claim to notice; worthi-
ness of regard.
Lucan is the only author of confideration among
the Latin poets, who was not explained for the
ufe of the dauphin; because the whole Pharsalia
would have been a fubjef upon the French form of
government.
Addington's Richard III.
5. Equivalent; compenfation.
We are provident enough not to part with any
thingerviceable to our bodies under a good confi-
deration, but make little account of our founds.
Ray in the Creation.
Foreigners can never take our bills for pay-
ment, though they might pay as valuable confidera-
tions among other things.
Shakespeare's Cymb.
6. Motive of action; influence; ground of
conduct.
The confideration, in regard whereof the law
forbid thee fome things, was not becaufe thou
nations did use them.
Hooke.
He had been made general upon very partial
and not enough deliberated, confiderations. Clarendon.
He was obliged, antecedent to all other confidera-
tions, to fearch an altarn.
Dryden.
The world can pardon your concealing it, on
the fame confideration.
Dryden.
7. Reason; ground of concluding.
Not led by any commandment, yet moved with
fuch confiderations as have been before set down.
Hooke.
Utes, not thought upon before, be reasonable
causes of retaining that which other confiderations
did procure to be instituted.
Hooke.
[In law.] Consideration is the material
caufe of a contract, without which no contract bindeth.
It is either expressed, as if a man bargain to give twenty
thillings for a horse; or else implied, as when a man comes into an inn,
and taking both meat and lodging for him-
sell and his horfe, without bargaining
with the host, if he discharge not the
houle, the host may flay his horfe.
Cowell.
Considerer. n. s. [from consider.] A
man of reflection; a thinker.
A vain applaufe of wit for an impious jefl, or
of reason for a deep confideration.
Government of the Tongue.
Considering. [This is a kind of con-
junction; it had been more grammatically
written confidered; viz. French;
but confidering is always used.] If allow-
ance be made for
It is not poffible to act otherwise, confidering
the weaknesses of our nature.
Spinoza.
To Con{ign}. v. a. [con{ign}, Lat.]
1. To give to another any thing, with
the right to it, in a formal manner; to
give into other hands; to transfer:
sometimes with to, sometimes over to.
Hence, by free gifts, confign over a place to the Di-
vine worship.
South.
Must I pass
Again to nothing, when this vital breath
Coffing, confign me to hell and death.
Prior.
At the day of general account, good men
are then to be configned over to another place, a state of
everlasting love and charity.
Addington.
2. To appropriate; to quit for a certain
purpose.
The French commander configned it to the use
for which it was intended by the donor.
Dryden's Fables, Dedication.
To Con{ign}. v. n.
1. To submit to the fame terms with an-
other. This is not now in ufe.
Thou haft finird joy and moan;
All loaves young, all loaves must
Confign to thee, and confign hereafter.
Shakespeare's Cymb.
2. To sign; to consent to. Obsolele.
A maid yet rovet over with the virgin crinol
of modesty: it were a hard condition to a maid
to confign to.
Shakespeare's Cymb.
Con{ignation}. n. s. [from confign.]
1. The act of configning; the act by
which any thing is delivered up to an-
other.
As the hope of salvation is a good disposition
towards it, so is despair a certain confignation to
Taylor.
2. The act of signing.
If we find that we increafe in duty, then we
may look upon the tradition of the holy facra-
mental symbols as a direct confignation of pardon.
Taylor's Worthy Communicant.
Con{ignment}. n. s. [from confign.]
1. The act of configning.
2. The
To CONSIST, v. n. [constat, Lat.]
1. To subist; not to perish.
He is before all things, and by him all things consist.

2. To continue fixed, without diffusion.
Flame does not mingle with flame, as air doth with air, or water with water, but only remaineth contiguous, as it cometh to pass between consisting bodies. Bacon's Natural History.

3. To be comprised; to be contained.
I pretend not to the hands of artists, whose skill only is in a certain manner which they have affected.

4. To be composed.
The land would be full of planes, and valleys, mountains, according as the pieces of this ruin were disposed.

5. To have being concurrently; to co-exist.
Necessity and elision cannot coexist together in the same act.

6. To agree; not to oppose; not to contradict; not to counteract: it has either before the thing compared, or coexist.
His majesty should be willing to content to any thing which might consist with his confidence and honour.

CONSISTENCY, n.s. [from consist.] 
1. State with respect to maternal existence.
Water, being divided, maketh many circles, till it return itself to the natural consequence.

2. Degree of denizens or rarity.
Let the expressed juicers be boiled into the consistence of a syrup. Arbuthnot in Aliments.

3. Subtance; form; make.
His friendship is of a noble make, and a lasting consistence.

4. Durable or lasting state.
Meditation will confirm resolutions of good, and give them a durable consistence in the soul. Hammond.

CONSISTENT, adj. [from consist, Lat.]
Not contradictory; not opposed.
With reference to such a power, to be, and to be, are terms not consistent only, but equivalent. South.

A great part of their politics others do not think consistent with honour to practice.

CONSOLABLE, adj. [from consolare.
That which admits comfort.

CONSOLATORY, n.s. [from consolare.
A speech or writing containing topics of comfort.

CONSOLATION, n.s. [from consolare.
Comfort; alleviation of misery; such alleviation as is produced by partial remedies.

There is such a consolatio of offices between the prince and whom his favour bred, that they may help to sustain his power, so be their know.

King 2. S. Davies.

CONSOLATOR, n.s. [Lat.] A comforter.

CONSOLATION, adj. [from consolare.
Tending to give comfort.

CONSOLATE, v. a. [consolare, Lat.] To comfort; to console; to soothe in misery. Not much used.

I will be gone,
That pithful rumour may report my flight,

CONSOLATE, n.s. [from consolare.
To console thee ear.

What may somewhat console all men that honour virtue, we do not discover the latter fame of his misery in authors of antiquity.
Brooke's Metabolic.

CONSOLATION, n.s. [from consolare.
Comfort; alleviation of misery; such alleviation as is produced by partial remedies.

We, that were in the jaws of death, were now brought into a place where we found nothing but consolations.
Bacon.

CONSOLATION, n.s. [from consolare.
A speech or writing containing topics of comfort.

Consolatoris writ
With studious argument, and much perfusion bought.

Lenient of grief and anxious thought.

With inward consolations encompassed;
And oft supported so, as shall amaze
Their proudest persecutors. Milton's Paradise Lost.

Let the righteous perseverance with patience, supported by this consolation, that their labour shall not be in vain. Rogers.

CONSOLATOR, n.s. [Lat.] A comforter.

CONSOLATORY, n.s. [from consolare.
A speech or writing containing topics of comfort.

CONSOLATORY, adj. [from consolare.
Tending to give comfort.

CONSOLATION, v. a. [consolare, Lat.] To comfort; to console; to soothe in misery.

Others the siorn fills compass round,
And empties heads console with empty found.

CONSOLATION, n.s. [French.] In architecture, is a part or member projecting in manner of a branch, or shoulder-piece, serving to support a cornice, butt, vace, beam, and frequently used as keys of arches.

Chambers.

CONSOLER, n.s. [from consolare.
One that gives comfort.
To CONSOLIDATE. v. a. [consolidate, Fr. adjoindre, Lat.]
1. To form into a compact and solid body; to harden; to unite into a solid mass. The word may be rendered, either he stretched, or he fixed and consolidated, the earth above the waters. (Barrow's History.)
2. To strengthen the effects of spirits in stiffening becoming. The consolidation of the fabric, is well known to chiropodists. —Arberthwaite.
3. To combine or unite two parliamentary bills into one. —To consolidate a bill, or consolidate the bills of a committee. —The act of uniting two or more committees at a time. —To consolidate in parliament, to another. —In law, it is used for the combining and uniting of two or more laws, in a single law, as well as the combining and uniting of two or more benefits in one. —Consolidative.

CONSOLIDATION. n. f. [from consolidate.]
1. The act of uniting into a solid mass. —The consolidation of the marble, and of the stone, did not fall out at random. —Woodward's Nat. Hist.
2. The annexing of one bill in parliament to another.
3. In law, it is used for the combining and uniting of two or more bills in one. —Consolidative.

CONSONANCE. n. f. [from consonant.]
1. Accord of sound. —The two principal consonants that most ravish the ear, are, by the concourse of all nature, the fifth and the octave. —Waterhouse.
2. Consonancy, consonance, agreeably.
4. I have set down this, to show the perfect unification of our perfected church to the doctrine of scripture and antiquity. —Hammond's Fundamentals.
5. Agreement, concord, friendship. —A sense now not used. Let me confess you by the rights of our fellowship, by the concord of our youth. —Shakespeare's Hamlet.

CONSONANT. adj. [consonants, Lat.] Agreeable; according; consistent; followed by either with or to. —Were it consonant unto man to divorce these two sentences, the former of which doth show the latter is restrained. —Hamer.
That where much is given there shall be much required, is a thing consonant with natural equity. —Dean of St. Paul's.
Religion looks consonant to itself. —Dean of St. Paul's. He discovers how consonant the account which Moses hath left of the primitive earth, is to this from nature. —Woodward.

CONSONANT. n. f. [consonants, Lat.] A letter which cannot be founded, or but imperfectly, by itself. In all vowels the passage of the mouth is open and free, without any appulse of an organ of speech to another; but in consonants there is an appulse of the organs, sometimes (as you observe, the consonants from the vowels) wholly precluding all sound, and, in all of them, most of the checking and abetting. —Holden's Elements of Speech.
He confessed these as they had a greater mixture of vowels or consonants, and accordingly employing them, the voice results in a greater smoothness. —Pope's Essay on Homer.

CONSONANTLY, adv. [from consonant.]
Confidently; agreeably. This at consonantly is preacheth, teacheth, and driveth, as if but one tongue did speak in all. —Hunter.
Ourselves are formed according to that mind which frames things consonantly to their respective natures. —Glaister's Sylphs.
It will speak consonantly of itself, but it must fall that happened in the original confabulation. —Tillotson.

CONSONANTNESS. n. f. [from consonant.]
Agreement, consonancy. —Diss. —Consonous. adj. [from consonant.] Agreeing in sound; symphonious.

CONSPIRATION. n. f. [from conspire, Lat.] The act of laying to sleep. Little in the time. —One of his maxims is, that a total abstinence from intemperance is no more philosophy, than a total configuration of the fens is required.

CONSORT. n. f. [consor, Lat.] It had anciently the accent on the latter syllable, but has now it on the former. —Milton has used them both.
1. Companion; partner; generally a partner of the bed; a wife or husband. —Fellowship. Such as I seek, fit to participate. —All rational delight, wherein the brute cannot be human confederate. —Milton.
Male he created them, but thy confederate. —Female for race; then bled mankind, and said, Be fruitful, multiply, and fill the earth, —Milton's Paradise Lost.
Thy Belsona, thy confederate came. —Not only to thy bed, but to thy fame. —Dorset.
He f方可 alive, and thurr's to wed. —Well pleased to want a confederate of his bed. —Dryden's Fable.

CONSPIRACY. n. f. [from conspirare, Lat.] A plot or concourse of men having a common design against a person or persons. —Conspicuous.
1. Exploitation; a view; state of being visible at a distance. —Looked on with such a weak light, they appear well proportioned fabrics; yet they appear to be in that twilight, which is requisite to their conspiracies. —Boyle's De Consipr. Fidem, &c.
2. Eminently; famously; remarkably. —Conspicuousness.

CONSPIRATOR. n. f. [from conspirare, Lat.]
1. A privy agent. —A privy agent to commit some crime; a plot; a concerted treason. —O conspiracy! —Shan't thou to them thy danger's brow by night, When evils are most free? —Shakespeare, Julius Caesar.
I had forget the care of them, when he committed the heart Of the beast Caliban, and his confederate, Against my life. —Shakespeare's Tempest.
When fear he had escap'd the blow of Othello and conspirator, —Shakespeare's Tempest.
Death did his master's hopes destroy. —Dryden.
2. In law, an agreement of men to do any thing; always taken in the evil part. —It is taken for a conspiracy of two, at the least, falsely to indict one, or to procure one to be indicted, of felony. —Conspire.
3. A concurrence; a general tendency of many causes to one event. —When the time and the occasion was ripe for him, there was a conspiracy in all heaven and earthly things, to frame it occasions to lead him unto it. —Sidney.
The air appearing so malicious in this mutinous conspiracy, exacts a more particular regard. The Harry on Conspiracies.

Conspirant. adj. [conspirat., Latin.] Conspiring; engaging in a conspiracy or plot; plotting.

There are a traitor, Conspirant 'gainst this high illustrious prince.

Conspiracy, n. s. [conspiration, Lat.] An agreement of many to one end. One would wonder how, from so differing parties, they should infer the same conclusion, were it not that the conspiracy of interest were too potent for the diversity of judgment. Dryden's Spanish Friar.

Conspirator. n. s. [from conspira., Lat.] A man engaged in a plot; one who has secretly concurred with others committed of a crime; a plotter. A conspirator is among the conspirators with Ab:

Stand back, thou manifest conspirator; Thou that dost fulfill to murder our dear lord. Shakespeare's Henry VI.

But let the bold conspirator beware; For he's in malice princes its peculiar care. Dryden's Spanish Friar.

One put into his hands a note of the whole conspiracy against him, together with all the names of the conspirators. From a matter of interest, as the Castle of Caraban; but these are properly castellans, or governments of castles.

Cowell, Chambers. When I saw hither, I was hard high conspirable. And duke of Buckingham; now poor Edward Bohun. Shakespeare.

The knave conspirable had set me in the block, I' th' common blocks, for a witch. Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.

The conspirators a tender man, and an enemy to faction, went to observe what they did. Clarendon.

1. To concert a crime; to plot; to hatch secret treason.

Tell me what they desire, That do conspir my death with devilish plots. Daminated witcheries. Dryden's Richtard III.

What was it? That mov'd pale Caesar to confpire? They took great indignation, and confpired against the king. Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.

Let the air be excluded; that understand the body, and confpire with the spirits of the body to destroy it. Bacon.

There is man a natural possibility to destroy the world; that, is to confine to know no man. Brown's Prog Eru. The press, the pulpit, and the stage. Conspire to confine and expose our age. Addison.

2. To agree together; as, all things conspir'd to make him happy. So moist and dry, when Phoebus shines, Confiring the grain to grow. Hog. Conspirer. n. s. [from conspira.] A conspirator; a plotter.

The act of conspiring, or agree in a plot and conspire. Take no care, who chases, who finds, and where conspirors are: Macbeth shall never vanquish'd be. Shak. Macbeth.

Conspiring Powers. [In mechanics.] All such an act in direction not opposite to one another. Harris.

Conspiration, n. s. [from conspira., Lat.] The act of defiling; defilement; pollution.

Conspicuous, adj. [comes stesibili, as it is csuppress'd.] 1. Lord high conspirable is an ancient officer of the crown. The function of the conspirable of England consisted in the care of the common peace of the land in deeds of arms, and in matters of war. To the court of the conspirable and marshal before the court of contracts, deeds of arms without the realm, and combusts and filostrics of arms within it. The first conspirable of England was created by the Conqueror, and the office continued hereditary till the thirteenth of

Henry VIII. when it was laid aside, as being too powerful as to become troublesome to the king. From these mighty magnificates descended the inferior conspi-

ables of hundreds and franchises; two of whom were ordained, in the thirtieth of Edward I. to be chosen in every hundred, for the confederation of the peace, and view of armur. These are now called high conspirable; because continuance of time, and increase both of people and offences, have occasioned others in every town of inferior authority, called petty conspirable. Besides these, we have conspirables denominated from particular places, as, conspirable of the Tower, of Dover Castle, of the Castle of Cararone: but these are properly castellans, or governments of castles.

Cowell, Chambers. When I saw hither, I was hard high conspirable. And duke of Buckingham; now poor Edward Bohun. Shakespeare.

The knave conspirable had set me in the block, I' th' common blocks, for a witch. Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.

The conspirators a tender man, and an enemy to faction, went to observe what they did. Clarendon.

1. To over-run the Conspireable. [perhaps from conspirable, Fr. the settled, firm, and stated account.] To speak more than what a man knows himself to be worth; a low phrase. Conspireable, n. s. [from conspirable.] The office of a conspirable. This keepersh is annexed to the conspiability of the castle, and that granted out in lease. Carew's Survey of Cornwall.

Conspircacy, n. s. [conspiration, Lat.] 1. Immutability; perpetuity; unalterable continuance. The bills of God himself no man will ever dare to be of a different constitution from the former, in respect of the one's conspire, and the mutability of the other. Heister.

2. Conspicuous, unvaried state. Inconspicuous, that conspirable in such a variety, such a multiplicity, should be the true mark of chance. Ray on the Creation.

3. Resolution; firmness; steadiness; unshaken determination. In a small life, amidst the widest loss, Triumphs conspirable has feat her loss. In vain the curses ring, the tempests beat. Prior.

4. Laughter affection; continuance of love, or friendship. Conspiring is such a familiarity and firmness of friendship, as overlooks and puzzles by lesser failings of kindness, and yet still retains the same habitual goodwill to a friend. South.

5. Certitude; veracity; reality. But all the story of the night told ever, More wondrous thing Fanny's image, And grows to something of great conspirable, But, however, strange and admirable. Shakespeare.

Conspicuous, adj. [conspire, Lat.] 1. Firm; fixed; not fluid. If you take highly rectified spirit of wine, and depositon distill'd water, and mix them, you may turn these two fluid liquors into a conspiable body. Boyle's History of Fire-spots.

2. Unvaried; unchanged; immutable; durable. The world's a scene of change, and to be Conspireable, in nature were inconsistent. Cowell.
middle of their whirlpools, and these constitute one another into great fold globes.

2. To fluff up, or drop by filling up the passages.

It is not probable that any aliments should have the quality of literally constituting or flattening up the capillary vessels.

Arabian on Aliments.

3. To make MN, or make coffin.

Omitting honey, which is laxative, and the powder of some indigestions, in this, rather constitutes and binds, than purge and loose the belly.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

Constitution. n.s. [from constitute.] 1. The act of constituting; enacting; depoting; establishing; producing.

2. State of being; particular texture of parts; natural qualities.

This is more beneficial than any other constitution.

Berkeley.

This light being trajected through the parallel prisms, if it suffered any change by the refraction of one, it lost that impression by the contrary refraction of the other, and, so, being restored to its primitive constitution, became of the same condition as at first.

Newton's Opticks.

3. Corporeal frame.

Amongst many bad effects of this oily constitution, there is one advantage: such as arrive to age, are not subject to vertigo of fibres.

Arabian on Aliments.

4. Temper of body, with respect to health or disease.

If such men happen, by their native constitutions, to fall ill in the least, either they mind it not at all, having no leisure to be sick, or they use it like a dog.

Temple.

Beauty is nothing else but a just accord and harmony of the members, animated by a healthful constitution.

Dryden.

5. Temper of mind.

Demosthenes, according to the constitution of a dull head, thinks no better way to please him-selv than by inspecting every thing in his way. Sully.

Some dear friend dead! else nothing in the world Could turn so much to the constitution.

Of any conquest, Mortimer, merchant of Venice.

He defended himself with undaunted courage, and left passion than was expected from his constitution.

Clarendon.

6. Established form of government; system of laws and customs.

The Norman conquering all by might,
Mixing our customs, and the form of right,
With foreign constitutions he had brought.

Daniel.

7. Particular law; established usage; establishment; institution.

We lawfully may observe the positive constitutions of our own churches.

Hooker.

Constitutions, properly speaking in the sense of the civil law, is that law which is made and ordained by some king or emperor; yet the canons, by adding the word forced to it, make it to signify the frame as an ecclesiastical canon.

Ayliff.

Constitutional. adj. [from constitution.

1. Bred in the constitution; radical.

It is not probable any religious winds will be communicated with the small-pox by inoculation.

Sharp's Surgery.

2. Confident with the civil constitution; legal.

Constitution. adj. [from constitution.

1. That which constitutes any thing what it is; elemental; essential; productive.

Although it be placed among the non-natural, that is, such as, neither naturally constitutive nor merely destructive, do preserve or destroy.

The elements and constitution parts of a chemist's tick, being the elements of himself, and the conquerors of them.

Decay of Piety.

2. Having the power to enact or establish.


1. To compel; to force to some action.

Thy fight, which should
Make our eyes flow with joy.

Constrain them weep.

Shakespeare's Cymbeline.

Namus factus, is England's pain above;
The rest befled'st, but we constrain'd the town.

Drayton.

2. To hinder by force; to refrain.

My fire in my eyes constrain the winds,
Can with a breath a storm, a sullen rage appease;

They fear his whistle, and forfake the seas.

Dryden.

3. To necessitate.

The fear upon your honour, therefore, he
Does play as constrained blustering,

Nothing before'd.

Shakespeare. Antony and Cleopatra.
CONSTRUCTION, n. f. [construct.; from Construct.].

1. To build; to form; to compile; to constitute.

2. To form by the mind; as, he constituted a new system.

CONSTRUCTION, n. f. [construct.; from Construct.].

1. The act of building, or piling up in a regular method.

2. The form of building; structure; formation.

There is no art
To shew the mind's ingenuity in the face. Shot.

The ways were marked, and several layers of flat stones and flint: the construction was a little various, according to the nature of the fable or the materials which the builders employed.

3. [In grammar.] The putting of words, duly chosen, together in such a manner as is proper to convey a complete sense.

Clarke's Latin Grammar.

Some particles constantly, and others in certain constructions, have the sense of a whole sentence contained in the words.

The act of arranging terms in the proper order, by diftangling transpositions; the act of interpreting; explanation.

This label, which containing
Is to feme in March, that I can
Make no collection of it, let him flew.
His skill in the construction. Stakhis Cynthius.

5. The sense; the meaning; interpretation.

In which sense we judge 
The apostle's words to have been written, we do no require them to yield, that is, any other construction more found.

He that would live at ease, should always put the construction on buds and convolutions of the Concise on the Sphace.

Religion, in its own nature, produces good will towards men, and puts the mitred construction upon every accident that befallen them. Spotswood.


It cannot, therefore, unto reasonable constructions from figure, or favour of figularity, that we have examined this point. Brown's Poly. Errors.

7. The manner, of describing a figure or problem in geometry.

CONSTRUCTION, n. f. [construct.; from Construct.].

1. To range words in their natural order; to diftangle transposition.

I'll trust mine eyes, with mock humility.

Love-learned letters to her eyes to read.

Which her deep wit, that true heart's thought can spoil.

Will soon conceive, and learn to construe well.

Speake.

Construe the times to their necessities,
And thou shalt say, indeed, it is the time,
And not the king, that doth thy injuries.

Shakespeare's Henry IV.

2. To interpret; to explain; to shew the meaning.

I must crave that I be not to understand or construed, as if any thing, by virtue thereof, could be done without the aid and assistance of God's most blessed spirits.

Haller.

Virgil is so very figurative, that he requires (I may almost say) a grammar apt to construe him.

Dryden.

Thus we are put to construe and paraphrase our own words, to free ourselves either from the ignorance of a science, or to indulge in a genius.

Steele.

When the word is construed into its idea, the double meaning vanishes. Addis. on Ancient Medes.

To CONSTRUPTE. o. a. [construct.; from Construct.]. To violate; to debauch; to defile.

CONSTRUPITION. n. f. [from Construct.]. Violation; defilement.

CONSUBSTANTIAL. adj. [consubstantial.]

1. Having the same essence or subsistence.

The Lord our God is one God: in which indivisibility, notwithstanding we adore the Father, as being altogether of himself, we glorify that confubstantiality which in the Son we believe and magnify that co-essential Spirit, externally proceeding from both, which is the Holy Ghost.

Haller.

2. Being of the same kind or nature.

It contains a body consubstantial with our bodies; a body of the same kind, both nature and measure, and that, it had land.

Haller.

In their conceits the human nature of Christ was not consubstantial to ours, but of another kind.

Bunyan.

CONSUBSTANTIALLY. n. f. [from consubstantial.]

1. Existence of more than one, in the same subsistence.

The eternity of the Son's generation, and his co-equality and consubstantiality with the Father, when he came down from heaven.

Hammond on Fundamentals.

2. Participation of the same nature.

To CONSUBSTANTIATE. o. a. [con and substantia.]. To unite in one common subsistence or nature.

CONSUBSTANTIATION. n. f. [from consubstantial.]

The union of the body of our blessed Saviour with the sacramental element, according to the Lutheran.

1. In the point of confubstantiation, toward the latter end of his life, he changed his mind. Anthony.

2. An officer commissioned in foreign parts to judge between the merchants of his nation, and protect their commerce.

CONSUBLITER. n. f. [confalute, confube.].

1. Relating to the consular.

The consular power had only the ornament, without the force, of the royal authority. Spalletti.

2. CONSULAR, n. f. [consulaturi, Latin.]

The office of consul.

His name and consulates were erased out of all public registers and inscriptions. Addison on Italy.

CONSUSSION, n. f. [from consul.]

The office of consul.

The patricians should do very ill to let the consulship be destroyed. Ben Jonson's Catiline.

The lovely boy, with his conspicuous face, Shall Pollux's consulship and triumph grace. Dryden.

To CONSULT. o. n. [confalute, Latin.]

To take counsel together; to deliberate in council: it has counsel'd, in the person admitted to consultation.

Every man,
After the hideous storm that follow'd was,
A thing insipid; and, not consulting broke it into a general prophesy, that this tempest,
Defiling the garment of this peace, abridg'd
The fudden breach on't. Shakespeare Henry VIII.

A female-house, wherein their hundred and twenty men fat consulting always for the state. Mass. vi. 15.

Counsel not out the foolish for any work.

Counsel, excellent. Dryden.

He can for his bosom friends, with whom he is most confidentially conversed, and though the papers to them, the contents whereof he could not conceiv.'e.

Cahrenheit.

To CONSULT. o. n.

1. To ask advice of: as, he consulted his friends; to consult an author.

He asked advice of his friends... Henry.
CON

He fail, and rose the firt; the council broke;
And all their grave eftsufi difflod in smoke.
Dryden's Tales.

3. A council; a number of persons atten- 
mented in deliberation.

The meetings are the fource of all our public 
merit, to confer of the former labours.
Bacchus.
A confult of cogens befow
Was call'd, to rig him out a brea.
Swift.

CONSULTATION. n.f. [from consult.] 
1. The act of confulting; secret deliberation.

The chief priests held a consultation with the elders and scribes.
Mark, xvi. 4.

2. A number of persons confulted together; 
a council.

A consultation was called, wherein he advised a salvation.
Wisdom of Job.

3. [In law] Consultatio is a writ, whereby 
a cause, being formerly removed by pro-
hibition from the ecclesiastical court, or 
court chrifian, to the king's court, is 
returned thither again: for the judges of 
the king's court, if, upon comparing the 
libel with the fuggestion of the party, 
they do find the fuggestion falls, or not 
putting in their question, and therefore the cause to be 
wrongs call'd from the court chrifian; then, upon this consultation or 
deliberation, decree is to be returned 
again.
Cowell.

CONSULTER. n.f. [from consult.] One 
that confults, or asks counsel or intelli-
gence.

There shall not be found among you a charmer, 
or a confuter with familiar spirits, or a sooth-
sayer.
Deut. xviii. 11.

CONSULTABLE. adj. [from consult.] Su-
ceptible of deftruction; poiffible to be 
waited, fpent, or defrayed.

A defter does truly agree in this common quality 
affcribed unto both, of being incombustible, and not 
furnable by fire; but it doth contray so much 
fuliginous matter from the earthy parts of the oil, 
though it was tried with some of the pure oil, 
that in a very few days it did choke and extinguish 
the flame.
Wilkins's Mathematical Magic.

Our growing rich or poor depends only on, 
which is greater or lefs, our importation or exportation of 
commodities.

To CONSUME. v. a. [consume. Latin.] 
To waft; to fpend; to deftray.
Where two raging fires meet together,
They do confume the thing that feeds their fury.

Thus in affult agit the confumere the day,
Nor quits her deep retirement. Thomson's Spring.

To CONSUME. v. n. To waft away; 
to be exhausted.
These violent delights have violent ends,
And in their triumph die; like fire and powder,
Which, as they ilight, confume. Shak. Tem. and Jul.
CONSUMER. n. f. [from consume.] One 
that spends, waftes, or deftrays any 
thing.
Money may be confidered as in the hands of the 
confumer, or of the merchant who buys the com-
modities, when meant to export.
Lect.

To CONSUMMATE. v. a. [conmijmer., 
Fr. compofiter, Lat.] To complete; to per-
fect; to finifh; to end. Acently 
accented on the fyllable.
Shakespeare's King John.

There flall we confummate our fpoonful rites.
Shakespeare.
The person was cunning enough to begin 
the deceit in the weaker, and the weaker 
incapable to confummate the fraud in the 
strength.
Brown's Velgor Errors.
He had a mind to confummate the happenings of the 
day.
Tadger.

CONSUMMATE. adj. [from the verb.] 
Complete; perfect; finifh: omnibus 
numeris absolutis.
I do but day till your marriage be confummate.
Shakespeare.

Earth, in her rich attire
Confummate, Shakespeare.
Adlion. his Paraphr.
Gratian, among his maxims for raising a man 
to the most confummate greatness, advises to per-
form extraordinary actions; and to secure a good 
hair of trade.
Addison's Spectator.
If a man of perfedt and confummate virtue falls 
into a misfortune, it raises our pity, but not our 
cenure.
Addison's Spectator.

CONSUMMATION. n. f. [from consummate.]
1. Completion; perfection; end.
That just and regular process, which it must be 
supposed to take from its original to its confumma-
tion.
Addison's Spectator.
2. The end of the present fystem of things;
the end of the world.
From the first beginning of the world unto the 
last confummate thereof, it neither hath been, nor 
can be, otherwife.
Huet.
3. Death; end of life.
Ghost; old, fad, foreboding thee!
Nothing ill come near thee.
Quite confummate have,
Unremov'd be thy grace.
Shak. Conununio.

CONSUMPTION. n. f. [confumption. Lat.]
1. The act of confumming; waft; destruc-
tion.
In commodities, the value rises as its quantity 
is less and vent greater; which depends upon its 
being preferred in its confumtion.
Locke.

The rate of wafting or perishing.
Eins and Vefuvius have fent forth flames for 
this two or three thousand years, yet the moun-
tains themselves have not suffered any confiderable 
diminution or confumption; but are, at this day, 
the higheft mountains in thofe countries. Weath.

3. [In physic.] A waft of mucular 
drainage, which is frequently attended with a 
heat, a fever, and is divided by phy-
cians into feveral kinds, according to 
the variety of its cafes.
Quincky.

Confumption fow.
In ffwid bones of man. Shak. Timon.
The ftapage of women's confumption, if not looked 
to, fets them into a confumption, dropsy, or other 
difeafe.
Harvey.
The effential and distinguishing character of a 
confummate confumption, is a wafting of the body 
by a reason of an ulcerated face of the lungs, attended 
with a cough, a discharge of purulent matter, and a 
hellfire fever.
Blackmore.

CONSUMPTIVE. adj. [from consume.] 
1. Deftructive; wafting; exafting; hav-
ing the quality of confumming.
A long confumption war is more likely to break 
this grand alliance than difable France.
Addison on the War.

2. Difeafed with a confumption.
Nothing can be fo strong as inflaming the 
breath of confumptive lungs.
Harvey on Confumption.
The leaft, confumptive wench, with coughs de-
cay'd,
Is call'd a pretty, tall, and fteadier maid.
Dryden.
By an exceilent regimen a confumptive patient 
may hold out for years.
Arbuthnot on Diet.

CONSUMPTIVENESS. n. f. [from con-
summate.] A tendency to a confumption

CONSUM'TILE. adj. [consumilis. Lat.] 
That is fever'd or fiftched together.
Dift.

TO CONTABULATE. v. a. [contabclo. 
Latin.] To floor with boards.

CONTABULATION. n. f. [contabulatio. 
Latin.] A joining of boards together; 
a boarding a floor.

CONTACT. n. f. [contactus. Latin.]
Touch; close union; juncture of one 
body to another.

The Platonists hold, that the spirit of the lower 
doth pafs into the spirits of the person livetl, which 
caufeth the defire of the lower body, whereon 
upon thefequency that appetite of contact and 
cjunction.
Bacon's Natural History.

When the light fell fo obliquely on the air, 
in which the flices was between them, as to be 
all reflected, it foemed in that place of contact to 
be wholly transmitted.
Newton's Opticks.
The air, by its immediate contact, may confume 
the blood which flows along the air-bladders.
Arbuthnot on Dir.

CON'TACTION. n. f. [contraditus. Latin.]
The act of touching; a joining one body 
to another.

That delerious it may be at some distance, and 
defunctive without contact, is demonstrated, 
which is no high improbability.
Brown's Velgor Errors.

CONTAGION. n. f. [contagio. Latin.]
The emission from body to body by 
which difeases are communicated.
If we two be one, and thou play fales,
I do defign the poison of thy fles.
Being trumpuanted by thy confumation.
Shakespeare's Comedy of Errors.

In infection and contagion from body to body, as 
the plague and the like, the infection is received 
many times by the body patiftve; but yet by 
the strength and good difpofition thereof, repulfed.
Bacon.

2. Infection; propagation of minced, or 
feafe.

Nor will the goodeft of intection excuse the 
candal and contagion of example. King Charles.

Down fell they,
And the dire hift rew'd, and the dire forme

3. Pelifence; venomous emanations.

Willy be out of joy his whole body doth.
To dare the vile contagion of the night?
Shakespeare's Julius Cazare.

CONTAGIOUS. adj. [from contagio. Lat.]
Infections; caught by approach; poi-
fonous; peiifential.

That is the jotes,
That drag the tragic melancholy night
From their milty jaws
Breathe foul, contagious darkness in the air.

We doon from her contagious care,
Grieve for her forrow, groyne for her defpair.
Prior.

CONTAGIOUSNESS. n. f. [from contagio-
our.] The quality of being contagious.

7. TO CONTAIN. v. a. [continuo. Lat.]

1. To hold as a vefel.

There are many other things which Jesu did, 
the which if they should be written every one, 
I fuppofe that even the world itelf could not contain 
the books that should be written. John, xxi. 25.

Greatly inftrudt: I full hence depart.
Greatly in peace of thought, and have my fill 
Of knowledge what this vefsel can contain. Milton.

What thy fiores bring forth, and your 
Abundance, many, many is the felf.It Milto.

2. To comprehend; to comprife.

What feem'd fair in all the world, feem'd now 
Mean, or in her fumm'd up, in her contain'd.
Milton.
The earth, though in comparison with heaven so small, nor gilt’ring, may of solid good contain
More pleasant than the sun, that burneth thence.

3. To comprise, as a writing.
Wherefore also it is contained in the scripture.

4. To refrain; to withhold; to keep within bounds.
All men should be contained in duty ever after, without the terror of warlike forces.

To CONTAIN. n. [from contain.]
1. To live in continence.
I felt the ardour of my passion increase, till I could no longer contain.

2. To contain, to contain within the cavity of the collar, amounted to eleven grains.

3. To CONTAMINATE. v. a. [contaminating, Lat.] To defile; to pollute; to corrupt by base mixture.
Shall we now Contaminate our fingers with base brikes?

4. To CONTAMINATE. v. a. [contaminating, Lat.] To defile; to pollute; to corrupt by base mixture.
Contaminate our fingers with base brikes?

5. CONTAMINATED. adj. [from contaminant.]
Contaminated; polluted. Diz.

6. CONTAMINATE. v. a. [contaminating, Latin.] To defile; to scorn; to flight; to介紹; to neglect; to defy.
Yet better thus, and known to be contaminated.

7. CONTAMINATION. n. s. [from contaminant.]
Pollution; defilement.

8. CONTAMINATED. adj. [from contaminant.]
Violated; polluted. Diz.

9. CONTAMINATION. n. s. [from contaminant.]
That which contaminates a man.

10. CONTAMINATE. v. a. [contaminating, Latin.] To defile; to scorn; toflight; to介绍; to neglect; to defy.
Yet better thus, and known to be contaminated.

11. CONTAMINATED. adj. [from contaminant.]
That which contaminates a man.

12. CONTAMINATION. n. s. [from contaminant.]
That degree of any quality.
There is nearly an equal contamination of the warmth of our bodies to that of the hottest part of the atmosphere.

To CONTEMPERATE. v. a. [from contemper.] To diminish any quality by something contrary; to moderate; to temper.
The mighty Nile and Niger do not only moisten and contemperate the air, but refresh and humectate the earth.

1. The art of diminishing any quality by admixture of the contrary; the art of moderating or tempering.
The use of air, without which there is no continuation in life, is not nutrition, but the contemperation of corpuscles in the heart.

2. Proportionate mixture; proportion.
There is not greater variety in men’s faces, and in the contemperations of their natural humours, than there is in their phantasms.

3. Contemplation; meditation; to consider.
There is not much difficulty in confusing the mind to contemplate what we have a great desire to know.

4. To CONTEMPLE. v. a. [contemplating. Latin.] To bind to; to use; to think; to meditate.
It is impossible to make the ideas of yesterday, to-day, and to-morrow, to be the same; or bring ages past and future together, and make them conquer.

5. CONTEMPORARY. n. s. One who lives at the same time with another.
All this in blooming youth you have achieve’d; Nor are your fields and gardens griev’d.

6. To CONTEMPORIZE. v. a. [contemporizing, Latin.] To make contemporary; to place in the same age.
The indifferency of their existence, contempered into our actions, admits a further consideration.

7. CONTEMPLATION. n. s. [from contemper.]
1. Meditation; audacious thought on any subject; continued attention.
How now? what serious contemplation are you in?

2. Holy meditation; a holy exercise of the soul, employed in attention to sacred things.
I have breathed a secret vow
To live in prayer and contemplation.

3. The faculty of studying the power of action.
There are two functions, contemplation and practice, according to that general division of objects; four, of which we employ our actions.

8. CONTEMPLATIVE. adj. [from contemper.]
1. Given to thought or study; audacious; thoughtful.
First and contemplative in their looks,

2. Employed in study; dedicated to contemplation.
I am no countryman, nor versed in state affairs; my life hath rather been contemplative than active.

3. Having the power of thought or meditation.

To CONTEMPT. v. s. [from contemper.]
So many kinds of creatures might be exerciz’d the contemplative faculty of man.

1. To contemperately employ in study; an enquirer after knowledge; a student.
In the Persian tongue the word magus imports as much as a contemplator of divine and heavenly things.

2. To CONTEMPLATOR. n. s. [Latin.]
One employed in study; an enquirer after knowledge; a student.
The Platonick contemplators reject both those descriptions, founded upon parts and colours.

3. CONTEMPORARY. adj. [contemporizing. French.]
1. Living in the same age; contemporaneous.
Albert Durer was contemporary to Lucas.

2. Born at the same time.
A grove born with himself he sees.

3. Exiling at the same point of time.
It is impossible to make the ideas of yesterday, to-day, and to-morrow, to be the same; or bring ages past and future together, and make them conquer.

CONTEMPORARIES. n. s. [contemporizing. Latin.]
To make contemporary; to place in the same age.
The indifferency of their existence, contempered into our actions, admits a further consideration.

Brown’s Vulgar Errors.

CONTEMPLATION. n. s. [from contemper.]
1. The act of defiling others; flight regard; scorn.
It was neither in contempt nor pride that I did not bow.

2. The state of being defiled; abasing.
Ezekiel.

3. The state of being defiled; vilification.
The place was like to come unto contempt.

4. CONTEMPLATION. n. s. [from contemper.]
1. Worthy of contempt; deserving scorn.
No man truly knows himself, but he grows daily more contemptible in his own eyes.

2. Defiled; scorned; neglected.
There is not to be contemperably a plant or animal, that does not confound the most enlarged understanding.

3. Contemperate; consecrate.
Rorer’s Hymns.
CON

3. Scornful; apt to despise; contemptuous.

This is no proper use.

He who would make trade of her love, 'tis very
shameful to torment her; for the man hath a contemptuous
father.

Shakespeare.

Contemptuosity, n. f. [from contemptible.
The state of being contemptible; the state of being despised; mean-
ness; vilence; base.

A contemptible person.

Hence a person of a contemptible character, a person
who has a contemptible opinion of him.

Shakespeare.

Contemplative, adj. [from contemplative.

Contemplative is a word not	used; apt to meditate; apt to	meditate on the duties of a person.

The state of being contemplative.

Shakespeare.

Contemplatively, adv. [from contemplative.

Meanly; in a manner deserving by

Shakespeare.

Contemn, v. n. [from contempt.

The word, as used in this passage, means to	contemn; to regard as contemptible; to look upon as contemptible.

Shakespeare.

The state of being contemned; the state of being despised; mean-
ness; vilence; base.

A person of a contemptible character.

Shakespeare.

Contemnous, adj. [from contemptuous.

Contemnous is a word not	used; contemptuous.

A contemptuous person.

Shakespeare.

The state of being contemned; the state of being despised; mean-
ness; vilence; base.

A person of a contemptible character.

Shakespeare.

Contemned, v. a. [from contemned.

Contemned is a word not	used; to contemn; to regard as contemptible; to look upon as contemptible.

Shakespeare.

The state of being contemned; the state of being despised; mean-
ness; vilence; base.

A person of a contemptible character.

Shakespeare.

Contemnedness, n. f. [from contemned.

Contemnedness is a word not	used; the state of being contemned; the state of being despised; mean-
ness; vilence; base.

A person of a contemptible character.

Shakespeare.

3. [From contemned, contemned.

That which is	contemned, or included, in any thing.

Though my heart's not true firm love dothbear.

Nothing of that shall from mine eyes appear.

Shakespeare.

Scarcely anything can be determined of the par-
ticular contents of any single mass of orbs by mere in-
spection.

Weigh'd.

Experiments are made on the blood of healthy
animals; and in a weak habit, serum might afford	other contents.

Arbuthnot.

4. The power of containing; extent; ca-
pacity.

This island had then fifteen hundred strong	flings, of great contents; such as were included.

It were good to know the geographical contents,
figures, and situation of all the lands of a kingdom,
according to natural bounds.

Burnet's Bill of Mortality.

5. That which is comprised in a writing.

In this sense the plural is only in use.

I have a letter from her,

Of such contents as you will wonder at.

Shakespeare.

I shall prove their writings not counterfeits,

I shall give the contents of the state of this

Doubt.

Bacon.

The shield was not long after incumbered with a
new ruff, and is the same, a cut of which has	been engraved and exhibited, to the great contain-
tion of the learned.

Arbuthnot and Pope.

Contented, participial adj. [from content.

Contented; at quiet; not reppining;

not demanding more; easy; tho't not
plenarily happy.

Barbadoes, in hope by sufficiency to obtain an-
other kingdom, seemd contented with the answer.

Knolles's History.

Dream not of others' losses.

Contented that thus far has reveal'd,

Not of earth only, but of highest heav'n.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

If he can deceive some nobler foe approach, to him he calls,

And begs his fate, and then contented fall.

Dibdin.

To distant lands Vertumnus never roves,

Like you contented with his native groves.

Pope.

Contentedness, n. f. [from contented.

State of satisfaction in any lot.

Angling was, after tedious study, a calmer of unquiet thoughts, a
doubler of passions, a pro-

contentedness.

Walton's Angler.

Contentious, n. f. [contentious, Latin.

Strife; debate; content; quarrel; mu-

tual opposition.

Can we with manners aff what was the dif-

ference?

Safety, I think; was a contentious in publick.

Did Shakespeare.

Avoid foolish questions and genealogies, and
t Contentions and fitings.

Tit. iii. 9.

Can they keep themselves in a perpetual conten-
tion with each other, take their respite, and their God,
and not endure a short combat with a final cus-
tom?'

Dean of Pisto.

The ancients made contentious the principle that	reigned in the chaos at first; and then love;

the one to express the divisions, and the other the	union of all parties in the middle and common bond.

Burnet's History of the Earth.

2. Emulation;
2. Emulation; endeavour to excel.

3. Egregious; zeal; ardour; vehemence of endeavour.

Your own earnestness and contention to sketch what you are about, will continually suggest to you new articles.

This is an end, which at first view appears worthy our utmost contention to obtain. 

Contentious. adj. from content. Quarrelsome; given to debate; perverse; full of altercation.

The thought is much that this contention carries. 

Invades us to the skin. Shakespeare's King Lear.

There are certain contenious humours that are never to be pleased.

Best made them idle, idleness made them curious, and curiosity contentious. 

Decay of Piety.

Contentious Jarredination. [in law.] A court which has a power to judge and determining difficulties between contending parties. The lord chief justices, and judges, have a contentious jurisdiction.

The lords of the treasury, and the commissioners of the customs, have none, being merely judges of accounts and transactions. Chamber.

Contentiously. adv. [from contentious.] Perversely; quarrelsome.

We shall not contentiously adjourn, or only to justify our own, but to applaud and confirm our mature assertions.

Contentiousness. n.f. [from contentious.] Proneness to content; perverseness; turbulence; quarrellomeness.

Do not contentiously, and cruelty, and study of revenge, falls foul of recollection. 

Bentley's Remarks.

Contentless. adj. [from content.] Discontented; dissatisfied; uneasy.

Blest states, contentless.

Have a distracted and most wretched being. 

Such a man's contentment must be wrought by stratagem: the usual method of fact is not for them.

Contentment, without external honour, is humility; without the pleasure of eating, temperance.

Some place the bliss in solitude, some to each.

But now no face divines contentments, 

'Tis all blank sadness, or continual travel. 

Pope's Essay.

2. Gratification:

At Paris the prince spent one whole day, to give his mind some contentment in viewing of a famous city. 

Conterminous. adj. [conterminous. Latin.] Bordering upon; touching at the boundaries.

This conformed to many of them, as were conterminous to the colouers and garnisons, to the Roman army.

Contrarumous. adj. [contrafrari. Latin.] Of the same country. 

To Contest. v. t. [contester, French, probably from contrafrari. Latin.] To
5. Continuity; uninterrupted course.

An event ought to be made before the same just before, but when conditions were produced, left the continuance of the course should be divided; or, in other terms, there should be a discontinuance of the cause.

Agrippa's Parergon.

CONTINUOUS, adj. [continuity, Latin.]

1. Chaste; admirable in lawful pleasures.

Life had been as constant, as chaste, as true,
As I am now unhappy. Shakespeare's Winter's Tale

2. Refrained; moderate; temperate.

I pray you, have you constant forbearance; till the speed of his rage go slower. Shakespeare's King Lear

3. Continuous; connected.

The north-west part of Asia, if not constant with the west side of America, yet certainly is the sea disjoined by sea of all that coast of Asia. Berkeley on Languages.

4. Opposing; restraining.

My desire
All counters impartial would o'erbear,
That did oppose my will. Shakespeare

CONTINUITY, n. f. [continuity, Latin.]

1. Land not disjoined by the sea from other lands.

Whether this portion of the world were rent In the rude ocean from its fortunate birth; Or of this part, it was sole design'd To be the sacred refuge of mankind. Wordsworth

2. That which contains any thing. This house is perhaps only in Shakespeare,
Not o'ercast, my joy.

Heart, once be stronger than thy content;
Crack thy frail cage. Shak. Antony and Cleopatra

Close pent-up guilt;

Rise your constant thoughts, my King, King Lear.

To CONTINUE, v. n. [continuance, Lat.]

To touch; to reach; to happen. Drist

CONTINGENCY, n. f. [from continuous.]

The quality of being fortuitous; accidental possibility.

Their credulities attuned unto any prognosticks,
Which, considering the contingency in events, are only in the presence of God. Brown's Folly, Ecce.

For once, O heav'n! unfold thy enigmatic book;

If not thy firm, immutable decree,

At least, it is that great contingency,

Such as confounds with wills originally free. Dryden

Aristotle says, we are not to build certain rules upon the contingency of human actions. South

CONTINGENT, adj. [contingency, Latin.]

Falling out by chance; accidental; not determinable by any certain rule.

Hazard naturally implies in it, first, something future; secondly, something contingent. South.

I first informed myself in all material circumstances of it, in more places than one, that there might be nothing casual or contingent in any one of those circumstances. Woodward

CONTINGENT, n. f.

1. A thing in the hands of chance.

By contingent we are to understand these things which come to pass without any human foresight. Grew's Cosmogony.

His understanding could almost pierce into future contingents, his conjectures improving even to prophecy.

South

2. A proportion that falls to any person upon a division: thus, in time of war, each prince of Germany is to furnish his contingent of men, money, and munition.

CONTINGENTLY, adv. [from contingent.] Accidentally; without any settled rule.

It is digged out of the earth continually, and is differently, as the prunes and apricots. Woodward's Natural History.

CONTINGENTNESS, n. f. [from contingent.]

1. Incessant; proceeding without interruption; succeasive without any space of time between. Continual is used of time, and is a continious place.

He is that of a merly, a heart, a continual watch. Proverbs, xxvi.

Other care perhaps
May have deviated from continual watch.

Our great forbearance.

All blank felons, or continual tearers. Proctor

2. [In law.] A continual claim is made from time to time, within every year and day, to land or other thing, which, in some respect, we cannot attain with out danger. For example, if I be defiled of land, into which, though I have right into it, I dare not enter for fear of beating; it behooveth me to hold on my right of entry to the benefit opportunity of me and mine heir, by approaching as near as it can, as once every year as long as I live; and so I save the right of entry to my heir.

Cowell

3. It is sometimes used for perpetual.

CONTINUALLY, adv. [from continual.

1. Without pause; without interruption.

The drawing of boths into the inner part of a house, where fire is continually kept, hath been tried with grapes. Burton

2. Without ceasing.

Why do not all animals continually increase in bigresses, during the whole space of their lives?

Bentley's Sermons

CONTINUANCE, n. f. [from continuous.

1. SuceSSION uninterrupted.

The brute immediately regards his own perpetuation, or the continuance of his species. Addison's Spectator

2. Permanence in one face.

Continuance of evil both in body increase evil. Sling

A chamber where a great fire is kept, though the fire be at one leaf, yet with the continuance continually hath the whole fire. Sidney

These Rhenish cafuists speak peace to the continuance of men, by suggesting something which shall satisfy their minds, notwithstanding a known, avowed continuance in first. South

3. Abode in a place.

4. Duration; lastingness.

You either fear his humour, or my negligence, that you call in question the continuance of his love. Shakespeare's Twelfth Night

Their duty depends on one face, the one was of no greater continuance than the other. Hayward

That pleasure is not of greater continuance, which arises from the prejudice or malice of its hearers. Addison's Spectator

5. Perseverance.

To them who, by patient continuance in well-doing, seek for glory, and honours, and immortality, eternal life. Romans, ii. 7.

6. Fermentation of time.

In thy book all my members were written, which in continuance were fashioned. Psalm, cxlix. 16.

7. Resistance to separation of parts; continuity.

Wool, tow, cotton, and raw flax, have, besides the desire of continuance in regard of the tendency of their tare, a greenness of moisture. Bacon

CONTINUE, v. a.

1. Immediately united.

The age of him and in, even as though our very flesh and bones should be made continue with his. Hooker

2. Uninterrupted; unbroken.

A most incomparable man, breath'd, as it were, To an untrickable and continuance man. Shakespeare's Timon

A clear body broken to small pieces produce white; and become, most black; and this continuance and undivided, as we see in deep water, and thick glasses. Potts

CONTINUOUSLY, adv. [from continuous.]

With continuance; without interruption.

The water ascends gently, and by intermissions; but it falls continually, and with force. White

CONTINUATION, n. f. [from continuance.]

Protraction, or succession uninterrupted.

These things must needs be the works of Providence, for the continuance of the species, and upholding the world. Ray

The Roman poet, but the second part of the iij; a continuance of the same story. Dryden

CONTINUATIVE, n. f. [from continuance.]

An expression noting permanence or duration.

To these may be added continuatives in, Rome remains to this day; which includes at least two propositions, eis. Rome was, and Rome was. Watten's Legate

CONTINUATOR, n. f. [from continuance.]

He that continues or keeps up the series or succession.

It seems improper to Providence to ordain a way of production which should destroy the producer, or the life of the continuance of the species by the destruction of the continuator. Brown's Vulgar Err

To CONTINUE, v. n. [continuance, Fr. continu, Latin.]

1. To remain in the same state, or place.

The multitude continue with me now three days, and have nothing to eat. Matthew, xii. 34.

If you continue, build up here a growing empire. Milton

Happy, but far so happy 'tis confer'd.

To long to continue.

If six days and nights continue making.

Milton

2. To last; to be durable.

Thy kingdom shall not continue. 1 Samuel, xii. 14.

For here have we no continuing city, but we seek one to come. Hebrews, xii. 13.

They imagine that an animal of the longest duration should live in a continued motion, without that rest whereby all others continue.

Brown's Vulgar Errours

3. To persevere.

If ye continue in my word, then are ye my disciples indeed. John, viii. 31.

Down rush'd the rain

Impetuous, and continual till the earth No more was seen. Milton

To CONTINUE, v. a.

1. To protract, or hold without interruption.

O continue thy loving kindness unto them. Psalm, xxiii. 60.

You know how to make your joy and happiness by only continuing such a life as you have been long accustomed to lead. Pott.

2. To unite without a chain, or intervening subsistence.

The use of the novel is to continue the incident unto the mother, and by the vehicle thereof to convey its aliment and subsistence. Brown's Vulgar Errours
CONTRADICTIBLE. adj. [from contrat.] Capable of contraction.

Contrasts, borders, densities, and contraries, are capable of being inferred by the admission of air, and to subside at the expulsion of it.

ABORTIVE, CONTRARY, CONTRASTIBLE, CONTRASTIBILITY, n. f. [from contrat.] The quality of differing.

DILT. HAVING THE POWER OF CONTRACTION OR OF STORING ITSELF.

The arteries are elastic tubes, enclosed with a contractile force, by which they squeeze and drive the blood full forward.

ABORTIVE ON AMOUNTS.

CONTRACTION, n. f. [contraction, Lat.]

1. The act of contracting or shortening.
2. The act of shrivelling or shrivelling.
3. Oil of vitriol will throw the stomach into involuntary contractions.

ABORTIVE ON AMOUNTS.

CONTRATION, n. f. [contraction, Lat.]

1. The state of being contracted, or drawn into a narrow compass.
2. The state of any thing as being or becoming contracted.
3. A thing which is contracted.

ORD. CONTRACTION, n. f. [from contrat.] One of the parties to a contract or bargain.

Let the measure of your affirmation or denial be the understanding of your contrariness; for he that delivers the buyer or the seller by speaking what is true, in a sense not understood by the other, is a thief.

Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.

All matches, friendships, and vocables, are dangerous and inconvenient, where the contraries are not equal.

ELFRANGE.

TO CONTRADICT. v. a. [contradico, Lat.] One of the parties to a contract or bargain.

1. To oppose verbally; to assert the contrary to what has been asserted.
2. It is not lawful to contradict a point of history which is known to all the world, as to make Hannibal and Seipio contemporaries with Alexander.

DILIT.

TO BE CONTRARY TO; TO REPUGN TO; TO OPPOSE.

1. No truth can contradict any truth. - Hooker.

If you will marry, make your loves mine. - Shakespeare; The Tempest.

TO CONTRADICTION. n. f. [from contrat.] One that contradicts; one that opposes; an opposer.

1. If you contradict appear herein, the fault will very much be yours.

2. If a man is a contrarist, his fores are a husband.

SILVCI: Plot's Fatal Error.

CONTRADICTORY. n. f. [from contrat.]
3. Inconsistency with itself; incongruity in words or thoughts. Can be made of itself death! That were stronger contradiction than God himself! Imposible is held; an argument of weakness, not of power. Milton’s Par. Lost.

The Apostle’s advice to be angry and in not, was a contradiction in their philosophy. Smith's German.

If truth be once perceived, we do thereby receive whatever is said in contradiction to it. "Great Censor." Locke.

4. Contrariety, in thought or effect. All contradictions grow in these minds, which neither absolutely frown the nature of virtue, nor freely sink into the sea of vanity. Plutarch. Every human must be made without contradiction unto any positive law in nature. Hooker.

**CONTRADICTIOUS. adj. [contra-did.]**

1. Filled with contradictions: inconsistent. The rage of decency, of government, or justice, will not allow to differ in one place what is not in another, to party-colored and contrasstantial, that one would think the species of men altered according to their climates. Coll. and Con. 2. Gave too much for a cavil. 3. Opposite to; inconsistent with. Where we are, unusually, and the expectation immoral, or contradictory to the attributes of God, it appears we must never undertake. Coleridge.

**CONTRADICTION. n. s. [from contrariety.]**

1. An indication of opinion, which destroys that to be done which is the main scope of a disease points out. Fr. 2. I can scarce give the birth the simple idea of the distemper, and the first notion of disease, from the complications of the first, or the last, to the second, or the whole. French. 3. In perspective, an out-wall built about the main wall of a city. Chamber.

**CONTRARIETY. n. s. [from contrariety.]**


**CONTRARY. adj. [contrariety, from French.]**

1. Opposite to; contradictory; not simply different, nor alike, but repugnant to one another. Empire. 2. Divers medicines of greater quantity move more, and in smaller urine, and, so, counteract, some in greater quantity move urine, and in smaller fluid. They every thing that acts upon the fluids, must, as the same time, act upon the solids, and contrariety. Smith’s History of Aliments.

2. Oppositely; contrary. The matter of faith is constant; the matter, contrariety of actions daily changeable. Hooker. This request was never before made by any other lords; but, contrariwise, they were humble heirs to give the benefit and protect them to avoid the laws. Davies on England.

**CONTRARYWISE. adj. [contra-riety, from French.]**

1. Opposite to; contradictory; not simply different, or not alike, but repugnant to one another. Empire. 2. Divers medicines of greater quantity move more, and in smaller urine, and, so, counteract, some in greater quantity move urine, and in smaller fluid. They every thing that acts upon the fluids, must, as the same time, act upon the solids, and contrariety. Smith’s History of Aliments.

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**CONTRARY, adj. [contrariety, Latin.]**

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If Charity did not lend its name to swell in the gap, and to employ or divert their humours, they must of necessity be spent in contrivances to the laws of the land. Swift.

Contrariness, n. f. [contra and verruca, Latin.] A party or intrigue; a plot to defraud. Dib.

Contrivance, n. f. [from contrive.] 1. The act of promoting some design or increase to some common flock. 2. CONTRIV' Alberta. u. a. [contrives, Latin.] To fadden; to make forroull; to make melancholy. Not used.

Aristocrates and darkness are but privy, and therefore have little or no activity, somewhat they are. Bacon. Nat. Hist.

Contrivant, n. f. [from contrive.] The act of making folly; the state of being made sad; sorrow, heaviness of heart; faintness; forrowfulness; gloominess; grief; maim; mournfulness; trouble; discontent; melancholy. Not used. Sense and antiquity, which are such as are of factious, were thought to intoxicate the brain, and to dispose men to devotion; which they may do by a kind of factious and contrivances of the spirits, and partly also by hearing and exciting the Bacon's Natural History.

Contrive, adj. [contrivus, Latin.] 1. Brought; much worn. 2. Worn with sorrow; haraflagd with the feeple of guilt; pensitent. In the books of divines, contrive is sorrowful for sin, from the love of God and desire of pleasing him; and attrition is sorrowful for sin, from the fear of punishment.

Richard's body has interred now; And on it he bestowed more contrive tears, Than from it issued forced drops of blood. Shakspere's Henry V. With tears

Watching the ground, and with our fighs the air Frequenting, fent from hearts contrive, in sign Of sorrow safeguarded, and humiliation met. Milton.

The contrive finer is reforted to paxon, and, through faith in Christ, our repentance is entitled to salvation.

Contriv'n, n. f. [from contrive.] Contrivance; repentence. Dib.

Contriv'n, n. f. [from contrive.] The act of grinding, or rubbing to powder. Some of those coloured powders, which painters use, may have their colours a little changed, by being very elaborately and finely ground; where for not which can justly pretend for these changes, besides the breaking of their parts into its parts by that contriv'n. Newton's Optics.

2. Penitence; sorrow for sin: in the strict sense, the sorrow which arises from the sense of guilt, and pleases God, or is distingushed from attrition, or imperfect repentance produced by dread of hell. What is sorrow and contriv'n for sin? A man being grieved with the confidence of sin, not only that we have thereby incurred such dangers, but also that we have hereafter gained and provoked to good God. Hammond's Practical Catechism.

Fruits of more pleasing favour, from thy feed. Sion with contrive in his heart, they feed, with his own hand maning, all the trees Of Paradise could have produced. Milto. Par. Lost. Your falling, contriv'and mortification, when the church and state appoints, and that especially in times of greater riot and luxury. Sprant's Germant.

My future days shall be one whole contriv' A cruel ill build to hell, every way, Where every day an hundred aged men shall all hold up their wither'd hands to heaven. Dryden.

Contriv'able, adj. [from contrive.] Possible to be planned by the mind; possible to be invented and adjusted. It will hence appear how a perpetual motion may seem easily contrivable. Winkin's Delineator.

3 F

CON
Confidence, n. f. [from contrive.]

1. The act of contriving; exegulation; the thing contrived.

There is no work impossible to these contrivances, but these may be as much acted by this art as can be fancied by imagination.

W. W. "A Mathematical Magician" Instructed, you'll explore Divine contrivance, and a God adore.

Blackmore's Creation.

2. Scheme; plan; disposition of parts or causes.

Our bodies are made according to the most curious artifices, and orderly contrivance. Glanville's Staffs.

3. A conceit; a plot; an artifice.

Have not mankind's contrivances well, to try your love, and make you doubt of his end? Dryden.

There might be a slight, a contrivance in the matter; to draw him into some secret ambush. Atterbury.

To CONTRIVE, v. n. [conterwor. Fr.]

1. To plan out; to excogitate.

One that spent in the contriving art, and walked to it. "Shakespeare's King Lear." What more likely to contrive this admirable image of the universe than infinite wisdom? Tilton.

Our poet has always some beautiful design, which he first conveys, and then contrives the means which will naturally conduct him to his end. Dryden.

2. To wear away. Out of use.

Three ages, such as mortal men contrive. Fairy Queen.

Plea ye, we may contrive this afternoon, and quaff carouse to our mistresses' health. Shak.

To CONTRIVE v. n. To form or design; to plan; to scheme; to collect.

Is it enough,

That making habits, and a borrowed name,

Contrive to hide my plentitude of shame? Priam.

CONTRIVEMENT, n. f. [from contrive.]

Invention. Did.

CONTRIVER, n. f. [from contrive.]

An inventor; one that plans a design; a schemer.

1. The mistress of your charms,

The chief contriver of your loves,

Was never called to bear my part. Shak. Macbeth.

Eupho, what the fraud our contriver was. Dryden.

Plain loyalty, not built on hope,

I leave to your contriver, D. G. Love.

None loves his country and better,

Yet none was ever their debtor. Swift.

Scenes of blood and delatation, I had painted as the common effects of those destructive machines; whereas, if he had some evil genius, enemy to mankind, must have been the first contriver.

Swift's Gulliver's Travels.

CONTROL, n. f. [controls, that is, contre roles, French.]

1. A regifter or account kept by another officer, that each may be examined by the other.

Check; restraint.

Let partial spirits fill all abroad complain,

Think themselves injur'd that they cannot reign;

And own no liberty, but where they may,

Without control, upon their fellows prey. Wallop.

He shall feel a force upon himself from within, and from the control of his own principles, to engage him to do worse.

Swift.

If the finner shall win to complete a wickedness over his conscience, that all these considerations shall fail to strike no terror into his mind, lay no restraint upon his lusts, no control upon his appetites, he is certainly too strong for the means of grace.

Swift's Sermons.

Speaks, what Phoebus has infl'd thy soul

For common good, and speak without control.

Drayden's Homer.

3. Power; authority; superintendence.

Thebeasts, the fishes, and the winged fowl,

Are their male subjects, and at their controls. Shakespeare.

To CONTROL v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To keep under check by a counter-reckoning.

2. To govern; to restrain; to subject.

Authority to confer, to control, to punish, as far as with excommunication, whatsoever they think worthy. Hooker.

Give me a word of honour for mine age;

But not a feature to control the world. Shakespeare's Titus Andronicus.

Who shall control me for my works? Eccles. v. 3.

1. I find my spirit struggling in my soul;

But stronger passion does its point control. Shakespeare's Aurenguzzal.

With this he did a herd of goats control,

Which by the way he met, andilly stole;

Glad like a country swain he pip'd and sung,

And playing drove his jolly troop along. Dryden.

O! dearer Andrew, says the humble droll,

Herefore may I obey, and thou control. Prior.

3. To overpower; to control; to be control, and all his adversary.

As for the time while he was in the Tower, and the manner of his brother's death, and his own escape, I knew not more things that a very few could control Shakespeare's Henry VI.

CONTROLABLE, adj. [from controul.]

Subject to control; subject to command; subject to be over-ruled.

Pallion is the drunkness of the mind, and therefore, in its present workings, not controllable by him. Shak.

CONTROLER, n. f. [from control.]

One that has the power of governing or restraining; a superintendence.

He does not calm his contemplative spirits,

Nor could he be an arrogant controller. Shakespeare's Henry VI.

The great controller of our state

Deign'd to be man, and live in low estate. Dryden.

CONTROLERSHIP, n. f. [from controller.]

The office of a controller.

CONTROLMENT, n. f. [from control.]

1. The power or act of superintending or restraining.

2. The state of being restrained; restraint.

Their war was peace, and peace with one another, without controul王者 of Ireland.

3. Opposition; confutation.

Were it reason that we should suffer the fame to pass without controul, in that current meaning, whereby every where it prevailed. Hooker.

4. Refinement; holiness.

Here have we war for war, and blood for blood, Controulment for controulment. Shakespeare. King John.

CONTROLLER, n. f. [from controul.]

Relating to disputes; disputations.

It happens in controversies diversely as it does in the allitating of towns, where, if the ground be but firm whereon the batteries are erected, there is no farther enquire why, it belongs to, it so affords a fit rite for the present purpose. Locke.

CONTROVERSY, n. f. [controversia, Lat.]

1. Disputate; debate; agitation of contrary opinions; a dispute is commonly oral, and a controversy in writing.

How caneth it to pass that we are so rent with mutual contention, and that the church is so much troubled? If men had been willing to learn, all these controversies might have died the very day they were first brought forth. Hooker.

Without controversy great is the mystery of godliness. 1 Tim. c. 11.

Wild controversy then, which long hath fleece,

Into the reeds from ruin'd cloisters leaped. Dryden.

This left no room for controversy about the title, nor for encroachment on the right of others. Locke.

2. A quarrel in law.

If there be a controversy between men, and they come unto judgment, that the judges may judge them, then shall they justify the righteous and condemn the wicked. Deuteronomy, xxxv. 1.

A quarrel.

The Lord hath a controversy with the nations. Jer. xxv. 31.

4. Opposition; enmity. This is an unatural senfe.

The torrent roar'd, and we did buffet it

With lusty finesse; throwing it aside,

And temming it with hearts of controversy. Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.

To CONTROVERT, v. a. [controversos, Lat.]

To debate; to ventilate in opposite books; to dispute any thing in writing.

If any person shall think fit to controversy them, he may do it very safely for me. Clapton's Philosophical Principles.

Hooker seems to use the word controversy, if it be not an errom.

Perussion ought to be fully fitted in men's hearts, that in litigations and controversial causes of such quality, the will of God is to have them to do whatever the frequency of judicial and final decision shall determine. Hooker.

CONTROVERSIBLE, adj. [from controvert.]

Disputable; that may be the cause of controversy.

Disputing on matters of doubtful, and many controversy truths, we cannot without arrogancy interest a credulity, or implore any farther averse than the probability of our reasons and variety of our experiments. Byron's Fulgar Errors.

CONTROVERTIST, n. f. [from controversa.]

Disputant; a man versed or engaged in literary wars or disputes.

Who can think himself considerabell as not to dread this mighty man of demonstration, this prince of controversials, this great lord and positiof of first principles? Tilton.

CONTUMACIOUS, adj. [contumax, Latin.]

Obstinate; perverse; stubborn; inflexible.

He is in law said to be a contumacious person, who, on his appearance afterwards, departs the court without leave. Shaftesbury's Parergon.

There is another very efficacious mode for subduing the most obstinate contumacious fner, and bringing him into the obedience of the faith of Christ. Hammond's Fundamentals.}

CONTUMACY, n. f. [from contumacia, Latin.]

1. Obstinate; perverseness; stubbornness; inflexibility.

Such acts

Of contumacy will provoke the highest

To make death in us live. Milton's Paradise Lost.

2. [In law.] A wilful contempt and disobedience to any lawful summons or judicial order. Shaftesbury's Parergon.

These certificates do only, in the generality, condemn the party's contumaci and disobedience. Shaftesbury's Parergon.
CONTEMPTUOUS, adj. [contemnuosus, Lat.]
1. Reproachful; rude; sarcastic; contemptuous.
- With scoffs and scorning, and contemnuous taunts, in open market-places, where they met. To be a public spectacle. Shakespeare, Henry VI.
- In all the quarrels and tumults at Rome, though the people frequently proceeded to rude contemnuos language, yet no blood was ever drawn in any popular commotions, till the time of the Gracchi. Swift.
2. Indulged to utter reproach or practise insolence; brutal; rude.
- There is always some contemnuos personage, who indeed are not chargeable with that circumstance of ill employing their wit for they use none of it. Government of the Tongue.
- Giving out holy virgins to the flain of contemnuos, chiefly, madbrain'd war. Addison.
3. Productive of reproach; shameful; ignominious.
- As it is in the highest degree injurious to them, so it is contemnuos to him. Decoy of Errors.

CONTEMLUOUSLY, adv. [from contemnuosus.] Reproachfully; contemptuously; rudely.
- The people are not wont to take so great offense, that they show their resentment, to the face of those who are contemnuosly trampled upon. Fie!, here's that you, being supreme magistrates, thus contemnuosly should rule the peace. Shakespeare's Timon.

CONTEMPTUOUSNESS, n. f. [from contemnuosus.] Rudeness; reproach.
CONTEMPLY. n. f. [contemnuosus, Lat.] Rudeness; contemnuosness; bitterness of language; reproach.
- The principle of this government be in the hands of a few of the wealthiest, and those, providing for continuance thereof, must make the punishment of contemnuos and wrong, offered unto any of the common sort, sharp and grievous, that so the evil may be prevented. Holier.
- 'Th' oppressor's wrong, the proud man's contemnuos,
The pang of 'Shaj'd, the law's delay. Shakespeare's Hamlet.

It was undervalued and depopled with some bitterness, and contemnuosly. Clarendon.
- Why should a man be troubled at the contemnuosness of that, whose judgment devolves not to be valued? Tillopin.

Contemnuously attend that guilty title, which claims exemption from taxes, and arrogates to its wearer the prerogative of brutes.
- Additional's Guardian.

To CONTRIVE, v. a. [contenwise, Lat.]
1. To beat together; to brine.
- Of their roots, herbs, and seeds, confounded together, and mingled with other earth, and well watered with warm water, there came forth herbs, nipple like the other. Bacon.
2. To brine the flesh without a breach of the continuity.
- The ligature contains the lips, in cutting them, so that they may be digested before they can escape. Wrenn.

CONVUSION, n. f. [from contenwise.]
1. The act of beating or bruising.
- The state of being beaten or bruised.
- Take a piece of glass, and reduce it to powder, it acquiring by contemnu a multitude of minute furrows, from a discontinuous, degenerates into a white body. Boyle & Cohans.
3. A bruise; a compression of the fibres, disfigured from a wound.
- That winter临, who in rage forgets
Aged cunning, and all bruise of time. Shakespeare's Henry VI.

The bones, in sharp colds, wax brittle; and all contemnuos, in hard weather, are more hard to cure. Bacon.

CONVULS. n. f. [from conuus.]
1. Contumely; reproach, according to a reasonable contemnuos. Clarendon.

CONVULSIBLE, adj. [contemnuos, Pr.]
1. Confident that he is agreeable to; according to. Not now in title, he began.
- He is so merciful, and mercifable, and with his word his word is contemnuos. Spenser's Faerie, Preface.
- That may be contemnuous.

To CONVOLVE, v. a. 1. To come together; to unite; to converse.
- The fire separates the spacious parts from the others, whereas they were blended in the concrete, and brings them into the receiver, where they converse with each other. Dryden.
- In that lighted men, whose eyes are too prone, the refraction being too great, the rays converge and converse in the eyes, before they come to the button. Campanius.
2. To assemble for any publick purpose.
- There are settled periods of their converning, or a liberty to the prince for convoking the legislature. Locke.

To CONVOLVE, v. a. 1. To call together; to assemble; to converse.
- No man was better pleased with the converning of this parliament than myself. King Charles.

For all the judges, and schismatical people would frequently, as well in the night as the day, convene themselves by the found of a bell. Clarendon.
- And now it's almighty father of the gods.
- Converns a conquest in the bliss abode. Lyric's Staples.
- To summon judicially.
- By the papal canon law, clarks, in criminal and civil causes, cannot be convened before any but an ecclesiastical and schismatical people would frequently, as well in the night as the day, convene themselves by the found of a bell. Clarendon.
- And now it's almighty father of the gods.
- Converns a conquest in the bliss abode. Lyric's Staples.

CONVINE, v. n. [convine, Lat.]
1. Fitnes; propriety.
- Convine is, when a thing or station is fitted to the circumstances, and the circumstances to it, that thereby it becomes a thing convenient. Dryden.

Convine in things not commanded of God, yet lawful, because permitted, the question in what light shall show us the convenieney which is above all others? Parker.

In things not commanded of God, yet lawful, because permitted, the question in what light shall show us the convenieney which is above all others? Parker.

Every man must want something for the convenieney of his life, for which he must be obliged to others. Clarendon's Sermons.

There is another convenieney in this method, during your waiting. Swift's Directions to the Papists.

CAUSE OF CAUSE; accommodation.
- It if have not found a convenieney, you may well be uncomfortable. William's Melis. Magik.

A man alters his mind as the work proceeds, and will have this or that convenieney more, of which he had not thought when he began. Dryden's Fables, Preface.

There was a pair of spectacles, a pocket pe-
CONVERSABLENESS. n. s. [from conversable.] The quality of being a pleasing companion; fluency of talk.

CONVERSABLE, adv. [from conversable.] In a conversable manner; with the qualities of a pleasing communicative companion.

ACQUAINTED. adj. [conversant, French.] Acquainted with; having a knowledge of any thing acquired by familiarity and habitude; familiar; with in. The learning and skill which he had by being conversant in the world.

Let them make some towns near to the mountain's side, where they may dwell together with neighbours, and be conversant in the view of the world.

Those who are conversant in both the tongues, I leave to make their own judgment of it.

Dryden's Disobedience.

He uses the different dialects as one who had been conversant with them all.


Having intercourse with any; acquainted; familiar by cohabitation or fellowship; cohabiting: with among or with, All that Moses commanded, Joshua read before all the congregation of Israel, with the women, and the little ones, and the strangers that were conversant among them.

Jos. viii. 33. Never to be infected with delight.

Nor conversant with such ease and indifference.

Shakespeare's King John.

Old men who have loved young company, and been conversant continually with them, have been of long life.

Bacon.

This day by proof thou shalt behold, Thus, and all angels conversant on earth With man, or men's affairs, how I begin To verify that solemn message. Milton's Par. Reg.

To such a one, an orderly coffee-house gainer of the city is an arrant flaxman, and as much superfluous too, as a man conversant about Whitehall and the court is to an ordinary hopkeeper.

Locke.

Belonging to a convent; monnàchick. Those are called conventual priors, that have the chief ruling power over a monastery.

Steele's Persian.

A monk; a nun; one that lives in a convent.

I have read a sermon of a conversual, who laid it down, that Adam could not laugh before the birth of Adam's Freeholder.

Hart's Common Law.

To converse. u. n. [converse, Lat.] To tend to one point from different places.

Where the rays from all the points of any object meet again, after they have been made to converge by refraction or reflection, they will make a picture of the object upon a white body.

Newton's Opticks.

Enswamping rift
The lower fides, they all at once converge
High to the crown of heaven. Thomson's Autumn.

CONVINCENT. adj. [from converse.] Converging. J Tending to one point from different parts.

CONVERGING. Series. See Series.

CONVERSABLE. adj. [from conversate.] It is sometimes written conversable, but improperly; conversent, conversation, conversable.] Qualified for conversation; fit for company; well adapted to the reciprocal communication of thoughts; communicative.

That fire and delivery which makes the young flame more than a thing, tempered by years, makes a gay old age.

Addison.

CONVERSATION. n.f. [from conversate, Lat.] 1. Familiar discourse; chat; easy talk opposed to a formal conference.

She went to Ulysses's chamber, thinking to joy her thoughts with the sweet conversation of her father a Sidney.

What I mentioned some time ago in conversation, was not a new thought, but then flattered by accident or occasion. Swift.

2. A particular art of discoursing upon any subject; as, we had this long conversation on that question.

3. Commerce; intercourse; familiarity. The knowledge of men and manners, the tendency of habits, and conversation with the bull company.

Dryden.

I mean his conversation with noble life. Swift's Rivals III.

CONVERSATION. n. m. [from converto, Fr. converser, Lat.] 1. To cohabit with; to hold intercourse with; to be a companion to: followed by with.

By approving the sentiments of a person with whom he conversed, in such particulars as were just, he won him over from those points in which he was mistaken. Addison's Freethinker.

For him who longs loves To seek the distant hills, and build him a city With nature. Thomson's Summer.

2. To be acquainted with; to be familiar to action.

I will converse with iron-witted fools, And unexpressive boys; none are for me. That look into me with confident eyes. Swift's Vanity Fair.

Shakespeare's Richard III.

Men then come to be furnished with fewer or more simple ideas from without, according as the objects they converse with afford greater or less variety.

Locke.

3. To converse the thoughts reciprocally in talk.

Go therefore half this day, as friend with friend, Converser with Adam. Milton's Paradise Lost.

Much less can bird with bird, or fish with fish. So well converser. Milton's Paradise Lost.

4. To discourse familiarly upon any subject.

Yet before the evening.

We had conversed often on that subject, and he had communicated his thoughts of it so fully to me, that I had not the least remaining difficulty. Addison's Freeholder.

5. To have commerce with a different nation.

Being all by some of her sex, in how long a time a woman might be allowed to pray to the gods, after having conversed with a man? If it were a husband, boys, the next day; if a stranger, never. Cuvieron.

CoNVERSE. n. s. [from the verb. It is sometimes accentted on the first syllable, sometimes on the last. Pope has used both: the first is more analogical.] 1. Conversation; manner of discoursing in familiar life.

Having your conversation honest among the Gentiles. Peter.

5. Practical habits; knowledge by long acquaintance.

1st, down, out of long experience in business and much conversation in books, what I thought pertinent to this business. Bacon.

Experience and conversation with these bodies, a man may be enabled to give a near conjecture at the metallic ingredients of any metal. Woodward.

CONVERSATIVE. adj. [from converser.] Relating to publick life, and commerce with men; not contemplative.

Finding him little studious and contemplative, the choice endued him with conversation and qualities of youth. Watson.

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CONVERGENTLY. adv. [from converge.] With change of order; in a contrary order; reciprocally.

CONVERSATION. n. s. [converso, Latin.] 1. Change from one state into another; transmutation.

Arithmetical conversion of water into ice, is the work of a few hours; and this of air may be tried in a month's space.

There are no such natural gradations, and conversions of one metal and mineral into another, in the earth, as many have fancied. Woodward's Natural History. The conversion of the aliments into fat, is not properly nutrition. Arbour on Aliments.

2. Change from reproduction to propagation, and back to a holy life.

3. Change from one religion to another. They passed through Phcenice and Samaria, declaring the conversion of the Gentiles. Acts vii. 4.

4. The interchange of terms in an argument; as, no virtue is vice; no evil is virtue;无 evil is virtue.

5. CONVERSION of Equations, in algebra, is the reducing of a fractional equation into an integral one.

CONVERSIVE. adj. [from converge.] Convertible; fociable.

To CONVERT. v. a. [converso, Latin.] 1. To change into another substance; to transmute.

If the whole atmosphere was converted into water, it would make no more than eleven yards water about the earth. Burrer.

2. To change from one religion to another. Augustine is converted by St. Ambrose's sermon, as he came to it on no such design of his own. Serenus.

3. To turn from a bad to a good life.

He which converteth the sinner from the error of his way, shall have a soul from death, and shall hide a multitude of sins. James, v. 10.

Then will I each transfiguration way, and sinners shall be converted unto thee. Psalm lii. 13.

4. To turn towards any point.

Crystal will calyse into electricity, and convert into light, as much as is in it. Gell.

5. To apply to any use; to appropriate.

The abundance of the sea shall be converted unto thee, the forces of the Gentiles shall come unto thee. Isaiah, lx. 5.

He acquired himself not like an honest man, for he converted the priests to his own use. Abbotin on Coins.

6. To change one proportion into another, so that what was the subject of the first becomes the subjective of the second. The papists cannot abide this proportion converted: all fin is a transfiguration of the law; but every transfiguration of the law is fin. The apostle therefore says, that all righteousness, say he, is fin; but every transfiguration of the law is unrighteousness, says Austin, upon the place. Haly. To CONVERT. v. n. To undergo a change; to be transmuted.

The love of wicked friends converts to fear; That fear to hate. Shakespeare's Richard II.

They rub out of it a red dish which conversis into womens, which they kill with spirits. Sandby's Travels.

CONV. v. s. [from conceal.] A person converted from one opinion or one practice to another. The Jefuits did persuade the conv. to lay aside the use of images. Stillingfleet's Defence of Difficulties in Rom. Idol.

When Plutarch prevailed, the conv. to Christianity of that School interpreted Holy Writ accordingly. Letters, v. 21.

Let us not imagine that the first conv. only of Chriftianity were concerned to defend their religion. Rogers.

CONVERT. v. s. [from convert.] One that makes convs.

They never was any perfons ungrateful, who was not also proud; nor, conversely, any one proud, who was not equally ungrateful. Smith's Sermons.

CONVERTIBLE. adj. [from convertible.] Reciprocally; with interchange of terms.

They never was any perfons ungrateful, who was not also proud; nor, conversely, any one proud, who was not equally ungrateful. Smith's Sermons.

A convert; one converted from another opinion. Not in use.

Since you are a gentle convert.

My sight shall hush and all this storm of war. Shakespeare's King John.

Nor would I be a convert to cold, any. Daven.

CONVEX. adj. [concurvus, Latin.] Riding in a circular form; opposite to concave. It is the duty of a painter, even in this also, to imitate the convex mirror, and to place nothing which glares at the border of his picture. Drayton's Dafne'spoyne.

An orb or ball round its own axis whilst Will not make the motion a distant blur. Whatever fault or flaw you on it place. Drogs and water from its convex face? Blackmore on Creation.

CONVEX. n. s. A convex body; a body swelling externally into a circular form.

A convex draws a long extended blaze; From coal to well burns through the spherical frame, And half heavy's convex glitters with the flame. Tickell.

CONVEX, particip. adj. [from convex.] Formed conv. or prominent in a circular form.

Dishoons are frightful; nor have they their slight convenis, which was embroidered and embroidered, and other conceited animals. Brown's Vagler Errors.

CONVEXELY. adv. [from convex.] In a convex form.

They be drawn conversely crooked in one place; yet the dolphin, that earish Arion, is conversely inverted, and hath its feet conversely. Brown's Vagler Errors.

CONVEXITY. n. s. [from convex.] Protruberance in a circular form.

Convex glasses supply the defect of plano- convex in the eye, and, by increasing the refraction, make the rays converge sooner, so as to converge distinctly at the bottom of the eye, if the glass have a due degree of convexity. Newton's Opticks.

If the eye were to pierce as to defory even wale and little objects a hundred leagues off, it would do as little fcrvice by being terminated by neighbouring hills and woods, or, in the largct and evenest plains, by the very convexity of the earth. Bentley.

CONVEXLY. adv. [from convex.] In a convex form.

Almost all, both blunt and sharp, are conversely conical; they are all along convex, not only perpendicular, but between both ends. Green's Mytholog.

CONVEXITY-concaue. Having the hollow on the inside corresponding to the external protruberance.

There are the plates, of thick convex-concave plates of glass which are everywhere of the same thicknesses. Newton.

To CONVEY. v. a. [conveyo, Latin.] 1. To carry; to transport from one place to another.

Let letters be given to me by the governors beyond the river, that they may convey me over till I come into Judea. Nebi ii. 7.

I will convey them by sea, in floats, unto the place that shall appoint me. Acts v. 9.

To hand from one to another.

A divine natural right could not be conveyed down, without any plain, natural, or divine rule concerning it. Locke.

To remove secretly.

There was one conveyed out of my house yester-
day in this basket. Shak. Merry Wives of Windsor.

To bring anything, as an instrument of transmigration; to transport.

Since there appears not to be any ideas in the mind before the senses have possessed any, I confess that ideas in the understanding are conveyed with fraternation. Locke.

To transfer; to deliver to another.

The ear of Dicdonoro, before his breaking forth, was exhibited, conveyed secretly all his thoughts to 
foeces in fruit. Speaker.

Aden's property or private dominion could not convey any sovereignty or rule to his heirs, when not having a right to inherit all his father's possessions, could not thereby come to have any sovereignty over his brethren. Locke.

To impart, by means of something.

Man felt one another's heads with noise and sounds, but convey not thereby their thoughts.

That which will produce the ideas, though entered in by the usual organs, not being taken notice of, there follows no sensation. Locke.

Some single inseparable bodies must come from them to the eye, and thereby convey to the brain some motion which produces their ideas. Locke.

They give energy to our expressions, and convey our thoughts in more ardent and intense phrasing, than is either our own, A Minot's Spectator.

To impart; to introduce.

What colour'd light the heavens did grant, Did but convey unto our fearful minds A doubtful warrant of immediate death. Shakespeare's Comedy of Errors.

Others convey themselves into the mind by more feater than one. Locke.

8. To
CONVIVELY, adv. [from convive.] In such a manner as to leave no room for doubt or dispute; so as to produce conviction.

This he did to particularly and convincingness, that those of the parliament were in great confusion.

The resurrection is so convincingly studied by such persons, with such circumstantial facts, that they who consider and weigh the testimony, at what distance ever they are placed, cannot entertain any more doubts of the resurrection than the execution of Jesus.

CONVIVENCE, n. s. [from convive.] The power of convincing.

To CONVIVE. v. n. [convive, Latin.] To entertain; to feast. A word, I believe, not elsewhere used.

First all you peers of Greece go to my heart.

There is no influence in what I say; and I do not, on that account, wish to be considered a poet, or anything else.
CONVOLVULUS, n. s. [convolvulus, Latin.] 1. The act of rolling anything up itself; the state of being rolled up itself. [Woodward.] 2. The state of rolling together in company. [Blackmore.]
Jelly of currants, or the jelly of any ripe fleshy fruit, is cooling, and very agreeable to the stomach. Arbuthnot on Diet.

To keep a just passion; to calm anger; to moderate zeal.

My lord Northumberland will soon be cooled. Shakespeare's Henry IV.

He will keep his jealousy to himself, and repine in private, because he will be apt to bear some ill effect it may produce in cooling your love to him. Addison's Spectator.

Had they thought they had been fighting only on other people's quarrels, perhaps it might have cooled their zeal. Swift.

To cool. v. n.
1. To grow less hot.
2. To grow less warm with regard to passion or inclination.

My humour shall not cool I will scarce Ford to deal with poison; I will poison him with yellow fumes. Shakespeare.

You never cool while you read Homer. Dryden. I'm in least till it be done; I will not give myself liberty to think, lest I should read Cooper's Old Bachelor.

To cool. n. [from cool.]
3. That which has the power of cooling the body.

Coolers are of two sorts first, those which produce the state of cold, which convulse as have their parts in less motion than those of the organs of feeling; and secondly, such as by particular vivacity, or grotinie of parts, give a greater motion to the animal fluids than they did before, whereby they cannot move so fast, and therefore will have less of that influence on which their heat depends. The former are fruits, all acid liquors, and common waters; and the latter are such as cucumbers, and all substances producing vivacity.

Quintus in dogs or cats, there appeared the same necessity for a cooler as in man. Harvey on Confinements.

Acid things were used only as coolers. Arbuthnot on Aliments.

A veifel in which any thing is made cool.

Your first wish being thus boiled, laid off into one or more coolers, or cool-bricks, in which leave the sulfeur, and let it run off fine.

Mariner's Husbandry.

By coolly, adv. [from cool.]
1. Without heat, or sharp cold.
She in the gold caverns, woodbine wove; And fresh beside with ever-spouting dreams, Sits coolly calm. Thomson's Summer.

2. With wise and cool motion.
Motives that address themselves coolly to our reason, are fittest to be employed upon reasonable creatures. Addison.

Coolness. n. f. [from cool.]
1. Gentle cold; a faint or mild degree of cold.

This difference consisteth not in the heat of coolers or spirits; for claret and other spices, naphtha, and petroleum, have exceeding their spirits, hotter or as great deal than oil, wax, or tallow, but still not so inflammable. The toad lovest flame and coolers. Bacon's Natural History.

Yonder is the barren of cold months laid up. Gives a fresh cothel to the royal cap. There ice, like crystal, firm and never lost, Tempers hot July with December's frost. Watier. The deep enjoy the coolness of the shades. Dryden's Virgil.

2. Want of affordance; disinclination.
They parted with such coolnes towards each other, as if they scarce hoped to meet again. Clarendon.

To cool. n. f. (coOL, French.)
1. Soothing to the observer's mouth. Phillis.

2. That matter which works out of the wheels of carriages. Bailey.

3. It is used in Scotland for the useless duct which falls from large coals. Common, or Comm. n. f. [scurvy, Fr. cumulus, Lat. a heap, Skinner.] A measure of corn containing four bushels. Bailey.

COOP. n. f. [coape, Dutch.]
1. A barrel; a vessel for the preservation of liquids.

2. A cage; a pen for animals, as poultry or sheep.
Cræcwis was slain the day the chickens refused to eat, out of their fear; and Claudius Pulcher was wont to rescue them, when he contemned the propitiatory augurations. Brown. There were a great many crammed cages together in a coop.

To coop. v. a. [from the noun.] To shut up in a narrow compass; to confine; to cage; to imprison: when it is used absolutely, it has often, perhaps always, the intensive particle up.

That pale, that white-faced there, Whole, foot, sprains back the ocean's rearing sides, And coop from other land, which borders. Shakespeare's King John.

The Englishmen did coop the lord Raven's being, that he stirred not; and likewise held in flesh farre, the drapery, of Bacon.

In the taking of a town the poor escape better than the rich; for the one is let go, and the other is plundered and coop'd up. L'Estrange.

Twice conquer'd and ways, now your fame is shown, Coop'd up a second time within your town! Who dare not issue forth in open fields.

Dryden's All for Love.

One world suffic'd not Alexander's mind; Coop'd up he seem'd, in earth and seas confin'd. Dryden's Fiercest.

Coop'd up in a narrow life, observing dreams. With flattering wisards. Dryden's Fiercest.

The Trojans, coop'd within their walls so long, Unbar their gates, and in it through.

Dryden's Fiercest.

The contempt of all other knowledge, as if it were nothing in comparison of law or physic, of astrology or chemistry, coops the understanding up within narrow bounds, and bends it from looking abroad into other provinces of the intellectual world.

Locke. They are coop'd in close by the laws of their countries, and the strict guards of those whose interest it is to keep them ignorant. Locke. What! coop whole armies in our walls again! Pope.

Coo'per t. n. f. (coap, French.) A motion in dancing.

Coo'per a. n. f. (coap,) One that makes coops or barrels.

Societies of artisans and tradesmen, belonging to some towns corporate, such as weavers and cooperers, by virtue of their charters, pretend to privileges and monopolies.

Coo'perage. n. f. [from cooper.] The price paid for cooper's work.

To coop'ERATE. v. n. [coap and age, Latin.]
1. To labour jointly with another to the same end; it has with before, and to before the end.

It puzzeleth and perplexeth the conceits of many, that perhaps they would otherwise cooperate with him; and makes a man walk almost alone to his own ends. Bacon.

By giving man a free will, he allows man that highest satisfaction and privilege of cooperating to his own self-fly.

COP. n. f. [to procure, Latin.]
1. To concur in producing the same effect. His menye will not forgive offenders; or his benignity cooperate its conversion.

Brown's Pilgrim Errors.

All these causes cooperating, maify arise, broken their motion. Chapel's Philosophical Principles.

The special acts and impromptus by which the Divine Spirit introduces this charge, and how far humanity cooperates with it, are subjects beyond our comprehension. Rogers.

Coo'pera'tion. n. f. [from cooperate.]
The act of contributing or concurring to the same end.

We might work any effect without and against one another, and this not helped by the cooperation of angels or spirits, but only by the unity, and harmony of nature. Bacon's Natural History.

Coo'pera'tive. adj. [from cooperate.]
Promoting the same end jointly.

Coo'pera'tor. n. f. [from cooperate.]
He that, by joint endeavours, promotes the same end with others.

Coo'pa'tion. n. f. [coopt, Latin.]
Adoption; assumption.

Coo'rdinate. adj. [from coordinate.]
Coordinate.

Coordinate, n. f. [from coordinate.]
The base of the same rank; not being subordinate. Thus shell-fish may be divided into two coordinate kinds, crustaceous and teffaceous; each of which is again divided into many species, subordinate to the kind, but coordinate to each other.

The word Analyst signifies the general and particular heads of a subject, with their mutual connections, both coordinate and subordinate, drawn out into one or more tables. Watt.

Coo'rdinately. adv. [from coordinate.]
In the same rank; in the same relation: without subordination.

Coo'rdinates. n. f. [from coordinate.]
The base of the same rank; of standing in the same relation to something higher; collateralists.

In this high court of parliament there is a rare coordination of power, a wholesale mixture between monarchy, aristocracy, and democracy. Hume's Treatise of Government.

When these pretty intrigues of a play are foil ordered, that they have no coherence with the characters; I must say that Dryden hasrudely stop'd that want of due connection; for coordination in a play is as dangerous and unnatural as in a state.

Dryden on Dramatic Poety.

Coo'rt. n. f. [mar-kati, Dut. caale, Fr.]
A small black water-fowl, lean often in fens and marshes.

A lakey, the haunt of coots, and of the fishing curmudgeon. Dryden's Fables.

COP. n. f. [cop, Dut. cop, Sax.] The head; the top of any thing; any thing rising to a head: as, a cop, vulgarly called, of a head, a cöp-cof, properly cop-cofe, a small cattle or house on a hill; a cob of cherry-stones, for cop, a pile of stones one laid upon another; a tuft on the head of birds.

Coo'pal. n. f. The Mexican term for a gum.

Coo'parcenary. n. f. [from coparcener.] Joint succession to any inheritance.

In defect to all the daughters in coparcenary, for want of sons, the elder house is allotted to the eldest daughter. Hume's History of Geneva Laws.
COP.

COPARCENER. n.f. [from copar- and -cener, Lnt.]

Coparceners are otherwise called partencers; and, in common law, are such as have equal portion in the inheritance of the ancestor. Cowell.

This great connect is broken and divided, and partition made between the five daughters in six of those portions, the coparceners severally executed the same jurisdictional royal, which the ear marshall and his sons had used in the whole province. Davison et I. Irm. 1.


COPARTNER, n.f. [as and partner.]

One that has a share in some common stock or affair; one equally concerned; a sharer; a partner. Milton has used it both with of and in.

Our faithful copartners,

Th' associates and copartners of our loss.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

Shall I to him make known
As yet my change, and give him to partake
Full happiness with me? Or rather not?
But keep the odds of knowledge in my power,
Without copartner? Milton's Paradise Lost.

Rather by them,
I gain'd what I have gain'd, and with them dwell
Copartner in these regions of the world.

COPARTNERSHIP, n.f. [from copartner.] The slate of bearing an equal part,
possessing an equal share.
To cause the father Left only daughters, the daughters equally succeed to their father as in copart- nership.

COPATAN, adj. [from copa.] High raised; pointed.

Oh, fine villain! a half dozen, a velvet closest, a scarlet cloak, and a copatant hat.

Seddon's Tracing of the Scrooge. No.

COPAYVA, n.f. [it is sometimes written copai, copio, copaysa, copaya, copoaya, copayba.] A gun which discharges from a tree in Brazil. It is much used in disordiers of the uterine pangs.

COPE, n.f. [See Cop.]

1. Any thing with which the head is covered.

2. A satirical cloak, or vestment worn in facetious imitation.

3. Any thing which is spread over the head; as the conevve of the skies; any archway over a door.

All these things which are contained
With this godly cope, both mask and heand,
Their being here, and daily are increas'd. Spreuer.

Over all the dismal hiss
Of fiery darts in flaming vlyes flew,
And flying vaunted both with fire;
No, under four cope, together such a
Both battles main.

The felcer believer there is no man under the eyes of heaven, who is so knowing as his master.

Drayton.

To COPE. v.a. [from the noun.]

1. To cover, as with a cope.

A very large bridge, that is all made of wood, and spread over head. Add. in Italy.

2. To contend with; to oppose.

I will, by treasons's tooth bare gnaw'd, and corners bit.
Yet am I noble as the adversary
I come coped. Shakespeare's King Lear.

3. To reward; to give in return.

Land my friend
Have, by your wisdom, been this day acquainted
Of very penances; in lieu whereof,
Three thousand ducats, fire, the dowry
We freely cope your exquisite parts with.
Shak. Vol. I.

COPIES, pl. [copie, Latin.]

1. To contende; to struggle; to strive.
It has withib before the thing or person opposed.
In this sense it is a word of doubtful etymology. The conjecture of Janus derives it from kepen, to buy, or to come to the import of the same import; so that its copic signifies to interchange blows, or any thing else with another.

Let us train
March by your, till we may peruse the men
We should have cop'd withal. Shak. Henry IV. Part I. 1. 1. We are indebted

A thing, like death, to chide away this shame,
That cop'd with death itself, to escape from it. Shakespeare.

But Eve was alive,
This far her overmatch; who, self-deceiv'd
And rafflin, had no better weight
The strength he was to cop'd with, or his own.

They perfectly understood both the hares and the enemy they were to cop'd withal. L. Esdras.

On every plain,
Hath cop'd with hot, dire, the din of war. Phillips.

Their generals have not been able cop'd with the troops of Athens, which I have conducted.

The mind apply itself first to subject particulars, and things near a skin to what is already known; and then advance by steps in the more remote and knotty parts of knowledge by kindred, it will be able in this manner, to cop'd with great difficulties, and prevail over them with amazing and happy success.

Words in the Mind.

To encounter; to interjuggle kindness or sentiments.

Thou fresh piece
Of excellent witchcraft, who of force must know
The royal food thou cop'd with. Shak. Winter's Tale.

They are not as a true man,
As 'tis my conversation cop'd with a man.

Shakespeare's Hamlet.

To COPE. v.a. To embrace. Not in use.

I will make him tell the tale as new;
Where, how, how off, how long ago, and when,
He hath, and is again to cop'd your wife.

Shakespeare's Othello.

COPESMATE, n.f. [perhaps for comitate, a companion in drinking, or one that dwells under the same cope, for house.]

Companion of a friend. An old word.

No ever flall is but the fairest bright.
Till that the fox his copesmate he has hunt'd.
Hubbard's Tale.

COPER. n.f. [from copie.]

1. One that copies; a transcriber.

A coin is in no danger of having his characters altered by copies and transcribers. Addison on Color.

2. One that imitates; a plagiarist; an imitator.

Without invention a painter is but a copier, and a poet but a plagiarist of others. Dryden's Disputing.

Let the plain copy, on old authors,
Nor mean the task, each breathing but explore;
Like after line with painful patience pace;
This Roman graudeur, that Athenian grace Tivoli.

COPING, n.f. [from cope.]
The upper tires of masonry which covers the wall.

All these were of costly masons, even from the foundation until the coping.

Kings, v. 8.

The copings, the mouldings, or dentiles, make a noble show by their graceful projections.

COPPER, n.f. [coppe, Latin.]

1. Plentiful; abundant; exuberant; in great quantities.

Raffles, as in dance, the fitly trees, and spread
Their branches logh along with copper effuins.

Milton.

To COPPER. n.f. Full measure only bounds. Except, before the all-bounteous king, who show'st
With copious hand, rejoicing in their joy. Milton.

His alkaline secretion indicates the copious use of vinegar and acetic acid, that are the elixirs of alliments.

The tender heart in passions
And kindly pours its copious treasures forth.

Thompson's Spring.

2. Abounding in words or images; not barren; not confined; not concise.
Half, Son of God, Saviour of men, thy name
Shall be the copious matter of my song
Henceforth, and never shall my harp thy praise
Forget, nor from thy Father's praise decline. Milton.

COPIOUSLY, adv. [from copious.]

1. plentifully; abundantly; in great quantities.

2. At large; without brevity or conciseness; diffusely.

The several remaines have been copiously de
described by abundance of travellers, and other writers, that it is very difficult to make any new discov
eries on so beaten a subject. Addison.

COPIIOUSLY, n.f. [from copious.]

1. Plenty; abundance; great quantity; exuberance.

2. Diffusion; exuberance of style.
The Roman orator endeavoured to imitate the copiousness of Homer, and the Latin poet made it
his business to reach the conciseness of Democritus.

COPIST, n.f. [from copy.]
A copier; a transcriber; an imitator.

COPLAND, n.f. A piece of ground in which the land terminates with an acute angle.

Dibdin.

COPPER. adj. [from cop.]
Riding to a top:
It was broad in its base, and rose coppered like a sugar-loaf.

Wilsonian's Surgery.

A gilded echinus being copperd and somewhat coped.

Woodward.

COPPER. n.f. [This word is variously spelt; as copel, cupel, cope, and coppe; but I cannot find its etymology.] An instrument used in chymistry, in the form of a dish, made of ashes, well wafed, to cleanse them from all their salt; or of bones thoroughly calcined. Its use is to try and purify gold and silver, which is done by mingling lead with the metal, and expelling it in the coppered a violent fire a long while. The impurities of the metal will then be carried off in droys, which is called the litharge of gold and silver. The refiners call the copper a telf.

Harriss.

COPPER. n.f. [copier, Dutch; copierna, Latin.] One of the six primitive metals.

Copper is the most ductile and malleable metal among gold and silvers. Of a mixture of copper and lapis calaminus is formed brass; a compound of copper and tin makes bell-metal; and copper and brass, melted in equal quantities, produces what the French call bronz, used for figures and statues.

Copper is heavier than iron or tin; but lighter than silver, lead, or gold.

Helen in Fifiotis.

Two vellats of fine copper, precious as gold.

The Times, Nov. 27.

COPPER. n.f. A veilved made of copper:
commonly used for a boiler larger than a moveable pot.

This boiled it in a copper to the half; then they poured it into a vessel. Bos. Nat. Hist.

COPPER-NOSE. n.f. [coppe and nase.] A red nose.
COPPER-PLATE. n. f. A plate on which pictures are engraved for the nearer im- 
pression, distinguished from a wooded cut.

COPPER-WORK. n. s. [copper and work.] A place where copper is worked or ma-

A little worm in ships.

A worm that fretteth garments.

A worm breeding in one's hand.

Cooper. adj. [from copper.] Continuing copper; made of copper.

COPPER, n. s. [copper, Fr. from copper, to cut or lap. It is often written coife.] Low woods cut at flatted times for fuel; a place over-run with brin-

A land, each side whereof was bounded both with high timber trees, and coppers of more humble growth. Sidneys.

Upon the edge of yonder coppies.

A flood, where you may have the fairest shoot. Stackpoles.

In coppies woods, if you leave faddles too thick, they run to bushes and briars, and have little clean underwood. Boss.
CORAL, n. f. [corallium, Latin.]
1. Red coral is a plant of so great hardiness and flary nature, while growing in the water, as it has after long exposure to the air. The vulgar opinion, that coral is soft while in the sea, proceeds from a soft and thin coat, of a cutaneous material, which, while it is growing, and which is taken off when it has been packed up for use. The whole coral plant grows to a foot or more in height, and is variously ramified. It is thickest at the stem, and its branches grow gradually smaller. It grows to stones, without a root, or without any way penetrating them; but as it is found to grow, and to take in its nourishment, in the manner of plants, and to produce flowers and fruits, or at least a matter analogous to seeds, it properly belongs to the vegetable kingdom.

Dryden's Mat. Mid. In the sea, upon the west coast of Sicily, much coral is found. It is a submarine plant; it hath no roots; it branches only when it is under water. It is soft, and grows very slowly, but when brought into the air, it becomes hard and shining red.

Bacon's Natural History. This gentleman, desirous to find the nature of corals, endeavored to subdue several hundred fathom into the sea, with express orders to take notice whether it was hard or soft in the place where it grew.

Boy's Virg. Errours. He hears the crackling sound of coral rocks, and sees the frothy source of subterranean floods.

Dryden's Virgil.

A turf was inclosed within the wall, of alabaster white, And crimson coral, for the queen of all, Who in Sylvan sports her chaste delight.

Dryden. Or where's the sense, direct or moral? Which is the better, or what is coral?

Prine. It is the piece of coral which children have about their necks, imagined to afford them in breathing teeth.

Her infant grandchild's coral great it grew: The bells the ginsile, and the whistle blew. Pope.

Coral-tree, n. f. [corallodendron, Lat.] It is a native of America, and produces very beautiful scarlet flowers; but never any seeds in the European gardens.

Coral-line, adj. [coralliforme, Lat.] Consisting of coral; approaching to coral.

At such time as the sea is agitated, it takes up into itself ceremetal matter of all kinds, and in particular the coraline matter, letting it fall again, as it becomes calm.

Wedderburn.

Coraline, n. f. [from the adjective.]
Coraline is a plant used in medicine; but much inferior to the coral in hardness, sometimes greenish, sometimes yellowish, often reddish, and frequently white.

In Falmouth there is a sort of sand, or rather coraline, under the water. Murray's Hebr. Coral-loid, adj. [coralloloidal, Lat.] Relating to coral; or resembling to coral.

Now that plants and ligneous bodies may indurate under water, without approach of air, we have experiment in coraline, with many conciliating considerations.

Brem erection.

The pendulous, columnar, corallized bodies, that are composed of plates fret lengthways of the body, and falling from the surface to the axis of it...

Woodward of Pigeon.

Coraline.

Coral, n. f. [corallium, French.] A lofty sparsely dance. It is harder to dance a coral well than a jig; do in conversation, even, easy, and agreeable, more than points of weight.

Temple.

Coral, n. f. [coral, Welsh; cardas, Latin; cords, Fr.] A rope; a firing composed of several strands or twine.

She let them down by a cord through the window.

Feb. 11. 57.

Cord, n. f. [cord, and make.]
One whole trade is to make ropes; a rope-maker.

Cord-wood, n. f. [cord and wood.] Wood piled up for fuel, to be sold by the cord.

Cord, n. a. [from the noun.] To bind with ropes; to fasten with cords; to close by a bandage.

Cordage, n. f. [from cord.] A quantity of cords; the ropes of a ship.

Our cargo from their shores, and cables, should be made.

Of any in that kind most fit for marine trade.

Drayton.

They fished their ships, and all at anchor with cables of iron chains, having nautical compass on board.

Raleigh.

Spain.
Spain furnished a fort of masts called farram, useful for cordon and other parts of shipping, 

Cardew, adj. [from cord.], Made of ropes.

This night: he meaneth, with a corded ladder, to climb celestial Silvia's chamber window. 

Cordelier, n. f. A Franciscan friar: so named from the cord which serves him for a girdle. 

And who to affit but a grave cordelier. Prior.

Cordial, n. f. [from cor, the heart, Latin.]

1. A medicine that increases the force of the heart, or quickens the circulation. 

2. Any medicine that increases strength. 

A cordial, properly speaking, is not always what increases the force of the heart; for, by increasing that, the animal may be weakened, as in inflammatory diseases. Whatever increases the natural or animal strength, the force of moving the fluids and muscles, is a cordial; these are such substances as bring the serum of the blood into the proper condition for circulation and nutrition, as broths made of animal substances, milk, milk from milk, or liver are endowed with a wholesome, but not pungent taste. 

Arabian in Almack.

3. Any thing that comforts, gladdens, and exhilarates.

Then some cordials seek to appear The inward language of my wounded heart. 

And then my body thall have shortly care: 

But such sweet cordials put physicians art: Spenser.

Cordials of phys give me now, 

For I too weak for purges grow. Cordely.

Your warrior offspring that uphold the crown, The fearless honour of your peaceful gown, Are the most pleasing object I can. 

Charm to my sight, and cords to my mind. Dryden.

Cordial, adj.

1. Reviving; invigorating; restorative. 

It is a thing I make, which hath the king,

Five times redeem'd from death: I do not know

What is more cordial. Shakespeare's Cymbeline. 

He only took cordial waters, in which we infus'd

For our weak and purges grow. Cordely.

2. Sincere; hearty; proceeding from the heart; without hypocrisy. 

Defences are infused among Christians, which see apt to obstruct or intercept the cordial superfluity of Christian life and renovation, where the foundation is daily laboured. 

He, with looks of cordial love, Hung over her enamour'd. Milton.

Cordiality, n. f. [from cordial.]

1. Relation to the heart. 

That the ancients had such respect of cordiality, or reference unto the heart, will much be doubted. Bacon.

2. Sincerity; freedom from hypocrisy. 

Cordially, adv. [from cordial.]

Sincere, heartily; without hypocrisy. 

Where a strong inveterate love of sin has made any doctrine or proposition wholly unsuitable to the heart, no argument, or demonstration, no use whatsoever, shall be able to bring the heart cordially to close with, and receive it. South's Strain.

Cordner, n. f. [cordenier, French.] A shoemaker. It is so used in divers families.

Cordon, n. f. [Fr.] In fortification, a row of fowls jutting out before the rampart and the basis of the parapet. Chambers.

Cordwain, n. f. [cordewain, leather, from Cordova in Spain.] Spanish leather. 

Her fragile legs most bravely were embra'd

In golden buffal of cordwain leather. Fair Gisken. 

Cordwainer, n. f. [uncertain whether from Cordewain, Spanish leather, or from cord, of which those were formerly made, and are now used in the Spanish Well Indies. Trewarian.] A shoemaker.

Cork, n. f. [cartex, Lat. kork; Dutch. 

Hir, dyes, amm redactes, flinders. 

Coritcum afrisitum fist dimonat. 

Amphorae fumus belle institutae. 

Confine Tullius. Hor.] 

1. A glandiferous tree, in all respects like the larch, excepting the bark, which, in the cork tree, is thick, spongy, and soft. Millar.

The cork tree grows near the Pyrenean hills, and in several parts of Italy, and the store of New Spain. 

2. The bark of the cork tree used for stoppers, or burnt into Spanish black. It is taken off without injury to the tree. 

3. A piece of cork cut for the stopple of a bottle or barrel. 

If a yeare take the cork out of thy mouth, 

It may drink thy tongue, if it please you like it. 

Be sure, my very sure, thry cork be good; 

Then future ages shall of Pergamum tell, 

That ymbre which brend'd and buttled ale forwell. King.

Nor flow, for one bad cork, his butler's pay. Pope.

Cork-pin, n. f. [a pin of the largest size. 

When you put a clean pillow-case on your lady's pillow, be sure to.taken it thus with these corking-pins, that it may not fall off in the night. Swift's Directions to the Clap-Come Baird.

Corky, adj. [from cork.] 

Consisting of cork; resembling cork. 

Bird full his corky arms. Shakespeare. 

Cormorant, n. f. [cormorant, Fr. from coro marinus, Latin.]

1. A bird that preys upon fish. It is nearly of the bigness of a capon, with a wary bill and broad feet, black on his body, but greenish about his wings. He is eminently greedy and rapacious. 

Let fame, that all hunt after in their lives, 

Lieve regild upon our broken bones. 

When, spite of cormorant devouring time, 

The eavour of this present breath may buy 

That honour which shall base his skyee's keen edge. Shakespeare.

Those called birds of prey, as the eagle, hawk, puttecker, and cormorant. Peacham on Drawing. 

Thence he flew, and on the tree of life 

Sat a cormorant. Milton's Paradise Lost. 

Not far from thence is seen a lake, the haunt 

Of coots; and of the fishing cormorant. Dryd. Fab. 

2. A gluton. 

Corn, n. f. [copia, Sax. korn; Germ. It is found in all the Teutonick dialects; as, in an old Runick rhyme, 

Farming and haldafar corna. 

Hall is the colde corna. Dryd. Fab.

1. The seeds which grow in ears, not in pods; such as are made into bread.

Except a corn of wheat fall into the ground and die, it abideth alone. John xii. 24.

The people cry you mock'd them; and, of this,

When corn was given them gratis, ye again. 

Shakespeare.

2. Grain.
2. Grain yet unripe, standing in the field upon its stalk.

All the little weeds that grow
In our fattening corn. Shakespeare's King Lear.

Leaping his men, he burnt the corn all thereabout,

Knolles's History of the Turks.

Still a murmur runs
Along the left inclining fields of corn.

3. Grain in the ear, yet unthreshed.

That shaft come to thy grave in a full age,
Like a shock of corn cometh in his season.

Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.

4. An excrecence on the feet, harsh, and painful; probably so called from its form, though by some supposed to be denominated from its cornaceous or horniy substance.

Ladies, that have your feet.

Unpleasd with corn, we have a boat with you.

Shakespeare.

5. As the earth shall be filled with the knowledge of the glory of the Lord, and all nations shall see his glory. Isaiah, xxvi. 10.

To corn. v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To felt; to sprinkle with felt. The word is so used, as Skinner observes, by the old Saxons.

2. To granulate.

Corn-field. n. f. A field where corn is growing.

It was a lover and his life,
That o'er the green corn-field did pass.

Thus Lamb, renowned for cutting corns, and offering it from Roddell's forms. Swift.

Corn-field. n. f. [corn and field.] A plant.

Millet enumerates eleven species of this plant, some with red flowers, and some with white.

Corn-floor. n. f. The floor where corn is stored.

Thou hast loved a reward upon every corn-floor.

Hopt. v. e.

Corn-flower. n. f. [from corn and flower.]

There be certain corn-flowers, which come seldom or never in other places, unless they be sown, but only amongst corn; as the blue-bottle, a kind of yellow margravy, wild poppy, and corn-poppier.

Barton's Natural History.

Corn-flowers are of many sorts; some of them flower in June and July, and others in August. One of the seeds should be sown in March: they require a good soil. Maritima.

Corn-land. n. f. [corn and land.] Land appropriated to the production of grain.

The seeds should be sown in March: they require a good soil. Maritima.

Corn-master. n. f. [corn and master.] One that cultivates corn for sale. Not in use.
COR

CoNNETTER. m. f. [from cornet.] A blower of the cornet.

CoNTHelle. m. f. [corniche, French.] The highest projection of a wall or column.

CoNTHICULATE. adj. [from corn, Lat.] A term in botany.

CoNTHICULAR plants such as produce many different kinds and horned pods; and corniculate flowers are such hollow flowers as have on their upper part a kind of spur, or little horn. Chambers.

CoNTHICK. adj. [from cornus and facio, Latin.] Productive of horns; making horns.

DiFi.

CoNTHICEROUS. adj. [corniger, Latin.] Horned; having horns.

Nature, in other corniceros animals, hath placed the horns higher, and reclining as in bucks. Brown's Pulpit Errors.

CoNTHOCOPE. n. f. [Lat.] The horn of plenty; a horn topped with fruits and flowers in the hands of a goddess.

To CoNTHUET. v. a. [cornus, Latin.] To bellow horns; to cuckold.

CoNTHUETED. adj. [cornutus, Lat.] Grafted with horns; horned; cuckolded.

CoNTHUETO. n. f. [from cornutus, Latin.] A man horned; a cuckold.

The peaking cornets, her husband, dwelling in a continual larum of jealousy. Shakespeare's Merry Wench of Windsor.

CoNTHY. adj. [from corn, horn, Latin.]

1. Strong or hard like horn; horny.

UP was the affrighted Eembattled in her field. Milton's Paradise Lost.

2. [from corn.] Producing grain or corn.

Tell me why the any

Mild' st summer's plentiful, thinks of winter's want;

By constant journeys careful to prepare

Her stores, and bringing home the corn unrivalled.

3. Containing corn.

They lodge in habitations not their own,

By their high corns and corny gazers known.

Dyden.

CoNTHOLARY. n. f. [corollarium, Lat. from corolla; finis coronati opus: corollaire, Fr.] The concluding thought or sentence, which has no further important bearing on the subject. As a corollary to this preface, in which I have done justice to others, I owe something to myself.

Dyden's Fablia de Pense, Preface.

2. Surplus.

Being a corollary.

Rather than want. Shakespeare's Tempest.

CoNTHON. n. f. [Latin.] A large flat member of the cornice, so called because it crowns the entablature and the whole order. It is called by workmen the drip.

Chambers.

In a cornice the gable or cymatium of the cornice, the coping, the modillions or dentil, make a noble flow by their graceful projections.

Spatellus.

CoNTHONTAL. n. f. [corona, Latin.] A crown; a garland.

Crowned ye gods Bacchus with a crown, and Hymen also crown'd with wreaths of vines.

Speare.

CoNTHONAL. adj. Belonging to the top of the head.

A man of about forty-five years of age came to me, with a round tube between the Lightfoot and Prittleman.

CoNTHORYN. n. f. [coronarius, Latin.]

1. Relating to a crown; seated on the top of the head like a crown.

The bastifl of older times was a proper kind of fortress, not above three palms long, as some accounts, and distinguished from other fortresses by advancing his head, and some white marks, or coro'nyy spots, upon the crown. Brown.

2. It is applied in anatomy to arteries, which are fancied to encompass the head in the manner of a garland.

The substance of the heart itself is most certainly made of by a blood, which is conveyed to it by the coro'nyy arteries. Bentley's Sermons.

CoNTHOTION. n. f. [from corona, Latin.]

1. The act or solemnity of crowning a king.

Fortune flourishing at her work therein, that a scaffold of execution should grow a scaffold of coro'ny's.

Willingly I came to Denmark,

To show my duty in your coronation.

Shakespeare's Hamlet.

A cough, sir, which I caught with ringing in the king's affairs upon his coronation day.

Shakespeare's Henry IV.

Now ascribes fame hath published the renown Of Sh--'s coronation through the town.

Dyden's Mat. 23.

2. The pomp or assembly present at a coronation.

In genfive thought recol the fancied scene,

See coronations ride on'ry green.

Popo.

CoNTHONER. n. f. [from corona.] An officer whose duty is to enquire, on the part of the king, how any violent death was occasioned; for which purpose a jury is inapposable.

Go thou and seek the coroner, and let him fit o' my uncle; for he's in the third degree of drink; he's drowned. Shakespeare.

CoNTHONERET. n. f. [coronetta, Itali. the diminutive of corona, a crown.]

1. An inferior crown worn by the nobility.

The coronet of a duke is adorned with strawberry leaves; that of a marquis has leaves with pearls interposed; that of an earl raises the pearls above the leaves; that of a viscount is surrounded with only pearls; that of a baron has only four pearls.

In his lively

Walk'd crowns and coronets realms and islands were

As plates drop from his pocket.

Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.

All the rest are counterfeit.

Th' coronets say so. Shakespeare, Henry VIII.

Nor could our nobles hope their bold attempt.

Who_rule'd crown'd; would coronet exempt, Dyde.

Peers and dukes, and all their sweeping state.

And garters, furs, and coronets appear. Pope.

2. An ornamental head-dress, in poetical language.

Under a coronet his flowing hair,

In curls, on either cheek play'd. Milton's Par. Lost.

CORPORAL. n. f. [corps, corrupted from corporal, French.] The lowest officer of the infantry, whose office is to place and remove the sentinels.

The cruel corporal whipper'd in my ear;

Five pounds, if rightly told, would set me clear.

CoRPOURAL. adj. [corps, Fr. corpus, Latin.]

1. Relating to the body; belonging to the body.

To relief of lassos and weak age,

Of indigent faint souls part corporal toll.

A hundred alms-houses right well supplied.

Randle's History of England.

Read me some corporal sins about her,

More evident than this. Shakespeare's Cymbeline.

That God hath been otherwise seen, with corporal eyes, exceedeth the smallest proportion of my understanding.

Ralegh.

Beasts enjoy greater sensual pleasures, and feel fewer corporal pains; and are utter strangers to all those anxious and tormenting thoughts, which perpetually haunt and disquiet mankind. Attebury.

2. Material; not spiritual. In the present language, when body is used philosophically in opposition to spirit, the word corporal is used, as a corporal being; but otherwise corporal.

Corporeal is, having a body; corporal, relating to the body. This distinction seems not ancient.

Are either are they vanish'd?

Into the air; and what seem'd corporal

Melted, as breath, into the wind.

Shakespeare's Macbeth.

And from the corporal nutrients, perhaps,

Your bodies may at last turn all to spirit.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

CoRPORALITY. n. f. [from corporal.]

The quality of being embodied.

If this light be not spiritual, yet it approacheth nearest unto spirituality; and if it have any corporality, then, of all other, the most subtle and pure.

Randle's History.

Corporally. adv. [from corporal.] Bodily.

The fun is corporally conjoin'd with bacilliens. Brown.

CORPORATE. adj. [from corpus, Lat.]

1. United in a body or community; enabled to act in legal proceeds as an individual.

An architectural order of the roccoco style; the perpends of which are adapted to the form of the building, and the effect of the whole.

Shakespeare's Timon of Athens.

2. General; united.

They answer in a joint and corporate voice,

That now they are at fall. Shakespeare's Timon.

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CORPORATENESS. n. f. [from corporate.]
The state of a body corporate; a community.

CORPORATION. n. f. [from corpus, Lat.]
A corporation is a body politic, authorized by the king's charter to have a common seal, one head officer or more, and members, able, by their common consent, to grant or receive, in law, any thing within the compass of their charter: even as one man may do by law all things, that by law he is not forbidden; and bindeth the factorres, as single man binds his executor or heir.

Of angels we are not to consider only what they are, and do, in regard of their own being; but also which concerneth us, as they are linked into a kind of corporation amongst themselves, and of society with men.

Of this we find some foot-steps in our law, Which doth not rest from God and nature take,
Ten thousand men the doth together draw.

And of them all one corporation make.

Devise.

CORPORATION. n. f. [from corpora, Lat.]
The state of being embodied. 

CORPOREAL adj. [corporus, Latin.]
1. Having a body; not immaterial; not spiritual.
2. Corporeal being.
The fitness of those things attribute,
Though homely, to his omnipotence.

That to corporeal substances could add
A spirit to their substance, Paradise Lost.

Having surveyed the Image of God in the soul,
We are not to omit those characters that God
Imprinted upon the body, as much as a spiritual
Substance could be pictured upon a corporeal

Savit's Summer.

God being supposed to be a pure spirit, cannot
be the object of any corporeal sense.

The corporeal being is the fates decreed,
And thou from thy corporeal prison freed.

Dryden's Fables.

Fix thy corporeal and internal eye
On thy young grace, or new engender'd sky.

Prior.

2. It is used by Swift so inaccurately for corporeal.

I am not in a condition to make a true step
Even on Amberley Downs; and I declare, that
A corporal stile step is worse than a political one.

Swift.

CORPORAT'Y, n. s. [from corporus, Latin.]
Materiality; the quality of being embodied; the state of having a body; bodiliness.

Since philosophy affirment, that we are middle
Substance, between the soul and the body, they
Must admit of some corporeity, which suppose

weight or gravity.

Brown.

It is the fashion of divine Plato, that man is
Nature's horizon, dividing between the upper
Milieu of immaterial intellectual, and this lower
Of corporeity.

Glaucus's Scops.

The one attributed corporeity to God, and the
Other shape and figure.

Corporification, n. f. [from corpori-.

The act of giving body or pabla-

Corporify, w. a. [from corporus, Latus.]
To embody; to insinuate into body.
Not used.

A certain spiritual substance, extricated out of
It, is misled for the spirit of the word corporifed.

Boyle.

Corps. n. f. [corps, Fr. corpus, Latin.]
1. A body.

That lowe riboud
Laid first his filthy hands on virgin chene,
To spoil her dainty corps, so fair and threne,
Of all such honours, all such virtues.

Spenser.

2. A body, in contempt.

Though plentiful, all too little seems
To stuff this nay, this vast unhale-bound corps.

Milton.

Corps. n. f. [corps, Fr. corpus, Latin.]
1. A body.

He looks as man was made, with face erect,
That seems his brittle corps, and seems ashamed
He's not all spirit.

Dryden's Don Scolian.

3. A carcasse; a dead body; a core.

Not a friend.

Greet my poor corps, where my body shall be thrown.

Shakespeare.

There was the murder'd corps in covert laid,
And violent death in thousand shapes displayed.

Addison.

See where the corps of thy dead foes approaches.

Addison.

The corps was laid out upon the floor by
the emperor's command; and then did every one light his flambeau, and stand about the dead body.

Addison's Guardian.

4. The body, in opposition to the soul.
Cold numbers drear,
Her corps of tens, and the'ir soul receive.

Denham.

5. A body of forces.
Corpsantry. n. s. [from corpulenta, Lat.]
1. Bulkiness of body; flesheness; fulness of flesh.

To what a cumbersome unwieldiness,
And burthenous corpulence, my love has grown.

Donne.

It is but one species of corpulence; for there may
be without fat, from the great quantity
Of muscular flesh, the case of robust people.

Arbuthnot on Animals.

2. Corpulence; flesheness of the flesh.
The muscular flesh serves for the vibration of the stands; the heaviness and corpulence of the body requiring a force to divide it.

Hay on the Creation.

Corpuulent. adj. [corpuscular, Latin.]
Fleshly; bulky; having great bodily bulk.

We say it is a fluffy fide, when there is much
Peripherast, and circuit of words; and when, with
More than enough, it grows fat and corpulent.
Ben Jonson's Dives and Centurion.

Excess of nourishment is hurtful; for it makes the child corpulent, and growing in breadth rather than in height.

Bacon.

Corpuscular. n. f. [corpuscularum, Lat.]
A small body; a particle of matter; an atom; a little fragment.

It will add much to our satisfaction, if those
Corpuscles can be discovered with microscopes.

Cotgrave's Grecian.

Who knows what are the figures of the little
Corpuscles that compose and disintegrate different bodies?

Watt's Logick.

Corpuscularian. adj. [from corpuscular.
Corpuscularian. n. s. [corpusculari-

Relating to bodies; comprising bodies.

It is the distinguishing epithet of that philosophy, which attempts the rational soloution of all physical appearances by the action of one body upon another.

As to natural philosophy, I do not expect to see
Any principles connected, more comprehensive and intelligible than the corpuscularian or mechanism.
Boyle.

This may be said, that the modern corpuscularians talk, in most things, more intelligibly than the peripatetic.

Boyle.

The mechanical or corpuscularian philosophy, though peradventure the eldest, as well as the best in the world, had lain dead for many ages in a void and obtuse.

Bentley.

Corracle. See Corricle.

Corrade, v. a. [corrade, Lat.]
To rob off; to wear away by frequent rubbing; to scrape together.

Corradation, n. f. [corn and radius, Latin.]
A conjunction of rays in one point.

The impression of colour worketh not but by a cone of direct beams, and not being upon the basis in the object, and the vertical point in the eye: so there is a concoradation, and conjunction of beams.

Barrow's Natural History.

1. To punish; to chastise; to discipline.

Sad accidents, and a state of affliction, is a school of virtue; it corrects levity, and interrupts the confidence of finning.

Taylor.

Children have once been corrected for a lie; you
must be false never after to passon it in him.

Locke on Education.

Children being to be restrained by the parents
only in vicious things, a look or word only ought to correct them when they do amiss.

Locke on Education.

2. To amend; to take away faults in writings, life, or things.

This defect in the flesh make of sinners' minds, which can scarce ever be corrected afterwards, either by learning or age.

Barrow's Theory, Preface.

Correcting Nature, from what actually is in individuals, to what she ought to be, and what she was created.

Dryden.

I write, because it amazed me: I corrected, be
cause it was as pleasant to me to correct as to write.

Pope's Preface.

The mind may cool, and be at leisure to attend to what is not worth correction; to consider what habit wants to be corrected, and what inclination to be subdued.

Rogers.

3. To obviate the qualities of one ingredient
by another, or by any method of preparation.

To take a happy mixture, wherein things contrary do so qualify and correct one the danger of the other's excess, that neither boldnesses make us suffer, as long as we are kept under with the force of our own weakened senses; nor, while we trust in the mercy of God through Christ Jesus, fear to be able to tyrannize over us.

Holden.

As, in habitual gout or stones.

Tolly's Physick.

Is to correct your drink and diet.

And keep the inward fires in quiet.

Pepys.

In cases of acidity, water is the proper drink; its quality of relaxing; or may be corrected by boiling it with some animal substances; as ivory or haest-horn.

Arbuthnot on Animals.

4. To remark faults.

Correctly adj. [correctus, Latin.] Revised; or furnished with exactness; free from faults.

What verfe he can do, he has performed it in,
Which he pretends the most correct of his.

Dryden's Aur. Proef.

Always use the most correct editions; various readings will be only troublesome where the sense is complete.

Fellows.

Correction. n. f. [from correct.]
1. Punishment; discipline; chastisement; penalty.

Wilt thou, paple likes,
Take thy correction mild, and have none?

Shakespeare's Richard III.

An offende wife
That hath engag'd him on to offer strokes,
As he is drinkeing, holds his infant up
And hangs round with correction in the arm
That was up'ward for execution.
Skob. Henry IV.
We are all but children here under the great master of the family; he is the head, and

And fears, by mercies and correction, to instruct us in virtues.

Watt.

One fault was too great lenity to his former wife, that gave good counsel, but too gentle cor-

rection.

Arbuthnot.

2. Alteration to a better state; the act of taking away faults; amendment.

Another part in another age, may take the same remedy.
liberty with my writings; if, at least, they live long enough to deserve correction. Dryden's Fable, Prof. 3. That which is substitutted in the place of any thing wrong.  

Corrections or improvements should be abjoined, by way of note or commentary, in their proper place. Watts.

4. Reprehension; animadversion. They proceed with judgment and ingenuity, establishing their attention not only with great solidity, but submitting them also to the correc-


5. Abatement of noxious qualities, by the addition of something contrary. To make ambitious, wholeone, do not like A thing contrary; do not put Corrections, but as chymists purge the bad. Damc.

Correction. n. f. [from correct.] One that has been in the house of correc-

a-jail-bird. This seems to be the meaning in Shakespeare.

I will have you foundly twanged for this, you blue-bottle rogue! you filthy family! Shakespeare's Henry IV.

COrrective. adj. [from correct.] Having the power to alter or obviate any bad qualities.

Mathers are pectoral, corrective of bilious al-

laid. Arbuthnot.

Corrective. n. f. 1. That which has the power of altering or obviating any thing amiss.

The hair, wool, feathers, and scales, which all animals of prey do swallow, are a reasonable and necessary corrective, to prevent their greediness from filling themselves with too succulent a food.

Ray on the Creation. Hummally speaking, and according to the meth-

od of the world, and the little corrections supplied by art and discipline, it seldom falls but an ill principle has its course, and nature makes good its blow. Scarb. Sermons.

2. Limitation; restriction. There seems to be such an influence in the regi-

men which the human soul exerts in relation to the body, that, with certain corrections and exceptions, may give some kind of an adumbration thereof. Hale's Origin of Mankind.

Correctly. adv. [from correct.] Accurately; exactly; without faults.

There are ladies, without knowing what tenes and participles, adverbs and prepositions are, speak as if they were confesses and as much gentlemen as have been bred up in the ordinary methods of grammar schools. Locke on Education.

Such lays as neither chib nor flaw, Correctly cold, and regularly low. Pope's Essay on Criticism.

Correctness. n. f. [from correct.] Accuracy; exactness; freedom from faults. Too much labour often takes away the spirit by adding to the pole so that there remains nothing but a dull correcting, a piece without any considerable faults, but with few beauties. Dryden's Desiderius.

The softness of the flesh, the delicacy of the face, air, and polish, and the corrections of design, in this statue, are imperceptible. Addison in Italy.

Lots, very late, correctly grow our care, When the t'ird nation breath'd from civil war. Pope.

Those pieces have never been before printed from the same topics, or with any tolerable degree of cor- rectness. Swift.

Corrector. n. f. [from correct.] 1. He that amends, or alters, by punish-

ment or animadversion. How many does  

people have ever known to do justice on others, in that country? As much as is reasonable to be correctors than preachers of religion. Sprat's Sermons.
Metal's, although corrodesible by water, yet will not suffer a dissolution from the powerful heat communicable unto that element.

**Corrosi\(\text{\textit{v}}\). n. f. [from corrodir.]**

The power of corroding.

1. To confirm; to establishe.

2. To strengthen; to make strong.

3. To fortify infirmities there is three ways; the authority wherein the belief is derived, means to quicken and corrodesible the imagination, and means to repeat it and refresh it.

4. It was said that the prince himself had, by the right of foreign courts, and observation on the different nations of people, and rules of government, much excited and awaked his spirits, and corroded his judgment.

5. At any limb well and duly exercised great, the nerves of the body are corrodesible.

6. The act of strengthening or confirming; confirmation by any external fecular; addition of strength.

7. The lady herself procured a bull, for the better corrodution of the marriage. Bacon's Henry VII.

8. Having the power of increasing strength.

9. In the course of an ulcer, with a most intemperie, as the heart is weakened by too much humilitie, you are to mix corrosibles of an atteinient gait, and the ulcer also acquireth to be defined. Wijnman's Surgery.

10. To Corrode, v. a. [corred, Latin.] To eat away by degrees, as a menisperum; to prey upon; to consume; to wear away gradually.

11. Statemen, urge vice with vice, and may corrode.

12. The bad with bad, a spider with a trud.

13. For all this they are not, but they stand ill, and make her do much good against her will. Donne.

14. We know that aqua-fortis corrodes copper, which is that from the liver to verdigrise, is to reduce it to a green-blue color. Boyle in Colours.

15. The nature of mankind, left to itself, would soon be corrupted, without the intercessing and corroding invasions of so long a time. Hoke's Origin of Mankind.

16. Hannibal the Pyrenees paid, And stony Atlas, the mountain that nature call; And with corroding juices, as he went, A passage through the living rock he rend.

17. Fihes, which neither chew their meat, nor grind in their stomach, do, by a diffusible liquor there provided, corrode and reduce it into a chylus. Ray on the Creation.

18. The blood running amongst the vessels, producing almost all the diseases of the inflammatory kind.


20. Having the quality to fret or vex.

21. If the maintenance of ceremonies be a corrosive to such as are thus maintained, then they are the worse, because they behave that which reverence is engag'd. Hecker.

22. That which has the quality of wasting any thing away, as the flesh of an ulcer. He takes this from hook's Valerian.

23. And with fist directed this his stubborn malady. Fairy Queen.

24. That which has the power of fretting, or of giving pain.
CORS

Corse hoary moulded bread the soldiers thrust upon the points of their spears, raising against "unshod and " unshod and " the Prussians, who with such corse and pestilent bread would not touch. Knolles.

2. Unfound; putrid. As supernatural flesh did rot, Attendment ready till at hand did wait. To pluck it out with pinches very hot. That it in his head was set in corse jet. Spec. 

3. Vitious; tainted with wickedness; without integrity. Let no corse communication proceed out of your mouth, that which is good to the use of others. Ephesians, vi. 4. 


5. Kind of knives I know, which in this plains. Harbour their crafts, and more corrupt ends; Than twenty silly dressing convictions. Shakespeare's King Lear.

Some, who have been corrupt in their morals, have yet infinitely falseness to have their children piously brought up. South's Sermons. 

Corrupt. n. s. [from corrupt. He that taints or vitiates; he that lefens purity or integrity. Away, away, corruptions of my faith! Shakespeare. 

From the vices of the Greeks, the corruptions of all truth, who without all ground of certainty vaunt their antiquity, came the error first of all. Raleigh's History of the World.

Those great corruptions of Christianity, and the deed of natural religion, the Jefuits. Addison.

Corruptibility. n. s. [from corruptible.] Possibility to be corrupted. 

Corruptible. adj. [from corrupt.] 

1. Susceptible of destruction by natural decay, or without violence. Our corruptible bodies could never live the life that they live, nor yet he not that they are joined with his body which is incorruptible, and that his is in ours as a cause of immortality. Hooker. 

It is a devouring corruption of the essential mixture, which, confiding chiefly of an oily moisture, is incorruptible through digestion. Harvey on Corruptions.

The several parts of which the world consists being in their nature corruptible, it is more probable, that, in an infinite duration, this frame of things would long since have been dissolved. Talleyrand.

2. Susceptible of external deprivation; putrid to be tainted or vitiated. 

Corruptibleness. n. s. [from corruptible.] Susceptibility of corruption. 

Corruptibly. adv. [from corruptible.] In such a manner as to be corrupted, or vitiated. 

It is too late; the life of all his blood is about to perish. Shakespeare's King Lear.

Corruption. n. s. [corrupt, Latin.] 

1. The principle by which bodies tend to the disorganization of their parts. 

2. Wickedness; perversion of principles; loss of integrity. Precepts of morality, besides the natural corruption of our tempers, which makes us averse to them, are so abridges from Hell, that they seldom get an opportunity for descriptions and images. Addison on the Georgics. 

Amidst corruptions, luxury, and rage, Still leave some ancient virtues to our age. Pope.

3. Putrefication. The wise contriver, on his end intent, Careful this fatal error to prevent, Keep the waters from corruption free, Mix'd with them with Elys, and heaven all fea. Biasmore.

4. Matter or pus in a sore. 

5. The tendency to a worse state. After my death I wish no other herald, To no other speaker of my living actions, But such an honest charmer of my worth. Shakespeare's Henry VIII. 

6. Cause, or means, of depravation. The region hath by conquest, and corruption of other languages, received new and differing names. Raleigh's History. 

All these four kinds of corruption are very common in their language; for reasons the Greek tongue is become corrupt. Borrowed on Languages. 

7. [in law.] An infection growing to a man attainted of felony, or treason, and to his issue; for as he lefoth all to the prince, or other lord of the see, so his issue cannot be heir to him, or to any other ancestor, of whom they might have claimed by him; and if he were noble, or a gentleman, he and his children are made ignoble and ungentle, in respect of the father. Cowell.

Corruptive. adj. [from corrupt.] Having the quality of tainting or vitiating. Carrying a settled habitue unto the corruptions originals. Brown's Village Errors. 

It should be ended with acid ferments, or some corruptive quality, for so speedily a dissipation of the meat and preparation of the chyle. Ray on the Creation.

Corruptless. adj. [from corrupt.] Insubstantial of corruption; undecaying. The borders with corruptible myths are crown'd. Dryden.

Corruptly. adv. [from corrupt.] With corruption; with taint; with vice, without integrity. O that nations, degrees, and offices. Who were not deriv'd corruptly that clear honour Were purchas'd by the merest of the weaker. Shak. 

We have dealt very corruptly against thee, and have not kept the commandments. Nehemiah, xiv. 7. 

2. Vitiously; improperly; contrary to purity. We have corruptly contrariet most names, both of men and places. Camb. Remain's.

Corruptness. n. s. [from corrupt. The quality of corruption; putrefaction; vice. 

Corrèsement. n. s. [French.] A pirate; one who profests to scour the seas, and feize merchants. Corse.

Corse. n. s. [corsy, French.] 


For he was strong, and of so mighty corse, As ever wielded spear in warlike hand. Spenser. 

2. A dead body; a carcasse: a poetical word. 

That from her body, full of filthy gore, He rest her hateful head, without remove, A stream of cost-black blood forth guided from her corse. Spenser. 

Set down the corse; or, by saint Paul, I'll make a corse of him that disobeys. Shakespeare's Richard III. 

What may this mean? That thou, dead corse, again on complete fleet Revisit this the glimmers of the moon, Making night hideous? Shakespeare's Hamlet. 

Heav'n let him down, my friends. Full in my sight, that I may view at leisure The bloody corse, and count those glorious wounds. Addison.

Corselet. n. s. [corselet, French.] A light armour for the forepart of the body. Some shores of male, some coats of plate put on, Some don't a livery, some a corselet bright. Poets.

COS

They lay, they join, they praise, they strive to tore Their corslets, and their tim'rous paws explore. Dryden. 

But heroes, who o'ercome or die, Have their hearts hung extremely high; The springs of which, in battle's heat, Have blown their very brains away. Prior. 

Cortical. adj. [cortex, bark, Lat.] Barky; belonging to the outer part; belonging to the rind; outward. 

Their leaf extremities form a little gland (all these little glands together make the cortical part of the brain), terminating in two little ventricle. Choyne's Philosophical Principles. 

Corticated. adj. [from corticatus, Lat.] Refembling the bark of a tree. This animal is a kind of horse, a quadruped covered and debaptos; that is, without wool, fur, or hair. 

Corticose. adj. [from corticus, Lat.] Full of bark. 

Corvetto. n. s. The curvet. 

You must draw the hore in his career with his measure, and turn, dally, the corveto and turning. Peacham on Drawing.

Coruscant. n. s. [coruso, Latin.] Glittering by flashes; flashing. 

Coruscation. n. s. [corusco, Latin.] Flash; quick vibration of light. We see that lightnings and coruscations, which are near at hand, yield nutriment to. Bacon's Natural History.

We may learn that sulphurous items abound in the bowels of the earth, and ferment with minerals, and sometimes take fire with a fusible cor- ruption and explosion. Newton's Opticks. 

How heat and moisture mingle in a mass; Or, belch in thunder, or lightning blaze; Why nimble coruscations think and burn; And both tornado bluster in the sky. Garth's Dipharny.

Corymbiataed. adj. [corynmbus, Lat.] Garnished with branches of berries. 

Corymbiferous. adj. [from corynmbus and serif, Lat.] Bearing fruit or berries in bunches. 

Corymbus. n. s. [Lat.] 

Amongst the ancient botanists, it was used to censurate the bushes or clusters of berries of ivy: amongst modern botanists, it is used for a compound ducitem flower, whose seeds are not pappus, or do not fly away in downs; such are the flowers of daisies, and common marigold. Quincy. 

Coscinomancy. n. s. [from coscinus, a sieve, and marmere, divination.] The art of divination by means of a sieve. A very ancient practice, mentioned by Theocritus, and still used in some parts of England, to find out persons unknown. Chambers. 

Coscent. n. s. [in geometry.] The facet of an arch, which is the complement of another to ninety degrees. 

Coshering. n. s. [Irish.] 

Coshers were vestitudes and progresses made by the lord and his followers among his tenants; wherein he did eat them (as the English proverb says) 'twixt his hand and his nose. Davis. 

Cosié. n. s. [from cosier, old French, to few.] A botcher. Do you make an almshe of my lady's hose, that...
though it is not unlikely that the French
coutier comes from the Latin.]

1. The price of any thing.

2. Sumptuousdels; luxury.

The city woman bears

The cost of princes on unworthy tlouneful.. Shaks.

Let foreign princes vainly boast

The rude effects of pride and cost.

Of vulgar fabrics, to which they

Contribute nothing but the pay.

Wolfer.

3. Charge; expense.

While he found his daughter maintained with-

out his cost, he was content to be desist to any noise of

infamy.

Sidney.

I shall never hold that man my friend.

Whose tongue shall ask me for one penny cost.

To random house resold Mortimer.

Shaks. H. IV.

Has he came will 1 of the king's cost? or hath

he given any gift? 2 Samuel, viii. 42.

And wilt thou, O cruel beast!

Put poor nature to such cost? O!

'Wilt undo our common mother,

To be at charge of such another. Coftoph.

It is strange to fee any ecclesiasticall pie,

not by ecclesiasticall cost and influence, rising above ground;

in an age in which men's mouths are open against the church, but

their hands shut towards it.

Scots. Sermons.

Who is whole tale be, and pleasing most,

Should win his supper at our common cost.

Dryden's Fables.

Fourteen thousand pounds are paid by Wood for

the purchase of his patent: what were his other visible

costs, I know not; but what his late

ventures conjectured.

Swift.

4. Losses; fine; detriment.

What they had foonily wished, proved afterwards to

their cost every day.

Scalapini's History of the Turk.

To Cost. v. n. pret. cost; particip. cost.

<coft<er, Fr.> To be bought for; to be,

had at a price.

The dogge and pelon are always in readiness;

but to be the admion to extremity, and then re-

cover an, will require the art of a writer, and cost

him many a pang.

Dryden.

Coast. adj. <cof<ta, Lat. a rib.> Belonging

to the ribs.

Hereby are excluded all cartesous and carthagi-

nous merchants; many, whose ribs are so

flexible; and many costal, which have their ribs emb-

owed.

Brown's Pulgar Errors.

Cois<tear. m. f. <cof<ter, a head >

1. A head.

Take him over the eardar with the belt of thy

sword.

Shakespeare's Richard III.

2. An apple round and bulky like the head.

Many county vixens are driven to shiftles; and if our

giddy patrons hold us to such conditions, they will make us turn eardar mawger,grafiers, or iell ale.

Burton or Mollmuck.

Cois'tive. adj. <confineatus, Lat. con-

fined, Fr.> 

1. Bound in the body; having the ex-

cretions obstructed.

When the passage of the gall becomes obstructed,

the body grows costive, and the extremities of the

belly white.

Brown.

While fatter than his eardar brain indites,

Philof's quick lees in flowing letters write;

His cafe appears to me like honest Tegov's,

When he was run away with by his legs.

Prior.

2. Close; unpermeable.

Glassy and impair'd, hardening with the

fire and wind, till unlocked by industry, so as to

admit of the air and heavenly influences.

Mariner's Hafbandry.

Cois'tiveness. n. f. <cof<teivs, French.>
The state of the body in which excretion is

obstructed.

Costive's diffanter malaz, putrid fumes out of

the guts and mefentery into all parts of the body,

occasioning head-aches, fever, loss of appetite, and

disturbance of conceifion.

Harvey.

Costive has ill effects, and is hard to be sent

with by physic; paining medicines rather interesting

than removing the evil.

Locke. on Education.

Co'stulines<s. f. <cof<lys, Sum-

ptuousness; expendiveness.

Though not with curious costulines, yet with clearly

favour, and a certain contempt on the world.

Shaks.

Nor have the frugal fons of fortune any rea-

son to object the costulines; since they frequently pay

 dearly for less advantageous pleasures.

Glawle's Servants.

Leave for a while thy costul country-seat.

And, to be great indeed, forget.

The maifous pleasures of the poets.

Dryden.

The chapel of St. Laurence will be perhaps the

most costly work of piety on earth, when com-

pleted.

John.</ref>

He is here speaking of Paradis, which he

represents as a much charming and delightful place,

abounding with things not only useful and con-

venient, but even delightful, the most costly and de-

irable.

Woodward's Nat. His.

Co'stmary. n. f. <cof<ts, Lat.> An herb,

Co'stre<el. m. f. ['supposed to be derived

from cofter.> A bottle.

Skinner.

Co't. At the end of the names of places.

Co'te. come generally from the Saxon

Coat. cot, a cottage.

Gibson.

Co'ter. n. f. <cot, Sax. cot, WeUi.>

A small house; a cottage; a hut; a mean

habitation.

What that stage meant,

Which in her cot the daily prattled. Fairy Queen.

Besides, his cot, his stocks, and bounds of land,

Are now on sale; and in our steep cot now,

By reason of his absence, there is nothing

That you will feed on. Shakespeare's As you like it.

Hesekiah made himself data for all manner of

beasts, and stocks for flocks.

2. Gesta. ax. 24.

A lately temple throned within the fume.

clouds.

The crotchets of their or in columns rite;

The pavement, polifhed marble they behold;

The gates with sculpturing, and works of gods.

Dryd. Hacius and Philomene.

As Jove vouchefind in Jada's top, 'tis fade.

At poor Philomene's cot to take a bed.

Lenox.

Co't. n. f. An abridgment of coferem.

Co'tenget. n. f. <in genery.>

The tangent of an arch which is the com-

plement of another to ninety degrees.

Harrius.

To Co'te. v. n. This word, which I have

found only in Chajman, seems to sig-

nify the same as To leave behind, To

overpage.

Words her worth had prov'd with deeds.

Had more ground than alum, the three, and need

for his feed.

Chajman's Hidala.

Co'teryor. adj. <con and eternus, Lat.] Living at the same time; co-

taneous; contemporary.

What would not, to a rational man, contrary

with the first voucher, have approval proba-

bly is now used as certain, because several have

since, from him, paid it one after another. Lade.

Co'ter<nd. n. f. <cot and land.> Land

appendant to a cottage.

Co<quian. m. probably from co-

quein, French.> A man who busies him-

self with women's affairs.

Look to the back'd mead, good Aicelides.

Space not for celf.
COTTAGE. n. s. [from cott.] A hut; a mean habitation; a cot; a little house.

The sea coast shall be dwellings and cottages for shepherds, and folds for flocks. Zeph. ii. 6.

They were right glad to take some corner of a poor cottage, and there to serve God upon their knees. Heber.

The self-same gift that shines upon his court, Hides not his visage from our cottage, but looks on both alike. Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.

Let the women of noble birth and great fortunes nurse their children, look to the affairs of the house, visit poor cottages, and relieve their necessities. Taylor's Holy Living.

It is difficult for a peasant, bred up in the obscurities of a cottage, to fancy in his mind the splendors of a court. South.

Built our humble cottage let us hale, and here, uncovered, rural dainties taste. Pope's Odyssey.

COTTAGER, n. s. [from cott.] One who lives in a hut or cottage.

Let us from our farms Call forth our cottagers to arms. Swift.

The most ignorant Irish cottager will not tell his cow for a goat. Swift's Aderby to Parliament.

A cottager, in law, is one that lives on the common, without paying rent, and without any land of his own. Blackstone.

The husbandmen and plowmen be but as their work-folks and laborers; or else mere cottagers, which are but housed beggars. Bacon's Henry VII.

The yeomen, or middle people, of a condition between gentlemen and cottagers. Shakespeare.

Bacon's Henry VII.

COCKER, n. s. [from cott.] One who inhabits a cot. Dibd.

COTTON, n. s. [named, according to Skinner, from the down that adheres to the male otantes, or quince, called by the Italians cornetto; whence cotton, Italian cotone, French couotten.]

1. The down of the cotton-tree.

The point ought to be as thick as a rolling-pin, and covered with cotton, that its hardness may not be offensive. Whiston.

2. Cloth made of cotton.

COTTON, n. s. A plant.

The species are, 1. shrubby cotton. 2. The most excellent American cotton, with a greenish feel. 3. Annual shrubby cotton, of the island of Providence. 4. The tree cotton. 5. Tree cotton, with a yellow flower. The fruit is cultivated prince
tively in Candia, Lemnos, Cyprus, Malta, Sicily, and at Naples; as also between Jerusalem and Damascus, from whence the cotton is brought annually into those northern parts of Europe. The cotton is the wool which includes or wraps up the seeds, and is contained in a kind of brown husk, or seed-vellum, growing upon this shrub. It is from this that the value quantities of cotton are taken, which furnish our parts of the world. The second and third forts are annual; these are cultivated in the West Indies in great plenty. But the fourth and fifth forts are grown in Egypt; these abode, at least, seven years, and often arrive to be trees of great magnitude. Miller.

To COOT, v. n.

1. To rise with a kelp.

2. To cement; to unite with: a cant word.

A quarrel will end in one of you being turned out.
To COVET. 2. To have a strong desire.

The love of money is the root of all evil, which while some have coveted after, they have erred from the faith.

1 Tim. vi.

COVETABLE. adj. [from court.] To be wished for; to be coveted.

COVETED. adj. [covetous, French.] Avarice; covetouses of money. Not in use.

Most wretched wight, whom nothing might suffice.

Whole greedy lust did lack in greatest store.

Whole need had end, but no end covet.

Fairy Q.

COVETOUS. adj. [covetous, French.]

1. Inordinately defirous; eager.

While numbred with my despising cloacks I lay.

The cruel nation; covetous of prey.

Stain'd with my blood th' unhonour'd coasts.

Dryden, Annid.

2. Inordinately eager of money; avaricious.

An heap they have exercis'd with covetous practices.

What he cannot help in his nature, you must not account a vice in him: you must in no ways say he is covetous.

Shakespeare.

Let never so much probability hang, on one side of a covetous man's reasoning, and money on the other, it is easy to foresee which will outweigh.

Locke.

COVETously. adv. [from covetous.] Ar- variciously; eagerly.

If he care not for it, he will supply us easier if he covetously desire it, how shall it get it?

Shakespeare.

COVETousNESS. n. f. [from covetous.]

1. Avarice; inordinate desire of money; eagerness of gain.

He that takes part to serve the ends of covetous-ry, or, minute to another's lard, or keep a hog of impurities or intemperance, is idle in the world's fen.

Taylor's Holy Living. Hub.

Covetousness debauch a man's spirit, and finisht into the ruts of life.

Talefs.

2. Eagerness: desire; in a neutral-fence.

When workmen strive to do better than well, They do confess their skill in covetousness.

Dryden's King John.

Covet. 2. To covet.

To COVET. v. n. [covet, French.]

1. To desire inordinately; to desire beyond due bounds.

If it be a fin to owe honour,
I am the most offending man alive.

Stat. Hen. V.

I am yet

Unknown to wanton; never was so seen;
Scarcely have sav'd what was mine own;
An unknown vice, which is unknown.

Steele, Magnanimous.

O father! can it be, that fools foole
Return to visit our terrestrial clime?

And that the generous mind, releas'd by death,
Can court for love and morall breath.

Dryden's All For Nothing.

2. To desire carnally.

All things coveting as much as may be to be like unto God in being every thing, that which thereby attends, readily doth seek to continue itself another way, by offering and propagation.

Hobbes.

But covet earnestly the best gifts.

1 Cor. xii. 31.

To COVET. v. a. [covet, French.]

To have a strong desire.

The love of money is the root of all evil, which while some have coveted after, they have erred from the faith.

1 Tim. vi.

COVETABLE. adj. [from court.] To be wished for; to be coveted.

Dry.

COVETISE. n. f. [covetise, French.]

Avarice; covetouses of money. Not in use.

noise in endeavouring to evacuate the peculant matter from the lungs.

Thou didst drink

The tale of horros, and the gilded pudding

Which heart's would cough at.

Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.

Thou hast quarrelled with a man for coughing in the street, because he hath waken'd thy dog that hath lain asleep in the sun.

Harr.

The first point enquirish why a man doth cough, but not an ox or cow; whereas the contrary is often observed.

Brown.

If any humour be discharged upon the lungs, they have a faculty of calling it up by the lungs.

Roy on the Creation.

I cough like Horace, and the 'leamers'

Pope's Epistles.

To COUGH. v. a. To eject by a cough; to expostoritate.

If the matter be to be discharged by expostoration, it must first pass into the substance of the lungs, then into the alvea, or attended; and from thence be cough'd up, and spit out by the mouth.

Woman's Surgery.

COUGHED. n. f. [from cough.]

One that coughs.

Dry.

COV'G. v. n. A deceitful agreement

To bring between two or more, to the hurt of another.

Cowell.

COV'ING. n. f. [cove.]

A term in building, used of housethats project over the ground-glet, and the turned jurkad curled with timber, lathed and plaffered.

Harris.

COU'G. v. n. [covey.]

To sputter; to spit.

Some earth into the fire, and barke the smoke out of the chimney, and in the smoke put into the water.

Put in the water and made the barke.

Mortimer.

The smoke of one 

Co'vEY.

Dun's Spanish Priory.

COU'LESS. n. f. [covey.]

The sharp iron of the plough, which cuts the earth perpendicularly to the flow.

The horses went down to spurn every man his thare, and his couler, and his bow, and his matcotic.

Samuel, xxii. 20.

The spade is the groundstone to sharpen the coulers, to whet their natural faculites.

Hammond on Fundamentally.

The plough for stiffe clays is long and broad; and the cowl long, and very little bonding, with a very large wing.

Mortimer.

COUNCIL. n. f. [concilium, Latin.]

1. An assembly of persons met together in consultation.

The chief priests, and all the counsel, found false witness.

The Stying council thus dilloy'd: and fortis.

In order came the grand infernal peers.

In ancient times conducted by politians, they are for drawing up a perpetual scheme of courts and councils, and preserving a constant correspondence between the camp and the council table.

Addison's Spectator.

The rueful's heralds call

To council in the city gates: noon.

Grey-headed men and graves, with warriour mien,

Assembly, and harangues are heard.

Milton.

An assembly of divines to deliberate

Upon religion.

Some borrow all their religion from the fathers of the Christian church, or from their foyers or examples.

Harr.

4. Persons called together to be consulted on any occasion, or to give advice.

They
COU

They bring thus assembled, are more properly a council to the king, the great council of the kingdom, to advise his majesty in those things of weight and difficulty, which concern both the king and people, than a court. Bacon's Adv. of Villiers.

5. The body of privy councillors.

Without the knowledge Either of king or council, you may add To carry into Flanders the great seal.

Shakespeare's Henry VIII.

COUNCIL-BOARD. n. f. [council and board.] Council-table; table where matters of state are deliberated.

Henry had commanded To-morrow morning to the council-board He was convened. Shakespeare's Henry VIII.

When ship-money was taxated at the council-board, they looked upon it as a work of that power they were obliged to trust.

And Pall, if the broke the laws, Must yield her for the stronger cause; A blame to one so much ador.

For wisdom at Jove's council-board. Swifts.

COUNSEL. n. f. [confidium, Latin.]

1. Advice; direction.

There is as much difference between the counsel that a friend giveth, and that a man giveth himself, as there is between the counsel of a friend and of a flatterer. Bacon.

The best counsel he could give him, was to go to his parliament.

Because I met not, Whereon I live, thy gentle looks, thy aid, Thy counsel, in this uttermost distress. Milton.

2. Consultation; interchange of opinions.

I hold as little counsel with weak men, as you, or any Scot that lives. Shak. Henry IV.

3. Deliberation; examination of consequences.

They all counsel, therefore, in the working of that first cause, that counsel is used, taken folly.

Dido makes the Trojans counsel.

4. Prudence; art; machination.

O how comely is the willow of old men, and understanding and counsel to men of honour.

Eccles. xv. 5.

There is no wisdom, nor understanding, nor counsel, against the Lord. Prov. xxii. 30.

5. Secrecy; the secrets entrusted in consulting.

The players cannot keep counsel; they'll tell all.

Shakespeare.

6. Scheme; purpose; design. Not in use.

The counsel of the Lord standeth ever, the thoughts of his heart to all generations.

Psalms cxxiii. 11.

O God, from whom all holy defers, all good counsels, and all just works do proceed.

Common Prayer.

7. Those that plead a cause in the counsellors. This seems only an abbreviation usul in conversation.

Your hand, a covenant; we have, the things being set down by lawful counsel. Shak. Cymbeline.

For the advice that counsel that glass, and gravity of learning is an effectual, and an as speaking judge is not a well-nurtured symbol.

Bacon.

What says any counsel learned in the law? Pope.

To COUNSEL, v. a. [confidere, Latin.]

1. To give advice or counsel to any person.

But say, Lucrece, now we are alone, Would it then counsel me to fall in love?

Shakespeare.

2. To advise or counsel any person.

Taking his wife, and set her up. Truth shall nurse her; Holy and heavenly thoughts fill counsel her.

Shakespeare's Henry VIII.

There is danger of being unjustly suspected, and more for the good of them that counsel thin for him is counselled.

Bacon.

If fortune never cradled that man whom good fortune deceiveth not; therefore have counselled.

my friends never to trust to her fairest side, though she seemed to make peace with them.

He supports my poverty with his wealth, and I counsel and instruct him with my learning and experience.

Taylor.

2. To advise any thing.

The left had been our flame, The left his counsell'd crime which brands the Grecian name.

Dryden's Fables.

COUSSELLER. adj. [from council.]

Willing to receive and follow the advice or opinions of others.

Very many of so great parts were more counsellable than he; so that he would seldom be in danger of great errors, if he would communicate his own thoughts to diffusible.

Chapu. Councillor.

COUSSELOR. n. f. [from counsel. This should rather be written counsellor.

1. One that gives advice.

His mother was his counsellor to do wickedly.

2. Counsellor, vulg. 3.

She would be a counsellor of good things, and a counsellor can force his way.

Wilton, vulg. 9.

Death of thy foul! That linen checks of thine Are counsellors to fear.

Shakespeare's Macbeth.

2. Confidant; bosom friend.

In such places gushed the kings reign'd, Sieg in their bosom, and angels entertained; With such old counsellors they did advise, And by frequenting groves grew wise.

Wallace.

3. One whose province is to deliberate and advise upon public affairs.

You are a counsellor, and by that virtue no man dare accuse you.

Shakespeare's Henry VIII.

Of counsellors there are two sort: as the first, counsellers nat, as I may term them; such are the princes of Wales, and others of the king's forts; not the ordinary sort of counsellor are such as the king's, or of due consideration of their worth and abilities, and whilof their fidelity to his person and to his crown, call to be of council with him, in his ordinary government.

Bacon's Advise to Villiers.

4. One that is counsell'd in a case of law; a lawyer.

A counsellor bred up in the knowledge of the municipal and statute laws, may honorably inform a just prince how far his prerogatives extend.

Dryden's Juvenile, Dedication.

COUSSELERSHIP. n. f. [from counsellor.]

The office or post of a privy council.

Of the great offices and officers of the kingdom, the most part are such as cannot be removed from the counsellership.

Bacon's Advise to Villiers.

To COUNT. v. n. [comere, Fr. comez; comitatus, Latin.]

1. To reckon; to place to an account.

He believed in the Lord, and he counted it to him for righteousness.

Gen. xviii. 6.

Not barely the plowman's pain is to be counted into the bread we eat; the labour of those who broke the oxen, must all be charged on the account of labour.

Locke.

2. To esteem; to account; to reckon; to consider as having a certain character, whether good or evil.

When once it is comprehended anything above this, as the differences of time, affirmations, negations, and contradictions, we then count it to have some use of natural reason.

Hobbes.

Count not thine handmaid for a daughter of Bithia. Sam. i.

No shall I count it belonv to enjoy.

The public mark of honour and reward

Confer'd upon me. Milton's Agrippa.

You would not wish to count this man a foe.

In friendship, and in hatred, oblivion.

Philip's Biron.

3. To impute; to charge to.

All th' impossibilities, which poets,

Count to extravagance of hostile description, Shall sooner be, 

Rosen's Anon. Stilemater.

To COUNT. v. n. To found an account or scheme: with open.

I think it a great error to count upon the genius of a nation, as an standing argument in all ages.

Swifts.

COUNT. n. f. [comptes, French; comitatus, Latin.]

1. Number.

That we up to your palaces may mount. Of blessed saints for to increase the count.

Spenser's Epithalamion.

2. Reckoning; number fanned.

By my count, I was your mother much upon their years. Shak.

Since I saw you last, There is a change upon you._Well. I know not. What counts hard fortune casts upon my face. Shakespeare.

COUNT. n. f. [comere, Fr. comez, Latin.]

A title of foreign nobility, supposed equivalent to an earl.

COU NTA BLE. adj. [from count.]

That which may be numbered.

The cells which you desire to be recounted are very many, and almost countable with those which were hidden in the blanket of Pandemon.

Spenser's Ireland.

COUNCOURANCE. n. f. [comitatus, French; comitatus, Latin.]

1. The form of the face; the system of the features.

2. Air; look.

A male countenance about her mouth, between simpering and smiling; her bow, bowed somewhat down, seemed to languish with over-much indecision.

Swifts.

Well, Suffolk, yet thou shalt not see me blush, Nor change my countenance for this aredit: A heart unsnared is not easily daunted.

Shakespeare's Henry VI.

So sake our fire, and by his countenance find Out in cruel thoughts the philosophy.

Eating on furious thoughts unblurred. Milton.

To whom, with his countenance calm, and foul face, Thus Turnus, Dido's Renis.

3. Calmness of look; composure of face.

She said she would; nor with a troubled look, or trembling hand, the fun'd real present look; Even she kept her countenance, when the lid remov'd Dido's heart unfortunately loveless.

Dryden's Fables.

The two great maxims of any great man at count are, always to keep his countenances, and never to keep his word.

Swifts.

4. Confidence
4. Confidence of mien; aspect of assurance: it is commonly used in these phrases, in countenance, and out of countenance.

The night beginning to perforce some retiring place, the gentleman, even out of countenance before, the began her speech, invited me to lodge that night with her father. Sidney.

We will not make your countenance to fall by the answer ye shall receive. Bacon's New Atlantis.

Their best friends were out of countenance, because they found that the imputation, which their enemies had laid upon them, were well grounded.

Clarendon.

The outward profession of religion and virtue were once in fashion and countenance at court, a good treatment of the clergy would be the necessary conformation.

Swift.

If those preachers would look about, they would find one part of their congregation out of countenance, and the other above.

Swift.

It is of kind ill manners to offer objections to a fine woman, and a man would be out of countenance with the superciliousness in such a case: a coquette legman might be fald, but not contradisted.

Addison's Freeholder.

It puts the learned in countenance, and gives them a place among the fashionable kind.

Addison's Freeholder.

5. Kindness or ill-will, as it appears upon the face.

Yet the stout fairy, 'mongst the middlet crowds, Thought all their glory vain in knightly view, And that great princess too, exceeding proud, That to strange knight no better countenance allowed.

Spenser.

6. Patronage; appearance of favour; appearance on any face; support.

The church of Christ, which held that profession which had not the publick allowance and countenance of authority, could not use the exercise of the Christian religion but in private.

Hooker.

His majesty maintained an army here, to give strength and countenance to the civil magistrate.

Davies on Ireland.

Now then we'll use His countenance for the bottle, whilst he's doing; Let her who would be rid of him devise His speedy taking off.

Shakespeare's King Lear.

This is the magistrate's peculiar province, to give eternal glory to virtuous, and to make vice and profaneness.

Addison.

7. Superficial appearance; show; reconfiguration.

The election being done, he made countenance of great difficulties, and his scholemaster.

Oh, you blest ministers above!

Shakespeare.

Keep me in patience, and with ripen'd time Unfold the evil which is here wrapt up.

In countenance. Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.

Diana's love

Made me exchange my state with Tranio, While he did bear my countenance in the town.

Shakespeare.

The Countenance. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To support; to patronise; to vindicate.

Neither shalt thou countenance a poor man in his cause.

Exodus.

This conceit, though countenanced by learned men, is not made out either by experience or reason.

Browne.

This national fault, of being so very talkative, looks natural and graceful in one that has grey hair in it, a countenance.

Addison.

2. To make a show of.

Each to these ladies love did countenance, And to his mistress each himself strove to advance.

Spenser.
COUNTERFEIT, n. s. [from the verb.]

Stop; rebuke.

If again I laid his beard was not well cut, I would say I lies: this is called the counterfeit quaff." Shakespeare.

1. To counterfeit, v. a. [counter and draw.] With painters, to design a design or painting by means of a fine linen cloth, an oiled paper, or other transparent manner, whereon the strokes, appearing through, are traced with a pencil. Chambers.

COUNTEREVIDENCE, n. s. [counter and evidence.] Testimony by which the deposition of some former witness is opposed.

Seale itself detects its more palpable decrees by a counter-evidence, and the more ordinary impositions seldom outlive the experiments.

We have little reason to question his testimony in this point, seeing it is backed by others of good credit; and all because there is no counter-evidence, nor any witness, that appears against it.

Shakespear's The Earth. To COUNTERFEIT, v. a. [contrefaire, Fr.]

1. To copy with an intent to pass the copy for an original; to forge.

What art thou, that counterfeitst the profile of a king? Shakespeare's Henry IV.

It came into this priest's fancy to cause this lad to counterfeit and perfonate the second son of Edward IV. escaped to be murdered. Bacon's Henry VII.

There have been some that could counterfeit the distance of voices, which is a secondary object of hearing in such forts, they are, who friends O! nay in evil hour thou didst give ear To that false worm, of whomsoever taught Thee this mischievous advice. Milton's Paradise Lost.

To counterfeit, is to put on the likeness and appearance of some real excellency: Britifh-Roans would not pretend to be diamonds, if there never had been diamonds. Tillotson.

COUNTERFEIT, adj. [from the verb.]

1. That which is made in imitation of another, with intent to pass for the original; forged; fictitious.

I learn Now of my own experience, not by talk, How counterfeit a sound is, that we envy, Bear in their superficie; in prosperous days They swarm, but in adverse withdraw their heads. Milton.

General observations drawn from particulars, are the jewels of knowledge, comprehending great store in a little room; but they are therefore to be made with the greater care and caution, lest, if we take counterfeit for true, the flame be the greater, when our stock comes to a fever fortune. Locke.

2. Deceitful; hypocritical.

True friends appear less meagre than counterfeit. Reference.

COUNTERFEIT, n. s. [from the verb.]

One who perforates another; an imposter.

Vol. I.

I am no counterfeit; to die is to be a counterfeit; for he is but the counterfeit of a man, who hath not the life of a man. Shakespeare.

This priest, being utterly unacquainted with the true person, according to whole pattern he should shape his image, and he could think it possible for him to instruct his pupils, either in gesture or fashion, or in fit answer to questions, to come near their counterpart. Bacon.

But trust me, child, I am much inlin'd to fee.
Some counterfeit in this your Jupiter. Addison, Ovid.

2. Something made in imitation of another, intended to pass for that which it resembles; a forgery.

I know not where, When I was shamed. Some counterfeit; yet my mother feend The Dian of that time. Shakespeare's Cymbeline.

There would be no counterfeit but for the lack of something real; though pretenders seem to be what they really are not, yet they pretend to be something that really is. Tillotson.

COUNTERFEITER, n. s. [from counterfeit.]

A forger; one who contrives copies to pass for originals.

Henry the Second altered the coin, which was corrupted by counterfeiters, to the great good of the commonwealth. Camden.

COUNTERFEITLY, adv. [from counterfeit.] Faliley; fictiously; with forgery.

Since the wisdom of their choice is rather to have my cap than my heart, I will pilfer the impatient nod, and be off to them most counterfeit. Shakespeare's Coriolanus.

COUNTERFEITMENT, n. s. [counterfeit and ernent.] Forger opposed to ferment.

What woman, or counterfeit woman, must a medley of interdependence produce in the body! When I behold a fashionable table, I fancy I see improper dainties lurking in ambush among the glittering dishes. dryer.

COUNTERFEITNESS, n. s. [contrefaire, French.] The act of counterfeiting; forgery. Not in use.

And his man Reynard, with fine counterfeits, supports his credit and his countriaome. Hubard's Table.

Such is the face of falsehood, fashion the light Of Sall Deusia, when her borrowed light Is laid away, and counterfeit known. Fairy 2.

COUNTERFET, n. s. [from counter and ferre.]

Counterfeiters, butchers or parrots, are pillarserv- ing to support walls or terrasses subject to bulge. Chambers.

COUNTERFA'TE, n. s. [from counter and gage.]

In carpentry, a method used to measure the joints, by transferring the breadth of a mortice to the place where the tenon is to be, in order to make them fit each other. Chambers.

COUNTERGUARD, n. s. [from counter and guard.] A small rampart, with parapet and ditch, to cover some part of the body of the place. Military Dict.

COUNTERLIGHT, n. s. [from counter and light.] A window or light opposite to any thing, which makes it appear to a disadvantage. Chambers.

To COUNTERMARCH, v. a. [contremander, French.]

1. To order the contrary to what was ordered or intended before; to contradict, annul, or repeal a command.

In states notoriously irreligious, a secret and irresistible power countermand their deepest projects, and frustrate their policies; with fruadation and a curse. Start.

2. To oppose; to contradict the orders of another.

For us to alter any thing, is to lift up ourselves against God, and, as it were, to countermand him. Hester.

3. To prohibit.

Avien, counterfeiters letting blood in choleric bodies, because he sitema the blood a braise of the fall. Chambers.

COUNTERMARCH, n. s. [contremand, Fr.]

Repeal of a former order.

Have you no counterfeit for Claudio yet; It must be die to-morrow? Shak, Macf. for Macf. To COUNTERMARCH, v. a. [counter and march.] To march backward; to march in indirect ways.

COUNTERMARCH, n. s. [from the verb.]

1. Retrocession; march backward; march in a different direction from the former.

How are such an infinite number of things placed with such order in the memory, notwithstanding the tumults, marches, and countermarches of the animal spirits? Collis on Thought.

2. Change of measures; alteration of conduct.

They make him do and undo, go forward and backward by such countermarches and retracements, as we do not willingly impute to wisdom. Burnet's Theory of the Earth.

COUNTERMARK, n. s. [counter and mark.]

A third mark put on a bale of goods belonging to several merchants, that it may not be opened but in the presence of them all.

2. The mark of the goldsmiths company, to show the metal is standard, added to that of the artificer.

3. An artificial cavity made in the teeth of horses, that have outgrown their natural mark, to diluge their age.

4. A mark added to a medal a long time after it is struck, by which the curious know with what order it has undergone.

COUNTERMARK. v. a. [counter and mark.]

A horse is said to be countermarked, when his corner teeth are artificially hollowed, a false mark being made in the holloas and retractions, as we do not willingly impute to wisdom. Farquh. Dill.

COUNTERMARK. n. s. [counter and mine.]

1. A well or hole sunk into the ground, from which a gallery or branch runs out under ground, to feck out the enemy's mine, and disappont it. Military Dict.

After this they mined the wells, laid the powder, and rammed the mouths; but the citizens made a counterette, and thereunto they poured such a plenty of water, that the wet powder could not be fired. Hayward.


He thinking himself contemned, knowing no counterfeit against contempts but terror, began to let nothing pass, which might bear the colour of a fault, without sharp punishment. Sidney.

3. A stratagem by which any contrivance is defeated.

The matter being brought, to a trial of skill, the countermove was only an act of self-preservation. To COUNTERMARK, v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To delve a passage into an enemy's mine, by which the powder may evaporate without mischief.

31. To...
To counterwork; to defeat by secret measures.

Thus infallibly it must be, if God do not miraculously crown us, and do more for us than we can do for ourselves.


dey of Pieces.

Contrary motion; opposition of motion.

That resistance is a counterpoint, or equivalent to one, is plain by this, that any body which is preferr'd must needs press again on the body that pressures it.

Digby on the Soul.

If any of the returning spirits should happen to fall foul upon others which are outward bound, these counterpoint, or counterbalance, would over-turn them, or occasion a later arrival.

Collier.

A wall built up behind another wall, to supply its place.

The great fly flying through the breach, did beat down houses; but the counterpoise, new built against the breach, standing upon a lower ground, it seldom touched.

Keate.

Contrary to nature.

A contrary, a counterpoise, hefeck extension of the body.

Harvey on Contraposition.

A found by which any other noise is overpowered.

They endeavor'd, either by a constant force, or by distant delights to charm and lull asleep, or else by a counterpoint of revellings and riotous excess to drown, the faster whisperings of their confidence.

Chambers.

An aperture or vent on the contrary side.

A tent, plugging up the entrance, would make the matter secure to the part disposed to receive it, and mark the place for a counterpoise.

Sharpe's Surgery.

Counterpart.

Contrary measure; attempts in opposition to any scheme.

When the least counterpoises are made to their measures, it will then be time enough for our malcontents.

Swift.

A counterpoise for a bed, or any thing else written in figures. It is sometimes written, according to cytolomy, counterpoint.

In this capacity, I have studded my crown.

In cyphers, marks are counterpoises. Shakespeare.

Counterpart.

The correspondent part; the part which answers to another, as the two papers of a contract; the part which fits another, as the key of a cypher.

There are many laws of Newman agree with each other so well as those of England; that so far as they form, as it were, copies or counterparts one of another.


An old fellow with a young wench, may pass for a counterpart of this table.

Digby on the Soul.

Oh counterpart!

Of our fat sex well are you made lords.

So bold, so great, so god-like are you form'd.

Hence let your love! It is fully done.

Dryden.

He is to consider the thought of his author, and his words, and to find out the counterpart to each in another language. Digby on the Soul.

In the discovery, the two different plots look like counterparts and copies of one another.

Adolphus's Spectator.

Counterplot.

A. [from counter and plot.] In law, a replication as, if a stranger to the action begun desire to be admitted to say what he can for the safeguard of his estate, that which the defendant allege against this request is called a counterplot.

Sowerby.

To counterplot. n. a. [counter and plot.]

To oppose one machination by another; to obviate art by art.

Counterplot. n. a. [from counter and plot.]

An artifice opposed to an artifice.

The wolf that had a plot upon the kid, was confounded by a counterplot of the kid upon the wolf; and such a counterplot as the wolf, with all his talon's fury, was not able to force. L'Estrange.

Counterplot. n. a.

A counterplot woven in squares, commonly spoken counterpoint. See Counterpoint.

To counterpose. n. a. [counter and pose.]

1. Counterbalance; to be equi-pendant to; to act against with equal weight. Our spoils we have brought home.

Do more than counterpoise a full third part.

The charges of the action, Shakespeare's Coriolanus.

The force and the distance of weights counterposing one another, ought to be reciprocally.

Digby on the Soul.

2. To produce a contrary action by an equal weight.

The heaviest of bodies must be counterposed by a plummet fastened upon the tail of the.

Within.

3. To act with equal power against any person or cause.

So many freeholders of England will be able to bear to counterpose the rest.

Spenzer on Ireland.

Counterpose. n. a. [from counter and pose.]

1. Equipoise; equivalence of weight; equal force in the opposite scale of the balance.

Take her by the hand,

And tell her she is the thing to whom I promise.

A counterpoise if not in thy estate.

A balance more requisite.

Shakespeare.

An allusion to the allusion.

2. The scale of being placed in the opposite scale of the balance.

The Eternal hung forth his golden scales,

Wherein all things created first he weigh'd.

The pendulous round earth, with balance's air

In counterpoises.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

3. Equipoise; equilibrium of power.

The second nobles are a counterpois to the higher nobility, that they grow not too potent.

Bacon.

Their generals, by their credit in the army, were, with the magistrates and other civil officers, a sort of counterpoise to the power of the people.

Swift.

Counterpoise. n. a. [counter and poise.]

Antidote; medicine by which the effects of poison are obviated. Counterpoises must be adapted to the case; for example, in poison from sublimed corrosive, and arsenic.

Aubrey.

Counterpressure. n. a. [counter and press.]

Opposite force; power acting in contrary directions.

Does it not all hang by heads confound,

That troops of atoms from all parts around,

Of equal number, and of equal force,

Should to this single point direct their course?

That to the middle,

Of equal vigour, might their motions play,

And by a steady pole the whole in quiet lie?

Blackmore.

Counterproject. n. a. [counter and project.]

Correspondent part of a scheme.

A clear reason why they never sent any forces to Sicily, for the obligation to enter into a treaty of peace with France, until that entire monarchy was yielded as a preliminary, was from out of the counterproject by the Dutch.

Swift.

To counterproject. n. a. [counter and project.]

To take off a design in black lead, or red chalk, by passing it through the rolling-press with another piece of paper, both being moistened with a sponge.

Chambers.

To counterroll. n. a. [counter and roll.]

This is now generally written as it is spoken, control.

To preserve the power of detecting frauds by another account.

Counterrollment. n. a. [from counterroll.]

A counter account; controlment.

This manner of exercising of this office, hath many testimonies, interchangable warrants, and counterrollments, whereof each, running through the hands, and rolling in the power, of many several persons, sufficient to argue and convince all manner of falsehood.

Bacon.

Counterstep. n. a. [from counter and step.]

That side of the ditch which is next the camp, or properly the talus that supports the earth of the covert-way; although by this term is often understood the whole covert-way, with its parapet and glacis: and so it is to be understood when it is said the enemy lodged themselves on the counterstep.

Harries.

To counterstep. n. a. [from counter and step.]

To sign an order or patent of a superiour, in quality of secretary, to render it more authentick. Thus charters are signed by the king, and countersigned by a secretary of state, or lord chancellor.

Chambers.

Counterstep. n. a. [from counter and step.]

One of the mean or middle parts of musick; so called, as it were, opposite to the tenor.

Harries.

I am deaft: this deafness unqualifies me for all company, except a few with counterstep voices.

Swift.

Counterstep. n. a. [counter and step.

Contrary tide; fluctuations of the water.

Such were our countersteps at land, and so Prefaging of the fatal blow.

In your prodigious ebb and flow.

Dryden.

Counterstep. n. a. [counter and step.]

1. The defence or resistance of a horfe, that intercepts his casde, and the measure of his manage.

Farrier's Dist.

2. Defence; opposition.

Let chearfulness on happy fortune wait,

And give not thus the counterstep to fate.

Dryden.

Counterturn. n. a. [counter and turn.

The catastroph, called by the Romans flatus, the height and full growth of the play, we may call properly the counterturn, which destroys that expectation, revolups the action in new difficulties, and leaves you sore diisant from that hope in which it found you.

Dryden on Drumphrick Pity.

To counterturn. n. a. [counter and turn.

To COUNTERVAIL. n. a. [counter and value, Latin.] To be equivalent to; to have equal force or value; to act against with equal power.

In
There are many cases where there may be found such qualities as are to counteract those exceptions which might be taken against them, and such men's authority is not likely to be shaken off. But, with caution, I divide them from him, And with importance, I charge him, that he--

Who, soon prepared to fight, his sword forth drew,

And him with equal valor counteracted.

Fairy Queen.

The outward streams, which defend, must be of so much force as to counteract all that weight whereby the attending fire does exceed the other.

William's Dialogue.

We are to compute, that, upon balancing the account, the profit at last will hardly counteract the inconveniences that go along with it. J. Mill's Economic.

COUNTERVAIL. n.f. [from the verb.]

1. Equal weight; power or value sufficient to obviate any effect or objection.

2. That which has equal weight or value with something else.

Surely, the present pleasure of a sinful act is a poor counteract for the bitterness of the review, which begins where the action ends, and lasts for ever.

Swift's Sentences.

COUNTERVIEW, n.f. [counter and view.]

1. Opposition; a pollute which in two perions front each other.

Most while, ere this was found'd, and judged on earth.

Within the gates of hell fat and death,

In counterview.

Aim's Paradigm.

2. Contradiction; a position in which two different things illustrate each other.

I have drawn some lines of Linger's character, on purpose to place it in counterview or contrast with that of the other company.

Swift's Political.

COUETWORK, n.a. [counter and work.]

To counteract any evil effect by contrary operations.

But heaven's great view is one, and that the whole:

That counteracts both folly and caprice;

That dispels the effect of every vice.

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COUET, n.f. [comte., Lat. comitess, French.]

The lady of an earl or count.

I take it, that he carries up the train,

Is that old noble lady, the duchess of Norfolk.

It's, and all the rest are counter.

Swift's Henry VIII.

It is the peculiar happiness of the counties of Albion to have been so truly loved by you while you was living, and so gratefully honoured after that you was dead.

COUETING-HOUSE. n.f. [count and house.]

The room appropriated by traders to their books and accounts.

Men in trade seldom think of laying out money upon land, till their profits have brought them in more than their trade can well employ; and their idle bags cumbering their country-neighbors, put them upon emptying them.

Locke.

COUETLESS, adj. [from counter.]

Innumerable; without number; not to be reckoned.

Dry, rare for year, and living kids for kids,

Thy brother Marcus tenders thy slips on.

O were the fam of thee! that I should say

Careless and infinite, yet would I pay them. Stat. Brev. 24. But he who has mixtures which includes

Legions of mischief, county's multitudes.

Of former coasts; Demas.

By one countess Iam of wise appetit,

Hate the care, and ignorant of any.

We find the vital springs relaxed and warm,

Thus thro' the round of ages, to childhood we return.

Prior.

I feel, I cried, his worn, a countess train;

Hee his friends ne'ere rhwihl'd beneath the main.

Pope's Odyssey.

COUNTRY, n.f. [countrice, Fr. contrat, Low Lat., supposed to be contraband from contraband.]

1. A tract of land; a region, as distinguished from other regions.

They require to be examined concerning the descriptions of those counties of which they would be informed.

Sprunt.

2. The parts of a region distant from cities or courts; rural parts.

Would I have for happiness creel,

Nature alone should be the architect;

She'd build it more convenient than great,

And doubtless the cause has been her duty. Bury.

I for him hurry from country to country, and from the town back again into the country. Swift's.

3. The place which any man inhabits, or in which he at present resides.

Send out more horses, strike the country round.

Hang there that rath of fear. Stukeley. Macleod.

4. The place of one's birth; the native soil.

The king for a foot a reformation in the ornaments and advantages of our country.

Sprunt.

O save my country, hear me! shall be your king.

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5. The inhabitants of any region.

All the country, in a general voice.

Cried have upon him, all their prayers and love.

Went for Otho. Shakespeare's Henry IV.

COUNTRYMAN, n.f. [from country and man.]

1. One born in the same country, or tract of ground.

Locke.

Ere, who comes here!

My countryman, but yet I know him not.

Maritell.

If men, great buds! so fate ordains, rote;

And, bold as were his countrymen in fight,

Scotch their feet alive, from degrading grave.

And for their conduct in eternal light. Prior.

The English soldiers with great vigour under the conduct of one whom they do not consider only as their leader, but as their counsellor.

Addison on the War.

2. A rustic one that inhabits the rural parts.

A countryman took a boar in his corn. L'Estrange.

COUET, n.f. [comte., Fr. comitatius, Lat.]

1. A serf; a husbandman.

A countryman takes a boar in his corn. L'Estrange.

CoUET, n.f. [comte., Fr. comitatius, Lat.]

1. A serf; a husbandman.

A countryman takes a boar in his corn. L'Estrange.

COUET, n.f. [comte., Fr. comitatius, Lat.]

1. A serf; a husbandman.
A piece of chrysolite included a couple of drops, which looked like water when they were glassed, though perhaps they are not but bubbles of air.

Addison on Italian.

To couple. v. t. [coupled, Latin.]

1. To chain together.

Huntman, I charge thee, tender well my hounds; And couple Clowner with the deep-mouth'd Brach. Shakespeare.

2. To join one to another.

What greater ill have the heavens in store, To couple coming harms with sorrow path. Sidney. And whereas we went, like Juno's swans, Still we went coupled and inseparable. Dryden.

Put the taches into the loops, and couple the tent together that it may be one. Exod. xxix. 11.

They behold your couple conversation with us. 1 Peter, iii. 2.

Their concerns were so coupled, that if nature had not been, yet their religions would have made them brothers. Swift.

That man makes a mean figure in the state and reason, who is measuring syllables and coupling rhymes, when he should be mending his own soul, and forming his own immortality. Pope.

3. To marry; to wed; to join in wedlock.

I shall rejoice to fee you so coupled, as may be fit both for your honour and your satisfaction. Sidney.

I am just going to affit with the archbishop, in degrading a person who couples all our beggars by which I shall make one happy man. Swift.

To couple. v. n. To join in embraces.

Waters in several parts of Africa being rare, divers forts of beasts get from several parts to drink, and so being refreshed, fall to couple, and many times with several kinds. Bacon.

Thus with thy loyal crew,
Call wantons, as I have, to the sides of men,
And coupled with them, and begot a race. Milton's Paradise Regain'd.

That great variety of brutes in Africa, is by reason of the meeting together of brutes of several species, at water, and the promiscuous couplings of males and females of several species. Hall's Origin of Mankind.

After this alliance, Let tigers match with hinds, and wolves with sheep, And every creature couple with his foe. Dryden's Spanish Fairs.

COUPLE-BEGAR. n. f. [couple and beggar.] One that makes it his business to marry beggars to each other.

No couple-beggar in the land. Per join'd such numbers hand in hand. Swift.

COPLET. n. f. [French.]

1. Two verses; a pair of rhymes.

They should each carry their tripos, and holding hand in hand, dance by the taken cadence of their voices, which they would use in singing some short couplet, whereas the one half beginning, the other half following after. Dryden.

Then at the left, an only couple straight.

With some uneasiness they call a thought; A melodist Alexandrine ends the long, Their like wounded name, drags its bow length along. Pope.

In Pope I cannot read a line, But with a figh I wish it mine; When he, like in one couplet, More sensible than I can do in six, It gives me such a jealous fit, I cry, ox take him with his wit! Swift.}

2. A pair, as of doves.

Anem, as patient as the female dove, Enr her golden couplet are diffec'd, His silence will fit dropping. Shakespeare's Hamlet.

COU RAGE. n. f. [courage, Fr. from car, lat. carus] active; fortitude; spirit of enterprise.

The king-becoming grace,
Devotion, patience, courage, fortitude,
I have no reproof of them. Shakespeare's Macbeth.

Their discipline Now mingled with their courage. Shakes. Cymbeline.

Hope arms their courage; from their towers they throw
Their darts with double force, and drive the foe. Dryden.

Courage, that grows from constitution, very often forsets a man when he has occasion for it; and when it is only a kind of foolish pride in the soul, it breaks out on all occasions, without judgment or direction. That courage which arises from the sense of our duty, and from the fear of offending Him that made us, always in an uniform manner, and according to the dictates of right reason. Addison's Guardian.

Nothing but the want of common courage was the cause of their misfortunes. Swift.

CO U RAGEOUS. adj. [from courage.]

1. Brave; daring; bold; enterprising; adventurous; hardy; stout.

And he that is courageous among the mighty, Shall fly away in day. Amos, iv. 6.

Let us imitate the courageous example of St. Paul, who chose then to magnify his office when ill men conspired to leaff it. Atterbury.

2. It is used ludicrously by Shakespeare for courageous. He is very courageous mad, about his throwing into the water. Shakespeare.

CO U RAGEOUSLY. adv. [from courageous.]

Bravely; stoutly; boldly.

The king the next day presented him battle upon the plain, the fields there being open and spacious; the east courageously came down, and joined battle with him. Bacon's History VII.

CO U R AG E O USNESS, n. f. [from courageous.]

Bravery; boldness; spirit; courage.

Nicerick hearing of the manifolds and the couragousness that they had to fight for their country, durst not try the matter by the sword. 2 Mas. scr. xiv. 18.

CO U RAN ST. n. f. [curante, Fr.] See COURANT.

1. A nimble dance.

I'll like a mad the better, while I have a tooth in my head: why, he is able to lead her a courant. Shakespeare.

2. Any thing that spreads quick, as a paper of news.

To COURB. v. n. [courier, French.] To bend; to bow; to slop in supplication. Not in use.

In the fittest of the lusty times, Virtue listeth of vice much pardon beg. Yeas, curb and woe, for ladder is defile good. Shakespeare's Hamlet.

COU RIER. n. f. [courier, French.] A messenger sent in haste; an express; a runner.

I met a courier, one mine ancient friend. Shakespeare's Timon.

This thing the wary falls well perceiving, by speedy couriers advertised, Polyphemus, with many's purposes, requesting him with all speed to repair with his army to Tauris. Knolles's History.

CO U R SE. n. f. [course, Fr. curus. Latin.]

1. Race; career.

And some the arms with sinewy force, And some the arms with (twofold) force. Cowley.

2. Passage from place to place; progress.

To this may be referred, the course of a river.

And when we had finished our course from Tyre, we came to Potemis. Aris. xxv. 7.

Their silent course to Pium's well known store. Dryden.

3. Tilt; act of running in the lists.

Writ this every one in his course.

If any man speak in an unknown tongue, let it be by two, or at the most by three, and that by course; and let one interpret 1 Cor. xiv. 27.

4. Ground on which a race is run.

And in the end meet the old course of death.

Women will all turn monsters. Shak. King Lear.

The duke cannot deny the course of law. Shakespeare.

If God, by his revealed declaration, first gave rule to any man, he, that will claim by that title, must have the same positive grant of God for his succession; for, if it has not directed the course of its servant and conveyance, no body can succeed to that which is the right of the first ruler.

10. Series of successive and methodical procedure.

The glands did resolve during her course of physic, and the continuance very well to this day, as is shown in the history of King Lear.

11. The elements of an art exhibited and explained, in a methodical series. Hence our courses of philosophy, anatomy, chymistry, and mathematics. Chambers.

12. Conduite manner of proceeding.

Gritius perceiving the danger he was in, began to doubt with himself what course were best for him to take. That worthy deputy finding nothing but a common misery, took the best course he possibly could to establish a commonwealth in Ireland. Dryden.

He placed commissioners there, who governed it only in a course of direction, part martial, part civil. Wesley.

Give willingly what I can do, and take kindly what I cannot do. And know, obedience is your safest course. Wesley.

But if a right course be taken with children, there will be no such need of common rewards and punishments. Locke.

'Tis time we should decree.

What course to take, the senate observing how, in all circumstances, they were forced to yield to the tribunes and people, thought it wiser course to give way also to time.

23. Method.
I am continually flouting hares for you to cours; we were certainly cut out for one another; for my temper quite an amorous just where times takes it up.

To Cour. v. m. To run and rove about.
Swift: as quicksilver is carried through the natural gales and alloys of the body.

The blood, before cold and felted, left the liver white and pale, with the badge of pulsatillity and cowances; but the sheiris warms it, and makes it cours from the inwards to the parts extreme.

She said do cours o'er me my secreries, with such a greedy intimation, that the appetite of her eye did seem to forco me up like a burning glass.

Ten brace and more of ghoulsounds, hoary tail, and tall as flags, ran loose, and cours'd around his chair.

All, at once:
Relapsing quick, as quickly resco.

And mix, and thwart, extinguish, and renew,
All other courfing in a maze of light.

To Cour. n. s. from course; courser, French.

1. A swift horse; a war horse: a word not used in prose.

He proudly pricked on his cours strong,
And Atin ay him pricks with spur's of shame and wrong.

Then to his absent guest the king decreed
A pair of coursers, born of heavy breed;
Who from their mottles breath'd ethereal fire,
Whom Cineus fols from her celestial sire.

Dryden's Eneid.

Th'impatient coursers pants in every vein,
And, pawing, seems to bear the distant plais;
Hills, vales, and floods appear already cour'd,
And, ere he starts, a thousand foals are lost. Pipp.

2. One who pursues the sport of coursing hares.
A leach is a leathern thong, by which a falconer holds his, or a courser leads his greyhound.

COURT. n. s. [from cour, Fr. heint, Dut. curtis, low Latin.]

1. The place where the prince resides; the palace.

There do you keep a hundred hunters and squires; Men do so farly, so debase их and boast,
That this our court, infected with their maladies,
Shews a riotous inn; epicurism and lust
Make it more like a tavern, or a brothel,
Than a grace'd palace. Shakespeare's King Lear.

It shall be an habitation of dragons, and a court for evils.

Shaks, ejm. 13.

His expressions, that every mouth should have the word, was such, that you would think he had never seen a court; the politeness with which this justice was administered, would convince you he never lived out of one.

A suppliant to your royal court I come.

Swift's Old Age.

2. The hall or chamber where justice is administered.

Are you acquainted with the different? That holds this present question in the court?

St. Paul being brought up unto the highest court in Athens, to give an account of the doctrine he had preached concerning Jesus and the resurrection, took occasion to impress on those magistrate's a future state.

Arethure.

3. Open space before a house.
You must have, before you come to the front, three court; a given court gain, with a wall about

it; a second court of the same, but more garnished with little terraces, or other embellishments, upon the wall; and a third court, to square with the front, not to be built but inclosed with a waked wall.

Dryden.

Suppose it were the king's bedchamber, but the meanest man in the tragedy must come and dispatch his business, rather than in the lobby or court yard (in which they sit for them) for fear the flag of the shire be cleared, and the secones works.

Dryden.

4. A small opening inclosed with houres, and paved with broad stones, distiniqued

ed from a street.

6. Persons who compose the retinue of a prince.

To Cour. v. u. a. [from the noun.] to court; to solicit a woman to marriage.

Follow a shadow, it flies you;

So come if I will pursue:

Let her alone, she will court you.

John, P. K.

Fird with her love, and with ambition led,

The neighboring princes court her mortal bed.

Dryden's Aurengzbe.

3. To flatter; to endeavour to please.

Alas! Sempronius, wouldst thou talk of love?

To Mars, while his father's life's in danger?

When thou mightest as well court the pale trembling veil,

While she beholds the holy flame expiring.

Auray.

Ev'n now, when silent scorn is all they gain,

A thousand court you, though they court in vain.

Swift.

2. To solicit; to seek.

Their own ease and satisfaction would quickly teach children to court commendation, and avoid doing what they found condemned.

Locke, on Education.

1. To woo; to solicit a woman to marriage.

Follow a shadow, it flies you;

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Dryden's Aurengzbe.
CoU

The judge took time to deliberate, and the next court-day be spake.

Court-dresser. n. f. [court and dresser.] One that dresses the court, or persons of rank; a flatterer.

There are many ways of falsify; such arts of giving colours, appearances, and refemblances, by this court-dresser, fancy, Lucrece.

Court-favour. n. f. Favourites or bene- fits bestowed by princes.

We part with the belongings of both worlds for pleasures, court-favours, and commissions; and at last, when we have fold ourselves to our left, we grow sick of our bargain.

Court-hand. n. [court and hand.] The hand or manner of writing used in records and judicial proceedings.

He can make obligations, and write court-hand.

Court-Lady. n. f. [court and lady.] A lady conformed or employed in court.

The same, long continued, is as intolerable with them, as the appearing long in the same clothes or fashion is to a court-lady.

Courtly, adj. [courtis, French.] Elegant of manners; polite; well-bred; all facts of respect.

He hath deserved the merit of his country; and his manner, very much so, as those who have been supple and courteous to the people.

They are one while courteous, civil, and obliging; but, within a small time after, are supercilious, sharp, troublesome, fierce, and exquisitely.

Courtly, adv. [from courteous.] Respectfully; civilly; compliantly.

I thought them to be gentlemen of much more value than their habits bewrayed, yet he led them courteously.

While Christ was upon earth, he was not only easy of access, he did not only courteously receive all that addressed themselves to him, but also did not disdain himself to travel up and down the country.

Cools, C. Colossus.

Alienous, being prevalent upon the glory of his name, entertained him courteously.

Couttsness. n. f. [from courteous.]

Civility; complaisance.

Courtse van. n. f. [certifana, low Lat.]

Courtsevan. n. tin. A woman of the town; a prostitute; a harlot.

'Tis a brave night to court a courtsevan.

[Shakespeare's King Lear.]

With them there are no favours, no silly compliments; no courtsevan; nor any thing of that kind may they wonder, with detestation, at you in Europe, which permit such things.

[Benjamin's New Atlantic.]

The Corinthian is a column fabulously decked like a courtsevan.

Charon, the brother of Sappho, in love with Rhodope the courtsevan, spout his whole estate upon her.

[Abbein.]

Courtsevan. n. f. [certifia, Fr. certes, Italian.]

Elegance of manners; civility; complaisance.

Sir, you are very welcome to our house: It must appear in other ways than words, Therefore I shall not breathe courtsevan.

[Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.]

We have seen his estate, his hospitality, his courtsevan to strangers.

[Pet. Hume.]

He, who was compounded of all the elements of affability and courtsevan towards all kind of people, brought all a habit of neglect, and even of rudeness, towards the queen.

[Clarendon.]

Courtsevan is fomme found in lowly shades With finny wits, then in rapturous halls. And courts of princes, where it first was nam'd.

COURTLINE. See CURTAIN.

Courtlike, adj. [court and like.] Elegant; polite.

Our English tongue is, I will not say as scurvy as the Hebrew, or as learned as the Greek, but as fluent as the Latin, as courteous as the Spanish, as courtly as the French, and as amorous as the Italian.

[Camden's Remains.]

Courtliness, n. f. [from courtly.] Elegance of manners; grace of men; complaisance; civility.

The slightest part that you excite in, is courtliness.

[Leu's Digby in Sir Kenelm Digby.]

Courtling. n. f. [from court.] A courtier; a retainer to a court.

Courtier. Feather thou shouldst utterly Dispare my work, than praise it foolishly.

[Ben Jonson.]

Courtly, adj. [from courtly.] Relating or retained to the court; elegant; folt; flattering.

In our own time, some courtly strains.

[From page than Addison's remains. Pag.]

Courtly, adv. In the manner of courts; elegantly.

They can produce nothing so courtly as, or which expostulates so much, the conversation of a gentleman, as Sir John Suckling.

[Dryden in Dramatic Poetry.]

Courtship, n. f. [from court.]

1. The act of soliciting favour.

He paid his courtship with the crowd, as for a much grade a nobleman.

[Swift.]

2. The solicitation of a woman to marriage.

Be merry, and employ your chiefest thoughts to courtship, and such fair offers of love, as shall convenient to your desire.

[Shakespear's Merchant of Venice. In tedious courtship we declare our pains, And are we kindness find, shall meet disdance.]

Every man in the time of courtships, and in the first entrance of marriage, puts on a behaviour like my correspondent's holiday suit. Addison's Guard. As for us moderns, what a courtship of.
To Cow. v. a. [from cowerd, by contraction.] To depred with fear; to oppress with habitual timidity.

Mackell was from his mother's womb
Untimely ripp'd.

—Accursed be that tongue that tells me so,
For it hath rev'd my better part of man.
Shakespeare's Macbeth.

By reason of their frequent revolts, they have, drawn upon themselves the pretenses of war so often, that it seems to have somewhat colored their spirits.

Herew'! Good Forf. For when men by their wives are rev'd;
Their horns of course are understood. Holinshed.

Cow-herd. n. f. (cow, and hyb. Sax, a keeper.) One whose occupation is to tend cows.

Cow-house. n. f. (cow and baung.) The booth in which kine are kept.

You must hooze your milch cows, that you give hay to, in your cow-lofts all night. Mariner.

Cow-leech. n. f. (cow and leeched.) One who professes to cure distempered cows.

Cow-leech. v. n. To profess to cure cows.

Though there are many pretenders to the art of watching and even healing, yet many of them are very ignorant, especially in the country. Mariner's History.

Cow-weed. n. f. (cow and weeded.) A species of chervil.

Cow-wheat. n. f. (cow and weat.) A plant.

Coward. n. f. (coward, Fr. of uncertain derivation.)

1. A poltroon; a wretch whose predominant passion is fear.

Pyrrhus did such wonders, beyond belief, as was able to lead Mithridatus to courage, though he had been born a coward.

There was a soldier that vaunted, before Julius Cæsar, of the honors he had received in his face. Cæsar, knowing him to be but a coward, told him, You were but taken, next time you run away, how you look back.

Some are brave one day, and cowards another, as great captains have often told me, from their own experience and observation. Temple.

A coward does not always escape with disgrace, but sometimes he loses his life. South.

'Tremble ye not, oh friends! and coward fly,
Down by the dear Teklemosus to die.' Fides Officia.

2. It is sometimes used in the manner of an adjective.

Having more man than wit about me, I drew;
And rais'd the house with load and coward cries. Shakespeare.

Invading fear repel my coward joy,
And its forebear the plains defray. Prior.

Cowardice. n. f. (from cowarded.) Fear; habitable timidity; pulchritudinim; want of courage.

Cerers, Sir kesht, ye were too much to blame,
Thus for to blot the honour of the dead;
And with foul cowardice his carcasse flame,
Whose livid hand, imbus, calleth'd him Fair. Queen.

Gallant and fearlesse courage will turn into a native and hardihead valour, and make them hate the cowardice of his neighbours. Milton.

None was of force; for falling is no shame,
And cowardice alone is joy of fame.
The vert'rous boldnes is from the faddle throwne,
But 'tis the fault of fortune, not his name. Dryden. Fab.'s.

This great, this holy, this terrible Being, is present to all our affections; for every tenderest inclination of our heart to defend his service; and treasurers up, against the day of his wrath, the secret cowardice which doth us from affording his

cade, which prevails on us to compliment the virtues of the men we uphold and exalt, and laugh with the profaner. Rogers's Socræa.

Cowardliness. n. f. (from cowardly.) Timidity; cowardice.

Cowardly. adj. [from coward.] 1. Fearful; timorous; pulchritudinious.

An Egyptian foot抄layer made Antonius believe that his spirits were wrong, and the most of his confidence, was in the presence of Octavius poor and cowardly. Ræ's Natural History.

2. Mean; befitting a coward; proceeding from fear.

I do find it cowardy and vile,
For fear of what might fall, to prevent
The time of fear.
Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar.

Let all such as can enhance their considerance like him, and his cowardly spirit, think on that which fills him with such diversion, know, that Cæsar will one day learn them.
Shakespeare.

Cowardly. adv. In the manner of a coward; meanly; vilely.

He shamefully repays his servi of men no courage, who had most cowardly turned their backs upon their enemies.

Cowardship. n. f. (from coward.) The character or qualities of a coward; meanesses; a word not now in use.

A very valiant boy, and more a coward than a base: his disposition appears in leaving his friend here in necessity, and denying him; and for his cowardship, ask Fabian.
Shakespeare.

To Cow'er. v. n. (courture, Welsh, to curture, Fr, or perhaps borrowed from the manner in which a cow sinks on her knees.) To fink by bending the knees; to stoop to, to crouch.

Let the pail be put over the man's head above water, then he rover down, and the pail be prefed down with him. Bacon.

The fulling cotts cowr'd in the finding fands,
And would not dare me with their ragged tidis.
Shakespeare.

As thus he spake, each bird and beast beheld,
Approaching two and two, thieves crowing low
With blasphimous, each bird spoor'd to wing-
Milton.

Our dame fixed cow'ring o'er a kitchen fire,
Iraw. W. 3. 1. 4.

Cow's-wish. adj. [from To cew, to give.] Timorous; fearful; mean; pulchritudinious; cowardly. Not in uie.

It is the roguey terror of his spirits,
That does not understand: he'll not feel wrong,
Which tickle him to an answer.
Shakespeare. King Lear.

Cow'keeper. n. f. (cow'dle and keeper in Chirhit's code distortion, know, that Chirhit will one day learn them.
Shakespeare.

The term cowkeeper and hogkeeper are not to be used in our poetry; but there are no finer words in the Greek language.
Brow.

Cowell. n. f. (cuye, Saxon, cauillus, Latin.)

1. A man's hood.

You may imagine that Francis Cornelius did fracthe his chowe, when he had fweetly invented, to dignify his name, saint Francis with his friezy cowl in a cowfled. Cowled.

If differ more, you see, than crown and cowl,
I'll tell you, friend, a wife man and a fool.
Pep.

2. [Perhaps from cool, cooler, a veioline in which hot liqour is set to cool. A veioline in which water is carried on a pole between two men.

Cowl-staff. n. f. (cowl and staff.) The staff on which a veioline is supported between two men.

Which (toiling him fourting high)
He apprehended to Pegassos, Serling.
COZ

To Coy. v. a. [for deeply.] To allure. Not in use.

I'll mount barren their loves,
By their hearts from them, and come home be-

Of all they trade in Rome. Shakespeare, Coriolanus.

CO'ZEN, n. f. [from czen.] Fraud; deceit; artifice; fallacy; trick; cheat; the practice of cheating.

They say this town is full of czenage,
As nimble faggots that deceive the eye.

Dissipated cheaters.

Shakespeare.

Wisdom without honesty is mere craft and czenage; and therefore the reputation of honesty must first be set up, and hence can be but by living wisely, a good life is a main argument.

"Do you think I am a dunce?"
"No,的确." D'Urfy.

There's no such thing as that we beauty call,
It is mere czenage all,
And though it seems for some few ago
Lick'd certain colours mingled so and so,
That doth not tie me now from changing new.

Imaginary appearances offer themselves to our impatient minds, which entertain these counter-facts, without the least fulfillment of their czenage,
Gloucester's Speech.

1. Strange enough! none would live past years again,
Yet all hope pleasure in what yet remain;
And from the dog's life think to receive
What the first frightfully running could not give.

Dryden, All For Good.

But all these are trifles, if we consider the fraud
And czenage of trading men and duplicitous

Swift.

CO'ZEN, n. f. [from czen.] A cheat; a defrauder.

Indeed, Sir, there are czeners abroad, and therefore it behoves men to be wary.

Shakespeare, Winter's Tale.


1. A crustacean fish.

Those that call their shell are, the lobster, the crab, the crick, and the crabs-eye. Those old shells are never found; so as it like they scale off and crumble away by degrees.

Shakespeare, Natural History.

The fox catches crab fish; with his tail, which Olus Magnus faith he himself was an eye-witness of.

Dobry.

2. A wild apple; the tree that bears a wild apple.

Noble rock
Was graft with crab-tree leaf, whose fruitful arts
Shakespeare.

Fetch me a dozen crab-tree leaves, and strong ones; these are the best.

Shakespeare, Henry VIII.

When roastd crabs bite in the bowl,
Then nightly sings the flattering owl.

Shakespeare.

Tell why a graft, taking nourishment from a crab-dock, shall have a fruit more noble than its narde and parent.

Cozen.

3. A peevish morose person.

A wooden engine with three claws for launching of ships, or heaving them in to the dock.

Phillips.

The sign in the zodiac.

Then will you wish and Crab, the Dog divides,
And Argo's keel, that broke the frothy tides.

Crotch.

CRAB, adj. It is used by way of contempt for any or perhaps a degenerate fruit; as, a craberry, a crab plum.

Berries showing their wonted fowl can boast.

Than the crab vintage of the neighboring coal.

Dryden.

CRABBED, adj. [from crab.] 1. Pevish; morose; cynical; four.

A man of years, yet fresh as is more apparent,
Of worth complexion, and of crabbit body.

That him full of melancholy did show.

S. of T.

2. Harsh; unpleasing.

That was when
Those crabbed months had found them four days to draw.

Ere I could make them open thy white hand,
And eke thyself my love.

Shak, Winter's Tale.

How charming is divine philosophy!

No harsh and crabbed, as dull fool foppes,
But musical as is Apollo's lute,
And a perpetual feast of neftard's sweet's,

Where no cruel forest reigns.

Milton.

3. Difficult; perplexing.

Before he was a thorough philosopher,
And had read every text and glose ever;

Whatever the crabbed author had,
He understood h' implicit faith.

Hudibras.

Lucifer had chosen a fussy natur'd engageable.

Dryden.

Your crabbed rogues that read Lucerist
Are against gods, you know.

Prior.

CRABBEDLY, adv. [from crabbit.] Pee-vilishly; morosely; with perplexity.

CRABBEDNESS. n. f. [from crabbit.] 1. Sourness of舌.

1. Sourness of countenance; desperation of manners.

2. Difficulty; perplexity.

CRABBER, n. f. The poor fish have enemies enough, before such unnatural fishermen as otters, the cormorant, and the crabbet, whose bone lane the water-rat.

Hawkins' Angler.

CRABS-ESYE. n. f. Whitsit bodies, rounded on one side, and depressoed on the other, heavy, moderately hard, and without fumel. They are not the eyes of any creature, nor do they belong to the crab, but are produced by the common crawfish; the fumes are bred in two separate bags, on each side of the flamish. They are alkaline, sub-

2. To

CRACK. n. f. [krack, Dutch.] 1. A sudden disputation, by which the parts are separated but a little way from each other.

The chink, fissure, or vacancy made by disputation; a narrow breach.

Contrary, when great, do usually produce a fissure or crack of the skull, either in the same part where the blow was inflicted, or in the contrary part.

Wilkesman.

At length it would crack in many places; and those cracks, as they did dilate, would appear of a pretty good, but yet obscure and dark, fixt-colour.

Newton's Opticks.

2. The found of any body breaking or fall

If I say forth, I must report they were
As cansons overcharg'd with double cracks.

Shakespeare's Discourse.

Now day appears, and with the day the king.
Whole early care had robbed him of his rest:
Far off the cracks of falling houses ring,
And fragments of that pierce his tender breast.

Dryden.

3. Any fudden and quick found.

A fourth?—but eyes!

What will the line fretch out to th' crack of deomt?

Shakespeare.

Vulcan was employed in hammering out thunderbolts, that every now and then flew up from the anvil with dreadful cracks and flinches.

Addison.

4. Change of the voice in puberty.

And let us, Paltrius, though now our voices
Have got the mannish crack, sing him to th' ground.

Shakespeare.

5. Breach of chastity.

I cannot
Believe this crack to be in my decorousf.
So severely being honorable. Shak, Wint. Tales.

6. A man crazed.

I have invented projects for raising millions, without bournishing the subjuct; but cannot get the parliament to listen to me, who look upon me as a crack and a projector.

Addison.

A woor, in low language.

10. A boalt.

Lesions, backslidings, and vain-glorious cracks.
All those against that fort did bend their liberties.

S. of T.

11. A boaster. This is only in low phrase.

To crack. v. a. [krac'ken, Dutch.]

1. To break into chinks; to divide the parts a little from each other.

Look to your pipes, and cover them with fresh and warm litter out of the dale, a good thic

thick-s, lest the fook crack them.

Lytterman.

To...
2. To break; to split.

O, madam, my heart is crack'd, it's crack'd.

Shakespeare

Thou wilt quarrel with a man for crack'd nuts, having no other reason but because thou hast bad eyes.

Shakespeare

I would some wild fig-tree take her native bent, and have below the ready monument, would crack the marble titles, and disperse the characters of all the lying verse.

Dryden

Or as a thing, which in moist weather rings her knell along, by cracking of her things. Divine.

Honour is like that glossy bubble, that finds philosophers such trouble.

Who will part crack'd the whole don't fly, and wis are crack'd to find out our way. It is done.

3. To do anything with quickness or martians.

Sir Balsam now, he lives like other folks; he takes his chirping peas, he cracks his jokes.

Pope.

4. To break or destroy any thing.

You'll crack a quart together! Ha, will you not?

Shakespeare

Love looks, friendship falls off, brothers divide in cities, misfortune; in countries, elbid; in palaces, treason; and the bond crack'd is twist fun and fashion.

Shakespeare's King Lear.

5. To crack; to weaken the intestines.

I was ever of opinion, that the philosopher's stone, and an holy war, was but the rebound of crack'd brains, that wore their feathers in their heads. Why.

Bacon's Holy War.

He thought none poets till their brains were crack'd.

Byron.

To crack. v. n.

1. To burst; to open in chinks.

By misfortune the crack'd in the covering, whereby we were reduced to the use of one part, which was fright and intire.

Bye.

2. To fall to ruin.

The scour not only of banks, but of cheques, crack'd when little comes in, and much goes out.

Dryden.

3. To utter a loud and sudden sound.

I will burst her, though she chide as loud as thunder, when the clouds in autumn crack.

Shakespeare.

4. To boast with.

To look like her, are chimney-sweeps black, and fence her time are crooked counted bright, and are the completed flesh. Dark needs no candles now, for dark is light.

Shakespeare

Crack-brained. adj. (crack and brain'd.) Crack'd without reason.

We have sent you an answer to the ill-founded sophisms of the fee crack-brained fellows.

At bottom and Page.

Crack-hemp. n. f. (crack and hemp.) A wreath fatted to the gallows; a crack-rope: farcice.

Come hither, crack-hemp.

I hope I may chuse, Sir.

—Come hither, you rogue: What have you forgotten?

Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.

Crack-rope. n. f. (crack and rope.) A fellow that deserves hanging.

Cracker. n. f. (from crack.)

1. A noisy boasting fellow.

What crack'r is this fame that decoys our ears with this abundance of unresisted banter?

Shakespeare's King John.

2. A quantity of gunpowder confin'd to.

To burst with great noise.

The thunder, at its breaking, gave a great report as well like a bell.

Dryden.

And when, for furious haste to run,

They durst not fly to fire a gun,

Hear not with bonfires, and at home

Make quills and crackers overcome.

Shakespeare V. 1.

Then furious he begins his march,

Drives rattling o'er a beacon arch,

With quills and crackers arm'd, to throw

Among the somber'd rites of Olympus.

Swift.

To Crack. v. m. (from crack.)

To make flight cracks; to make small and frequent noisés, to decrissipate.

All these motions, which we saw,

Are but a ice which crackles at a thaw.

Dine.

As boys to venture on the unknown ice

That crackles underneath them.

Dryden.

Catch'd by her diamond's hair and rich attire;

Her crown and jewels crackled.

Dryden's Spain.

Morrow is a secret in that fury, which occasions a crackling of the bones, in which case marrow performs its natural function of moistening them.

Archbishop on Attonism.

Crack-nels. n. f. (from crack.) A hard brittle cake.

After my love he seek with daily fute

His close friend and earlist; She disdain'd;

Her kind to judge, his cunning, and his early fruit.

Spenser.

Pay tributary cracknels, which he sells;

And with our offerings help to raise his vails.

Dryden's Faealon.

Cradle. n. f. (cradle.)

1. A moveable bed, on which children or sick persons are agitated with a smooth and equal motion, to make them sleep.

He had Indeed, Sir, a son near her crackle, she the husband had for her bed.

Shakespeare, King Lear.

Buttering, nor cogent of vantage, but this bird

Hath his pendant bed and procnant crackle.

Shakespeare'salian.

His birth, perhaps, some patrician village hides,

And fets his crackle out of fortune's way.

Dryden.

A child knows his nurse and his crackle, and by degrees the playthings of a little more advanced age.

Lace.

The crackle and the tomb, alas, to night!

To live is trace distinguished from to die.

Prior.

Me let the tender office long engage,

To rock the crackle of repose.

With lenient arts extend a mother's breath,

Make languor famish, and smooth the bed of death.

Pope.

2. It is used for 'infancy, or the first part of life.

He knew them to be inclin'd altogether to wars

And therefore wholly trained them up, even from their crackles, in arms and military exercises.

Dryden.

The new ducal's daughter, her cousin, loves her;

Being even, from their crackles bred together.

Shakespeare's As you like it.

They should scarcely depart from a form of worship, in which they had been educated from their crackles.

Clarendon.

Crane's Ireland.

3. [With furgons.]

A cafe for a broken bone, to keep off pressure.

With flushing's, sir, a name of timber raifed along the outside of flip by the bulge, serving more securely and commodiously to help to launch her. Harris.

To a Crack. v. m. (from the substantiae.)

To lay in a crackle; to rock in a crackle.

He that has been crackled in majesty, will not leave the throne to play with beggars.

Dryden.

The tears flie from our eyes, when in the street

With some betther'd virgin's verse we meet;

Or Francis turf's, from the charg'd word

Cowper'd ye earth, and crackle of tomb.

Dryden.

He shall be crackle in my ancient shield, to resist

Moreover through the universes.

Arabians v. Page.

Craddle-clothes. n. f. (from cradle and clothes.) Bed-clothes belonging to a cradle.

Shakespeare.

O could it be prov'd

That some night-riding fairy had exchange'd

In cradle-clothes, our children, where they lay,

And call mine Percy, his Plantagenet.

Then would I have his merry and be mine.

Shakespeare.
CRAG.
The rugged protuberances of rocks. And at mount Etna vomits sulphur out, With clfts of burning crags, and fire and smoke. Theophilus.
Who hath digger'd, but thou, the winding way, Where springs down from the steepy crags a debt. Warne.
A lion fled a goat upon the crag of a high rock. L'Espr. 8. 4.
3. The neck. They looked bigger, as bulls that been bate, And Beaver the crag so stiff and so state. Spenser.
4. The small end of a neck of mutton: a low word. Cranage.
CRAGGED, adj. [from crag.]. Full of inequalities and prominences. On a bags hill, Cragged and steep, truth flahs. Boscawen.
CRAGGEDNESS. n. f. [from cragged]. Fulness of crags or prominent rocks. The craggedness or steepness of that mountain, makes many parts of it in a manner inaccessible. Boscawen.
CRAG'INESS, n. f. [from craggs]. The state of being craggy. Cranley.
CRAG'GY, adj. [from crag.]. Rugged; full of prominences; rough to walk on, or climb.
That fame wicked wight His dwelling has low in an hollow cave, Far underneath a craggly cliff upby. Dark, darklye, dreary, like a greene graye. Speyer. It was impossible to pass to the woody and craggly hills, without the lost of those comrades. Rel-ships Effects.
Mountaineers that from Severus came, And from the craggy cliffs of Tetricas. Dryden. The town and suburbick of St. Mary's Mount, on the top of a very high and craggy mountain. Williams.
To CRAM, v. a. [cramman, Saxton.]
1. To stuff; to fill with more than can conveniently be held. As much love in rhyme, As would be cram'd up in a thrupp of papers, Write on both sides the leaf, margent and all. Shak. Being thus cram'd in the basket, a couple of Foul's knives were called. Shak. M. W. f. Shak. Thou hatt spoke as if thyself for should be a fool, whose skull love cram with brains should.
2. A cramp, or contraction of the limbs, generally removed by warmth and rubbing. For this, be fare, to-night thou shalt have cramps, Side-dishes that shall pen thy breath up. Shakespeare's Tempest.
A retreat he outruns any laquyry, marry, in coming on, he has the cramps. Shakespeare. The cramp, or contraction of those limbs, which is manifest, in that it cometh either by cold or dryne. Bacon's Natural History.
Here, said to live on hemlock, do not make good the tradition; and he that observes what vertiges, cramps, and convulsions follow thereon, in these animals, will be of our belief. Browne's Bogus Errors.
2. A contraction; confinement; obtrusion; insurmountable. A narrow space is a cramp to a great mind, and makes a man underincapacities of leaving his friends. L'Estrange.
3. A piece of iron bent at each end, by which two bodies are held together. To the uppermost of these there should be fastened a sharp gole, or cramp of iron, which may be apt to take hold of any place where it lights. Williams.
CRAMP, adj. Difficult; knotty: a low term.
To CRAMP, v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To pain with cramps or twitches. When the contrasted limbs were cram'd, even then.
A waterish humour swell'd, and noz'd again. Dryden's V. C.
2. To restrain; to confine; to obstruct; to hinder. It is impossible to conceive the number of inconveniences that will ensue, if borrowing be cramp'd. Bacon.
There are few but find that some companies begnum and cramp them, so that in them they can neither speak nor do any thing that is handsomon. Glaviloe's Scrip. He who serves has still refrainers of dread upon his spirits, which, even in the midst of action, cramps and ties up his activity. South's Sermons.
3. To bind with crampions. He who serves has still refrainers of dread upon his spirits, which, even in the midst of action, cramps and ties up his activity. South's Sermons.
To CRANK, v. a. [from cramp and iron.]
1. A bird with a long beak. Like a crane, or a swallow, so did I chaffer. Idioms.
2. A pair of pincers terminating in a point, used by surgeons. Cranium.
3. A fpleon; a crooked pipe for drawing liquors out of a caft. Cran'es-bill, n. f. [from crane and bill.]
1. An herb.

[The rest of the text is too fragmented to provide a coherent representation.]
CRA

See this river comes me cranking in,
And cuts me from the belt of all my land.
A huge half moon, a monstrous canoe out.

To CRANKLE. v. a. To break into unequal surfaces; to break into angles.

Old Vaga's dream,
For'd by the sudden shock, her wanton track
Forsook, and drew her hummed train aloof.

Cranking her banks.

CRA.NKLES. n.s. [from the verb.] Inequalities; angular prominences.

CRA.NKNESS. n. s. [from crank.] 1. Heath; vigour.
2. Disposition to overact.

CRA'NTE'D. adj. [from cranny.] Full of chinks.
A wall it is, as I would have you think,
That had in it a creased hole or chink.

A very fair fruit, and not unlike a citron; but somewhat rougher chink, and cranked, vulgarly reckoned the marks of Adam's teeth.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

CRA'NLY. n. s. [cren, Fr. cretes, Lat.] A chink; a cleft; a fissure.

An eye, or the under end of the skimmer, like the eye of the fish, for as you may see great objects thro' small crannies, or holes, so you may see great axioms of nature through small and contemplable in.

And therefore beat and laid about,
To find a cranny to creep out.

Hudibras.

In a firm building, the casities ought not to be filled with rubbish, but with brick or stone, fixed to the crannies.

Dryden.

Within the faking of water and springs, with streams and currents in the veins and crannies.

Burnet's History.

He skipped from room to room, ran up stairs and down stairs, from the kitchen to the garrets, and he peeped into every cranny.

Auburn's John Bull.

CRAP. n. s. [crepa, low Latin.] A thin stuff, loosely woven, of which the dress of the clergy is sometimes made.
And proud Roccan, sir'd with jealous rage,
With fifty yards of crap shall keep the fagots.

To thee I often call'd in vain,
Against that ass'lin in crap.

Swift.

'Tis through high life high characters are drawn
A slight in crap is twice a faint in lawn.

 Pope.

CRAP'ULENCE. n. s. [crapulus, a surfeit, Lat.] Drunkenness; fickleness by intemperance.

Driz.

CRAP'ULOUS. adj. [crapulosus, Latin.] Drunken; intemperate; sick with intemperance.

Driz.

To CRASS. v. n. [a word probably forshed from the thing.] To make a loud complicated noise, as of many masts falling or breaking as one.
There shall be a great crasing from the hills.

Zeph. ii. 10.

When convulsions cleave the lab'ring earth,
Before the din of war appears, the ground
Trembles and heaves, the nodding houses crasht.

Smith.

To CRASH. v. a. To break or bruise.
My master is the great rich Cadet; and if you be not of the house of Montague, I pray you come and crash a cup of wine.

Shakespeare.

Mr. Warburton has it, crash a cup of wine.

To crash, says Hamner, is to be merry; a crash being a word full used in some counties for a merry bust. It is surely better to read crack. See CRACK.
CRE

CRA

To CREAM.  

1. To make a harsh protract'd noise.

Let not the crawling of flies, nor the ruffling of flocks, betray thy poor garden to be neglected.

Shakespeare's King Lear.

No door there was th'unguarded house to keep;
On crawling hinges turn'd, to break his flow'r.

Dryden.

2. It is sometimes used of animals.

The crawling locusts with my voice confpire,
They fired with heat, and I with fierce desire.

Dryden.

CREAM.  

n. f. [creem, Latin.]

1. The unctuous or oily part of milk, which, when it is cold, floats on the top, and is changed by the agitation of the churn into butter; the flower of milk.

It is not your inky brows, your black silk hair,
Your bangle eye-balls, nor your cheek of cream,
That can entice my spirits to your worship.

Shakespeare.

I am as vigilant as a cat to steal cream.

Shakespeare's Henry IV.

Cream is matured and made to rise speedily, by putting in cold water; which, as it stews, gethers down the whey.

Bacon's Natural History.

How the dripping whey, which in the churn, before it be made cream,

To earn his cream-bowl duly set;
In one night, ere glimpe of morn,
His flaxen yell hath thereb'd the corn.

Milton.

Let your various cream-bowls be

With swelling fruits, just crouched from the tree.

King.

Milk, standing some time, naturally coagulates into an oily liquor called cream; and a thinner, blue, and more ponderous liquor, called skimmed milk.

Arbuthnot in Aliments.

2. It is used for the best part of any thing: as, the cream of a jest.

To CREAM.  

n. a. [from the noun.] To gather cream.

There are a fort of men, whose vidges
Do cream and mandle like a standing pond;
And do a wifliit it makes entertaining,
With purpose to be droll in an opulent
Of wisdom, gravity, profound conceit.

Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.

To CREAM.  

n. a. [from cream.] Full of cream; having the nature of cream.

CREANCE.  

n. f. [French.] Is, in falcyour, a fine small line, fastened to a hawk's leath when the is first lured.

CREASE.  

n. f. [from creta, Latin, chalk, Skinner.] A mark made by doubling any thing.

Men of great parts are unfortunate in business, because they go out of the common road: I once desired lord Beaufort to observe, that the clerks used an ivory knife, with a blunt edge, to divide paper, which cut it even, only requiring a strong hand; whereas a sharp penknife would go out of the crease, and disfigure the paper.

Swift.

To CREAM.  

v. a. [creet, Latin.] To mark any thing by doubling it, to as to leave the impression.

To CREATE.  

v. a. [creet, Latin.] To form out of nothing; to cause to exit.

In
In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth. [Gen.]

We having but imperfect ideas of the operations of our minds, and much imperfectly yet of the operations of God, run in great difficulties about furnishing agents, which reason cannot well execute itself out of.

2. To produce; and cause; to be the occasion of.

Now is the time of help: your eye in Scotland would create soldiers, and make women fight.

Shakespeare.

His abilities were prone to create in him great confidence of undertakings, and this was like enough to betray him to great errors and many enemies.

King Charles.

The chief is the chiefest truths by difficulties of their own creating, or no man could miss his way to heaven for want of light. [Dryden.

None knew, till guilt created fear,

What darts or paffion'd arrows were.

Reformation.

Mist! I new bars to my own joy create,

Refuse myself what I had done't from face?

Dryden's Anacreogues.

Long absence is troublesome to acid conditions, by the uneasiness it creates in the stomach.

Aristotle.

3. To begin.

And the issue there create.

Shakespeare.

To invest with any new character.

Arms, my knights o'th' battle: I create you

Companions to your peril, and will sit you

With dignities beyond your eftates.

Shakespeare's Cymbeline.

5. To give any new qualities; to put any thing in a new fate.

The ball British undertaker had but a proportion of three thousand acres for himself, with power to create a manor, and hold a court-baron.

Davenant.

CREATION, n. s. [from create.]

1. The act of creating or conferring exi-

In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth. [Gen.]

ence.

Consider the immensity of the Divine Love, expressed in all the emanations of his providence; in his creation, in his conservation of us. [Taylor.

2. The act of creating, giving any new qualities or character; as, the creation of persons.

3. The things created; the universe.

As subject, then the whole creation came,

And from their natures Adam them did name.

Dinham.

Such was the faint, who dwelt with all the graces,

Reflecting, M. &c., like, his master's faces.

God saw his image lively was expressed,

And his own work as his creation blest'd.

Dryden's Fables.

Nor could the tender new creation bear

The excessive heats orcoldness of the year.

Days of yore, no matter where or when,

Before the low creation fram'd with men, Farwell.

4. Any thing produced, or caufed.

Art thou not, fatal vehicle,

To theatres to fight? Or are thou then

A dagger of the mind, a false creation,

Proceeding from the heart-deprieved brain?

Shakespeare's Macbeth.

CREATIVE, adj. [from create.]

1. Having the power to create.

But come, ye generous minds, in whose wide

thoughts

Of all his works, creative beauty burns

With warmth of spirit. [Thomson's Spring.

2. Exercising the act of creation.

To trace the outgoings of the ancient of days

In the first instance, and of his creative power, is a very difficult matter. [South.

CREATOR, n. s. [creator, Latin.] The being that bowles existence.

Open, ye heavens, your living doors; let in

The great creator, from his work return'd

Magnificent: his fix days work, a world, Milton.

When you lie down, close your eyes, and with a short prayer, commit yourself into the hands of your faithful creator; and when you have done, trust him with yourself, as you must do when you are about to go to sleep. [Taylor's Galil.

CREATURE, n. s. [creatures, low Latin.] 1. A being not self-existent, but created by the supreme power.

Were the perfons isolat'd for the worship they did not give to the creator, or for the worship they did give to his creature? [Selling's facts.

2. Any thing created.

God's first creature was light. [Bacon's New Atl.

Imperfect the world, and all the creatures in it, must be acknowledged in many respects to be.

Tiltsop.

3. An animal, not human.

The queen pretended satisfaction of her knowledge only in killing creatures alive, as cats and dogs.

Shakespeare's Tragedy of Cymbeline.

4. A general term for man.

Yet crime in her could never creature find;

But for his love, and for her own self sake,

She wander'd through the woods, and mountains. [Milton.

Murder of all creatures under plea of

Lo, Tantalus, I here terminis lece. [Sponer.

Though he might burst his lungs to call for help,

No creature would receive him. [Shakespeare.

A word of contempt for a human being.

Hence, home, you idle creatures, get you home;

Is this a holiday? [Shakespeare's Julius Cesar.

He would into the seas,

And from the common creatures pluck a glove,

And wear it as a favour. [Shakespe., Richard III.

I've heard that guilty creatures at a play,

Have, by the very cunning of the scene,

 Been drunk to the face of credulity. [Shakespeare's Hamlet.

They have proclaimed their misfortunes.

Shakespeare's Hamlet.

Nor think to-night of thy ill nature,

But of thy follies, little creatures. [Shakesp.

A good poet never communicateth his works,

but it is imagined he is a vain young creature,

given up to the ambition of fame. [Pope.

6. A word of petty tenderness.

And then, Sin, would be grace and wring my

hand.

Cry, Oh fatal creature, and then kiss me hard.

Ah, cruel creature, whom dost thou despise?

The gods to live in woods, have left the fields. [Dryden's Fugitive.

Some young creatures have learnt the woods and

fields by having paizd upon little tots. [Watts.

7. A person who owes his rise or his fortune to another.

He sent to collect Maflcy to fend him men,

which he, being a creature of Effect's devised.

Clarendon.

The duke's creature he desired to be esteemed.

Clarendon.

Great princes thus, when favourites raise;

To justify their grace, their creatures praise. [Dryden.

1 The design was discovered by a person when every body knows to be a certain great man.

Swift.

CREATURELY, adj. [from creature.]

Having the qualities of a creature.

The several parts of relatives, or creaturely

injuncions, may have some proportion to one another.

Chivy's Philosophical Principles.

CREBRITUDE, n. s. [from crebrer, frequent, Latin.] Frequentency. Disd.

CREBROUS, adj. [from crebrer, Lat.] Fre-

quent.

CREEDENCE, n. s. [from cred, Latin, credence, Norman Fr.]

1. Belief; credit.

Ne let him frame that credence this exceeds,

For he that made the fame was known right well

To have done much more admirable deeds;

It Merlin was. [Sponer.

Love, and wildness, [Sponer.

Approv'd to to your majesty, may plead.

For ample credence. [Shakespeare.

His word cannot not understand give out that this

was the true earl; but the friar, finding some credence

in the people, tookboldness in the pulpit to declare
to as much. [Bacon.

That which gives a claim to credit or belief.

After they had delivered to the king their letters of credence, they were led to a chamber richly

furnished. [Hayward.

CREDENDA, n. s. [Latin.] Things to be believed; articles of faith; distinguished in theology from agenda, or practical duties.

There were the great articles and credenda of Christianity, to so much startled the world. [South.

CRED'ENT, adj. [credenti, Latin.]

1. Believing; easy of belief.

When men weigh what lies before them may swallow,

If with too credit ear you lift his fong. [Shakespeare's Hamlet.

CREDIBLE, adj. [credible, Latin.] Worthy of credit; deserving of belief; having a just claim to belief.

The ground of credit is the credibility of things credited, and things are made credible, either by the known conditions and quality of the attorer, or by the manifest likelihood of truth in themselves. [Hume.

Necesar demonstratio de me, that there is such an island as Jamaica! yet, upon the testimony of credible persons, I am free from doubts. [Tilson.

CREDIBLENESS, n. s. [from credible.] Credibility; worthiness of belief; just claim to belief.

The credibilities of a good part of their narratives has been confirmed to me by a presbyter of physic.

Boyle.

CREDIBLY, adv. [from credible.] In a manner that claims belief.

This, with the test of a few of the English as scarce credible, being, as hath been rather confoundingly than credibly reported, but of one man, though not a few hurt. [Bacon.

CREDITE, n. s. [credite, French.] 1. Belief of; faith yielded to another.

When the people heard these words, they gave no credit unto them, nor received them. [Matt. x. 40.

I may give credit to repent. [Addison's Spectator.

Some
CREED

CREED

CREED

Some secret truths, from learned pride conceal'd,
To minds alone and children are reveal'd:
What though no credit doubting wits may give,
'Tis fair and innocent shall still believe. 
Page.

2. Honour; reputation.
I published, because I was told might please such as it was a credit to please. 
Page.

3. Eeem; good opinion.
There is no deceiving merchant, or inward beggar, that has so many tricks to uphold the credit of their wealth, as these empty persons have to maintain the credit of their sufficiency. 
Bacon.

4. To Honour esteemed King Hooker, Davis. Clarendon.

5. Being published, one he is Hooker. Shakespeare.


7. To Decay to and Shakespeare a To.

8. Having discharged debt a To.

9. There was no change broken. Shakespeare. 

10. To procure credit, or to procure credit or honour to anything. 

11. It may here her monument stand for.

12. To credit this rude age and show

13. To future times, that even we. 


15. It was not upon design to credit these papers, nor to compliment a society to much abash a paper. Crabbe.

16. At present you credit the church as much as all your government, as you did the school formerly by your wit. South.

17. To trust; to confide in.

18. To admit as a debtor.

19. Reputable; above contempt. 

20. He led him in a good creditable way of living, and by his interest one of the best places of the country. Arbuthnot's 'John Bull'.

21. Honourable; estimable. 

22. The contemplation of things, that do not force to promote our happiness, but is more specious for the liebement, a more passionate and indecent kind of ignorance. Tilsit.

23. CREDIBLENESS. n. s. [from creditable.] Reputation; estimation.
...
Let a bull be lord of beauty, and his erib shall stand at the king's melfi. Shakespeare's "Hamiltey."  

The deer and lion at one erib shall meet, and harmless fercs fill the pilgrim's feast. Pope.

To Crib. v. a. [from the noun.] To shut up in a narrow habitation; to confine; to cage. Now I am cabbin'd, cribb'd, confined, bound in.  

To Cri'bble. n. s. A game at cards.

Cri'bration. n. s. [cribrum, Latin.] A cornieve.

Cri'ck-bag. To.  

To Cri'ckage. n. s. [cribbage, Latin.] The act of sifting, or separating by a sieve.

Cri'ck. n. s.  

1. [from crico, Italian.] The noice of a door.  

2. [from criyce, Sax., a prake.] A painful stiftness in the neck.

Cirkefing Apple. n. s. A small species of apple.

Cir'kern. n. s. [from cry.] The officer whose busines is to cry or cry proclamation.

He openeth his mouth like a crime. Eccle. xvi. 15.  

In the folemn death-watch, watch the hour the hour.

And thrilling crickets in the chimney crept. Gay.

2. [from criyce, Sax., a prake.] A sport, at which the coniders drive a ball with ficks in opposition to each other.

The judge, to date, his brother fekeant call;  

The licent at criyce urge the ball. Pope.

3. [from kriechen, Germ. to creep.] A low feef or flied.

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Cri'cous. n. s. [from crinckelen, Dutch.] To go in and out; to run in flices: diminutive of criable.

Cir'min. adj. [from crinco, Italian; commonly written as it is pronounced, crimfn.] A species of red colour.

Upon her head a crime, round,  

With damask roses and fadifhly set.  

Bay leaves between.  

And the colour, Sir knight, ye guilty fand,  

Or wrapped be in loves of former dames,  

Crimson is not all, it confine, but diftle the fame.  

Crimifh. n. s. [from crinco, Latin.] Wickedfled; guilt; crime.

The eribbold crime, I could never be convinced in any such crimifhing in him, as willingly to expose his life to the stroke of justice, & maltice of his enemies.  

Crimielleful. adj. [from crime and ful.] Wicked; criminal: faulty in a high degree; contrary to duty; contrary to virtue.

You proceeded not againft these feats,  

So crime and ful to corrupt. Shak. Hamlet.

Crimifhless. adj. [from crime.] Inno-  

cent; without crime.
To 

amusly. a. [from the noun.] To 

lame; to make lame; to deprive of the 

use of limbs.

Knots upon his very joints appear, 

And chalk is in his crippled fingers round. 

Drake's. 

that he threw himself from the rock, but was crippled in the fall. Addit.

CRIPPLENESS. n. s. [from cripple.] 

Lamenefs; privation of the limbs. Dict.

CRISIS. n. f. [prefix.] 

1. The point in which the disease kills, 

or changes to the better; the decisive 

moment when sentence is passed. 

Wife leeches will not vain receipts obtrude; 

Deaf to complaints, they wait upon the ill, 

Till some fate cripple their authorized fall. 

Dryden. 

2. The point of time at which any affair 

comes to the height. 

This hour's the very crisis of your fate; 

Your good or ill, your infancy or fame, 

And all the colour of your life, depends 

On this instant now. 

Dryden's Spanish Fiarie. 

The undertaking, which I am now laying down, 

was entered upon in the very crisis of the late 

rebellion, and put upon us the duty of every nation to 

contribute his utmost assistance to the government, 

in a manner suitable to his station and abilities. 

Addison's Freibald. 

CRISP. adj. [cripsus, Latin.] 

1. Curled.

Rolls are more crips on the forehead than about 

The Ethiopian black, flat noted, and crips headed.

Hats.

2. Indented; winding.

You nymphs, call'd Naades, of the winding 

brooks, 

With your fded e crowns, and ever harmless looks; 

Leave your crips channels and on this green land 

Answer your fames; Juno does command. 

Shakespeare. 

3. Brittle; friable.

In frosty weather, musick within them sundeth better; 

which may be by reason, not of the disposi- 

tion of the air, but of the wood or fring of the 

instrument, which is made more crips, and so more 

porous and hollow. Bacon. 


Bacon's Natural History.

To 

CRIT. n. s. [from crit.] 

1. To curl; to contrive into knots or curls.

Severely, affrighted with their bloody looks, 

Ran fearfully among the trembling reeds, 

And his crips'd head in the hollow bank. 

Shakespeare's Henry IV. 

Young'd he had him too. 

Yet a man, with crips'd hairs, 

Calf in thousand stripes and rings. 

For love's finges, and his rings. Ben Jonson. 

Spirit of wine is not only unfit for inflamations 

in general, but also crips up the veifels of the 

dear macr and bones, and sometimes produces 

Scurvy's Surgery.

2. To twift. 

Along the crips'd shades and bowrs 

Recurs the frence and jocund spring. 

Milton.

3. To indent; to run in and out. 

From that the cripsed brooks, 

Rolling on orient pearl and sands of gold, 

Ran, nectar, visiting each plant. 

Milton.

CRIPULATION. n. f. [from crips.] 

1. The act of curving.

2. The flate of being curiled.

Some differ in the hair and feathers, both in 

the quantity, criputation, and colours of them; 

as lions are hirsute, and have great maims; 

their's are smooth, like cats. 

Bacon.

CRIPPLING-PIN. n. f. [from crips.] 

A curling iron.

The changeable fuits of apparel, and the 

manes, and the wimples, and the cripping-pins.

Vol. I. 22.
2. To cow, or cry as a raven or crow.

The raven himself is hoarse,
That croaks the fatal entrance of Duncan
Under my battlements. — Shakespeare

Cheek by jowl, on the bleded mouldy
By croaking from the left, prepar'd the coming blow.

At the same time the walk of elms, with the swells of the ravens, looks exceeding formal and venerable.

Addition.

3. It may be used in contempt for any disagreeable or offensive murrain.

Their understandings are but little instructed, when all their whole time and pains is laid
But the croaking of their own belled.

Lack.

Crok., n. f. [from the verb.] The cry or voice of a frog or raven.

The swallow slims the river's watry face;
The frogs renew the croaks of their legueous race.

Dryden.

Was that a raven's croak, or my fon's voice?
No matter what, I'll to the grave and hide me.

Lear.

CRO'CEOUS. adj. [croceus, Latin.] Conspicuous, of saffron; like saffron. — Dict.

CROCITATION. n. f. [crocitaiation, Latin.] The croaking of frogs or ravens. — Dict.

CROCK. n. f. [kruck, Dutch.] A cup; any vessel made of earth.

CROCK'ERY. n. f. Earthen ware.

CRO'CODILE. n. f. [from eges, saffron, and alba, yellow.] An amphibious voracious animal, in shape resembling a lizard, and found in Egypt and the Indies. It is covered with very hard scales, which cannot, without great difficulty, be picked up or felt under the belly, where the skin is tender. It has a wide throat, with several rows of teeth, sharp and separated, which enter one another. It runs with great swiftness; but does not easily turn itself. It is long lived, and is said to grow continually to its death. Some are fifteen or eighteen cubits long. Crocodiles lay their eggs, resembling goole eggs, sometimes amounting to sixty, near the water's side, covering them with the sand, that the heat of the sun may hatch them. — Camden.

Crok'ker. n. m. A crooked fellow.

Beguileth him; at the mouthful crocodile
With sorrow raises relenting passengers.

Shakespeare's Henry VI.

Crocodiles were thought to be peculiar unto the Nile. — Brown's Valetudo Errorum.

Croc, will weep, the crocodile will weep. Dryd.

Enticing crocodile, whose tears are death;
Syren, that murder with enchanting breath.

Crocodile.

Crocodile is also a little animal, otherwise called croo, very much like the lizard, or small crocodile. It lives by land and water; has four short small legs, a very sharp muzzle, and a short small tail. It is pretty enough to look at, being covered all over with little scales of the colour of silver, intermixed with brown, and of a gold colour upon the back. It always remains little. — Trewes.

CROCODEL'INE. adj. [crocodileus, Lat.] Like a crocodile. — Dict.

CRO'CUS. n. f. A flower.

Fair-haunted Spring subdomine every grace.
Threw out the flow-drop and the crest first. — Thomson.

Cropt.

Cropt. n. f. [crop, Sax.] A little close joining to a house, that is used for corn or pasture.

This I have learned,
Tending my flocks I laid by 'till hilly crofts
That brow this bottom glade. — Milton.

Cro'ises, n. f.
1. Pilgrims who carry a cross.
2. Soldiers who fight against infidels under the banner of the croce.

Cro'ræ, n. f. [crocus, Sax, according to Varoom; croiis, Dutch, according to Skinner.]

1. An old cove.
Fost herring's plenty Michel brings,
With fatted crocs, and such old things. — Tusser.

2. In contempt, an old woman.
Take up the bistard,
Tackle it up, I say give it to thy croce. — Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.

The croce being in love with him on the wedding day, and finding his averion, endeavours to win his affections by reason.

Cro'on. n. f.
The hair which grows over the top of an horse's hoof.

Cro'n'y. n. f. [a cant word.] An old acquaintance; a companion of long standing.

So when the Scotts, your constant cromes,
Th' apparitors of your cuse and minions. — Hudibras.

To oblige your cromy Swift.
Bring us dams a new year's gift. — Swift's.

Strong, an unfortable should die
Without one wonder in the fly!
Not one of all his croon fairs
To pay their duty at his here! — Swift's.

CROOK. n. f. [croc, French.]
1. Any crooked or bent instrument.
2. A sheepehook.

I fing the man who Juthah's sceptre bore
In that right hand which held the crook before.

Crocket.

He left his crook, he left his flockes,
And wandered alone with lonely rocks. — Prior.

3. Any thing bent; a meander.

There fall these philo-careful brooks,
Which, contort-like, with curious crooks,
Into their deep channelled crookish-bower, — Sidney.

To Crock. v. n. [crocker, French.]
1. To bend; to turn into a hook.

It is highly probable, that this diseaes proceed from a redundant acidity, because vinegar will soften and crook tender bones. — Arabeon or Dier.

2. To pervert from rectitude; to divert from the original end.

Wherever affairs pass such a man's hands, he crooked them to his own ends; which must needs be often eccentric to the ends of his matter or estate.

To Crook. v. n. To be bent; to have a curvature.

Their shoes and pattens are fruited and piked more than a finger long, crooking upwards. — Camden.

CRO'OK BACK. n. f. [crook and back.] A term of reproach for a man that has gibbous shoulders.

Aile, and others, here I stand to answer thee,
Or say he the proudest of thy sort. — Shak's. Hen. VI.

CROOK'BACKED. adj. Having bent shoulders.

A dwarf as well may for a giant pass,
As negro for a fawn; a crookback'd lads.

Be called a Europe. — Dryden's Juvenal.

There are millions of truths that a man is not, or may not think himself, concerned to know; a,

whether our king Richard III. was crookshanked or no. — Locke.

CROOK'ED. adj. [crocher, French.]

1. Bent; not straight; curved.

A boll or a cannon may be brought beyond a hill which intercepts the flight of the founding body; and are found propagated as readily through crooked pipes, as through straight ones. — New's Observ.

Mathematicians say of a straight line, that it is as well an index of its own trouble as the obliquity of a crooked one, Woodward's Natural Hist.

2. Winding; oblique; unfranchious.

A man shall never want crooked paths to walk in, if he thinks that he is in the right way, wherever he has the footsteps of others to follow. — Locke.

Among the crooked lanes, on every hedge,
The glow-worm lights his gem. — Thom's. Summer.

3. Perverse; untoward; without rectitude of mind; given to obliquity of conduct. They have corrupted himself; they are a perverted and crooked generation. — Deut. xxxii. 5.

Hence, heap of wrath; soul, indigested lump! As crooked in thine manners as thy hump. — Shakespeare's Henry VI.

We were not born crooked; we learned these windings and turnings of the serpent. — Smith.

CROOK'EDLY, adv. [from crooked.]

1. Not in a straight line.

2. Unwarily, uncomplainingly.

If we walk perversely with God, he will walk crookedly towards us. — Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.

CROOK'ENESS. n. f. [from crooked.]

1. Deviation from straightforwardness; curvity; the state of being infected; infection.

He that knoweth what is straight, shah even thereby differ what is crooked and what is not, because the absence of straightness, in bodies capable thereof, is crookedness. — Hooker.

2. Deformity of a gibbous body.

When the heathens offered a sacrifice to their false gods, they would make a severe search to see if there were any crookyness or spot, any uncleanliness or deformity, in their sacrifices. — Who were the Christians?

CROP. n. f. [crop, Sax.] The crae of a bird; the first fromato which its meat descends.

In birds there is no mastication or comminution of the meat in the mouth; but, in such as are carnivorous, it is immediately swallowed into the crop, or gape. — Ray.

But fluttering there, they nestle near the throne, And lodge in habitations not their own, To rear their crook'd and curvyizados. — Dryden.

CROP'FULL, adj. [crop, and full.] Satiated; with a full belly.

He, stretch'd out all the chimney's length, Rocks at the fire his firey strength; And, crop-full, out of door he rings The first crook'd branch rings. — Milton.

CROPSICK. adj. [crop, and sick.] Sick with repletion; sick with excess and debauchery.

Strange odder! where crop-full drunkards must engage A hungry fog, and armed with fogy rage. — Tate's Jovinul.

CROP', n. f. [cropa, Sax.] The highest part or end of any thing; as the head of a tree, the ear of corn.

1. The highest part or end of any thing; as the head of a tree, the ear of corn.

2. The harvest; the corn gathered off a field; the product of the field.

And this of all my joy thou hast, Nought reaped but a weedy crop of care. — Spenser's Epithalam.

Labring the fell, and reapeth plentiful crop, Corn, wine, and oil. — Pindar's. Olymp, IV.

The fountain which from Helicon proceeds, That freshen'd stream, should never water weeds, Nor make the crop of thorns and thistles grow. — Dryden's Fawneral.

Refinement.

Nothing.
You are first to consider seriously the infinite love of your Saviour, who offered himself for you as a sacrifice upon the cross.


The enigma of the Christian religion. Her holy faith and Christian cross oppress her soul.

Romans.

3. You must be content with a cross upon it to excite devotion, such as were anciently set in market-places.

She doth stay about by holy crosses, where the kneels and prays. Shak.

4. A line drawn through another.

Any thing that thwarts or obtrudes; misfortune; hindrance; vexation; opposition; misadventure; trial of patience.

Wishing unto me many crosses and afflictions in my love, whenever I should love.

Sidney.

Then let us practice our trials patiently, because it is a customary cross. Shakespeare.

Heaven prepares good men with crosses; but no ill can happen to a good man. Ben Jonson's Dido.

A great affliction hath great crosses, and a man's fortunes hath but small ones. Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.

Money, so called because marked with a cross.

He was made to order soldiers setting up against the very earth to follow him, though he had not a cross to pay the soldier. Herod's Vocal Forgeries.

Whereas we cannot much lament our loss, who neither carried back nor brought one cross. Dryden.

7. Crosses and Piles, a play with money; at which it is put to chance whether the file, which bears a cross, shall lie upward, or the other.

Whom had neither cross nor pile; His plunder was not worth the while. Holinshed.

This I humbly conceive to be performed only; and the other, another; Sir J. Davies.

8. Church lands in Ireland.

The absolute patriots make their own judges, so as the king's will did not run in those countries, but only in the church lands lying within the same, which were called the crosses wherein the king made a sheriff; to each of these counties plantation, one thousand of the interest, and another of the crosses. Sir J. Davies.

Crosses, adj. [from the substantive.]

1. Transverbe; falling athwart something else.

Whatever punishment shall be made in the circles by the tierce confession of the second order, that punishment would be conspicuous in the eight lines which touch those circles. Newton.

The sun in that space of time, by his annual motion eastward, will be advanced near a degree of the ecliptic, cross to the motion of the equator. Holder on Time.

The ships must needs encounters, when their advance comes near another in direct lines, or meet in the intersection of circles once. Bentley.

2. Oblique; lateral.

Was this a facetious edge?

To stand against the deep dread-looked thunder. In the most terrible and nimble stroke. Of quick crosses lightning! Shakespeare's King Lear.

3. Adversive; opposite; often with it.

We're both love's captives: but with fate to cross.

One must be happy by the other's loss. Dryden.

Cross to our interests, curving lines and lie; Opposed: where is the monarch's winding? It thrives through pain. Dryden.

It runs to cross the belief and apprehension of the rest of mankind; a difficulty which a modest and good man is fearsome to encounter. Atterbury.

4. Perversae; intractable.

When, through the cross circumstances of a man's temper or condition, the enjoyment of a pleasure would certainly come him to a greater inconvenience, then religion bids him quit it. South.

5. Pecvisch; fretful; ill-tempered.

Who may not, upon the view of himself, because he had received a cross answer from his mistress?

Taylor.

All cross and disfavourable humours, and whatever else may tend the conversation of meaner natures and unsaty to one another, must be shunned. Tillotson.

6. Contrary; contradictory.

The mind brings all the ends of a long and various overthrow together; fees how one part coheres with, and depends upon, another; and draws clear of all the opposing contrarieties and contradictions, that seemed to lie cross and unseath.

South.

7. Contrary to wish; unfortunate.

We learn the great reasonableness of not only a contented, but also a thankful, sequeleance in any condition; and under the cross and severest punishments.

South.

I cannot, without some regret, behold the cross and unkind figure of my design; for, by my dislike of disputes, I am engaged in one. Dryden.

8. Interchanged.

Eratosthenes made a cross marriage also with Doria's sister, and shortly left her with child of the famous Pyrocles. Sidney.

Croses marriages, between the king's son and the archbishop's daughter; and again, between the archbishop's son and the king's daughter. Bacon's Henry VII.

Cross, prep.

1. Athwart; so as to interfere any thing; transversely.

The enemy had, in the woods before them, cut down great trees cross the way, so that their little could not possibly pass that way. Knolles.

Betwixt the mith and thee, the gods affign'd All habitable fears of human kind; and croses limbs cut a flapping way, Which the twelve figns in beneficent order fancy. Dryden's Virgin.

Croses his back, as in triumphant form, The hope and pillar of the house was dryden's Fables.

2. Over; from side to side.

A fox way taking a walk one night croses a village. L'Estrange.

To Cross, v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To lay one body, or draw one line, athwart another.

This face'd the Rubban'sb, for the croses.

To crosse the curteous in the laws.

This what by breaking them had gain'd, By their support might be maintain'd. Holinshed.

The luxa, or cros-ビル, whose bill is thick and strong, with the tips crousting one another, with great reality: breaks open screws, apples, and other fruits, to come at their kernels; as if the crousting of the bill was designed for this service. Dryden's Plaisir-Thuery.

I shall most carefully watch, not to crosse over or deface the copy of your papers for the future, and only to mark in the margin. Pope.

A hunted hare tricks back her mates, and croust and confounds her former trackers. Watt.

2. To sign with the croses.

Frians

Respect to farmers rich, and bles their halfs, And exercise the bed; and croses the walls. Dryden.

3. To cancel: as, to cros an article.

4. To pass over.

I no more considered this proud Turk as far as the Hellespont, which he croust, and made a visit to the Greek emperor at Constantinople. Temple.

We found the hero, for whole were fake.

We croust the dark skilfully, and croust the lighter fake. Dryden.

1 L 2

5. To
CRO

5. To move laterally, obliquely, or a-nthwart; not in opposition; not in the same line.

But in them flying, 'gan to turn aside, For fear, as 'tis said, or for some feared loss; More greedy they of news, sail towards them as they can.

6. To thwart; to interpose obstruction; to embarrass; to obtrude; to hinder; to counteract.

Still do I crof this wretch, whatso he taketh in hand, The king no longer could endure Thus to be croft d in what he did intend. Daniel.

Paroad in private, and souddenly It crouth my design, which was not alone The time of funeral fitting his degree.

Swaid with our late successe on the foe, Which France and Holland wanted power to crouth, We urge an uncertain race.

The fum patriote there, Though still by faction, vice, and fortune crouth, Shall find the general labour was not lost.

Addition's Crouth.

7. Not to concur; to be inconfident with.

Then their wills clash with their understandings, and their appettites crouth their duty.

Locke.

8. To contravene; to hinder by authority; to countermand.

No governour is suffered to go on with anycourse, but upon the least information he is either stopped and crouth, or other courses appinted him from hence.

Spenor on Ireland. It may make my cafe dangerous, to crouth this in my family. Sake's Measure for Measure.

9. To contradict.

In all this there is not a syllable which any ways crouth us. Hooker.

It is certain, howsoever it crouth the received opinion, that sounds may be created without air. Bacon's Natural History.

10. To debar; to preclude.

From his bons no hopeful branch shall spring, To crouth me from the golden time I look for. Shakesper.

CRO. n. s.

1. To lie athwart another thing.

2. To be inconfident.

Men's actions do not always crouth with reason.

Ridouts.

CRO. n. s. n.

1. A round shot, or great bullet, with a bar of iron put through it. Harris.

To crouth-examine. v. a. [croth and examine.] To try the faith of evidence by captious question of the contrary party. If we may but crouth-examine and interrogate their actions against their words, there will conf cut the invalidity of their contumaciy confessions:

Decay of Piety.

The judge shall, as they think fit, interrogate or examine the witness.

CRO. n. s. n. [from croth and bag.] An instrument commonly called the forestaff, used by seamen to take the meridian altitude of the sun or stars. Harris.

CRO. n. s. [from croth and bite.] A deception; a cheat.

The favs, that trusted to his address and manage, went to much as dreaming of a crothable, from to slyly an animal, felt himself into the pit that he had digged for another. L'Estrange.

To crouth-bitte. v. n. [from the noun.]

To contravence by deception.

No rhetorical must be found against croth-things a country evidence, and frightening him out of his states.

CRO. n. s. n. [from croth and cow.] A small obscure path intersecting the chief road.

That many knotty points there are, Which all differ, but few can see An nature fully had thought fit,

For some by-cods, and croth-bitte wise. Prior.

CRO. n. s. [from croth and bow.] A midlive weapon, formed by placing a bow athwart a fock.

Gentlemen suffer their breasts to run wild in their woods and wafie grounds, where they are hunted and killed with croth-bows and pièces, in the manner of deer. Cornea of Cornwall.

The master of the croth bow, lord Rambouyl. Shakesper.

Teuthomny is like the flight of a long bow, which owes its efficacy to the fpace of the fower; argument is like the fhat of the croth-bow, equally fortable whether discharged by a giant or a dwarf. Moon.

CROSS.-OWER. n. s. [from croth-bove.]

A fucer with a croth-bow.

The French infilted themselves by land with the crothbowers of Genoa against the English. Relagh's Effays.

CROX-SGRAINED. adj. [croth and graine.]

1. Having the fibres transverse or irregular.

If the fluff proves crothgrained in any part of its length, then you must turn your fluff to plane it the contrary way, so far as it runs crothgrained.

Moon.

2. Perverse; troublesome; vexatious.

We find in written works, And croth grained works of modern wits, The wonder of the ignorant. Haddraitus.

The spirit of contradiction, in a croth-grained woman, is incorruptible. L'Estrange.

She was none of your croth-grained, quarling, scuffling tides, that one had as good be hanged as live in the house with. A'bcott's J. Dull.

But wisdom, prudence and croth-gained, Must be opposed, to be sufficient. Prior.

CROSTLY. adv. [from croth.]

1. Athwart; to or as to intersect something else.

2. Oppositely; adversely; in opposition to. He that provides for this life, but takes no care for eternity, is wife for a moment, but a fool for ever; and acts as ungodly and crothly to the reason of things, as can be imagined. Thicly.

3. Unfortunately.

CROSSNESS. n. s. [from croth.

1. Tranverseeness; interception.

2. Perversion; perverseness.

The lighter fort of malignity toucheth but to a croth of apprehens to spot but the deeper fort, to crave, or more mischief. Bacon.

I deny nothing, to be granted, out of crothness or humour. King Charles.

Who would have imagined that the sill crothness of a poor captive should ever have had the power to make Haman's first so easy to him L'Estrange. They help us to forget the crothness of men and things, compose our thongs, and our passions, and by our disapprobations alarm.

Calder of the Entertainment of Bocks.

CROS. v. n.

1. The rump of a fowl.

2. The buttocks of a horse.

CROUDES. n. s. [from crouth.]

Higher lamps than those of corvets, that keep that crothness of the hour in an equal height, so that he trusses his legs under his belly without jerking. Fa
dier's Dit.

CROW. n. s. [crape; Saxo; corus, Lat.]

1. A large black bird that feeds upon the carcasses of beasts.

The crows and crows, that wing the midway

Show scarce to groth as bettes. Shak. King Lear.

To crouth be like impartial grace afford, or And crows and crows, and such republic birds.

Dryden.
2. To pluck a Crow, is to be industrious or contentious about that which is of no value.
   If you dispute, we must pluck a crow about it.

  Resolve, before we go,
   That you and I must pull a crow.

3. A piece of iron, with a beak, used as a lever to force open doors; as the Latins called a hook corvus.
   The crow is used as a lever to lift up the ends of great heavy timbers, and then they thrust the claws between the ground and the timber; and laying some flint behind the crow, they draw the other end of the flank backwards, and so to raise the timber.

4. From To crow. The voice of a cock, or the noise which he makes in his gaiety.

CROWFOOT. n. s. [from crow and foot; in Latin, rananculus.] A flower.

CROW-KNOW. n. s. [from crow and know.] A calthrop, or piece of iron with four points, two, three, or four inches long; so that, whatever way it falls, one point is up. It is used in war for incommo- dity the cavalry.

Military Diet.
To CROW, v. a. preterit. I crow, or crowed; I have crowed.

1. To make the noise which a cock makes in gaiety or defiance.
   But even then the morning cock crow loud. Shakespeare's Hamlet.
   Diogenes called an ill physician, cock. Why? faith he. Diogenes answered; Because when you crow, men use to rise. Bacon.
   That the lion trembles at the crowing of the cock, king James, upon trial, found to be fabulous. Hakewill.
   Within this homestead liv'd, without a peer. For crowing loud, the noble Chanceller.
   So bright his cock.

2. To boast; to bully; to vapour; to bluster; to swagger.
   Setby is crowing, and, though always defeated by his wife, still crowing on. Grandison.

CROWD, n. s. [croud, Saxon.]

1. A multitude confusedly pressed together.

2. A horridious medley, without order or distinction.
   He could then compare the confusion of a multitude to that tumult which he had observed in the Italian sea, daubing and breaking amongst its crowd of islands. Pope.

3. The vulgar; the populace.
   He went not with the crowd to see a throne.
   But fed us by the way with food divine.

4. [From croud, Welsh.] A fiddle.
   Hack how the minstrels' gin to thrill about
   Their merry mufick that refounds from fax,
   The pipe, the tabour, and the trembling crowd,
   That wall agree without breach or jar.

5. To CROW, v. a. [from the noun.]
   To fill with confused multitudes.
   A mind which is ever crowd'd of its memory with things which it leasts, may cramp the invention itself.

   Wats.
To C R U M B L E. v. a. [from crumb.] To break into small pieces; to comminute.

Flech is but the glass which holds the dust.
That meshit all our time, which also fills
To crumble into dust.

Heckert.

He had his bare wand untideth thy joints,
And crumblé all thy kernels.

Nilsson.

The finest pasters I and labrobing irruptions, in process of time they became so divided and crumbled, that there were few potions of able edibles.


At the same time we were crumbled into various factions and parties, all aiming at by-interests, with no sincerer regard for the public good.

Asterbury.

The bill leaves three hundred pounds a year to the mother church; which they can divide likewise, and crumble as low as their will and pleasure will dispose of them.

Swift.

To C R U M B L E. v. n. To fall into small pieces; broken.

There is no hot summer in my brain,
That all my bowels crumble up to dust.

Shakespeare's King John.

Nor is the profit small the peasant makes,
Who combs those with barley, or who poucedes with rakes.

Dryden's Georgics.

Ambition fires't the found it vain to fruit.
The faithful droup, and the crumbling bush, Poppa.

If the stone is brittle, it will often crumble, and pass in the form of gravel.

Abbebotot Diet.

What house, when its materials cromble,
Must not immediately tumble?

Swift.

For the little land that remains, provision is made by the late act against popery, that it will daily crumble away.

Swift.

C R U M E N A L. n. f. [from crumena, Latin.] A purée.

The fat ox, that woman lies in the stall,
Is now fast flatted in her crumena.

Spenser's Faè.

C R U M M Y. adj. [from crumb.] Soft.

CRUMP. n. [crum, Sax.; from, Dutch; krumm, German.] Crooked in the back.

When the workmen took measure of him, he was lying slouched, and the right side higher than the left.

L'Estrange.

To C R U M P L E. v. a. [from crump; or corrupted from crumple, rampale, Dutch.] To draw into wrinkles; to crush together in complications.

Sir Roger slighted from his horse, and exposing his palm to two or three that stood by him, they crumpled it into all degrees, and sillyingly flourished every wrinkle that could be made.

Swift.


To C R U N K. v. n. To cry like a

To C R U N K L E. s. crane.

Dick.

C R U F F E R. n. f. [from crozz, Fr. the buttocks of the horse.] That part of the horseman's furniture that reaches from the saddle to the tail.

Cribbon had received, first a blow, that it had lost the reins of his horse, with his head well right touching the crupper of the horse.

Sidney.

Ah, do you think I have left the money that I gave you?

Oh — a sentence that had a Wednesday flat.

To pay the ladler for my mistress' crupper today.

Foot off the rivets met, and neither spurs

Though from the vantage, which forgot to wear;

The head of that was to the saddle bent,

The other backward to the crupper fast.

Dryden.

C R U R A L. adj. [from cruss, cruris, Lat.] Belonging to the leg.

The sharpeness of the teeth, and the strength of the crural muscles, in lions and tigers, are the cause of the great and habitual immorality of those animals.

Addison.

C R U S A D E. n. f. See CROSIADE.

C R U S A D O. n. f. See CROSIADE.

1. An expedition against the infidels.

Believe me, I had rather have lost my purse

Full of crozys.

Shakespeare's Tempest.

C R U S E. See CRUZIE.

C R U S T. n. f. A goldsmith's melting-pot.

To CRUSH. v. a. [croser, French.]

1. To press between two opposite bodies; to squeeze; to crush by compression.

The sirs thrust herself upon the wall, and crushed Balsam's foot against the wall. Numbers xxv. 29.

Cold causes shrunken and defusions from the head, and some adhering plastra crush out purulent matter.

Racan.

He crushed treasure out of his subjects purces, by fortifying the gates and locks, and the buildings.

Bachus.

That first from out the purple crush'd the sweet potion of mixed wine.

Milton.

I thought and fell like one, but death deceive'd me;

I wanted weight of stable Moore upon me.

To crush my dominion, lean not on John's Don Sedgfield.

2. To press with violence.

I speak you far —

I don't extend him, Sirs within himself crush him together, rather than unfold his measure fully.

Shakespeare's Cymbeline.

When loud winds from different quarters rush,

Wind clouds encumbrance one another crush.

Waller.

3. To overwhelm; to beat down.

Put in hands the bruiting iron of wrath,

That they may crush down, with a heavy fall,

Th' infuring helmets of our adversaries!

Shakespeare's Richard III.

Vain is the force of man, and man's as vain,

To crush the pillaus which the pile sustains.

Dryden's ANyliad.

4. To subdue; to conquer beyond reftance.

They use it to plague their enemies, or to oppress a craft fome of them, and fulfilling two thousand freeholders.

Spencer in Tracts.

Mine emulation

Hit not that honour in 't I had; for

I thought to crush him in an equal force,

True sword to sword. Shakespeare's Coriolanus.

This act

Shall brute the head of Satan, crush his strength,

Defeating sin and death, his two main arms. Artifit.

What can that man fear, who takes care to please Being that is so able to crush all his adversaries? Being that can divert any misfortune from befudding him, or turn any such misfortune to his advantage?

Addison's Guardian.

To CRUSH. v. n. To be condensed; to come in a close body.

CRUSH. n. f. [from the verb.] A collifion; the act of rushing together.

Thus thou flourishest in immortal youth,

Ushers amidst the war of elements,

The wrecks of matter, and the crafts of worlds.

Addison's Cato.

C R U S T. n. f. [crozz, Latin.] 

1. Any shell, or external coat, by which any body is enveloped.

I have known the face of an emperor quite hid under a craft of crozys.

Addison's Molad.

2. An incarnation; collection of matter into a hard body.

Were the river a confusion of never so many different bodies, if they had been all actually defusel'd, they would as least have formed one con-
CRY

To CRY, v. a. [crier, French.] 1. Lamentation; shriek; scream.
   2. Weeping; mourning.
   3. Crying; outcry.

A lamentation is a great CRY.
   [Dryden's Virgil.]

The CRY of a whole nation is a great CRY.

5. To overbear. Ill to the king,
   And from a mouth of honour quite CRY down.
   This hyperbolical silence.
   Shaks. II. VIII.

6. To CRY out, v. n. 1. To exclaim; to scream; to clamour. They made the opprobrium, they CRY out by reason of the arm of the mighty.
   2. With that Sufanna cried with a loud voice, and the two elders CRY out against her.

7. To complain loudly. We are ready to CRY out of an unequal management, and to blame the Divine administration.
   [Attire.] 8. To complain. To make public.
   9. To CRY in the ears of Jerusalem.
   [Jer. III. 2.]

5. To exclaim.

Yet let them look they glory not in mischief,
Nor build their evils on the graves of great men,
For then my guiltless blood must CRY against them.
   [Shakes.] 6. To utter lamentations.

We came crying hither:
Those know not the first time that we slew the air,
We wove and CRY.
   [Shaks. King Lear.] Behold, my servants shall sing for joy of heart;
   As ye shall CRY for sorrow of heart, and shall howl as sheep.
   [Isa. 42.] When evil any has upon philosophers, they groan as pitiably, and CRY out as loud, as other men.

7. To quail, as an infant.

Should fond good tell me, that I should be born,
And CRY again, his offer I should scorn.
   [Daviem.] Thus, in a flarty night, fond children CRY.
   For the rich younglings that adorn the sky.
   [Waller.] He struggles for breath, and CRY for aid:
   Then helpless in his mother's lap is laid.
   [Tolstoy.]

8. To weep; to shed tears.

Her who still weeps with stringed eyes,
And whose side is dry, and never CRY.

9. To utter an inarticulate voice, as an animal.

He gives to the beast his food, and to the young ravens which CRY.
   [Psal. cxlviii. 9.] The beasts of the field CRY also unto them.
   [Job. I. 20.]

10. To yelp, as a hound on a fætus.

He CRY upon it at the merriest lods;
   Truth may, I take him for the better dog.
   [Shakes.]

To CRY, v. a. To proclaim publicly something lost or found, in order to its recovery or restitution.

She CRY, the fætus, but no where spoke him:
   Love is lost, and thus the CRY him.
   [Cop.]

To CRY down, v. a.

1. To blame; to deprecate; to decry.
   Davius cries down an admirable state of philosophy,
   And says there's a sin in it.
   Watts. Men of distaste live CRY down religion, because they would not be under the restraints of it.
   [Tolstoy.]

2. To prohibit.

By all means CRY down that unworthy course of late times, that they should pay homage.
   [Bacon to William.] 3. To overbear.

To the king,
And from a mouth of honour quite CRY down.
This hyperbolical silence.
   Shaks. II. VIII.

4. To CRY out, v. n.

1. To exclaim; to scream; to clamour. They made the opprobrium, they CRY out by reason of the arm of the mighty.
   2. With that Sussanna cried with a loud voice, and the two elders CRY out against her.

5. To complain loudly. We are ready to CRY out of an unequal management, and to blame the Divine administration.
   [Attire.] 6. To CRY out.

With what a CRY out, new cry is it on us.
   Shaks. Crying out.

7. To CRY up.

Will then CRY out of Marcellus, oh, if he
   Had borne the business, Shakespeare's Coriolanus.

Behold, I CRY out of wrong, but I am not heard.
   [Shaks. xix.] CRY up upon the sails for doing
   Ill offices, to cross our wooing.
   [H. In. Crying up.

8. To CRY up.

Either Emily cries up upon it, as rank idolatry,
   And destructive to their souls who did it.
   [Shaks.]

9. To CRY up.

I CRY up, so far as reason will help them,
   Make use of it gladly, and where it falls them,
   They CRY out, it is matter of faith, and above reason.
   [Locke.]

10. To declare loud.

What is the CRY out?
   —So said her woman; and that her suffrance made
   Each pang a death.
   [Shaks. Henry VIII.]

11. To CRY up.

To CRY up, v. a.

1. To applaud; to exalt; to praise.
   Instead of CRY up all things which are brought from beyond sea, let us advance the native commodities of our own kingdom.
   Bacon to Tillotson.

The philosopher deservedly sought himself of vanity, when it CRY up by the multitude.
   [Glaswile's Stepfels.]

2. To cry up the toasts from whence he pretends to draw them.
   [Smith.]

They flight the strongest arguments that can be brought for religion, and CRY up very weak ones against it.
   [Tolstoy.]

He may, out of interest, as well as conviction, CRY up that for faced, which, if once trampled on and profaned, he himself cannot be safe, nor secure.
   [Locke.]

Poets, like monarchs on an eastern throne,
   Confined by nothing but their will alone.
   Here can CRY up, and there be boldly blame.
   And, as they please, give infamy or fame.
   [Walsh.]

Those who are fond of continuing the war, CRY up our constant succeth at a most prodigious rate.
   [Swift.]

3. To raise the price by proclamation.

All the effect that I conceive was made by CRY up the pieces of eight, was to bring in much more of that specie, instead of others current here.
   [Templ.]

CRY.

CRY. n. f. [cri, French.]

1. Lamentation; shriek; scream.

And all the first born in the land of Egypt shall die, and there shall be a great CRY throughout all the land.
   [Exod.]

2. Weeping; mourning.

3. Crying; outcry.

A lamentation is a general CRY.
   Proclamations Laoaccon duly CRY'd in.

4. Exclamation of triumph or wonder, or any other passion.

So comes fame imposteur cries out, a miracle! a miracle! to confirm the deluded vulgar in their credence; and to the cry goes round, without examining into the cheat.
   [Swift.]

5. Proclamation.

The hawkers proclamation of wares to be sold in the streets, as, the cries of London.

6. Acclamation; popular favour.

The cry went once for their.

And fill it might, and yet it may again.
   [Swift.]

7. Voice; utterance; manner of vocal expression.

Sands also, besides the different cries of birds and beasts, are modified by diversity of notes, different length, put together, which make that complex idea called tone.
   [Locke.]

9. Important call.

Pray not thou for this people, neither lift up CRY nor prayer for them.
   [Jer. vii. 15.]

10. Yelling of dogs.

He forms the dog, resolves to try
   The combat next; but if their CRY
   Invades again his trembling ear,
   He trials refrains his wonted care.
   [W. H.]

11. Yell; inarticulate noise.

There shall be the screech of a CRY from the faggots,
   And a bowling from the heeds, and a great CRYing from the hills.
   [Zeph. xi. 10.]


About her middle round.
   A cry of bell-hounds, or one calling back's.
   [Meth.] You commonly CRY of curs, whole breath I hate
   As reck' th' rotten fans; whole loves I prize
   At the dead carcasses of unburied men,
   To corrupt my Shakespeare's Coriolanus.

Cry'AL. n. f. The heron. Anifornwrb.

Cry'ER. See Crier.

Cry'ER. n. f. A kind of hawk, called the falcon gentle, an enemy to pigeons, and very swift.
   [Anifornwrb.]

CRYPTICAL. adj. [cryptic]. Hidden; CRYPTICK. f secret; occult; private; unknown; not divulged.

The students of nature, conscious of her more cryptical ways of working, resolve many strange effects into the near efficiency of second causes.
   [Glaswile's Aph.] Speakers, whose chief business is to amuse or delude, do not confine themselves to any natural order, but in a cryptical or hidden method adapt every thing to their ends.
   [W. H.] CRYPTICALLY. adv. [from cryptical.]

Occultly; secretly; perhaps, in the following example, the author might have written cryptically.

We take the word acid in a familiar sense, without cryptically distinguishing it from those savours that are a-kid to it.

CyrptogrAphY. n. f. [crypt and graphein].

1. The art of writing secret characters.

2. Secret characters; cyphers.
CRY

CRYPTOLOGY, n. f. [κρυπτoλoγία] Enigmatical language.

CRYSTAL, n. [κρυσταλλός] 1. Crystals are hard, pellucid, and naturally colourless bodies, of regularly angular figures, composed of simple, not filamentous plates, not flexible or elastic, giving fire with ease, not fermenting with acid menthol, and calcining in a strong fire. There are many various species of it produced in different parts of the globe. Hill on Cristall.

CRYSTALIZATION, n. f. [cristallizare] 1. Concretion into crystals. Such a combination of saline particles as resembles the form of a crystal, variously modified, according to the nature and texture of the salt. The method is by dissolving any saline body in water, and filtering the same, till the film appears at the top, and then let it stand to cool; and this is done by that attractive force which is in all bodies, and particularly in salt; whereas, when the menstruum, or fluid, in which such particles flow, is fastened enough or evaporated, so that the saline particles are within each other's attractive powers, they draw one another more than they are drawn by the fluid, then they run into crystals. And this is peculiar to those, that let them be ever so much divided and reduced into minute particles, yet when they are formed into crystals, each of them retaineth their proper shapes; so that one might as easily divide them of their saltres, as of their figure. This being an eminent and perpetual law, by knowing the figure of the crystal, we may understand what the texture of the particles ought to be, which can form those crystals; and, on the other hand, by knowing the texture of the particles, may be determined the figure of the crystal.

CRYSTAL, n. f. [cristallus] 2. Crystals (in chemistry) express all other matter shot or congealed in manner of crystal. Chambers.


CRYSTALLINE HUMOUR, n. f. The second humour of the eye, that lies immediately next to the aqueous behind the avex, opposite to the papilla, nearer to the front part than the back part of the globe. It is the leaft of the humours, but much more solid than any of them. Its figure, which is convex on both sides, resem- bles two unequal segments of spheres, of which the most convex is on its back.

CUB

CUB, n. f. [cubus, Latin.] The offspring of a beast, generally of a bear or fox. I would outhe the sterno eyes that look, Pluck the young suckling cubs from the five-beet. Shaksp. This night, wherein the cub-drawn bear would catch, The lion, and the belly-pinched wolf. Keep thieves for dry, Shakespeare's King Lear. In the dark, he was destroying not a buck, but a power executed with oppression. L'Estrange. 2. The young of a whale, perhaps of any viviparous fift. Two mighty whales, which fueling seas had One as a mountain vast, and with her came A cub, not much inferior to his dame. Water. 3. In reproach or contempt, a young boy or girl. O thou trembling cub! what wilt thou be? When time hath froze a grizzle on thy eafe? Or wilt not else thy craft so quickly grow, That thine own trip shall be thine overthrow? Shakespeare. O most comical sight! a country squire, with the equipage of a wife and two daughters, came to Mr. Shipton's shop last night, but such two unlicked cubs! Congreve.

To CUB, v. a. [from the nor.]. To bring forth the kind of beasts, or of a woman in contemplation. Cubk'd in a cabin, on a matress laid, On a brown george with lousy saddles fed; Dead wine, that think's of the Borrachio's top From a foul jack, or greaty maping. Dryden's Perdita.

CUBATION, n. f. [cubatio, Latin.] The act of lying down. Dit.

CUBATORY, adj. [from cubo, Lat.] Recumbent. Dit.

CUBATURE, n. f. [from cube]. The finding exactly the solid content of any proposed body. Harr.}

CUBES, n. f. [from vices, a die.]

1. [In geometry.] A regular solid body, consisting of six figure and equal faces or sides, and the angles all right, and therefore equal. Chambers.

2. [In arithmetick.] See CUBICK NUMBER. All the master planes move about the sun at several distances, as their common centre, and with different velocities, and so being observed in all of them, that the figures of the times of the revolutions are proportional to the cubes of their distances. Grew's Cyclopaedia.

CUBICK REST, n. f. The origin of a CUBICK REST. Cuckick number; or a number, by whose multiplication into itself, and again into the product, any given number is formed: thus two is the cube-root of eight. Chambers.

CUBER, n. f. A small dried fruit resembling pepper, but somewhat longer, of a greyish brown colour on the surface. It has an aromatick smell, and is acid to the taste. Cubes are brought from Java. Hill.

CUBICK, n. f. Aromatick, as cubeb, cinnamon, and nutmeg, are usually put into warm wines, to give them more oily spirits. Flower on the Humours.

CUBICAL, adj. [from cube.]

1. Having the form or properties of a cube. A cubic vessel, containing cubic feet of air, will not suffer a wax candle of an ounce to burn in it above an hour before it be suffocated. Whitby's Math. Mag.

It is above a hundred years since any particular throw, that you do not call any given figure of faces with six equal sides; because there are so many several combinations of the six faces of this number. Bentley's Geometry.

2. It is applied to numbers.

The number of four, multiplied into itself, produces the square number of sixteen; and that again multiplied by four, produces the cubic number of sixty-four. If we should suppose a multitude actually infinite, the cube must be infinite roots, and square and cubic numbers; yet, of necessity, the root is but the fourth part of the square, and the extremity of the part of the cubic number. Holme's Origin of Mankind.

The number of ten hath been as highly extolled, as confining even, odd, long and plain, quan-

tative and cubical numbers. Brown's Polyglot Euse.

CUBICKNESS, n. f. [from cubical.] The state or quality of being cubical.

CUBICALITY, adj. [cubicalism, Latin.] Fitted for the pollution of lying down.

Cubick; by degrees, changed their cubicality beds into dicubical, and introduced a fashion to go from the baths unto these. Brown's Polyglot Euse.

CUBIFORM, adj. [from cube and form.]

Of the shape of a cube. 3 M.

CUBIT.
CU CUBIT. n. f. [from cubitus, Latin.] A measure in use among the ancients; which was originally the distance from the elbow, bending inwards, to the extremity of the middle finger. This measure is the fourth part of a well-proportioned man's stature. Some fix the Hebrew cubit at twenty inches and a half; Paris measure; and others at eighteen. *Colinet.*

From the tip of the elbow to the end of the long finger, is half a yard, and a quarter of the stature; and makes a cubit, the first measure we read of, the ark of Noah being framed and measures by cubits. Holden in Times. Measured by cubits, length, breadth, and height. *Millin.*

The Jews used two sorts of cubits; the Sacred, and the profane or common one. *Archbold in Measures.*

When on the gothic first I cast my sight, Source from her stature of a cubit bright. *Pope.*

*CUBITAL. adj. [cubitalis, Latin.] Containing only the length of a cubit.*

The watchmen of Tyre might well be called pygmies, the towers of that city being so high, that men below stood under the cup of a cubit.*Brown in Vulgar Errors.*

*CUCKINGSTOOl n. f. An engine invented for the punishment of fcods and unquiet women, which, in ancient times, was called tumrel. *Covent.*

"These mounted on a chair-currule, Which moderns call a cucking-Bud, March proudly to the river's side." *Hudibras.*

*CUCKOLD. n. f. [cucux, Fr. from cacuxon.] One that is married to an adulterer; one whole wife is false to his bed. But for all the whole world, why, who would not make here a cuckold, to make him a monarch? I should venture pagarity for't. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

There have been,
Or I am much deceiv'd, a cuckold ere now;
And many a man, there is, even at this present,
Now while I speak this, holds his wife by th' arm,
That little thinks she's been false d in his absence. *Shakespeare.*

For though the law makes null the adulterer's deed
Of lands to her, the cuckold may succeed. *Dryden's Jovial."

Even since the rise of king Charles II. the alderman is made a cuckold, the defiled virgin is debauched; and adultery and fornication are committed behind the fence. *Swift.*

To *Cuckold. v. a.*

1. To corrupt a man's wife; to bring upon a man the reproach of having an adulterous wife; to rob a man of his wife's fidelity. *If thou canst cuckold him, thou tellst thyself a plagiarist, and me a forger. Shakespeare's Othello.*

2. To wrong a husband by unchastity. *But fatter not thy wife abroad to roam,
Nor foot in streets with amazin pace; For that 'tis to cuckold thee before thy face.* *Dryden's Journal.*

*CUCKOLDLY. adj. [from cuckold.] Having the qualities of a cuckold; poor, mean; cowardly; sneaking.* *Poor cuckoldly knave, I know him not: yet I wrong him to call him poor; they say the feyless knave has four thousand.* *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*

*CUCKOLDMAKER. n. f. [cuckold and make.] One that makes a practice of corrupting wives.*

If I spied any that had a head to his, either young or old, he or she, cuckold, or cuckoldeder, let me never hope to see a gullet.*Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*

One Hernandez, cuckold of this city, contrived to steal her away. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

*CUCKO'DOM. n. f. [from cuckold.]*

1. *The act of adultery.*

She is thinking on nothing but her colonel, and consorting cuckolddom against me. *Dry. Spanish Friar.*

2. The flame of a cuckold.

It is a true saying, that the last man of the parish that knows of his cuckold, is himself. *Archbold's John Bull.*

*CUCKOO. n. f. [Tercelu, Lat. cocuu, Welsh; cocu, French; cockicky, Dutch.]*

1. A bird which appears in the spring, and is said to suck the eggs of other birds, and lay her own to be hatched in their place; from which practice, it was usual to alarm a husband, at the approach of an adulterer, by calling cuckoo within the house, in order to catch him in the act.*Brown in Vulgar Errors.*

Finding Mopsa, like a cuckold by a nightingale, along with Pamela, I came in. *Sedley.*

The merry care, messenger of spring, His trumpet thrill hath three times already sounded. *Shakespeare.*

The plain long cuckoo gray, Whose note fail none a man doth fast, And dare not answer, nay. *Shakespeare.*

Take heed, have open eye; for thieves do foot by night.

Take heed the summer comes, or cuckoo birds afright. *Shakespeare.*

I deduce, From the first note the hollow cuckoo sings; The symphony of spring, and touch a theme Unknown to fame, the passion of the grove. *Thomson.*

2. It is a name of contempt. Why, what a sacrilegous act thou, then, to praife him so for running! — *A burn, ye cuckoo; but a-foot, he will not budge a foot.* *Shakespeare Henry IV.*

*CUCKOO-BUD n. f. [cardoannin.] The name of a flower.*

When daizily's died, and violets blue, And cuckoo-buds of yellow hue, Do paint the meadows much delight. *Shakespeare.*

Ditties, cuckoo-flowers. *Dennel.*

And all, as if to crown our noble King Lear.*

*CUCKOO-SPITTLE. n. f. [cucko and spittle.]* Cuckoo-spitte, or woodspit, is that spumous dew or exudation, or both, found upon plants, esp. the joint of the holly-ear, ye cokoose — but a-foot, he will not budge a foot.* *Shakespeare Henry IV.*

*CUCKOOLATE. adj. [cuckoolatutus, hooded, cuckolated.] Lat.*

1. Hooded; covered as with a hood or cowl.*

Having the resemblance or shape of a hood.

They are differently cuckolated, and exched upon the head and back. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

*CUCKOUMBER. n. f. [cucumis, Latin.] The name of a plant, and all of the fruit of that plant.*

It hath a flower consisting of one single leaf, bell shaped, and expanded toward the top, and cut into many segments; of which none are male, or barren, having no embryo, but only a large style in the middle, charged with the seeds; others are female, or fruitful, being fattened to an embryo, which is afterwards changed into a milky fruit, for the month past oblate and turbinated, which is divided into three or four cells, including many oblong seeds. The species are, 1. *The common cucumber.* 2. *The white cucumber.* 3. *The long cucumber.* *Miller.*

How can women along the surface creep, With crooked bodies and with bellies deep.* *Dryden's Virgil.*

*CURBITACEOUS. adj. [from curcubits, Latin, a gourd.]*

Curcubitaceous plants are those which resemble a gourd; such as the pumkin and melon. *Chambers.*

*CURCUBITE. n. f. [curcubits, Latin, a gourd.]*

A chymical vessel, commonly called a body, made of earth or glass, in the shape of a gourd, and therefore called a curcubite.*Quintus.*

I have, for curiosity's sake, distilled quicksilver in a curcubite, fitted with a capacious glass head. *Rogers on Colours.*

Let common yellow sulphur be put into a curcubite glass, upon which pour the strongest aqua fortis. *Mortimer.*

*CUD. n. f. [cub, Saxon.]*

That food which is reposed in the first stomach in order to rumination, or to be chewed again.*Morley.*

Many times, when my master's cane hit me, they cried out to him that the horse had wronged my back, as the horse, I said, had been bit, for I did not mean to strike. *Sidney.*

You range the pathless wood, While on a flowery bank he bays the cud. *Dryden.*

*CUDDEN. n. f. [without etymology.] A cuddy. *A clown; a stupid rullet; a low dott: a low bad word."

The swagger cudden, prop'd up by his staff, would stay gaping with a grinning laugh. *Dryden.*

To *Cuddle n. i. o. [a low word; I believe, without etymology.]* To lie close to; to fast.*

Have you mark'd that prattish quare, Viewing the tow'ring falcon high?* She caddles low behind the brake. Nor would the fly, nor darst the fly; *Priime.*

*CUDGEL. n. f. [cudgel, Dutch.]*

1. A fike to flrike with, lighter than a club, shorter than a pole.* Vine twigs, while they are green, are brittle; yet the wood, dried, is extreme tough; and was used by the captains of armies, amongst the Romans, for their cudgel. *Barza.*

Do not provoke the rage of stones
And cudgels to thy hide and bones: *Tepper and rammus.*

The saft was quickly given to understand, with a good cudgel, the difference between the one playellow and the other: *L'Estrange.*

His furious officer ne'er fail'd to crack
His knotty cudgeil on his tougher back.* *Dryden's Journal.*

This, if well reflected on, would make people more wary in the use of the rod and the cudgel.*

The wife Cornelius was convinced, that thieves, being politeral arms, could no more be learned alone than fencing or cudgel-played. *Ashbuntant and Pope.*

2. To croft the Cudgell, is to forbear the contile, from the practice of cudgell-players to lay one over the other. It is much better to give way, than it would be to contend at first, and then either to croft the cudgel, or to be bullied in the conclusion. *L'Epre.*

To *Cudgel. v. a. [from the noun.]*

1. To beat with a Rick.* My lord, he speaks not well of you, like a foul-mouthed man as he is; and said he would tumble and ramm. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

The self courting his master, till the cuddel had done, instead of being troked and made much
2. To beat in general.

Cudgel thy brains no more about it; for your dolt art will not mend his pace with beagles. Shakespeare's Hamlet.

A good woman happened to pass by, as a company of young fellows were cudgelling a walnut-tree, and asked them what they did there.  
L'Estrange.

CUDGEL-PROOF. adj. Able to refit a kick. Shakespeare.

His doubter was of sturdy buff,  
And thought no sword, yet cudgel-proof.  
Shakespeare's Old Bachelor.

COU. EL. m. & f. A small fca-fea.  
Of round fish there are butts, flats, scrubble, eels.  
Corey.

CUMWEEDE. m. & f. [from end and weedy.] A plant.  
Muller.

CUFF. n. & f. [queue, a tail, French.]  
1. The tail or end of any thing; as, the long curl of a wig.

2. The last word of a speech, which the player, who is to finish, catches, and regards as intimation to begin.  
Shakespeare. If you begin when you have spoken your speech, enter into that brake; and so every one according to his care.  
Shakespeare's Midsummer Night's Dream.

3. A hint; an intimation; a slight direction.

What's Hecuba to him, or he to Hecuba,  
That should weep for her? What would be done,  
Had he the motive and the care for pity?  
Shakespeare. That I have? He would drown the stage with tears.  
Shakespeare.

Let him know how many servants there are of both sexes, who expect visits; and give them their care to attend in two lines, as he leaves the house.  
Swift.

4. The part which any man is to play in his turn.

Hold your hands.  
Both you of my incochin, and the rest,  
Were it my care to fight, I should have known it;  
Without a prompter.  
Shakespeare's Othello.

Neither is Otto here a more making gentlerman than making sports in his care to move pity, or any way make the anxiety of his party. Rymer's Tragedies of the sixt Age.

5. Humour; temper of mind; a low word.

CUERPO. n. f. [Spanish.] To be in cuerpo, is to be without the upper coat or cloak; to make one to discover the true shape of the cuerpo or body.

Exposé en cuerpo to their rage,  
Without my arms and equipage.  
Hudibras.

CUFF. n. f. [suffs, a battle; suffrages to fight, Italian.]  
1. A blow with the fist: a box; a stroke.

The priest let fall his book.  
And as he flew'd again to take it up,  
The mad-brain'd bridg'room took him such a cuff,  
Shakespeare.

There was no money bid for argument, unleas the poet and the player went to cuffs in the question.  
Shakespeare.

He gave her a cuff on the ear, and she would kick him with her knitting-needle.  
Author's John Bull.

Their own sects, which now lie dormant, would be byramus, again with each other about picture and preferment.  
Swift.

2. It is used of birds that fight with their talons.

To CUFF. v. n. [from the noun.] To fight; to fustle.
CUL

Culverins are such as have a smooth, jointed that, and usually hollow; and at each joint the stalk is wrapped about with small, narrow, long, sharp-pointed leaves, and their seeds are contained in empty husks. Culverin is a Dutch word for a kind of gun. They have also several sorts of grafts, both of the Cypcrus and culverins kinds; some with broader, others with narrower leaves. Woodward in Foggis.

The proper food of the vegetable kingdom is taken from the farinaceous or mealy foods of some culverins plants; as oats, barley, wheat, rice, maize, peas, milder, &c.

"To cultivate," CULVATUR, n. s. (from cultivate.)
1. The art or practice of improving soils, and forwarding or melliorating vegetables.
2. Improvement in general; promotion; mellioration.

CULPABILIT. n. f. (from culpable.)
Blamable; culpable.

CULPABLE, adj. (culpabilis, Latin.)
1. Criminal.

"The circumstances of the prisoner are such as will make it appear, that the crime, if committed by him, and not committed by his friends, and profit of his friends, and profit of himself, to have been committed by him."

2. Guilty; with of.

"These being perhaps culpable of this crime, or of having it suspected of this crime, were first put to the proof of the culpable."

3. Blameable; blameworthy.

"The wisdom of God fetth before us in Scripture, so many admirable patterns of virtue, and no one of them without somewhat not wherein they were culpable; but to the end that to Him alone it might always be acknowledged, "Thee only holy, and Thee only just."

"Such ignorance is voluntary, and therefore culpable."

"But in every man's power to have prevented it."

CULPABleness, n. f. (from culpable.)
Blame; guilt.

CULPABLY adv. (culpabiliter.) Blamably; criminally.

The punishment of this duty pliably and culpably, it is not to be expected we should communicate belli.

CULPRIT, n. f. (About this word there is great dispute. It is used by the judge at criminal trials, who, when the prisoner deems himself guilty, and puts himself upon his trial, affirms, \"Culprit, God send him a good deliverance.\"

It is likely that it is a corruption of Quell pari, may it appear; the wish of the judge being that the prisoner may be found innocent.) A man arraigned before the judge.

The knight appeared, and silence they proclaim, Then suit the trial to his name. And after form of ways, with right it to name.

To name the thing that woman and man did.\" De F.,

An author in the condition of a culprit, the judge on his judges by allowing too much, and considering too far, he may injure his own cause; and, by yielding and suffering too boldly, he may defeat the court. Prior's Preface to Schomae.

Cull. [Culler, Layr.] The iron of the plough perpendicular to the share. It is commonly written couler.

Hen fellow bee
The dannel, hemlock, and rank yewy, Doff not upon, while that the cutler cuts That should desecrate fall everwhere.

Shakespeare's Henry V.

To CULTIVATE, v. a. (culvare, Fr.)
1. To forward or improve the product of the earth by manual industry.

CULVIRIN, n. f. A flower.

Looking down the meadows I could see a girl cropping culverins and cowslips, to make garlands.

Walter's Angler.

To CUMBER, v. n. [Cumbren, Cumber, to disturb, Dutch.]
1. To embarrase; to entangle; to obstrue.

"Why asks he what avails him not in fight, And would but cumber and retard his flight, In which his only excellence is place'd?"

You give him death, that intersect his haft.

Dryden's Fables.

Hardly his head the pluming quire rears, Clog'd with his cloaths, and cumber'd with his years.

Dryden.

The learning and mastery of tongue, being in itself so contemptible a thing, should not be cumbered with any other difficulties, as is done in this way of proceeding.

Lukc.

To crowd or load with something ufeless.

Let it not cumber your better remembrance.

Shakespeare's Timon.

The multiplying variety of arguments, especiallly frivolous ones, is not only lost labour, but cumber besides.

To cumber with mothers.

To involve in difficulties and dangers; to diftrese.

Domesfield airy, and fierce civil strife, Shall cumber all the parts of Italy.

Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.

To busy; to distract with multiplicity of cares.

Martha was cumbered about much serving. Luke.

To be troublesome in any place.

Both the bramble cumber a garden? It makes the better budge; where, if it cheses to place the owner, it will tear the ground in. Shakespeare's Cymbeline.

CUMBER, n. s. [Cumber, Dutch.] Vexation; cumberonedness; embarrassment; obstruction; hindrance; disturbance; diftrese.

By the occasion thereof I was brought to as great cumber and danger, as lightly any might escape.

Sidney.

Thus fade thy helps, and thus thy cumber spring.

Spero.

The greatest ships are least serviceable, go very deep in water, are of marvollous charge and fearful cumber.

Raleigh.

CUMBERSONELY, adv. [from cumber.] In a troublesome manner; in a manner that produces hindrance and vexation.

CUMBERSONENESS. n. s. [from cumber.] Encumberance; hindrance; obstruc.

CUMBRANCE. n. s. [from cumber.] Burden; hindrance; impediment.

Extol not riches then, the coil of fools, The wife man's cumbrance, if not thare, more apt To flacker wits, and stirs to edge, Then prompt her to do aught may merit praise.

Milton.

CUMBROUS, adj. [from cumber.]
1. Troublesome; vexatious; disturbing. A cloud
CUN

A cloud of cunning goats do him molest,
All striving to fix their feeble limbs,
That from their noyse be no where cast.
Spefier.

2. Oppressive; burdensome.
Henceforth I fly not death, nor would prolong
Life much: Best rather, how I may be quit,
Fairest and fairest charms and gentle words.
Milton. They rul'd him from the ground, and from his cunning arms his limbs unbound;
Then left his wing,
Puffin's head was grown so great:
He funk beneath the cunning weight.
Swift.

3. Jumbled; obstructing each other.
Swift to their several quarters halted then
The cunning, entangled earth, found him, first Min. CUMBER, n. f. [confusla]. A medicinal part.
CUMIN, n. f. [cumina, Latin.] A plant.
Miller. Rank smelling root, and cunning good for eyes.
Spefier.

7. CUMULATE, v. a. [cumula, Latin.] To heap together.
A man that beholds the mighty flights of shell;
bedded and cumulated, heap upon heap amongst earth, will faerly perceive which way those would work.
Woodward.
CUMULATION, n. f. The act of heap'ing together.
CUNTATION, n. f. [cunctatio, Latin.] Delay; procrastination; dilatoriness.
It is most certain, that the English made out their best improvements of these fortunate events; and that especially by two miserable errors, cunconfcting in profecution, and hafte in departure.
Hayward.
The swifts inlil animal, conyjened with a heavy body, implies that common moral folly, and that celerity should always be contemnered with cautelion.
Brown.
CUNCTOR. n. f. [Lat.] One given to delay; a lingerer; an idler; a sluggard.
None in use.
Others, being unwilling to discourse such cunctors, always keep them up in good hope, that if they are not yet called, they may yet, with the thief, be brought in at the last hour.
Conder's Fundamentals.
To CUND. v. a. [from connate, to know, Dutch.] To give notice to; a provincial or obfolute word. See Conder.
They are directed by a banker or buer on the cliff, who, determining the course of the ship, cundus, as they call it, the miler of each boat.
Carew's Survey of Cornwall.
CUNEAL, adj. [cuneus, Latin.] Relating to a wedge; having the form of a wedge.
CUNED. adj. [cunecus, Latin.] Made in form of a wedge.
CUNED FORM, adj. [from cunecus and forma, Lat.] Having the form of a wedge.
CUNED BONES, n. f. The fourth, fifth, and sixth bones of the foot; thus called from their wedgelike shape, being large above and narrow below. Dixi.
CUNER. n. f. [lepars.] A kind of fish less than an oyster, that sticks close to the rocks.
Amourfourth.
CUNNING. adj. [from connan, Saxo; kenna, Dut. to know.]

1. Skillful; knowing; well instructed; learned.
Skiulful women will keep within my house.
Fit to instruct her youth.—To cunning men,
I will be very kind; and liberal
To mine own children, to good bringing up.
Stat. 2.
1. A small veffel to drink in.

CUP

I do present with you a man of mine, Cuming in medicine and the mathematicks.
To inform his fame in this matter. Shaksp.
Wherein he is good, but to take sick and drink it? Wherein cunning, but in craft? Wherein truth, but in villainy? Shakespeare's Henry IV.
Send me the cunning artifices to work in gold and in silver, and that can flit to cut and to grave.
Shakespeare. When Pirro does the king command, He guides the cunning artific's bands.
Prior.
2. Performed with skill; artful.
And over them Azchone high did lift Her cunning web, and spread her fubtile net,
Enwrapped in foul fmoaks, and clouds more black than night.
Swift. And there beside of marble stone was built An altar, car'd with cunning imagery.
On which true Chrifliant blood was often spill'd, And holy martyr's done to die.
Spefier. Once put out thy light, Thus cunning? p?t of dscrying nature, I know not where is that Pomfretian heat That can thy light reuimage. Shakespeare's Othello.
3. Artfully deceitful; fly; designing; trickish; full of fuchceps and stratagemas; fable; crafty; fubtdious.
These small wars and petty points of cunning are insipid, and cunfidered dead to make a lift of them; for nothing doth more hurt than that cunning man pays for wife.
Bacon.
Men will leave truth and milcry to fuch as love it; they are reduced to be cunning; let others run the hazard of being fencre.
South.
4. Acted with fubtily.
The more he pretended, the more his father thought he did felmer, accounting his integrity to be but a cunning pretence.
CUNNING. n. f. [cunningne, Saxon.] 1. Artifice; deceit; flines; fleight; craft; fubtily; dilTemuation; fraudulcnt dexterity.
What if I be no fuch the poet, as even that miserable subject of his cunning, whereof you speak? We take cunning for a finner or crooked wisdom; and certainly there is great difference between a cunning man and a wife man, not only in point of honesty, but in point of ability. Bacon.
Discourage cunning in a child; cunning is the seed of wickedness.
Locke.
2. Art; skill; knowledge; right-hand cunning.
CUNNINGLY, adv. [from cunning.] Artfully; flily; subtilely; by fraudulent contrivance; craftily.
Among other crimes of this nature, there was diligent enquire made of such as had raised and disfigured a bruft and rumour, a little before the thought, that the rebels had the day, and that the king's army was overthrown, and the king fled; whereby it was fuppofed, that fome fanaticks were cunningly put off and kept back.
Henry's VII.
I must meet your danger, and defteem him ftrong: But cunningly and cleftely. Dend'm's Spect.
When ftick is high, they cut between, Making by second hand their offers; Then cunningly retire unconf.
With each a million in their coffers.
Swift.
CUNNINGMAN, n. f. [cunningn and man.] A man that is cunning in two fortunes, or reach to how recovering stolen goods.
He fent him for a ftrong detachment
Of blade, confable, and watchfver,
T attack the cunningman, for plunder
Commiffion to W. Hadhams.
CUNNINGNESS. n. f. [from cunning.]
Deceitfullness; finenes.
CUP, n. f. [cup, Sax. kep, Dut. cope, French.]
1. A small veffel to drink in.
...and the like, the beauty will not be so much respected, as it is when the nose is like a pug. Bacon.

Curiosity n.f. [from curios, Latin.]

1. Inquisitiveness; inclination to enquire.
2. Nicety; delicacy.

When thou wast in thy gift, and thy perfume, Be not careless for so much curiously thy rage thou knowest none, but art described for the county. Shakespeare's Timon.

5. Accuracy; exactness.

Qualities that a lover had, that curiously in neither can make choice of the female they flatter. Shakespeare's Love's Labours Lost.

Our senses, however armed or affrighted, are too gross to discern the curiously of the workmanship of man.

To CUR Le. (from curios, Latin.)

1. A ringlet of hair.

She appeared herself like a page, cutting off her hair, leaving nothing but the short curls to cover that noble head.

2. Undulation; wave; sinuosity; flexure.

Thus it happens, if the glass of the prisms be free from veins, and their sides be accurately plain and well polished, without those numerous waves or curvets, which usually arise from the sand-holes.

To CURLE a. [curls, Dutch, cuppam, Spanish, Arillas, Dutch, cyppum.]

1. To turn the hair in ringlets.

What hath thou been?

A fervent man, proud in heart and mind, that curled my hair, wore gloves in my cap, favored the foot of my child's heart, and did the act of darkness with her.

2. To writh; to twist.

3. To dres with curls.

If the first tured the curled Anteny, he'll make demand of her a kiss.

Shakespeare.

They up the trees.

Climbing, fat thicker than the flaky locks.

That curl'd Megara. Milton's Paradise Lost.

To raise in waves, undulations, or sinuositie;

The vibration of the winds, who take the crimson billows by the top. Curing their monstrous head.

Shakespeare's Henry IV.

Seas would be ponds, without the breathing air.

To curl a wave. Dryden's Fables.

To CURL a. n.

1. To shrun into ringlets.

Those slender aerial bodies are separated and furnished with, either by reason of their flexibilities and weights or their curl or curl.

2. To rise in undulations.

To every nobler portion of the town.

The curling billowsrow their restless tide; in strands now they straggle up and down, as armies, unsorted, forurry division.

Dryden.

While curling beams from village tops are seen.
1. To twist itself.  
Then round her slender waist he twirled,  
And stamp'd an image of himself, a fou'reign of  
The very freckled faith.

2. A kind of water-fowl, with a large beak, of a grey colour, with red and black spots.  
Among birds we reckon curles, curles, and curles.

3. A bird larger than a partridge, with longer legs. It runs very swiftly, and frequents the corn-fields in Spain, in Sicily, and sometimes in France.

4. Generally; uncontradicted; authoritative.
   Many strange truths are received for current.
   Because such as openly receive supposed difficulties, are taken for principal friends to the common benefit of all, under this fair and plausible colour, whatever they utter pashest for good and current.
   Moderns.
   I have collected the facts, with all possible impartially, from the current histories of those times. Swift.

5. Common; general.
   They have been trained up from their infancy in one set of notions, without ever knowing what other opinions are current among mankind.
   About three months ago we had a current report of the king of France's death. Addison.

6. Popular; such as is established by vulgar effusion.  
We are also to consider the difference between worth and merit, freely taken: that is to say, what is intrinsically valuable, which is lost or more, as men have occasion for him.
   Great's Cynophylax.

7. Fashionable; popular.
   Off leaving what is natural and fit,  
The current folly proves our ready wit;  
And authors think their reputation safe,  
Which lives as long as fools are pleasd to laugh.
   Pope.

8. Passible; such as may be allowed or admitted.
   Foulier than heart can think thee, thou canst make  
No excuse current, but to hang thyself.
   Dryden.

9. What is now passing; what is at present in its course; as the current year.

10. A running stream.
   The current, that with gentle manner glides.  
    How know'st thou, being (for'dy), impatiently doth rage;  
    But his heart is not indolent.  
    He makes sweet music with the silkworm's down.  
    Shakespeare.

11. These inequalities will vanish in one place, and presently appear in another, and almost equally move like waves, proceeding and deserting one another; that they their motion oftentimes seems to be quicken, as if in that vast sea they were curried on by a current, or at least by a stir.  
    Dryden.
    Hear her Eblanaus no more stall hot,  
    Whose fame in thine, like foifer current, is loft;  
    Thy nobler streams shall visit Jorda's abodes.  
    To shine among the flats, and bathe the gulf.  
    Dibdin.

12. Not false. Po more swells the poet's days,  
While through the fly his fishing current flays.  
Dibdin.

13. In navigation.  
Currents are certain progressive motions of the water of the sea in several places, either quite down to the bottom, or to a certain determinate depth; by which a ship may happen to be carried more swiftly, or retarded in her course, according to the direction of the current, with or against the way of the ship.  
Harris.

14. Cour'ere; progrenion.
   The current was taken, and Theses invected by Phebiads the Lacedaemonian infamously;  
   which drew on a reparation of the calf, a recovery of the town, and a current of the war, even into the walls of Sparta.  
Boeun.
CURSE. v. n. [cursean, Saxon.] 1. To wish evil to; to execrate; to devote. Curse me this people; for they are too mighty for us. Numbers. 2. To mischiefs; to afflict; to torment. On impious realms and horrid kings impend. Thy plagues, and curse them, with such foes as those. Page. To CURSE. v. n. To imprecate; to deny or affirm with imprecation of divine vengeance. The silver about which these curstly, and speak'd of also in my ear, the firder with which is vile. 1. Malediction; with of evil to another. This have I fulfill'd my mouth to blay, wishing a curse to his soul. Jeth. I never went from your lordship but with a longing to return, or without a heavy curse to him who receives you. What needs, and put me on the neces- sity of withdrawing. 2. Alliteration; torment; vexation. Curse on the stripping! how he apes his fire! Ambitiously, extravagantly! à la cent. Curtz. CURSED, participial adj. [from curse.] 1. Deserving a curse; hateful; detestable; abominable; wicked. Merciful power's! Rehrim in me the cursed thoughts that nature Gives way in to expire. Shakespeare's Measure. Unholly; unantified; blasph'd by a curse. Come, lady, while hea'v'n bids u grace. Let's fly this cursed place. Left the Escurtane on the field. With such other new devices. Nor a wither, nor ne'er end found, Till we come to harder ground. Milton. 3. Vexatious; troublesome. This curse that more renew'd. Be, as becomes a wife, obedient still, Though given, yet subject to her husband's will. One day, Belshaz, in Babylon he live; Defint the next a journey to partake. Where wounding thorns and cursed thistles grow. Dryden. CURSEFULLY, adv. [from curse.] Miser- ably; shamfully; a lowcut word. Satisfaction and realisation lies to cursefully bear on the gizzards of our publishers. f. Energy. Sure this is a nation that is cursefully afraid of being cursed; and to compare them to curses, and can not regain one great genius but at the expense of another. CURSELESSNESS, n. f. [from curse.] The state of being under a curse. CURSHIP, n. f. [from cam.] Dogship; meanness; foulishness. And that he was curseful in my eyes? 'Gainst arms, authority, and worship. Hurston. CURSITOR. n. f. [Latin.] An officer or clerk belonging to the Chancery, that makes out original writs. They are called clerks of course, in the oath of the clerks of Chancery. Of these there are twenty-four in number, which Vol. i.
If you are learned,
Be not as common fools; if you are not
Let them have cussifon by you. Shaks. Coriolanus.

But, in her temple's last reeks incl'd
On Daniel's lip th' animated head repos'd:
He made the mad snares of vain-words bite him,
And softly bespangled with kisserian dew. Pope.

Curtate Distance. n. f. [In astronomy.] The distance of a planet's place from the sun, reduced to the ecliptic.

Curvation. n. f. [from curvus, to shorten, Latin.] The interval between a planet's distance from the sun and the curvate distance. Chambers.

Curvelasse. See Cutlass.

Curvelax. See Curvature.

Curved, adj. [curvatus, Lat.] Bent; crooked.

Curvature. n. f. [curve, Latin.] The act of bending or crooking.

Curvedness; inflexion; manner of bending.

It is bent after the manner of the cartesian curve, by which it obtains that curvature which is requisite for the inclusion of the body. Cheyne's Philos. Principles.

Flame it was beyond the activity of the minds, and curvature of the offices, to give it due importance. Holier.

Curved, adj. [curve, Latin.] Crooked; bent; inflected; not straight.

It implies an intrinsic principle of gravity or attraction may make it describe a curve line about the attracting body. Bentz.

Curved, n. f. Anything bent; a flexure or crookedness of any particular form.

And as you lead it round, in artful curves,
With eye intentive mark the springing stage.

To CURVE, v. a. [curve, Latin.] To bend; to crook; to inflect.

And the tongue is drawn back and curved. Holier.

To CURVE. v. a. [corvettare, Italian.]

1. To leap; to bound.

Cry hail! to thy tongue, I pr'ythee: it creates unsavourly. Shakspeare's As you like it.

Himself he on an earwig sat,
Yet scarce he on his back could get,
So short and high did he crouch,
Ere he himself could settle. Dryg. Nymphid.

Seiz'd with uncustomed pain, fell up with right,
The wounded steed crouseth, and, rais'd upright,
Lighting on his feet before his horse behind
Springing up in air aloft, and lads the wind. Dryg. Eneid.

2. To strike; to be licentious.

Curt'et. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. A leap; a bound.

A frolick; a prank.

Curvilinear. adj. [curve and line, Lat.]

1. Consisting of a crooked line. The impulsive continually draws the celestial body from its rectilinear motion, and forces it into a curvilinear orbit so that it must be repeated every minute of time. Cheyne.

2. Composed of crooked lines.

Cru'vity. n. f. [from curve.] Crookedness.

The joined ends of that bone and the incus receding, make a more acute angle at that joint, and give a greater curvity to the posture of the offices. Holier on Speech.

Cus'hi'on. n. f. [kusfusf, Dutch; cusfusf, French.] A pillow for the fest; a soft pad placed upon a chair.

Call Claudius, and some other of my men; I'd have them sleep on cussifons in my tent. Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.

Cus'hioned. adj. [from cussifon.] Sacred on a cussifon; fupposing cussifons.

Many, when they were upon cussifons, would have remained in obliquity. Difficulties on Rhetoric.

Cusp. n. f. [cuspis, Latin.] A term used to express the points or horns of the moon, or other luminary. Harris.

Cus'pated. adj. [from cuspis, Lat.] Cuspidated. A word expressing the leaves of a flower ending in a point.

Cus'tard. n. f. [cudlard, Welsh.] A kind of sweetmeat made by boiling eggs with milk and sugar till the whole thicken into a mass. It is a food much used in city feasts.

He commend 'em, till their guts did ake.
With cudsord, cudfard, and plum-buckle. Hudibrast.

Now may'st and ditty's all bude and sate well.
Yet eat, in dreams, the cudfard of the day. Pope.

Cus'tody. n. f. [custodia, Latin.]

1. Imprisonment; restraint of liberty.

The council reprobated unto queen Elisabeth the mention of her life, and therefore they advised her, that she should go abroad weekly attended; but the queen answered, the lord rather be dead than put in custody. Burrard.

For us christians, it is our liberty, And unjust, and arbitrary punishment Inflicted! Milton's Paradise Lost.

2. Care; guardianship; charge.

Under the custody and charge of the fons of Mervat, shall be the boards of the following.

Numb. iii. 36. We being strangers here, how dare thou trust So great a charge from one common cussifon? Shakspeare.

An offer that it were just to depart out of the city committed to their cussifon. Knolles.

There is generally but one coin stamped upon the occasion, which is made a present to the person who is celebrated: by this means the whole family is in one cussifon. Addis.

3. Defence; preservation; security.

There was prepared a fleet of thirty ships for the cussifon of the narrow seas. Burrard.

Cus'tom. n. f. [cussifon, French.]

1. Habit; habitual practice.

Blind and destruction shall be in us, and we shall walk and strut, as men that walk and strut; and pity d'cussifon of them. Milton.

2. Fashion; common way of acting.

And the priest's cussifon with the people was, that when any malefactor sacrificed, the priest's servant came, while the flesh was in setting, with a flesh-hook of three teeth in his hands. Sama. ii.

3. Establisht manner.

According to the custom of the priest's office, his lot was to burn incense when he went into the temple of the Lord. Luke i.

4. Practice of buying of certain persons.

You say he is affidavit in his calling, and is he not grown rich by it? Let him have your cussifon but upon what his advantage?

5. Application from buyers: as, this trader has good cussifon.

Cus'tomhouse. n. f. The house where the taxes upon goods imported or exported are collected.

Some cussifoned officers, birds of passage, and oppressive thralldoms, are the only thinking people amongst us. Swift.

Cus'tomarily, adv. [from cussifon.] Common; habitual; frequent.

Cus'tomableness. n. f. [from cussifonable.]

1. Frequency; habit.

2. Conformity to custom.

Cus'tomary. adv. [from cussifonable.]

According to cussifon.

Kingdoms have cussifonably been carried away by right of succession, according to proximity of blood. Hayward.

Cus'tomarily, adv. [from cussifonable.]

Habitually; commonly.

To call God to witness truth, or a lie perhaps, or to appeal him to every trivial occasion, in common discourse, cussifonably without consideration, one of the highest indignities and affronts that can be offered him.

Cus'tomariness. n. f. [from cussifonable.]

Frequency; commonness; frequent occurrence.

A vice which for its guilt may justify the sharpest, and for its cussifonability the freest, invectives which can be made against it. Government of the Tongue.

Cus'tomary. adj. [from cussifon.]

1. Conformable to established cussifon; according to prescription.

Pray you now, if it may stand with the tone of your voice that I may be so civil I have here the cussifon gowns. Shakespeare.
7. To divide packs of cards. 
Suppose they in their hearts remain,
Except from passion and from pain; 
And frankly leave us, human churls,
That cut and shuffle for us all.
Gravelin.

8. To interface; to cros; as, one line
cuts another at right angles.

9. To cut down. To fell; to hew down.
All the timber whereof was cut down in the mountains of Gulf of Cadaat.
Knolly.

10. To cut down. To excel; to overpower; a low phrase.
So great is his natural eloquence, that he cuts down the finest orator, and destroys the best contended argument, as from one he gets himself to be heard.
Adolphus Cowper.

11. To cut off. To separate from the other parts by cutting.
And they caught him, and cut off his thumbs.

d. To cut off. To destroy; extirpate; to put to death; to annihilate. All Spain was first conquered by the Romans, and filled with colonies from them, which were much increased, and the native Spaniards still cut off.

d. To cut off. To destroy; extirpate; to put to death.

12. To extirpate. To destroy; to cut off.

13. To cut off. To rekindle; to separate; to take away.
Pitch the wild fire, and we shall determine how to cut off some charge in legacies.

14. To cut off. To intercept; to hinder from union or return.
The king of this island, a wise man and a great warrior, handled the matter as he thought proper.

15. To cut off. To put an end to; to obviate.

16. To cut off. To withhold.
We are concerned to cut off all occasion from those who seek occasion, that they may have where to secure us.

17. To cut off. To preclude. Everyone who lives in the profit of any voluntary gift, actually cuts himself off from the benefits and protection of Christianity.

18. To cut off. To interrupt; to silence.
It is no grace to a judge to shew quickness of a convert in cutting off evidence or could too short.

19. To cut off. To apostrophize; to abbreviate.
No vowel can be cut off before another, when we cannot find the pronunciation of the word.

20. To cut out. To shape; to form.
By the pattern of mine own thoughts I cut out the purity of his.

21. To cut out. To scheme; to contrive.
Having a most pernicious fire kindled within the bowels of his own heart, he had work enough cut out to extinguish it.
Nelson.

22. To cut out. To adapt.
You know I am not cut out for writing a tragi-comedy, nor have a genius to pen any thing exactly.
Rymer.

23. To cut out. To debair.
I am cut out from any thing but common knowledge, or common discourse.

24. To cut out. To issue; to issue.

25. To cut short. To hinder from proceeding by sudden interruption. Thus much he spoke, and more he would have said.

26. To cut short. To abridge; as, the soldiers were cut short of their pay.

27. To cut up. To divide an animal into convenient pieces.
The boar's interment, and the note upon him after he was cut up, pointed out that he had no brains in his head, may be moralized into a fable man.

28. To cut up. To eradicate.
Who cut up worms as the hucksters, and jonquil roots for their meat.

This doctrine cuts up all government by the roots.

29. To cut off. To check.

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CUT. 

2. To operate by division; to divide by cutting.

3. To divide or separate; to separate; to divide.

4. To divide or separate; to separate; to divide.

5. To divide or separate; to separate; to divide.

6. To divide or separate; to separate; to divide.

7. To divide or separate; to separate; to divide.

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28. To divide or separate; to separate; to divide.

29. To divide or separate; to separate; to divide.

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CUT. 

1. To make clean; to scrape; to clean; to shave.

2. To make clean; to scrape; to clean; to shave.

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CUT. 

3. To cut; to cut; to cut; to cut.

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26. To cut; to cut; to cut; to cut.

27. To cut; to cut; to cut; to cut.

28. To cut; to cut; to cut; to cut.

29. To cut; to cut; to cut; to cut.
2. The impression or separation of continuity, made by an edge or sharp instrument, the desk brushy, and distinguished from that made by perforation with a pointed instrument.

3. A wound made by cutting.

4. A channel made by art.

5. A part cut off from the rest.

6. A small particle; a shred.

7. A lot made by cutting a stick.

8. A near passage, by which some angle is cut off.

9. A picture cut or carved upon a ramp of wood or copper, and impregnated from it.

10. The ramp on which a picture is carved, and by which it is impregnated.

11. The art or practice of dividing a pack of cards.

12. Fashion; form; shape; manner of cutting into shape.

13. It seems anciently to have signified a fool or cull. To 'cut still signifies to choose, in old French, a country knife. Therefore the name of the newest for my daughter.

14. Cut and long tall. A proverbial expression for men of all kinds. It is borrowed from dogs.

15. He will maintain you like a gentlewoman.

16. The first and outermost covering of the body, commonly called the flesh.

17. A thin skin formed on the surface of any liquor.

18. The art of cutting with knives, as in sculpture, painting, and engraving.

19. A buffer or platterer, from the French cut, as in cutlery, cutters, and cutters.

20. A piece cut off; a chop.

21. Of two his cutlasses launch'd the firebrand, their quarter's, single, and fix'd on forks of wood.
C Y L

CUTTLE, n. f. [sepia.] A fish, which when he is parsleyed by a fish of prey, throws out a black liquor, by which he darkens the water and escapes. It is somewhat strange, that the blood of all birds, and beasts, and fishes, should be of a red colour, and only the blood of the cuttle be as black as ink. Bacon.

CUTTLE, n. f. [from cuttle.] A foul-mouthed fellow; a fellow who blackens the character of others. Ham.

CYCLIC, adj. [from cyclo.] Of a circular form; circular.

CYCLOID, n. f. [from cyclo.] A curve described by a point on the circumference of a circle which rolls along a straight line. Newton.

C Y N

The quantity of water which every revolution does carry, according to any inclination of the cyliner, may be easily found. Within.

The figure will make you ready for all manner of compartments, bases, pedestals, posts, and buildings, for vaulted turrets, and round cylinders. Peacham.

CYLINDRICAL, adj. [from cylinder.] Having the form of a cylinder.

CYLINDRICK. Partaking of the nature of a cylinder, having the form of a cylinder.

Miners fall fatigued, when several of the cylinder-like tissue are contiguous, and grow together into one mass, is called bruithone ore. Woodward's Natural History.

Obstitions must be most: in both the various parts of the body, where the circulation and the elastic fibres are both small, and those glands, which are the extremities of arteries formed into cylindric canals. Arbuthnot on Medicine.

CYMARR, n. f. [properly written cinar.] A light covering; a coverlet. Their comely coverlet, which he spreaded, was of ermine. Shakespeare's Henry IV.

CYNIC, n. f. [from cynic.] A man of an irreligious or morbid disposition. He hath that set many words for the explaining any subject, does, like the cuttle fish, hide himself for the most part in his own ink. Bacon on Creation.

CYNICAL. Growing by the side of the cuttlefish. A young man, growing up by the side of the cuttlefish, doth not faint, nor flummery, nor owre such word as this cynecle. Shakefpeare's Winter's Tale.

CYNANTHROPY. n. f. The imitation of mankind in which men have the qualities of dogs.

CYNARCTOMACHY. A species of madness in which men have the qualities of dogs.

CYNESICKS. The art of hunting, the art of training and hunting, and hunting with dogs.

There are extant, in Greek, forty books of cynicaty or version. Brown's惟cian Errors.

CYNICAL. adj. [from cynic.] Having the qualities of a dog: curiush: brutal: snarling: sifical.

He doth believe that some new-fangled wit (it is his cynical phrase) will some time or other find out his art. Whittie.


How seldom doth this cynic chime I—

Get thee hence, tirrah; saucy fellow, hence. Shak.
DAB
D is a consonant nearly approaching in sound to T, but formed by a stronger appulse of the tongue to the upper part of the mouth. The sound of D in English is uniform, and it is never mute.

DA CAPO. [ital.] A term in music, which signifying from the head or the beginning, means that the first part of the piece should be repeated at the conclusion.

To DAB. v. a. [dauber. Fr.] To strike gently with something soft or moist. A tree should never be wiped by drawing a piece of tow or rag over it, but only by dabbing it with fine lint.

DAB. n. f. [from the verb.]
1. A small lump of any thing.
2. A blow with something moist or soft.
3. Something moist or slimy thrown upon one.

[In low language.] An artif; a man expert at something. This is not used in writing.

A kind of small flat fish.
Of flat fish there are rays, flouks, dabs, plaice, Carens.

On feet and wings, and feet, and waders, and hips.

To DA'BLE. v. a. [dabbled. Dutch.]
To smear; to dab; to spatter; to be-sprinkle; to wet.
A shadow like an angel, with bright hair
Dabbled in blood. Shakespeare's Richard III.
I fear'd, and dabbled the wound with all of turpentine.
While the South, rising with dabbled wings,
A sable cloud advanc'd the welkin flying. Swift.

To DA'BLE. v. n.
1. To play in water; to move in water or mud.
Neither will a spirit, that dwells with dabs, dabble in this imperious mud. Glanville's April.
The little one complained of her eyes, that she could neither swim nor dabble with them. L'Estrange. But when he found the boys at play,
And saw them dabbling in their play,
He stood behind a wall to lurk,
And mark the projects of their work. Swift.

2. To do any thing in a slight, superficial, or shallow manner; to trumper.
Shakespeare shall be put into your hands, as dear and as fair as it came out of them: though you, I think, have been dabbling here and there with the text, I have had more reverence for the words and the printer, and left every thing standing.

DA'BBLER. n. f. [from dabble.]
1. One that plays in water.
2. One that meddles without mastery; one that never goes to the bottom of an affair; a superficial meddler.
He does not complain of the tooth-ach, lest our dabblers in politics should be ready to swear against him for disfavour. Swift.

DA'CSELF. n. f. [of uncertain derivation; in most provinces called bare. Lencey.]
A small river fish, resembling a roach, but left.
Let me live harmlessly, and near the brink
Of Trent or Avon I have a dwelling place;
Where I may see my quill or cork down link
With eager bite of perch, or bleak, or dace. Walton.

DA'C'TYLE. n. f. [from a tale, a finger.] A poetical foot consisting of one long syllable and two short, like the joints of a finger; as candidus.

DAD. n. f. [The child's way of ex.
DADDY. adj. [dabbling.]
preening father. It is remarkable, that, in all parts of the world, the word for father, as first taught to children, is compounded of a and r, or the kindred letter d, differently placed; as tad, Walla arias, Greek, atta, gothick; tata, Latin.] Father.
I was never so bemused with words,
Since first I call'd my brother's father dad. Shak.
His loving mother left him to my care;
Fine child, as like his dad as he could fare! Gay.

To DA'DLE. v. a. To hold up by a leading string.
The little children when they learn to go,
By painful mothers doted to and fro. Dryden.

D.A'DAL. adj. [dadal, Latin.]
1. Various; variegated.
2. Skilful; this is not the true meaning, nor should beimitated.
Nor hath
The dadel hand of Nature only pour'd
Her gifts of outward grace.

DA'SPOIL. n. f. [Supposed Doffed.]
by Skinner to be
Doff'd windingly. corrupted from spolians.

This plant hath a flabby flower, consisting of one leaf, which is bell-shaped, and cut into six segments, which inclose its middle like a crown; but the empannelment, which commonly sits out of a membranous vagina, turns to an oblong or roundish fruit, which is triangular, and gapes in three parts; it is divided into three cells, and roll of roundish seeds.

Milton. Screw me the green ground with daffodils and tulips, And cowslips, and king-cups, and loved lines.

Bid amaranths all his beauty shed,
And daffodills fill their cups with tears,
To dower the fairest here where Lycid lies.

Milton.
The daughters of the flood have search'd the mead
For violet paste, and cropp'd the poppy's head:

DA'GGER. n. f. [dag, French.]
1. A dagger.
2. A hand gun; a pistol: so called from serving the purposes of a dagger, being carried secretly, and doing mischief suddenly. It is in neither fence now used.

To DA'GGER. v. a. [from dag.] To dabble; to bemire; to let fall in the water: a low word.

DA'GGER. n. f. [dag, French.]
1. A short sword; a poniard.
She ran to her son's dagger, and struck herself a mortal wound.

This word a dagger had his page,
That was but little for his age;
And therefore walked on him to
As dwarfs upon knights-errant do. Hakluyt.
He strikes himself with his dagger; but being interrupted by one of his friends, he flaps him, and breaks the dagger on one of his ribs. Addison.

2. In fencing schools. A blunt blade of iron with a basket hilt, used for defence.

3. With printers. The obelus; a mark of reference in form of a dagger; as /[ ].

DA'GGER DRAWING. n. f. [dagger and draw.] The act of drawing daggers; approach to open violence.
They always are at daggerraving, and another at stopper-raving.
I have heard of a quarrel in a tavern, where all were at daggerraving, till one did learn to know the subject of the quarrel.

To DA'GGLE. v. a. [from dag, toew; a word, according to Mr. Lye, derived from the Danish; according to Skinner, from bag, sprinkled, or beaused, to dip.
They are probably all of the same root.
To dip, negligently in mire or water; to bemire; to be-sprinkle.

To DA'GGLE. v. n. To be in the mire; to run through wet or dirt.
Nor like a puppy, dagged through the town,
To fetch and carry long-fong up and down. Pope.

DAGGLETAIL. n. f. [daggled and tail.] Bemired; dipped in the water or mud; befurred.
The gentleman of wit and pleasure are apt to be chosen at the sight of to many daggle-tailed 'tions, that happen to fall in their way.

DAILY.
DAI

DAILY. adj. [begle, Saxon] Happening every day, or very frequently; done every day; frequent.

DAILY. adv. Every day; very often.

Dainty. adj. 1. Elegant; delicately. 2. Nicely; cleverly; scrupulously.

Dainty. n. s. 1. Delicacy; softness. 2. Pleasing to the palate; of exquisite taste; delicious.

Dainty. m. n. [from dainty.] 1. Something nice or delicate; a delicacy; something of exquisite taste. 2. A word of fondness for or delicacy in anything.

Dainty, m. n. [from daisy.] 1. The occupation or art of making various kinds of food from milk. Grounds were turned much in England either to feeding or dairy; and this advanced the trade of English husbandry, and the Temples.

Dainty. m. n. [from daisy, an old word for milk. Mr. Eyre.] 1. The place where milk is manufactured. You have no more worth than the coarse and country fair.

Dainty. m. n. [from dainty.] 1. Delicacy; softness.

Dainty. m. n. [from dainty.] 1. Nicely; cleverly; scrupulously.

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Dainty. m. n. [from dainty.] 1. Delicacy; softness.

Dainty. m. n. [from dainty.] 1. Nicely; cleverly; scrupulously.
4. Reparation of damage; retribution.

The bishop demanded reparation of the spoils taken by the Scots, or damages for the same.

Tell me whether, exhibiting several particulars which I have related to you, I may not sue her for damages in a court of justice.

5. [In law.] Any hurt or hindrance that a man takes in his estate. In the common law it particularly signifies a part of what the judge had awarded due damage to a person injured by a fire in a whole field whose neighbour had broken. It is reported that he recovered his own judgment, when he heard that the area, which had been damaged, was that of共建 (Builds). At D'AMAG. v.o. [from the noun.] To mischief; to injure; to impair; to hurt; to harm.

1. I consider time as an immense ocean, into which many noble authors are entirely swallowed up, many very much flattened and damaged, some dispersed and broken into pieces. Addit. To D'AMAG. v. n. To take damage, or be damaged.

DAMAGEABLE adj. [from damage.]

1. Susceptible of hurt: as, damageable goods.

2. Millesihous: perilous. Oaken and immovable is offensive to the purity of God, damageable and infectious in the innocence of our neighbors, and most perilous to ourselves.

DAMASCENE n. f. [damascenus, from Damascenus.] A small plum; a damson, as it is now spoken.

In April follow the cherry tree in blossom, the damascene and plum trees in blossom, and the whitethorn in best. Barlow.

In fruits the white is commonly used, as in pear, damascene, and the alderbuck or black damascene.

DAMASK, n. f. [damasquin, Fr. damasque, ital. from Damascus.]

1. Linen or silk woven in a manner invented at Damascus, by which part, by a various direction of the threads, exhibits flowers or other forms.

Not any weaving which his work doth best.

In drapery, or in lace. Spenser.

Wipe thy horse, for want of a clout, with a damask napkin. South's Rules to Servants.

2. It is used for red colouring in Fairfay, from the damask robe.

And for some drakes penryed was her spirit. Her damask late, now chand'd to purple white. Fairfay.

To D'AMAG. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To form flowers upon stuffs. 

2. To variegate; to diversify. They sit in a field down bank, damask'd with flowers. Milton.

‘round him dance the rosy hours, And damask'd with the ground with flow'res. With ambient sweet perfumes the noun. Fairfay. 

DAMASK - ROSE, n. f. The rose of Damascus; a red rose. See Rose.

Damask-rose, or the rose of Damascus, has not been known in England above one hundred years, and now are so common. Barrow.

No gradual bloom is wanting from the bud. Nor broad carnations, nor gay spotted spinks, Nor flower'd from every bush, the damask-rose. Thomson.

DAMASKING n. f. [from damask, printer, Fr.] The art of adorning or decorating by the employment of incisions, and filling them up with gold or silver wire: used in enriching the blades of swords, and the locks of pistols.

Chambers.

DAME. n. f. [dam, French; dama, Spanish.]

1. A lady; the old title of honour to women.

The word dame originally signified a mistress of a family, who was a lady; but is now, in the English law to signify a lady; but in common use, now-a-days, it represents a farmer's wife, or a mistress of a family of the lower rank in the country. Langley.

Billy, but the air of a dam is not to be known, though in your state of honour I am perfect, and have no need of your foolish service. Swift.

Not all these lords do worse myself half as much. As that proud dame, the lord protector's wife.

Shadoff.

DAMAS - VIOLET, n. f. A plant, called also queen's gillyflower.

Muller.

To D'AMAG. v. a. [dama, Latin.]

1. To bloom to eternal torments in a future state. It is not necessary, that the church, by doctrine, and decree, do come to duty for ever those facts and opinions. Barrow.

2. To procure or cause to be eternally condemned.

That which he continues ignorant of, having done the utmost harm he could, and he might not be ignorant of it, shall not damn him. Soul's Sentence.

3. To condemn. Will damn, and confineence will record the soul.

Dyer.

4. To hot or his any publick performance; to explode.

They damn themselves, nor will my muse desert them.

To clap with fuch who fool's and knaves commend. Dyer.

For the great dams of woe.

Phæbus gives them full privilege alone.

To damn all others, and cry up their own. Dyer.

You are so good a critic, that it is the greatest happiness of the modern poets that you do not hear;
DA\n
he may now never to return to those flights which he hath had such experience of, for the Empires andDamning themselves, and to think himself a companion of Hymen. Hammond.

DAM. adj. [damning.] Moiture; fogginers.

Nor need they fear the damagings of the sky. Should flag their wings, and hinder them to fly; I was only water thrown on false too dry. Dryden.

But they often have very great loss, by the damagings of the ground, which roa and boils it. Moxterer.

DAMP. adj. [damp.] Dejected; gloomy; sorrowful.

The lords did dislo dark thoughts, which the remembrance of his uncle might raise, by supplying him with exercises and reports. Hayward.

DAMSEL. n. f. [damselle, French.]

1. A young gentlewoman; a young woman of distinction; now only used in verse.

Kestalling, I say my servant's smiles improve, And one mad damsel doth dispute my power. Prior.

2. An attendant of the better rank.

With her train of damsels she was gone In flindy walks, the foreheating to heaven. Dryden.

A wench; a country lass.

The characters are whoresomem, and the damsel with child.

DAMSON. n. f. [corruptly from damoisele,] A small black plum. See Dama.scene.

My wife defir'd some damson, And made me climb with danger of my life. Shaks.

DAN. n. f. [from damus, as now dat in Spanish, and danus, Italian, from dunus.] The old term of honour for men, as we now say Master. I know not that it was ever used in prose, and imagine it to have been rather of ludicrous import.

Dan Chaucer well of English undoubted, Doughty.

This whimised, whining, purblind, wayward boy.

This figure Juno's giant dwarf, wan Cupid. Shaks.

Dick, if this story pleath thee, Pray thank Dan Pope, who told it me. Prior's Alce.

To DANCE. v. n. [danser, Fr. damper, Span. as some think from tanza, Arab., a dance; as janissis, who loves to derive from Greek, thinks, from hym-] To move in measure; to move with steps correspondent to the sound of instruments.

What say you to young Mr. Fenton? He capers, he dances, he has eyes of youth, he writes very.

Shakespeare.

To DANCE. v. n. To dance; to put into a lively motion.

Thy grandfader lov'd thee well; Many a time he danc'd thee on his knee. Shaks.

Thou noble thing! I more danc'd my own heart, When in my first wedded misfortunes saw Beside my threshold, the malignity of the thing vapour dance the principal spirits. Bacon.

DANCE. n. f. [from the verb.] A motion of one or many in concert, regulated by music.

Our dance of culture, round about the oak of Hence the hunter. Shaks's "M. W. of W." after. There
DAN

The honorable left part of talk is to give the oc-
ca-sion, and again to moderate and end with some-
what else for then a man leads the dance.
Bacon.

But you perhaps expect a modest feast,
With amorous songs and wanton dances granted.

DANCER, n. f. [from dance.] One that prac-
tices the art of dancing.

He at Philippi kept
His sword c'en like a dancer, while I brook
The lean and wrinkled Caesar.
Shakespeare.

Musicians and dancers! take some truce
With their pleasing labours, for great use
And in their seasons poets bring us dance.
Dryden.
The ear was so far from being a good dancer, that he was no graceful goer.
Warren.

It is a usual practice for our fanaticalists, or
dancers on the rope, to attempt somewhat like to
Flying.
Wilkins.

He, perfect dancer! climbs the rope,
And balances your fear and hope.
Prior.

Nature, I thought, performed too mean a part,
Forming her movements to the rules of art;
And, yes'd, I found that the musician's hand
Had o'er the dancer's mind too great command.

DANCINGMASTER, n. f. [dance and mas-
ter.] One who teaches the art of dancing.
The ape was taught their ape tricks by a
dancingmaster.
L'Estrange.

This is the dance of a dancing-master, and the fingers of a musician, fall, as it were, naturally, without
thought or pain, into regular and admirable mo-
doms.
Locke on Underst.ing.

DANCING-SCHOOL, n. f. [dancing and
school.] The school where the art of
dancing is taught.
They bid us to the English dancing-schools,
And teach favolists high, and swift croonants;
Saying our grace is only in our heels.
Shakespeare.

A certain Egyptian king endowed a

dancing-school for the instruction of ages of quality.
L'Estrange.

DANDELION, n. f. [dent de lion, French.] The name of a plant.

It agrees in all respects with the hawkweed, but
only in its having a single naked stalk, with one
flower upon the top.

Mill.

For cowslips sweet, let dandelions spread;
For bladder-wort, blithesome mad-dam.
Gay's Fagmuths.

DANDIPRAT, n. f. [dandie, French.] A little fellow; an urchin: a word used
sometimes in fornads, sometimes in contempt.

To DANDLE, v. a. [dandelion, Dutch.] 1. To make a child on the knee, or in
the hands, to please and quiet him.

Then shall your look, and shall be borne upon her
fides, and be dandled upon her knees.

Shakespeare.

Thy little brethren, which, like fairy sprites,
Off flip into our chamber stocks sweet nights,
And in the morning, as the sun lights up,
Were b'd next day to tell what they did see.

Dante.

Courts are but superficial schools
To dandle fools,
Bacon.

Sporing the lion ramp'd, and in his paw
Dandled the kid.
Mill.

Motion occasions dstrate, as we find by the common
habit of making forward children in cradles, or
dandling them in their nurse's arms.
Temple.

2. To fondle; to treat like a child.
Their child shall be advance'd,
And be received for the emperor's heir;
And let the emperor dandle him for his own.
Shak.

They have put me in a fell gown, and a gaudy
fool's cap; I am almost to dandle thus, and
cannot look in the gills without blushing, so far
seemed turned into such a little pretty matter.
Addison's Guardian.

DAN

With danging hands he stokes th' imperial robes,
And with a cockle's air commands the globe.

Smith.

But have you not wish to think beheld
The sworded danging o' th' dragon's head.
Prior. 2. Though hung upon any one; to be a hum-
ble, useless, harmless follower.

The prebendaries, and other fanatics that
dangle after them, are well inclined to pull down
the present establishment.
Swift.

DANGLER, n. f. [from dangle.] A man
that hangs about women only to waftle
time.

A dangler is of neither fox.
RALPH.

DANK, adj. [from tunecen, Germ. Skin-
ner.] Damp; humid; moist; wet.

He her the maiden sleeping found
On the dank and dirty ground.
Shakespeare.

Yet oft they quit
The darts, and rising on flath pinions tour
The mid aerial sky.
Millen.

Through each thicket, dank or dry,
Like a black mild, low creeping, he held on
His midnight search.
Millen.

Now that the fields are dank, and ways are miry,
Where shall we sometimes meet, and by the fire
Burn a fallen dandling friend?
Millen.

By the rusty-fringed bank,
Where grows the willow and the offer dand,
My folding chariot bays.
Millen.

Me, in my own vond
Picture, the sacred wall declares t' have hung
My dank and drooping weeds
To the form god of seas.

Millen.

To wash the sinews of beasts and fowls bereft, would keep them from growing dank in moist weather.
Great.

DANKISH, adj. Somewhat dank.

They bound me, b're me thence,
And in a dank and dandling vault at hand
There left me.
Shakespeare.

To DAP, v. n. [corrupted from diph.] To
let fall gently into the water: a word,
I believe, only used by anglers.

... have taught him how to catch a chub, by
dapping with a grasshopper.
Walton.

DAPPTICALLY, adj. [from dapticus, Lat.] Sumptuous in cheer.

DAPPLED, adj. [dappiter, Dutch.] Little and active; lively without bulk. It is usually spoken in contempt.

And on the twain faces and shelves,
Trip the pert fairlinked and dapper elves.
Millen.

A prit dapper phisick of a mage fairfed the
bird... his head never was governed till himself should
sit at the helm.
L'Estrange.

DAPPERLING, n. f. [from dapper.] A
dwarf; a dappiprat.
Anyworth.

DAPPLED, adj. [from apple; as pammell.] Marked with various colours; variegated; streaked; imbricated: it is used chiefly of animals.

In this neatness... do not find it impossible to
think of a lame horse, till they have run over all
beings that are, and then pitch on dapple.
Locke.

To DAPPLE, v. a. [from the adjective.] To dappled, to vary; to diversify with colours.

But under him a grey fey did he will,
Whose sides with dappled dyes were embellished.

Spenser.

The gentle day
Dapples the drowsy eath with spots of grey.
Shak.

Here and there that are dappled turn white; and old
squirrels turn grey.
Bacon.

The lark begins his flight,
From his watch-tower in the floods;
Till the dappled dawn doth rise.
Millen.

The dappled pink, and blushing roe,
Deck'd my charming Chloe's hair.
Pitie.

The
The gods, to curse Pamela with her prey,  
Gave the gift coach and dreadful Flanders mare.  

DAR. [*f.] A fish found in the Severn.  

DARLY. [from dark.] Boldly,  
courageously; fearlessly; impudently;  
outrageously.  

Some of the great principles of religion are every day  
dawningly and darkeningly attacked from the press.  
(Shakespeare.)  

Your brother, sir, with his fowls.  
Too daringly upon the face old prens.  

DARKNESS. [*f.] [from dark.] Boldness.  

1. Not light; wanting light.  
A theme, his son, who keeps him company.  
Must embrace the fate of that dark hour.  

While we converse with her, we mark  
No want of day, or think it dark.  

2. Not of a showy or vivid colour.  

If the plague be somewhat dark, and the plague spread  
not in the skin, the priest shall pronounce him clean.  
(Leviticus.)  

In Manso the generality of the people are  
more inclined to have dark coloured hair than  
fixed.  

By Boyle.  

3. Blind; without the enjoyment of light.  

Such wretched daughter of a dark old man,  
Comes to the weary steps, Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.  

4. Opake; not transparent; as, lead is a  
dark body.  

5. Obcure; not pericipuous.  

What may seem dark at the first, will  
afterwards be found more plain.  

Hooker.  

Mean time we shall express our dark purposed  
Shakespeare.  

6. Not enlightened by knowledge; ignor-  
rant.  

The age, wherein he liv'd, was dark; but  
he could not want light, who taught the world to  
see.  

Dryden.  

7. Gloomy; not cheerful.  

All men of dark temperns, according to  
their degree of melancholy or enthufiasm, may find  
convents fitted to their humours.  
Addison on Italy.  

DAR. [*f.]  

1. Darkness; obscurity; want of light.  
Come, thick night,  
And pall thee in the dunnete sicker of hell.  
That my keen knife cut not the wound it makes;  
Nor heave it, mangled through the blankets of the dark.  
To cry, hold, hold!  
Shakespeare's Macbeth.  

Cloud and ever-during dark  
Surrounds me! from the cheerful ways of men  
Cut off.  

Whereas seeing requires light, and a free  
and a right line to the object, we can hear in  
the dimmmum by no visible figures.  
Hold.  

2. Obscurity; condition of one unknown.  

All he says of himself is, that he is an obscure  
person; one, I suppose he means, that is in the dark.  
Atterbury.  

3. Want of knowledge.  

Till we ourselves perceive by our own understandings,  
we are as much in the dark, and as void  
of knowledge, as before.  
Locke.  

To DAR. [*v. a. from the noun.] To  
darken; to obscure; obbleote.  
Fair when that cloud of plague, which oft doth  
black your goodly light, with smiles she drives away.  
Spenser.  

To DAR. [*a. from darke.]  

1. To make dark; to deprive of light.  
Black with surrounding forests then it flowed,  
That hung above, and dark'nd all the flood.  
Addison.  

Whether the darnd'nd room to make inviting,  
Or when'd they would provoke the flow'rs to write.  
Spenser.  

2. To cloud; to perplex.  

Said was his wisdom, that his conduct did  

DAR. [from darke] his forfeday, especially in things  
near hand.  

3. To foul; to fully.  
The lusts and passions of men do fully and  
darken their minds, even by a natural influence.  

To DARREN. [*v. i.] To grow dark.  

DARKNESS. [a participle, as it seems,  
from darke, which is yet I never found;  
or perhaps a kind of diminutive  
from dark, as young, youngling.] Being  
in the dark; being without light; a  
word merely poetical.  

O, wilt thou darkeing leave me? do not so.  
Shakespeare.  

Darkling hands.  
The varying shore of the world.  
Shakespeare.  

The wakeful bird.  
Sings darkeying, and, in midnight covert hid,  
Takes her nocturne note.  
Milton.  

Darkley they mourn their fate, whom Cicero's power  
With words and wicked herbs, from human kind  
Had altered, and in brutal fames confin'd.  
Dryden.  

DARELY. [*a. from darke.] In a situation  
void of light; obscurely; blindly;  
gloomily; uncertainly.  

For well you know, and can record alone.  
What fame to future times conveys but Darke  
down.  
Dryden.  

DARKNESS. [*f. from darke.]  

1. Absence of light.  
Darke was upon the face of the deep, Genesis.  
I go whence I shall not return, even to the land  
of darkness, and the shadow of death.  
Job.  

2. Opakeness; want of transparency.  

3. Obscurity; want of pericipuous; differen-  
cienced to the understanding.  

4. Infernal gloom; wickedness.  

The infrinements of darkeys tell us truths;  
Win us with honest tributes, to betray us  
In deepst confusuc, Shakespeare.  

5. State of being intellectually clouded;  
ignorance; uncertainty.  

All the light truth has, or can have, is from  
the cleanliness and validity of those proofs upon  
which it is received; to talk of any other light  
In the understanding, is to put ourselves in the  
dark, or in the power of the pricks of darkness.  
Locke.  

6. The empire of Satan; or the Devil.  
Who had delivered us from the power of dark-  
ness and Satan and translated us into the kingdom of  
his dear Son.  
Colossians.  

DARKsome. [*a. from darke.] Gloomy;  
obscure; not well enlightened; not lu-  
minous.  

He brought him thereto a darkeome narrow path.  
To a broad gate.  
Spenser.  

And her fair eyes, like flars that dimmed were  
With darkeome cloud, now fliew their goodly beams.  
Spenser.  

You must not look to have an image in  
any thing lightsome; for even a face in iron, red-hot,  
will not be seen, the light confounding the small  
differences of lightsome and darkeome, which flowv  
the figures.  

A darkeome cloud of locusts, swarming down,  
Must eat, and on the ground leave nothing green.  
Addison.  

He, here with us to be.  
Forsook the courts of everliving day,  
And chose with us a darkeome boute of mortal clay.  
Milton.  

Mittaken blessings, which old age they bless.  
'Tis a long, nasty, darksome hospital.  
Dryden.  

The darkeome pines, that o'er ye rocks reclin'd  
Wave high; and murmur to the hollow winds.  
Pope.  

DARLING. [*a. from darke.] Favourite; dear;  
beloved;
loved: regarded with great kindness and tenderness.

The not for a generous prince to countenance oppression and injustice, even in his most darling Favourites.

Have a care lest some beloved notion, or some darling science, too far prevail over your mind.

Darling. n. f. A favourite; one much beloved.

Young Ferdinand they suppose is drown’d, And his and my lov’d darling, Shakespeare. In the storm, the ocean’s darling, England’s pride. The pleasing emblems of his reign do give delight.

She became the darling of the prince. Addison.

To Dart. v. a. [of uncertain origin.]

To mend holes by imitating the texture of the stuff.

Will they linen wash, or holin’ dart? Gay.

He spent every day ten hours in his closet, in darning his stockings, which he performed to admiration.

Swifts.

Darnel. n. f. [lotus.] A weed growing in the fields.

He was met e’er now Crown’d with rank fumiter and ever-weeds. Darnel, and all the idle weads that grow. In our futhing, and, Shakespeare.

Want ye corn for bread?

’Twas full of darts; do you like the stuff? Shak.

No fruitful crop the sickly fields return; But other darts I think the rising corn. Dryd.

To Darain. v. a. [This word is by

Tunius referred to dart: it seems to me more probably deducible from arranger, la battelle.]

1. To prepare for battle; to range troops for battle.

The town-boys parted in twain, the one side calling themselves Pompeians, the other Car-

raisins; and then darting a kind of battle, but without arms, the Carraisi got the upper hand.

Carrius’s Survey of Cornwall.

Comes Warwick, baggage of the duke of York; Darnain your battle; for they are at hand. Shak.

2. To apply to the fight: of fingle combatants.

Therewith they ‘gan to hurien gretly; Rebrobted battle ready to darraine. Stan.

Dart. n. f. [fr. dard, French.]

1. A miface when thrown by the hand: a small lance.

Here one is wounded or slain with a piece of a rock or flint; there another with a dart, stone, or lance.

Peecham.

Overwhelm’d with darts, which from 8at they fling.

The weapon round his hollow temples ring.

2. [In poetry.] Any miface weapon.

Y0 Dart. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To throw offensively.

He whets his tuffs, and turns, and darts the war;

Th’invaders dart their jav’lins from hies. Dryd.

2. To throw: to emit; as, the fun darts his beams on the earth.

Pan came, and asked what magic caus’d my fears?

Or what ill eyes malignant glances darts. Pop.

To Dart. v. n.

1. To fly as a dart.

2. To let fly with hoffile intention.

Now, darting Parthia, ar’thou thou. Shak.

To DASH. v. a. [The etymology of this word, in any of its fenses, is very doubtful.]

1. To throw or strike any thing suddenly against something.

If you daph a stone against a stone in the bottom of the water, it maketh a sound. Bown.

A man that cuts himself, and teazeth his own head, and dapers his head against the stones, does not act so uncomically as the wicked man. Tilley.

To break by collision. They that stand high have many blasts to shake them.

And, if they fall, they daph themselves to pieces. Shakespeare.

David’s throne shall then be like a tree,

Spreading and over-hanging all the earth; Or as a stone, that shall fall to pieces daph All monarchies besides throughout the world. Milton.

To throw water in flashes. Dashing water on them may prove the best remedy. Middleton.

Middling his head, and prone to earth his view.

With ears and cheeth that daph the morning dew. Tickl.

To beDSPAT; to besprinkle.

This tempest, Dashing the garment of this peace, abode The sudden breach on’t. Shaks. Henry VIII.

To agitate any liquid, so as to make the surface self.

At once the buffing oars and bracing prow Daph up the sandy waves, and ope the depths below. Dryden.

To mingle; to adulterate; to change by some worce admixture.

Whom the gods had daph and drew.

Not wise, but more unlawful low. Hadd.

I take care to daph the character with such particular circumstances, as may prevent ill-intenented applications.

Several revealed truths are daphed and adulterated with a mixture of fables and human inventions. Spect.

To form or sketch in haste, carelessly.

Never was daph’d out, at one lucky hit.

A fool fea jot a copy of wit. Pops.

To obliterare; to blot; to cross out.

To daph over this with a line, will deface the whole cropy entirely, and to a degree that, I fear, may alipplad ye. Pops.

To confound; to make asashed suddenly; to surprize with flame or fear; to depress; to suppress.

His tongue

Droop’d manna, and could make the worce appear The better reason, to perplex and daph Matured councils. Milton.

Yearly enchat’d, some fuy, to undergo

This annual, humbling certain number’d days,

To daph their pride and joy for man seduce. Milton.

An unknown hand full check’d my forward joy,

Daph’d me with blumes. Dryden and Lee’s Ode.

To daph this cavi, read but the practice of Christian emperors. Lez.

After they had sufficiently blamed him in his personal capacity, they found it an easy work to daph and overthrow him in his political. Shak.

Nothing daphed the confidence of the male fhep, or the braving of the afs, while he was dilating upon his genealogy. Lez.

The symptom, when nothing could Narcissus move,

Still daph’d with blumes for her flighted love. Add.

Some stronger pow’rer eludes our flicker will

Daph’d our rising hope with certain ill. Prior.

Daph the pensive man, in his gild’d ear.

Bare the mean heart thatureka beneath a star. Pop.

To DASH. v. n.

1. To fly in flashes with a loud noise.

On each hand the guthing waters play.

And down the rough cascades, all daphing fall. Tickl.

3. To rush through water, so as to make it fly.

Doge, tho’ without knowing how or why, Spurn’d boldly on, and daph’d of this thick and thin, fire and fumills and nothing, never ouer in. Dryd.

Dash. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Collision.

By the touch ethereal rood.

The daph of clouds, or irritating war.

Fire and lights, while all is calm below.

They furious siring.

2. Infusion; something worce mingled in a small proportion.

There is nothing which one regards so much with an eye of mirth and pity, as innocence, when it has in it a daph of folly. Add.

3. A mark in writing: a line — to note a pauf, or omifion.

He is afraid of letters and characters, of none and daphes, which, set together, do signify nothing. Brow. Poet’s Errours.

In modern witt, all printed trath is Set off with numeros breaks and daphes. Swifts.

4. Sudden stroke; blow; act; ludicrous.

Stand back, you lords, and give us leave to behold,

An act upon her bravely at first daph. Shak.

Dash. adv. An expression of the bound of water daph’d.

Hark, hark, the waters fall.

And, with a murmuring sound, Daph’d, daph’d, upon the ground.

To gentle humours call. Dryd.

Dastard. n. f. [of fr. Sax.]

A coward; a poltron; a man insaous for fear.

The cruelty and envy of the people, Permitted by our dastard nobles.

Have suffer’d me by th’voice of slaves to be Whoop’d out of Rome. Shak.

Shake.

Who now my masters, value dare oppoite?

How long will Dares wait his dastard foes? Dryd.

Dastard and drunkard, mean and insaous.

Tongue-valliant hero, vaunter of thy might,

In threats the foremost, but the last in fight. Dryd.

Dag-beat sounds, in the minds of children,

Make them dastards, and afraid of the flud of darkness ever after. Locke.

Curse on their dastard souls, they flit a fable and abominable. Add.

To Dastard. v. a. To terify; to intimadate; to defeat with cowardice; to diphirit.

I’m weary of this flicch which holds us here.

And dastards many fols with hope and fear.

Dryd.

To Dastardise. v. a. [from dastard.]

To intimodate; to deject with cowardice; to diphirit; to terify; to make an habitual coward.

He had such things to urge against our marriage,

As now declar’d, would blunt my sword in battle, and dastardly my courage. Dryd.

Dastardly. adv. [from dastard.] Cowardly; mean; timorous.

Brawl and clamour is so arrant a mark of a dastardly wretch, that he does as good as call himself so that uses it.

Dryd.

Dastar. n. f. [from dastard.] Cowardliness; timorousness.

Datar. n. f. [Datarius.] An officer of the chancery of Rome, through whose hands beneffcs pas.

 Dict.

DATE. n. f. [datte, Fr. from datum, Lat.]

1. The time at which a letter is written, marked at the end or the beginning. 2. The
The time at which any event happened.
3. The time stipulated when any thing shall be done.

And my reliance on his trusted dates
Has faint my credit.
Shakespeare’s Timon.

My father’s promise ties me not to time;
And bonds without a date, they say, are void.
Dryden.

4. End; conclusion.

What time would spire, from steel receives its
And monuments, like men, submit to fate.
Popes.

5. Duration; continuance.

Could the declining of this fate, O friend,
Our dooms to immortality extend?
Dryden.

Then, says—
From the confabulating mas, ping‘d and refound’d,
New heavens, new earth, new ages of endless date.
Founded in righteousness.
Milton.

[From datifJus.] The fruit of the date-tree.

Hold, take these keys, and fetch more spices, nurse.

They call for dates and quinces in the paste.
Shakespeare.

DATE-TREE. n. s. See PALM, of which it is a species.

To DATE. v. a. [from the noun.] To note with the time at which any thing is written or done.

’Tis all one, in respect of eternal duration yet behind, whether we begin the world to many millions of ages ago, or date from the last war of about six thousand years.
To all their dated backs he turns you round;
Thos. Aldas printed; tho’ Do Swell has bound.
Popes.

D’TELESS, adj. [from date.] Without any fixed term.

The fly-flow hours shall not determine
The dateful limit of thy dear exile.
Shakespeare.

DATAIVE, adj. [dativus, Latin.]

1. [In grammar.] The epithet of the cafe
That signifies the person to whom any thing is given.

2. [In law.] Those are termed datives executors, who are appointed such by the judge’s decree; as administrators with us here in England.

Ayliffe.

To DAUB. v. a. [dabben, Dutch; dubber, French.]

1. To smear with something adhesive.

So for him thus, and made it with withers, and dabbed it with fillets and with pitch.
Exodes.

2. To paint coarsely.

Hasty dabbing will spoil the picture, and make it so unnatural as not wish idle light to:
Gay it off.
Dryden.

They snatch up of his hands a lame imperfect piece, rudely dabbed over with little reflection.
Dryden.

If a picture is dabbed with many bright and glaring colours, the vulgar admire it as an excellent piece.
Watts.

3. To cover with something specious or gross, something that diffuges what it lies upon.

So smooth he daub’d his vice with flow of virtue, He liv’d from all attendant of faults.
Shakespeare.

4. To lay on any thing gaudily or ostentatiously.

Since princes will have such things, it is better they be covered with elegance, than daubed with cait.

Let him be daub’d with laces, live high, and where.
Dryden.

Sometimes be lately, but be never poor.
Dryden.

5. To flatter grossly.

Let every one, therefore, attend the sentences of

his confidenc; for he may be sure, it will not

to daub or not.

To DAUB. v. n. To play the hypocrite; this fene is not in use.

And yet I must. Shakespeare.

DAUBER. n. s. [from daub.] One that daubs.

1. A coarse low painter.

What they call’d his picture, had been drawn at length by the daubers of all nations, and fillet by them.
Dryden.

Parts of different species jumbled together, according to the main imagination of the dauber, to cause laughter.
Dryden.

A sign of daubers would disfigure to paint.
Dryden.

The one-eyed hero on his elephant.
Dryden.

The treacherous tempter, Thomas,
Hangs a new angel two doors from us, As fine as daubers hands can make it.
Swifts.

A low flatterer.

DAUBY. n. s. [from daub.] An old word for any thing artificial.
She works by charms, by flodds; and such daubers as this is beyond our element.
Shakespeare.

DAUBY. adj. [from daub.] Vicif; glorious; adusive.

Not in vain this imperious kind.
Dryden.

With dauby wax and flower the chinks have lim’d.
Dryden.

Some the gall’d ropes with dauby marling bind,
Or fear-cloth mats with strong tarpawing coats.
Dryden.

DAUGHTER. n. s. [daubter, Gothick; bohren, Sax. dotter, Runick; dotter, German; dotcher, Dutch.]

1. The female offspring of a man or woman.

Your wives, your daughter.

Your masters, and your maidens, could not fill up
The chime of my life.
Shakespeare.

Now Aurora, daughter of the dawn,
With rosy lute purpled o’er the lawn.
Popes.

2. A daughter in law, or son’s wife.

A daughter in law, or son’s wife.

3. A woman.

Jacob went out to see the daughter of the land.
Genius.

4. [In poetry.] Any dependant.

[From date.] Do not.

5. The female penitent of a confessor.

Are you at leisure, holy father, now;
Or shall I come to you at evening mass?
—My life serves me, my father, daughter now.
Shakespeare.

To DAUNT. v. a. [domer, French; demeter, Latin.] To discourage; to fright; to intimidate.

Fairfax, whose name in arms thro’ Europe rings, And fills all months with envy or with praise, And all her jealous monarchs with amaze; And rumours loud, which daunt remotest kings.
Milton.

Where the rude war, with heaved strokes
Was never past the thumps to daunt,
Or fright them from their jalous’d haunts.
Milton.

Some pretences daunt and discourage us, when others raise us to a brisk affurance.
Giovanni.

DAUNTLESS. adj. [from daunt.] Fearless; not dejected or not discouraged.

Grow great by your examples, and set on
The dauntless spirit of resolution.
Shakespeare.

Dauntless he strode, and to the right return’d;
With shining his glowing cheeks, his eyes, with
Dryden, Virgil.

He, not by wants or woes upreft;
Stems the bold torrent with a dauntless breast.
Dryden.

The utmost weight of affliction from intellectual power and popular hatred, were almost worth bearing, for the glory of such a dauntless conduct as he has shown under it.
Popes.

DAUNTLESSNESS, m. s. [from daunt.] Fearlessness.

DAW. n. s. [supposed by Stainer to named from his note, by Finsius to be corrupted from daw; the German tal, and dol in the Bavarian dialect, having the same signification.] The name of a bird.
Mendels.

I will wear my heart upon my sleeve.
For daws to peck it.
Shakespeare’s Othello.
If death do come as quite, we have great wrong.
Dryden.

That daw, and trees, and rocks should fail to do.
When we must in infant pain to nought.
Dryden.

The loud daw, his throat displaying, drawn.
The whole assemblage of his fellow dawes.
Wallis.

DAWK. n. s. A cant word among the workmen for a hollow, rupture, or incision, in their stuff.

Observe if any hollow or dawks be in the length.
Morgan.

To DAWK. v. a. To mark with an incision.

Should they apply that side of the tool the edges lies on, the twist coming about of the work would, in a small irregularity of stuff should happen, in the edge into the daws, and so do in dawes.
Mans.

To DAWN. v. a. [supposed by the etymologists to have been originally to day, or advance towards day.] To grow luminous; to begin to grow light.

I have been troubled in my sleep this night;
But dawning day new comfort hath inspired.
Shakespeare.

As it began to dawne, towards the first day of the week, came Mary Magdalene to see the sepulchre.
Matthew.

All night I slept, oblivious of my pain;
Aurora dawned, and PhæBUS shone in vain.
Popes.

2. To glimmer obscurely.

A Romanist, from the very first dawning of any notions in his understanding, hath this principle constantly inculcated, that he must believe at the church.

3. To begin, yet faintly; to give some promises of luster or eminence.

While we behold such dauntless worth appear In dawning youth, and souls to fear of void.
Dryden.

Thy hand strikes out some free degree.

When life awakes and dawns at every line.
Popes.

Dawn. n. s. [from the verb.]

1. The time between the first appearance of light and the sun’s rise, reckoned from the time that the sun comes within eighteen degrees of the horizon.

Then on to morn’s dawns thy care employ
To search the land, but give this day to joy.
Dryden.

2. Beginning; first rise.

These tender circumstances diffuse a dawn of serenity over the soul.
Pope.

Such their guiltless passion was,
As in the dawn of time inform’d the heart
Of innocence and unbribing truth.
Thomson.

Dawn. n. s. [dark, Saxton.]

1. The time between the rising and setting of the sun, called the artificial day.

—Why stand ye here all the day idle? Marston.

Of night impatient, we demand the day;
They may arrive, and for the night we pray
The night and day shall turn come and go,
Our lasting pains no interruption know.
Blackmore.

Or object new
Causal discourses draws on, which instructs
Our day’s work.
Milton.

2. The time from noon to noon, or from midnight to midnight, called the natural day.
How
DAY

How many hours bring about the day? 
How many days will fill up the year? 
Skate.

3. Light; sunshine. 
Let us walk hand in hand, as in the day; not in rioting 
and drunkenness. 
Romans.

The wey yet glimmers with some streaks of day. 
Now spurs the latest traveller, 
To gain the timely shelter of Shakespeare’s Markb. 
Around the 2ids did nimble lightsplay 
Which offer’d us by fist, and fixt’th d the day. 
Midst this we the hearl and tender cars 
Or well-pless’d ghosts, which in the thorn did dye. 
Dryden.

Yet are we able only to survey 
Dawnings of beams, and presence of day. 
Prior.

Sthumming and distingushed from other time; an age; the time. 
In this fene it is generally plural. 

After him reigned Catheline his heir, 
The jutfe man and truest in his days. 
Fairy-R. I think, in these days, one honest man is obliged to acquaint another who is his friends. 
Pope. 

We have, at this time of day, better and more certain measures of information than they had. 
Ward.

5. Life: in this sense it is commonly plural. He never in his days broke his word; that is, in his noble life. 

He was not at a loss in his days for a frequent answer. 
Carle’s Life of Ormonds.

6. The day of contest; the contest; the battle. 
His name decreed fear, his conduct won the day; 
He came, he saw, he felt the shouting prey. 
Reynamman.

The noble thames do bravely in the war; 
The rudesly set; proferves yours; 
And little is to do. 
Shakespeare’s Merchan.

Would you th’advantage of the fight delay, 
If, striking first, you were to win the day? 
Dryden.

7. An appointed or fixed time. 
Or if my dears do not keep their promise, 
Deny their hands, and then refuse to pay, 
I must with patience all the terms attend. 
Dryden.

8. A day appointed for some commemoration. 
The field of Agincourt, 
Fought on the day of Cifax Cibilianus. 
Shaks.

9. From day to side; without certainty or 
continuance. 
Bavaria hath been taught, that merit and service 
doth oblige the Spaniard but from day to day. 
Eneas.

TO-DAY. On this day. 
To-day, ye weal hear his voice, harden not your hearts. 
“Psalms.”

The path it all by death’sfeet, 
And frugal fate, that guards the rest, 
By giving, bids us live to-day. 
Fentus.

DA’RED. n.f. [day and bed.] A bed used for idleness and luxury in the day-time. 
Calling my officers about me, in my branched voice gown; having come down from a daybed, where I have left Olivia sleeping. 
Shakespeare’s Twelfth Night.

DA’BOOK, n. f. [from day and book.] A tradesman’s journal; a book in which all the occurrences of the day are set down. 

DA’BREAK. n. f. [day and break.] The dawn; the first appearance of light. 
I would the early glories of her eyes, 
As men for daybreak watch the Eastern skies. 
Dryden.

DA’LY. n. f. [day and labour.] Labour by the day; labour divided into daily tasks. 

DA’LIES. n. f. [day and labour.] Light denied, I fondly sirk. 
Milton. 

Daylabour was but a kind and a dry kind of DAZ.

livelihood to a man that could get an estate with two or three strokes of his pen. 
Shakespeare.

DAY-LABOUR, n. f. [from daylabour.] One that works by the day. 

In one day, he compass’d more 
His shadowy flail hath threat’rd the corn 
That ten daylabours could not end. 
Milton. 

The daylabourer, the honest yeoman, has commonly but a small pittance of courage. 
Locke.

DAYLIGHT. n. f. [day and light.] The light of the day, as opposed to that of the moon, or a taper. 
By this the dosing daylight gan to fade, 
And yield his room in lod succeeding nights. 
Fairy Queen.

Thon shalt buy this dear, 
If ever I thy face by daylight see. 
Now go thy way. 
Shakespeare.

They, by daylight passing through the Turks fleet, 
Recovered the haven, to the joy of the beleaguered Christians. 
Keillor. 

He stands in daylight, and distains to hide. 
An act, to which by honour he is tied. 
Dryden. 

Will you murder a man in plain daylight? 
Dryden.

Through rough bears in covert feck defiance, 
White foxes fly, with seeming innocence; 
That crafty kind with daylight can dispose. 
Dryden.

If bodies be illuminated by the ordinary prismatic colours, they will appear neither of their own daylight colours, nor of the colour of the light call us them, but of some middle colour between both. 
Newton

DAY-LILY. n. f. The same with Asphodel, which see. 

DAYMAN. n. f. [day and man.] An old word for umpire. 
Ainsworth. 

Perhaps rather, surety. 

For what art thou, 
That migh’t thy dayman, to prolong the vengeance peace? 
Fairy Queen.

DAY-SPRING. n. f. [day and spring.] The rife of the day; the dawn; the first appearance of light. 
So all ere dayspring, under conscious night, 
Secret they find’d, and in order lie. 
Milton. 

The breath of heav’n fresh-blowings, pure and sweet, 
With dayspiring born, here leave me to refire. 
Milton.

DAYSTAR. n. f. [day and star.] The morning star. 
I meant to make her fair, and free, and wise, 
Of greatest blood, and yet more good than great; 
I meant the daystar should not brighter rise; 
Nor lend influence from his lacerant feat. 
Ben Jonson.

Sunk thouk he beneath the wat’ry floor; 
So sinks the day-star in the ocean bed, 
And yet again the daystar, day-dawn, daybreak. 
Milton.

DAYTIME. n. f. [day and time.] The time in which there is light: opposed to night. 
In the daytime, Fame was fitter in a watch-tower, and fleeth most by nights; the migesth things done with things not done, and is a terror to great cities. 
Bancon.

My ants never brought out their corn but in the night when the moon did shine, and kept it under ground. 
Addison.

DAYWORK. n. f. [day and work.] Work impo’d by the day; daylabour. 
True labour in the vineyard of thy lord, 
Ere prime thoa hast th’impo’d daywork conmind. 
Pope.

DAY. w. a. [bynum, Saxon.] To overpower with light; to srike with too strong light; to hinder the act of seeing by too much light suddenly introduced.

DEA.

They note the glittering armes, as they stand, 
With quivering beams, which did’st the wood ring. 
Dryden.

Poor human kind, all do in open day, 
Ere after biffa, and blindly miss their way. 
Dryden.

DA’BIZED. adj. [rather dazed.] See DA’IZE.

Befprinkled with daze. 
Let us find out the prettiest daze plot we can, 
And make him a grave. 
Shakespeare’s Cymbeline.

To DAZ. w. a. [See DA’ZE].

1. To overpower with light; to hinder the action of the light by sudden luster. 

Fears unto be represented in such an imaginary fashion, as they rather daube men’s eyes than open them. 
Bacon.

How is it that some wits are interruped. 
That now they dazled are, now clearly fee? 
Devere.

2. To strike or surpipe with splendour. 

Those heavenly shapes 
Will daze me now this earthly with their blaze. 
Insufferably bright. 

Milton: 
The places that have either finellent sentiments or manners, have no occasion for them: a dazing expirnation rather damages them, and serves only to relapse their beauty. 
Pope.

Ah, friend! to daze let the vain design; 
To raise the thought, or touch the heart, be thine. 
Pope.

To DAZ. w. a. To be overpowered with light; to lose the power of light.

Daze mine eyes? or do I the three furs? 
Shakespeare.

Come, boy, and go with me; thy flight is young, 
And you shall read when mine begins to daze. 
Shakespeare.

An oversight makes the eyes dazed, 
Infamch as perputual looking against the sun would cause blindness. 
Bacon.

I dare not trust these eyes; 
They dance in mills, and daze with surplice. 
Dryden.

DE’ACON. n. f. [deaconus, Latin.] 
1. One of the lowest of the three orders of the clergy. 

Like wise must the deacon be grave. 2 Tim. III. 8. 

The constitutions that the apollos made concerning deacons and widows, are very importantly preserved. 
By Hemp.

2. [In Scotland.] An overseer of the poor. 

3. And also the master of an incorporated company.

DE’ACONERSS. n. f. [from deacon.] 
A female officer in the ancient church.

DE’ACORY. n. f. [from deacon.] 
The deaconship; office or dignity of a deacon.

DEAD. adj. [dead, Saxon; doux, Dutch.] 
1. Deprived of life; examinated. 

The queen, our lord, is dead; 
—She should have died hereafter. 
Shakespeare’s Macht.

A brute or a man are another thing when they are alive, for what they are when dead. 
Hill.

She either from her hopeles lover fled, 
Or with disdainful glances shot him dead. 
Dryden.

2. With of before the cauca of death. 

This Indian told them, that, midstaking their cause, the crew, all except himself, were died of hunger. 
Arbuthnot.

3. Without life; inanimate. 

All, all but truth, drops dead-born from the press. 

Like the last gazette, or like the last address. 
Pope.

4. Imitating death; senseless; motionless. 

At thy rebate, O God of Jacob, both the chariot and horses are cast into a dead sleep. 
Psalms.

Amasting of the forehead, navel, and backbone, we know is used for procuring dead sleeps. 
Bacon.

5. Unactive;
5. Unactive; motionless.

The tind fold sometimes higher, and sometimes lower, according to the quick and abundant blood, and also the violent fall of the body, Careull.

Nay, there's a talk when the rolling year Seems to stand still: dead calms are in the ocean, When not a breath disturbs the circus main. Linn.

The winds that blow the dead weight of unoccupied time lying upon their hands, nor the uneasiness it is to do nothing at last.

6. Empty; vacant.

This colour often carries the mind away; yea, it deceiveth the sense; and it seemeth to the eye a shorter distance of way, if it be all dead and continued, than if it have trees or buildings, or any other objects whereby the eye may divide its view. Nought but a blank remains, a dead void space, A flat of life, that promiseth such a race. Dryden.

7. Useless; unprofitable.

The commodities of the kingdom they took, though they lay dead upon their hands for want of use. Bacon.

Persuade a prince that he is irremediable, and he will take care not to let glorious an attribute lie dead and useless by him. Addison.

8. Dull; gloomy; unemployed.

Travelling over Anamus, then covered with deep snow, they came in the dead winter to Aleppo. Klopse.

There is something unspeakably cheerful in a spot of ground which is covered with trees, that smiles amidst all the rigours of winter, and gives us a kind of most gay season in the midst of that which is the most dead and melancholy. Addison.

9. Still; obscure.

Their flight was only deferred until they might cover their disorders by the dead darkness of the night. Howarid.

10. Having no resemblance of life.

At a second fitting, though I alter not the draught, I must touch the same features over again, and change the dead colouring of the whole. Dryden.

11. Obstuse; dull; not sharply; void of sounds.

We took a ball of about two inches in diameter at the bottom, which was supported in the midst of the cavity of the receiver by a bent stick, in which when it was closed up, the bell seemed to found more dead than it did when just before it from the hand in the hand as before. Addison.

12. Dull; frigid; not animated; not affecting.

How cold and dead does a prayer appear, that is composed in the most elegant forms of speech, when it is not heightened by solemnity of phrase from the forc'd writings. Addison.

13. Tafteles; vapid; spiritless; used of liquors.

Somewhat is left under dead walls and dry ditches. Arbuthn.


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DEAE

I have also found, that a piece of deal, far thicker than one would easily imagine, being purposely Interposed between my eyes, placed in a room, and the clearer daylight, was not only somewhat trans- parent, but appeared quite through a lovely red.

Boyle on Colors.

To Deal, v. a. To deprive of the power of hearing.

Hamilton, Sc. 1. Their deafness is that of their spiritual ears; and, if so, they have so much the more reason, a great deal, to doubt of it. South.

The author, who knew that such a delusion as this could not be carried on without a great deal of artifice and sophistry, has puzzled and perplexed his cause. Addison.

To Deafen a man, to make him deaf. South.

To Deafen, v. a. [deafen, Dutch.] To deprive of the power of hearing.

Dryden.

1. To distribute; to dispense to different perfections. Deal thy bread to the hungry, and be the poor, that are cast out into the highways. Isa. 3:16. Why a broken trebouche shall be his blows. Dryden.

2. To scatter; to throw about. Keep me from the vengeance of thy darts, Which Noble's devoted into, when shaking his feathers to the dead. Dryden.

3. To give gradually, or one after another. The nightly mallet deals refounding blows. Gay.

4. To distribute the cards.

To Deal, v. n.

1. To traffick; to transact business; to trade. It is generally better to deal by speech than by letter; and by a man himself, than by the mediation of a third. Bacon.

This is to write a whole trade, when all other petty merchants deal but for parcell. Def. of Poetry. They buy and sell, they deal and traffic. South.

With them, she goes into patience he deals, They tell the secret which he first reveals. Prior.

3. To act between two perfections, to inter-vene. To act all in any manner. Two deep enemies, Fees to my revet, and my sweet Peak's disturbers, Are they that I would have the deal upon. Shak.

3. To Deal by. To treat well or ill. This seems a vitious use. Such an one deals not fairly by his own mind, nor conducts his own understanding-wights. Lecky.

6. To Deal in. To have to do with; to be engaged in; to practise. Suitors are so disdained with delays and abuses, that plain-dealing, in doing you in deals in fruits at first, is grown not only honourable, but also graceful. Bacon.

The Scripture forbids even the countenancing a poor man in his case; which is a popular way of preventing justice, that some men have deals in, though without that furcice which they propitiate to themselves. Atterbury.

Among authors, none deal upon themselves more disfavourably than those who deal in political matters. Addison.

True logic is not that noisy thing that deals all in dispute, to which the former ages had debauched it. Watts's Legis.

7. To Deal with. To treat in any manner; to see well or ill.

Neither can the Irish, nor yet the English lords, think themselves wronged, nor hardly deal with, to have that which is none of their own to give them.

Spectator's Ireland.

If a man would have his confidence deal closely with him, he must deal generously with that. Swift.

God did not only exercise this providence towards his own people, but he dealt also with other nations. Tillotson.

But I will deal the more civilly with his two progeny, because nothing ill is to be spoken of the dead. Dryden.

You wrote to me with the freedom of a friend, dealing plainly with me in the matter of my own trinity. Swift.

Reflect on the merits of the cause, as well as on the men, who have been thus dealt with by their country. Swift.

To Deal with. To contend with.

If she hated me, I should know what passion to deal with. Sidney.

Gentlemen were commanded to remain in the cause, not to govern the people, easy to be dealt with whilst they stand in fear. Haywood.

Then you upbraided me; I am pleas'd to see You're not so perfect, but can fail like me. Love to God to this effect. Swift.

To DEALBATE, v. a. [dealsbe, Latin.] To whiten; to bleach.

DEALBATION. n. f. [dealsbatia, Latin.] The act of bleaching or whitenning; rendering things white which were not so before; a word in little use.

All feed is white in viviparous animals, and such as have preparing vellets, wherein it receives a manifester dealbatia. Brown's Vesper Errors.

DEALER, n. f. [from deal.] 1. One that has to do with anything, I find it common with these small dealers in wit and learning, to give themselves a title from their first adventure. Swift.

2. A trader, a trafficker. The fraud is permitted and condoned at, the honest dealer is always undone, and the knave has the advantage. Galloway's Travels.

3. A person who deals the cards.

DEALING, n. f. [from deal.]

1. Practice; action. Concerning the dealing of men, who administer government, and until whom the execution of that law belongeth, they have their judge, who fittest in heaven. Hooker.

What these are! Whole own hard dealings teach them to fucce.f The thoughts of others. Shakespeare.

But this was neither one poor's fault, nor one poor's dealing; he must write a story of the em- pire, that means to tell of all their dealings in this kind. Raleigh.

2. Intercourse. It were to be wished, that men would promote the happiness of one another, in all their private dealings, among those who lie within their influence. Addison.

3. Mixture of treatment; mode in which one treats another. Such a great deal with men, are the aids and auxiliaries necessary to us in the pursuit of pietie. Hammond.

4. Traffick; business.

The deal must needs the rich; he had great deals of the same. Spenser.

DEAMBULATION. n. f. [deambulatio, Latin.] The act of walking abroad. D'Aemubu-
DEAMAULATORY. adj. [deambulare, Lat.]

Relating to the practice of walking abroad.

DEAN, m. s. [decanus, Latin; dioecen, Fr.]

From the Greek word diax in English, ten; because he was anciently set over ten, canons or prebendaries at least in some cathedral churches.

Addfis's Paraffon.

As there are two foundations of cathedral churches in England, the old and the new (the new are those which Henry VIII. upon dissolution of abbeys transformed from abbot or prior; and convents, to dean and chapter) so there are two means of creating these deans; for those of the old sort are brought to their dignity much like bishops, the king first setting out his congé d'elire to the chapter, the chapter then chusing and the bishop confirming them, and giving his mandate to install them. Those of the new foundation are, by a shorter course, instilled by virtue of the king's letter patent, without either election or confirmation.

This word is also applied to divers, that are chief of certain peculiar churches or chapels; as the dean of the king's chapel, the dean of the Arches, the dean of St. George's chapel at Windsor, and the dean of Bucking in Eftor. 

The dean and canons, or prebendaries, of cathedral churches, were of great use in the church; they were not only appointed to give with the bishop for his revenue, but chiefly for government in cause ecclesiastical. Use your best means to prefer such to those places who are fit for that purpose. Bacon.

DEANERY, n. f. [from dean.]

1. A cause of a dean.

He could no longer keep the deanery of the chapel-royal.

Clerendun.

2. The revenue of a dean.

Put both deans in one; or, if that 'tis too much

Instead of the deans make the deanery double. Swift.

3. The house of a dean.

Take her by the hand, away with her to the deanery, and dispatich it quickly. Shakespeare.

DEANSHIP, n. f. [from dean.]
The office and rank of a dean. Bacon.

DEAR, adj. [beau, Saxon.]

1. Beloved; favourite; darling;

Your brother Glister hates you.

2. Valuable; of a high price; costly.

Some thoughts the dear stone; it was yours.

3. Scarce; not plentiful; as, a dear year.

It is a dear year.

4. It seems to be sometimes used in Shakespeare for dear; sad; hateful; grievous.

What foolish boldness brought thee to their mercy.

Whom thou in terms so bloody, and so dear,

Had made these enemies? Shaks. Twelfth Night.

Let us return, and strain what other means is left unto us.

In our dear peril.

Shakespeare's Times.

Some dear cause

Will in concealment wrapp me up a while;

When I am known, night, you shall not grieve

Lending me this accommodation. Shak. King Lear.

Would I had met my dearst foe in heav'n,

Or ever I had seen that day. Shakespeare's Hamlet.

Or other hildren, if with his dear fight

Struck pale and bloodless.

Shakespeare's Timon Ajuredon.

DEAR, n. f. A word of endearment; darling.

That kif.

I carried from them, dear; and my true lip

Hath virgin'd e'er since. Shakespeare's Cerdan.

Oh, dear; each minute does new danger bring.

Dryden.

VOl. I.

DEA

DEA

DEA

DEA

DEA

Sirs, my dear,

How lavifh nature has adorn'd thee the year. Dryden.

DEARBOUGHT. adj. [dear and bought.]

Purchased at a high price.

O fleeting joys

Of Paradise, descending with falling wax. Milton.

Such dearbought blessings happen every day;

Because we know not why to things.

Forget not what my ransom cost,

Nor let my dearbought soul be lost. Roffeome.

DEARLING, n. f. [now written darling.]

Favourite.

They do feed on nectar, heavenly wife,

With Hercules and Iphies, and the rest

Of Venus' dearlings, through her bounty blest.

Sprangers.

DEARLY, adv. [from dear.]

1. With great fondness.

For the unquestionable virtues of her person

And landlord's prohibitions. Watton.

2. At an high price.

It is rarely bought, and then also bought dearly enough with such a fine.

Bacon.

The soul shall dearly pay for faith forsworn;

And crotch, and frauds, and thiefs, on Tyburn. Dryden.

My father does, and let him still do on;

He buys his miftriss dearly with his throne.

To dearl. v. a. [by-man, Sax. to hide.]

To lend clothes. See DARN.

D' ARNESS, n. f. [from dear.]

1. Fondness; kindness; love.

My brother holds you well, and in dearness of heart hath holp to effect your ensuing marriage.

Shakespeare.

The whole senate dedicated an altar to Friendship, as to a god; in respect of the dear goodness of friendship.

Bacon.

He who hates his neighbour warmly and wisely, too; much profess all the dear-ness and friendship, with readiness to serve him.

Swift.

2. Scarcity; high price.

For dearness of corn, and dearness of meat among jackals, and of dearness, of corn in this year.

Swift.

DEARLY, adv. [beau, Sax. to hide;]

Privately; unseen. Obsoleite.

At last, as chance 'd them by a forest side

To pay for the venom of the cherishing ray.

They heard a rueful voice, that dearly cried.

With piercing shrieks.

Sprangers.

DEARTH, n. f. [from dear.]

1. Scarcity which makes food dear.

In times of dearth it driven much coin out of the kingdom, to furnish us corn from foreign parts.

Bacon.

There have been terrible dearths of corn, and every place is famished with beggars; but dearths are common in better climates, and our evils here lie much deeper.

Swift.

2. Want; need; famine.

Pity the dearth which I have pined in;

By longing for that food so long a time. Shakespeare.

Of every tree that in the garden grew,

Eat freely with glad heart; fear here no dearths.

Mitton.

3. Barrenness; sterility.

The French have brought on themselves that dearth of plot, and narrowness of imagination, which may be effected in all their plays. Dryden.

To dear'ticate, v. a. [de and arti-

Aculatus, Latin.] To disjoint; to dismem-

ber.

DEATH, n. f. [beau, Saxon.]

1. The extinction of life; the departure of the soul from the body.

He is the mediator the Church's Testament, that by means of death, for the redemption of the transgression, which they are called might receive the promise of eternal inheritance. Hick. ix. 15.

DEATH BED. n. f. (death and bed.)

The bed to which a man is confined by mor-

tal sickness.

Sick, take heed, take heed of perjury;

Thou art on thy death-bed; Shakespeare's Cæsar.

Thy death-bed is no lositer than the land

Wherein thou liest in reputation sick.

Shakespeare's Richard II.

These are such things as a man shall remember

With joy upon his death-bed; such as shall warm and warm his heart, even in that last and bitter agony.

South's Sermons.

Then round our death-bed every friend should run!...

And joy are our conquest even won. Dryden.

Fate on thy death-bed, figure is certainly the most hum-

bly in the world. Colet, on the Father of Life.

A death-bed repentance ought not indeed to be neglected, because it is the last thing that we can do.

Ankerwycke.

Fame can never make us lie down contentedly on a death-bed.

DEATHFUL. adj. [death and full.]

Fall of slaughter; destructive; murderous.

3 P. Yorke.
DEB

Your cruelty was such, as you would have his life for any dreadful torment. To this they lent, under the dreadful shade of whole wings all things wither, hasted that lively virtue of nature in man, and beauty, and plants.

Ralph.

Bleed, death, and dreadful deeds, are in that

ruin, destruction at the utmost point. Milton.

Thine eyes behold

The dreadful scene, where princes roll'd.

DEATHLESS. adj. [from death.] Immortal; never-dying; everlasting.

God hath only immortality, though angels and human soul be deathless. Their temples wreath'd with leaves that still remain. Prior.

DEATHLIKE. adj. [death and like.] Resembling death; still; gloomy; motionless; placid; calm; peaceful; undisturbed; resembling either the horrors or the quietness of death.

What had lost the lustre and the light suppris'd In death's dark flames, while thy dangers crev A waking eye and end. Crafton.

A deathlike step! Milton.

On feet, on earth, and all that in them dwell, A deathly quiet and deep silence fell. Waller.

Black melancholy fits, and round their heads A deathlike flood, and a dread reproach. Pope.

DEATHWATCH. n. f. [death and door.] A near approach to death; the gates of death, with an awe. It is now a low phrase. I myself knew a person of great fashion, who was afflicted to death's door with a vomiting.

There was a poor young woman, that had brought herself even to death's door with grief for her sick husband. L'Estrange.

DEATHSMAN. n. f. [death and man.] Executioner; hangman; headman; he that executes the sentence of death.

He's dead! I'm only sorry
He had no other benefactor.

Shakespeare.

As deathsmen you have rid this sweet young prince.

Shakespeare.

DEATHWATCH. n. f. [death and watch.] An infall that makes a tinkling noise like a watch. It is supremely imagined to prognosticate death. The solemn deathwatch click's the hour he died.

We learn to prize approaching death in a family by ravens, and little worms, which we therefore call a deathwatch. Watts.

Mice are muckyworm, sickworms beaux. And deathwatchs physicians. Pope.

To DEARURATE. v. a. [decur, Latin.] To gild, or cover with gold. Did.

DEARURATION. n. f. [from dearurate.] The state of being gilded.

DEBASE. v. a. [debasch, Latin.] To deprive of his beard. Did.

DEBACKE. v. a. [debarque, French.] To disembark. Did.

DEBATER. v. a. [bar.] To exclude; to preclude; to shut out from any thing; to hinder.

The same boats and the same buildings are found in countries debased from all amcentration by unpassable mountains, lakes, and defects. Raleigh's History.

DEBATE thy cause with thy neighbour himself, and discover not a secret to another. Psalms, xxvii. 9.

He could not debate any thing without some connection, even when the argument was two of Gloriana. Dryden.

DEBATE. v. a. [from baże.]

1. To reduce from a higher to a lower state.

Homer intended to teach, that plethoric and freeminded men into brutes. Bacon on the Odyssey.

As much as you raise filter, you debauch gods, for they are less inclin'd to listen upon use, in debauching in our wishes, and in crossing all our reasonable desires. Swift.

2. To make mean; to sink into meaness; to make deplacable; to degrade.

It is a kind of taking God's name in vain, to debauch religions with such frivolous disputes. Hooker.

A man of large possessions has not likewise to confer of every light eavy, and will not debate himself to the management of every tide. Dryden.

Extraining others, yet himself not free; Made important by poor's, debauch'd by dignity. Dryd.

3. To sink; to disfrace with meaness.

He ought to be careful of not letting his subject debauch his style, and betray him into a meanness of expression. Addison.

Huming after arguments to make good one side of a question, and wholly to refuse those which favour the other, is so far from giving truth its due value, that it wholly debauches it. Locke.

4. To adulterate; to lessen in value by base admixtures.

He reform'd the coin, which was much adulterated and debauch'd in the times and troubles of king Stephen. Hall.

Words to debauch'd and hard, no stone Was hard enough to touch them. Shak.

DEBAUSEMENT. n. f. [from debaute.] The act of debauching or degrading; degrada-

tion.

It is a wretched debausage of that frightful faculty, the tongue, tisus to be made the interpreter to a good grace. Pope.

DEBASER. n. f. [from debashe:] He that debauches; he that adulterates; he that degrades another; he that sinks the value of things, or destroys the dignity of persons.

DEBATEABLE. adj. [from debaute.] Dispu-
table; that which is, or may be, subject to controversy.

The French requested, that the debateable ground, and the Scottish hoffage, might be reduced to the Seas. Hoyward.

DEBATE. n. f. [debate, French:] A per
discuss, a controversy.

A way that men ordinarily use, to force others to submit to their judgments, and receive their opinion in debate, is to require the adversary to admit what they allege as a proof, or to align a better. Locke.

It is to diffuse a light over the understanding, in our inquiries after truth, and not to furnish the tongue with debate and controversy. Watt's Logick.

2. A quarrel; a contest: it is not now used of hostile context.

Now, looks, as though he which gave successful end To this debate that bleedeth at our doors, We will our youth lead on to higher fields, And draw no swords but what are sanctified. Shak.

'Tis thine to alter, ye can save a face; Bewit the dearst friends to raise debate. Dryden.

To DEBATE; v. a. [debarte, French:] To controvert; to dispute; to contest.

DEBASHER. n. f. [from debauch.] One who seduces others to intemperance or lewdness; a corruptor.

DEBAUCHERY. n. f. [from debauch.] The practice of excess; intemperance; lewdness.

Oppose vices by their contrary virtues; hyperciety by sober piety, and debauchery by temperance. Spenser.

These magistrates, instead of suffering enormities, occasion just twice as much debauchery, and there would be without them. Swift.

DEBAUCHMENT. n. f. [from debauch.] The act of debauching or vitiating; corruption.

They told them ancient stories of the revolvent of the gods, the punishment of nations, or the extreme poverty of learned persons. Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.
DEB.

DEB. n. f. [debilis, Lat.] Weak; fee-
yble; languid; faint; without strength; in health. I impotent.
I have not half of your note that'd. "Or fou'd some dumb wretch, which without note
There 's many else have done. Shakespeare.

DEBILITATE. v. a. [debilitate, Latin.] To weaken; to make faint: to enfeeb-
ble; to neutralize.
In the buff of the eye, the buff of the flesh, and the pride of life, they fawized as weakly to fall as
these debilitated poberty ever after.
The spirits being rendered languid, are incapable
of purifying the blood, and debilitated in attracting
nutriments. Harrov on Consumptions.

DEBILITATION. n. f. [from debilitatio, Latin.] The act of weakening.
The weaknes cannot return any thing of its strength, honour, or safety to the head, but a debilitation and
ruin.

DEBILITY, n.f. [debilitus, Latin.] Weaknes; feebleness; languor; faintness; imbecility.
Method: I am a perpetrator of thy passion,
And in thy case do gain mine own debility. Sidney.
Aliment too vaporous or peripatetic will subject
it to the inconveniences of too strong a peripatetic
which are debility, faintness, and other sudden
stum.

DEBONAIR. adj. [debonaire, French.] Elegant; civil; well-bred; gentle; complaisant; an obfete word.
One may let the lady debonair.
Thou recreant knight, and from thyself prepare
To battle, if thou mean her love to gain. Spenser.
Zephyr met her once a-maying,
Fled her with their, a daughter fair, So buoyant, blithe, and debonair.
Milton.
The nature of the one is debonair and acceptable; of
the other, retired and supine; the one quick and spirits, the other slow and stubborn.
Homew's Poem. Ferri.
And she that was not only passing fair,
But withal disfett and debonair.
Doyle.

DEBONAIRLY. adv. [from debonair.] Elegantly; with a genteel air.

DEBT. n. f. [debitum, Latin; deters, Fr.] 1. That which one owes to another.
There was one that died greatly in debt: Well, for one, if he be gone, then he hath carried five
hundred ducats of mine with him into the other
world. Easby's Alphabets.
The debt of ten thousand talents, which the fer-
vant owed the king, was not such an ordinary sum.
Dopple's Devotions.
To this great loss a few of tears is due; But the whole debt not to be paid by you. Waller.

DEBTOR. n. f. [debitor, Latin.] A person who owes money, or other
thing, to another. To be obliged to another.

DEC.

Dec., a thousand pounds in debt.
Takes horse, and in a mighty fast
Rides day and night.

3. That which any one is obliged to do or
suffer.
Your son, my lord, hath paid a soldier's debt;
He only liv'd but till he was a man.
But like a man he died. Shakespeare's Belketh.
To decy is to extinguish. DECY is not found.
Indebted; obliged to.
Which do amount to three old decies more
Than 1 stand indebted to this gentleman. Shakespeare.

DEB'TOR. n. f. [debitor, Latin.] 1. He that owes something to another.
I saw debtor both to the Greeks, and to the Bar-
barians, both to the wife, and to the unsure.

2. One that owes money.
I'll bring your latter hazard back again,
And thankfully call debtor for the first. Shakespeare.
If he be ampley pain
Should happen on ill-fated hoolander
Of debtor, his body, to the touch
Obstinate, as whitemen kings were wont,
To some enchanted castle is convey'd. Dryden.
There died all fathers, no man's debtor;
And there I'll die, nor worse, nor better. Pope
The case of debtors in Rome, for the first
centuries, was, after the set time for payments, no
choice but either to pay, or be the creditors's slave.

When I look up the debtor side, I find such
innumerable articles as, that I want arithmetick to
call them up, but when I look upon the creditor
side, I find little more than blank paper. Addition.

DEBULLITION. n. f. [debullit, Latin.] A bubbling or festering over.

DECAMER. n. f. [decameron, Latin.] Having the top cut off. Dryden.
Decade. n. f. [Gr., decas, Latin.] The sum of ten; a number containing
Ten.
Men were not only out in the number of some
ten, the latitude of a few years, but might be
wide by whole olympiads, and divers decades of
years. Brown's Vulgar Errors.
We make cycles and periods of years; as decades, centuries, and millennia, chiefly for the use of
computations in history, chronology, and astronomy.

Holden on Time.
All rank'd by ten; whole decades, when they
die,
Must want the Togian flame to pour the wine. Pope.
Decadency, n. f. [decadence, French.] Decay; fall, Diis.
Decagon, n. f. [from Gr., ten, and 
7 e, a corner.] A plain figure in geo-
metry, having ten sides and angles.

DECAGROUN, n. f. [Gr., 10, Greek.] The ten commandments given by God
to Moses.
The commands of God are clearly revealed both
in the decaloges and other parts of Sacred writ.

To DECAMP. v. n. [decamp, French.] To shift the camp; to move off.

To DECANT. n. f. [from decant.] The act of shifting the camp.

To DECAY. v. a. [decemere, Fr.] To lose excellence; to decline from the state of perfection;
to be gradual to decline.
The monarch oak,
Three centuries he grows, and three he fays
Supreme in state, and in three more decays. Dryden.
The gallow's fate, the vane too is worn to
So dies her love, and so my hopes decay. Pope.

To DECAY, v. a. To impair; to bring to
decay.
Infirmity, that destroys the wife, doth the same better
the body. Shakespeare.
Cut off a stock of a tree, and lay that which
you call to cut off, to see whether it will decay
the rest of the stock. Bacon.
He was of a very small and decayed fortune, and of no
good education. Dryden.
Decay'd by time and wars, they only prove
Their former beauty by your former love. Dryden.
In Spain our friendships, old men's children, be
Decays and wither'd from their infancy. Dryden.
It is so ordered, that almost every thing which
corrupts the soul destroys the body.
Addison.

Decay, n. f. [from the verb.] 1. Decline from the state of perfection;
depravation or diminution.
What commotions in this great decay come
Shall be applied. Shakespeare.
She has been a fine lady, and paints and hides
Her decay very well. The Spanish Folly.
The gods, and vice versa, speak the naked truth.
Through the defects of age, were crimes of youth.
Denham.
By reason of the tenacity of fluids, and duration
of their parts, and the weakness of elasticity in
bodies, motion is much more apt to be lost
than gain, and is always upon the decay. Newton.
Each may feel increases and decays,
And face them newer and newer days. Pope.
Taught, half by reason, half by mere decay,
To welcome death, and calmly pass away. Pope.

2. The effects of diminution; the marks
of decay.
They think, that whatever is called old must
have the decay of time upon it; and truth too
were liable to mould and rottenness.
Locke.

3. Declension from prosperity.
And if thy brother be waster poor, and fallen in
decay with thee, then thou shalt relieve him.
Levis, xxv. 15.

I am the very man.
That, from your fine and difference and decay,
Have followed your fall and decline.
Shakespeare, King Lear.

4. The cause of decline.
He that seeketh to be eminent amongst this
men, hath a great task: but that is ever good for
the public good: but he that plans to be the only
figure among cyphers, is the decay of a whole age.
Bacon.

Decay, n. f. [from decay.] That which causes decay.
Your water is a sore decayer of your whorish:
dead body. Shakespeare's Hamlet.

Decay, n. f. [from decay.] Death; departure from life.
Lands are by human law, in some places, after
the owner's death, divided unto all his children;
in some, all descendent to the eldest son. Hume.
To DECAY. v. a. [decad, Latin.] To
die; to depart from life.
He tells us, that he is a decayed person.

Shakespeare.

You.

3 P 2
DEC

You shall die
Twice now, where others, the thinamority
In her fair arms holds, shall once decease.

Dekman.

His latest victories all thickest grew,
As, near the centre, motion doth increaseth
Till, he preagu’d from his own weighty name;
Did, like the vernal, under spells decease.
Dryd.n

DECET. n. f. [deceit, Lopez, decei.

1. Fraud; a cheat; a fallacy; any practice by which falsehood is made to pass for truth.

My lips shall not speak wickedness, nor my tongue utter deceit.

2. Statagem; anifice.

His demand
Springs not from Edwards’s well-meant honest love;
But from deceit, bred by necessity.
Shakespeare.

3. [In law.] A subtle wily shif or device; all manner of craft, subtility, guile, fraud, wiliness, sleightness, cunning, covin, collusion, practice, and offence, used to deceive another man by any means, which hath no other proper or particular name but offence.

Covell.

DECEITFUL. adj. [deceit and fall] Fraudulent; full of deceit.

I grant him blood.
Luxurious, victorious, false, deceitful. Shakespeare.

The lovely young Lavinia once had friends,
And fortune’s fable, deceitful, on her birth. Tennyson.

DECEITFULLY. adv. [from deceitful] Fraudulently; with deceit.

Exercice of form may be deceitfully dispatched of course.
Wotton.

DECEITFULNESS. n. f. [from deceitful] The quality of being fraudulent; tendency to deceive.

The eye of this world, and the deceitfulness of riches, chose the word, and he became unfruitful.
Matt, viii. 22.

DECEIVABLE. adj. [from deceive.]

1. Subject to fraud; exposed to imposture.

Man was not only deceiver in his integrity, but the angels of light in all their clarity.

Bacon’s Pop. Errours.

How would thou use me now, blind, and thereby Deceivable, in many things as a child

Helpeth? hereby in every contemn’d and scorn’d,
And last neglected.
Milton.

2. Subject to produce error; deceitful.

It is good to consider of deformity, not as a sign, which is more deceitful, but as a cause which seldom falseth of the effect.

He received nothing but fair promises, which proved deceitful.
Haywood.

An everlasting truth
In mortal strength! and oh, what not in man
Deceivable and vain!
Milton.

DECEIVABleness. n. f. [from deceitful]

Liableness be deceived, or to deceive.

1. He that has a great patron, has the advantage of his negligence and deceitfulness.

Government of the Tongue.

To DECEIVE. v. a. [decipia, Latin.]

1. To cause to mistake; to bring into error; to impose upon.
Some have been deceived into an opinion, that there was a divine right of primogeniture to both sexes and negroes.
Laity.

2. To decline by statagem.

3. To cut off from expectation, with of before the thing.

The Turkish general, deceived of his expectation, withdrew his first twelve miles off.
Koeltz.

The happy day approach’d, nor are my hopes dece.
Dryd.

4. To mock; to fail.
They rais’d a feeble cry with trembling notes,
But the weak voice deceiv’d their gasping throat’s.
Dryd.

5. To deceive by fraud or stealth.
Wine is to be forbore in consumptions, for that there is no书记 in the vifual juice of the body, Intercommunicating with the spirits of the body, and so deceive and rob them of their nul.

Bacon.

Then fruit-trees in large borders, and set there in fine flowers, but thin and smartly, and then deceiv’d the trees.
Bacon.

DECEIVER. n. f. [from deceive.] One that leads another into error; a cheat.

Such noble women, ladies, fig no more;
Men were deceiv’d ever:

One foot in sea, and one on shore;

To one thing constant never. Shakespeare.

As for Perkins’s insufficiency out of France, they interpret it not as if he were deceitfully for a counterfeité deceiver.

Bacon.

Those voices, actions, or gestures, which men have not by any compact agreed to make the instruments of conveying their thoughts one to another, are not the proper instruments of deceiving, so as to denominate the person using them a liar or deceitful.

Smith.

It is to be admired how any deceiver can be so few to forget things near at hand, when a very few months must of necessity discover the imposture.

Swift.

Adieu the heart-expanding bowl,
And all the kind deceivers of the soul.

Dec. n.f. [December, Latin.] The last month of the year; but named December, or the tenth month, when the year began in March; for in the time of the old Calendar,

Men are April when they woo, and December when they wed.

Shakespeare’s A Midsummer Night’s Dream.

What should we speak of
When we are old or you? When we fall heir.
The rain and wind beat dark December.
Shaksp.


Dict.

Dec. Var. n. f. [decemvarius, Latin.] The dignity and office of the ten governors of Rome, who were appointed to rule the commonwealth in state of confus: their authority subsisted only two years. Any body of ten men.

Decen
cency, French; Decency, n. f. Latin.

1. Propriety of form; proper formality; becoming ceremony; decei’sion is seldom used.

These thousand deceivers, that daily flow
From all her words and actions.

Milton.

In good works there may be goodness in the general but deceivers and gracefulness can be only in the particular in doing the good.

Spray.

We were the offices of religion first of all the external devices of worth, that more than a make no impression on the minds of those who affit at them.

Alice.

She speaks, behaves, and acts as just as the ought; but never think’d or one generous thought;

Victor of the scenes too painful an endeavour,
Content to dwell in decencies for ever.
Page.

2. Suitableness to character; propriety.
And must I own, the false, my feret Smart.

What with more deceivers were in silence kept?

Dryd.

The consideration immediately subsequent to the being of a thing, is what specers or disputes of the being of the power其所, and we could not makeoter impulsion on the minds of those who affit at them.

Athen.

She speaks, behaves, and acts as just as the ought; but never think’d or one generous thought;

Victor of the scenes too painful an endeavour,
Content to dwell in decencies for ever.
Page.

Sentiments which raise laughter, can very felici-
dom be admitted with any decency into a heroic poem.
Addison.

3. Modesty, not rufby; not obscenity.

Immodest words admit of no defence.

Decemn. adj. [from decem, Latin.] What continues for the space of ten years.
Decenn. adj. [decem and n.

Decenn. adj. [decem, Latin.] Relating to the number nineteen.

Denzon, of old, in the time of the Peloponnese war, constituted a decennial circle, or of nineteen years; the fame which we now call the golden number.
Huldr.

3. Not wanton; not immodest.

D. cent. adj. [decem, Latin.]

1. Becoming; fit; suitable.

Since there must be ornaments both in painting and poetry, if they are not necessary, they must at least be decent; that is, in their due place, and but moderately used.

Dryd.

2. Grave; not gaudy; not ostentations.

Come, pensive nun, devout and pure,
Sober, steadfast, and demure.

All in a robe of darkest green.
Flowing with majestic train,
And false robe of Cyrus lawn.

O’er the decent shoulders drawn.
Milton.

4. Without immodesty.

Past hope of safety, ‘twas his last care,
Like falling Cedar, decently to die.

Dryd.

Deceptibility, n. f. [from deceit.] Liableness to be deceived.

Some errors are so fleked in us, that they maintain their interest upon the decetibility of our decayed natures.
Clavell.

Deceptible, adj. [from deceit.] LIABLE TO BE DECEIVED; OPEN TO IMPOSTURE; SUBJECT TO FRAUD.

The full and father cause of common errors, is the common infamy of human nature; of whose deceitful condition, perhaps, there should not need any other evi- lution, than the frequent errors we fall ourselves commit.

Brow.

Deception. n. f. [deceit, Latin.]

1. The act or means of deceiving; cheat; fraud; fallacy.

Being thus divided from truth in themselves, they are yet farther removed by adventif decep-
tions.

All deceptions is a misapplying of those signs, which, by compact or institution, were made the means of men’s signifying or conveying their thoughts.
Swett.

2. The fute of being deceived.

Reaon, not imposibly, may meet Some specious object by the foe suter’d,
And fall into deception unaware.
Milton.

Deceptious, adj. [from deceit.] De-
cellful; apt to deceive.
Yet let that sight in your heart,
That don’t intend the strictest and ears;
As if those organs had deceptive functions,
Created only to calumniate.
Shakespeare.

Deceptive, adj. [from deceit.] Having the power of deceiving.
Dict.

Deceptory.
Affluence is a write in a private character, not to be read, nor understood, but by the conscience, to which the spirit of God hath vouchsafed to decipher it to Sin.

2. To unfold: to unravel; to explain: as, to decipher an ambiguous speech.

3. To write out: to mark down in characters.

Could I give you a lively representation of guilt, and show you on this hand, and paint out eternal wrath and destructive vengeance on the other; then might I show you the condition of a friend hearing himself denied by Christ. South.

Then were the lives of necessity invented, that to every particular faith there might be his principal pleasure decipher'd into him, in the tables of his laws. Locke.

4. To stamp, to characterize; to mark.

You are both decipher'd for villains mark'd with rage. Shakespeare.

DECIPHERER. n. f. [from decipher.] One who explains writings in cipher.

DECISIVE. adj. [from decide.] 1. Determination of a difference, or of a doubt.

It is the time approaches, that will with due decifion make us know What we shall fly we have, and what we owe. Shakespeare.

Pleasure and revenge.

Have ears more dey than adv the voice
Of any true decipher. 

The number of the undertakers, the worth of some of their, and their zeal to bring the matter to a decision, are fine arguments of the dignity and importance of it. Woodward.

War is a direct appeal to God for the decision of some disputes, which can by no other means be determined. Berkeley.

2. Determination of an event.

Their arms are to the left decision bent, And fortune labours with the vail event. Dryden.

It is used in Scotland for a narrative, or reports of the proceedings of the court of seisin there.

DECISIVE. adj. [from decide.]

1. Having the power of determining any difference; conclusive.

Such a reflection, though it carries nothing perfect, decifion in it, yet creates a mighty confidence in his breast, and strengthens him in his opinions. St. John Bosco.

These are ready to look upon as a determination on their side, and defensive of the controversy between vice and virtue. Rogers.

2. Having the power of settling any event.

For on this event,

Dreiser of this bloody day, depends

The fate of kingdoms. Philips.

DECISIVELY. adv. [from decisive.]

In a conclusive manner.

DECISIVENESS. n. f. [from decisive.]

The power of argument or evidence to terminate any difference, or settle an event.

DECISORY. adj. [from decide.]

 Able to determine or decide.

To DECIDE. v. a. [decem. Dutch.]

To cover; to overspread.

Ye mith and exultations, that ore rise.

From hill or dreaming lake, dulky or grey.

In honour to the world's great Author, rife! 

Whatever to deck with clouds the uncolour'd sky.

Or wet the thirds earth with falling showers, 

Rising or falling, fill advance his praise. Milton.

To dress; to array.

Sweet ornament that decks a thing divine. Shak.

Long may th' earth, to wait thy children's lots, 

And feed another, as I feel thee now. 

Dick'd in thy rights, as thou art mark'd in mine. Shakespeare.
2. Appealing to the passions. He has run himself into his own declaratory way, and almost forgotten that he was now setting up for a moral poet. Belmore.

**DECLARATION.** n. f. [from declare.]

1. A proclamation or affirmation; open expression; publication. His promises are nothing else but declarations, what else will do for the good of men. Butch. Though wit and learning are the essential perfections of the mind, yet the declaration of them, which alone being the representative, is so far to be preferred. Swift. There are no where so plain and full declarations of mercy and love to the sons of men, as are made in the gospel. Tillotson.


3. [In law.] Declaration (declaratio) is properly the shewing forth, or laying out, of an action personal in any suit, though it is used sometimes for both personal and real actions. Cowell.

**DECLARATIVE.** adj. [from declare.]

1. Making declaration; explanatory. The names of things should be always taken from something declaratively declarative of their form or nature. Green.

2. Making proclamation. To this we may add the vox populi, to declarae. on the same side. Swift.

**DECLARATORY.** adv. [from declarato.] In the form of a declaration; not in a decretory form. A declaration is not always the civilian, and Franciscus de Cordus, have both declaratorily confirmed the same. Brown's Vulgar Errors.

**DECLARATORY.** adj. [from declar.]

Affirmative; expressive; not decretory; not promisory, but expressing something before promised or decreed. Thus, a declaratory law, is a new act confirming a former law. These kind of words are not only declaratory of the good pleasure and intention of God towards them, but likewise of the natural tendency of the thing. Tillotson.

**To DECLARE.** v. a. [declare. Latin.]

1. To clear; to free from obscurity: not in use.

2. To make known; to tell evidently and openly. It hath been declared unto me of God, that there are secretions among you. 1 Cor. ii. 11.

The fun by certain figures declares. Both when the south presents a stormy day, and when the clearning north will pull the clouds away. Dryden's Virgil.

3. To publish; to proclaim. Declare his glory among the heathen. Isaiah. xliii. 9.

4. To shew in open view; to shew an opinion in plain terms. In Caesar's army so few that the soldiers who had had not; yet they would not declare themselves in it, but only demanded a discharge. Bacon. God will declare the body, who upon a proper occasion, would not fail to declare themselves. Addis.

**To DECLARE.** v. n. To make a declaration; to proclaim some resolution or opinion, or favour or opposition; with for or against.

DEC.

The internal faculties of will and understanding decreing and declaring against them. Taylor.

To God will declare to himself without witnesses in the world; there being something fixed in the nature of men, that will be fore to testify and declare for him. South's Sermons. Like Gabriel, who, for favouring them, and And then come smiling, and declare for fate. Dryden.

**DECLAEMENT.** n. f. [from declare.]

Discovery; declaration; testimony. Cloyne.

To declare what it is to pass into electricity; that is, into a power to attract faces, or light bodies; and convert the needle freely placed, which is a declaration of very different parts. Brown.

**DECLARATION.** n. f. [from declare.]

A proclaimer, that makes anything known.

**DECLINATION.** n. f. [declinatio. Latin.]

1. Tendency from a greater to a lesser degree of excellence. A beauty-walking and diffused widow, Ev'n in the afternoon of her bel days, Seduced'd the pitch and height of his thoughts: To base declension. Shakespeare's Richard III.

To take the picture of a man in the greenness and vivacity of his youth, and in the latter date and declension of his drooping years, and you will scarce know what it belong to the same person. South's Sermons.

2. Declination; defect. We may reasonably allow as much for the declension of the land from that place to the sea, as for the immediate height of the mountain.Burns's Theory.

3. Inflexion; manner of changing nouns. Declension is only the variation or change of the termination of a noun, which is continued to signify the same thing. Clarke's Latin Grammar.

**DECLINABLE.** adj. [from decline.]

Having variety of terminations: as, a declinable noun.

**DECLINATION.** n. f. [declination. Latin.]

1. Defect; change from a better to a worse state; diminution of vigour; decrease. The queen, hearing of the declination of a monarchy, took it to ill, as she would never after hear of his fault. Bacon.

Two general motions all animals have, that is, their beginning and increase; and two more, that is, their fate and declination. Brown's Vulgar Errors.

Decline, Hope awaits upon the flow'rest prime. And summer, though it be less gay, Yet is not look'd on as a time of declination or decay. Waller.

2. The act of bending down; as, a declination of the head.

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DEC. 11.

Whatever they judged to be most agreeable or digastric, they would pursue or decline. Afterw.
3. To modify a word by various terminations; to inflect.
4. You decline mutes, and continue Latin, by the help of a tutor, or with some English translation. Watts.

DECLINE. n. f. [from the verb. The state of tendency to the left or the words distribution; decay.
Contrary to increase, improvement, or elevation.
Thy right fortune did I only wed,
From its decline determined to recede.
Prior.
Those fathers lived in the decline of literature.

DECLIVITY. n. f. [declivitas, Latin.] Inclination or obliquity reckoned downwards; gradual deficient, not precipitous or perpendicular; the contrary to acility.
Rivers will not flow unless upon declivity, and their courses be raised above the earth's ordinary flatness, so that they may run upon a definite.
Woodward.
I found myself within my depth; and the declivity was so small, that I walked near a mile before I met with a Gallineer. Trotter.

DECLIVOUS. adj. [declivus, Lat.] Gradually descending; not precipitous; not perpendicularly sinking; the contrary to acicular; moderately steep.

DECO'CT. v. a. [decoctus, decoctum, Latin.]
1. To prepare by boiling for any use; to digest in hot water.
Seas lose their windings by decocting; and fudible or windily fudible are taken off by evaporation or distillation.

2. To digest by the heat of the fermentation.
There the decoctus, and doth the food prepare.
The distiller distributes it to every vein;
The capus whence the may fitly spare.

3. To boil in water, so as to draw the strength or virtue of any thing.
The longer, madder or herbs are decocted in liquor, the clearer it is.

4. To boil up to a consistence; to strengthen or incorporate by boiling; this is no proper use.
Can fodder water, their barley broth,
Deco're their cold blood to such sallacious heat! Skel.

Deco'table. adj. [from decoct. ] That which may be boiled, or prepared by boiling.
Deco'tion. n. f. [decolatum, Lat.]
The act of boiling any thing, to extract its virtues.
In infusion the longer it is, the greater is the part of the gree body that goeth into the liquor; but in decoction, though more goeth forth, yetis either purged at the top, or fettled at the bottom.
The lineaments of a white lily will remain after the strongest decoction.

2. A preparation made by boiling in water.
They distil their husband's land
In decocting; and man's
With ten empires, in their chamber
Lying for the spirit of amber.
Ben Jonson.

3. Flesh or blood, boiled in water, the strained liquor is called the decoction of the plant. Arbuthnot.
Deco'ture. n. f. [from decoct.] A substance drawn by decoction.

Decollation. n. f. [decellatio, Lat.] The act of beheading.
He, by a decollation of all hope, annihilated his mercy; this, by an innocencing thereof, destroyed his justice.
Brown.

RECOUPMENT. adj. [decoptus, Lat. ]
Compounded a second time; compounded with things already compounded.
Decomposition of three metals, or more, are too long to inquire of, except there be some compositions of them already observed.
Bacon.

DECO'COMPOUND. v. a. [decompone, Lat.]
The act of compounding things already compounded.
We consider what happens in the compositions and decompositions of saline particles. Boyle.

To DECOMPOUND. v. a. [decompone, Lat.]
1. To compose of things already compounded; to compound a second time; to form by a second composition.
Nature herself doth in the bowels of the earth make decomposed bodies, as we see in vitriol, cinabar, and even in sulphur itself.

When a word founds for a very complex idea, that is compounded and decomposed, it is not easy for men to form and retain that idea exactly. Locke.
If the violet, blue, and green be intercepted, the remaining yellow will still complying upon the paper an orange; and, then, if the intercepted colours be let pass, they will fall upon this compounded orange, and, together with it, decomposed.
Newton.

2. To resolve a compound into simple parts. This is a fenis that has of late crept irregularly into chymical books.
Decompounded adj. [from the verb.] Composed of things or words already compounded; compounded a second time.
The pretended falls and sulphur are so far from being contrary parts extricated out of the body of mercury, that they are rather, to borrow a term of the grammarians, decomposed bodies, made up of the whole metal and the menstruum, or other additions employed to distil it.

No body should use any compound or decomposed of the substantial verbs. Arbuthnot and Pope.

DecOM'AMENT. n. f. [from decorate.]
Ornament; embellishment; Didi.
To DECO'RATE. v. a. [decora, Lat.]
To adorn; to embellish; to beautify.

Decor'a'tor. n. f. [from decorate.] Ornament; embellishment; added beauty.
The enigmas of virtues contribute to the ornament of figures; such as the decorations belonging to the liberal arts, and to war.

This hand of the buckler I can spare,
As only decoratrices of the world,
So Mars arm’d for glory, not for need.
Dryden.

Dryden.

Deco'ry duck. n. f. A duck that lures others.
There is a sort of ducks, called decoyducks, that will bring whole flocks of fowl to their retirement, where are conveniences made for catching them.

DeCO'RY. n. f. [from the verb.] Allurement to mischief; temptation.
The Devil could never have had such numbers, had he not used some decoy to ensnare others.

Government of the Tongue.
The exhorberant productions of the earth become a continual decoy and snare: they only excite and stimulate.

To DECREASE. v. n. [decreto, Lat.] To grow less; to be diminished.

1. From the moon is the sign of earth, a slight that decreptce in her perfection. Etym. chil. 7.
2. After fifty years, as they fold, the heart muscell increaseth the weight of one drachm; after which, in the same proportion, it decrepeth.

Brown's Viper Ears.

When the sun comes to his tropick, days increase and decrease but a very little for a great while together.
Newton.

To DECREASE. v. a. To make less; to diminish.

Those articles, which did our state decrease. Dry.
Nor cherish'd they relations poor,
That might decrepe their present force.
Prior.

Heat increaseth the fluidity of tuncious liquids, as oil, water, and honey; and thereby decrepeth their refinance.
Newton.

DECREASE. n. f. [from the verb.]
1. The state of growing less; decay.
By week'ing toll and hourly age o'comes,
See thy decrep'ce, and hasten to thy tomb.
Prior.

2. The vain; the time when the visible face of the moon grows less.
See in what time the feed, in the forget less of the moon, come to a certain height, and how they differ from those that are set in the decrep'te of the moon.
Boece.

To DECREP'T. v. n. [decretum, Latin.] To make an edict; to appoint by edict; to establish by law; to determine; to resolve.

They shall see the end of the wife, and shall not understand what God in his counsel hath decreed of him.

Father eternal! thine is to decrep't.
Mine, both in heaven and earth to do thy will.

Milton.

Had hearken decreed that I should live enjoying,
Heav'n had decreed to make unhappy Troy.
Dry.

To DECREP'T. v. a. To doom or appoint by a decrep't.

Thou shalt also decrep a thing, and it shall be established.

To the
To

to

Decretal adj. [decretum, Latin.] Ap- 

taining to a decree; containing a 

decree.

Decretum n.s. [decretum, Latin.] 

A book of decrees or edicts; a 

body of laws.

The second room, whose walls 

Were painted fair with memorable 

gests; of magistrates, of courts, 

of laws, of judgments, and of decrees. 

Spenser.

The collection of the people's 

decrees. 

Traditions and decrees were made of equal force, 

and as authentic as the sacred charter itself. 

Dryden.

Decretist n.s. [from decreit.] One 

that studies or professes the knowledge of the 

decretal.

The decreit had their rise and beginning 

under the reign of the emperor Frederick Barbarossa.

Browne.

Decretory adj. [from decreit.] 

1. Judicial; definitive.

2. Critical; in which there is some de- 


finitive event.

The motions of the moon, supposed to be 

measured by fountains, and the critical or decreitory 

days, depend on that number. 

Browne.

Decretum n.s. [Latin.] 

Clamorous cenuse; hally or noisy condem-

nance; concurrence in confounding any 

thing. 

To DECRY w.a. [decirer, French.] To 

confound; to blame clamorously; or 

clamour against.

Malice in civiticks regna so high, 

That for small errors they whole play 

decry.

Dryden.

Those measures, which are extolled by one half 

of the kingdom, are naturally detest by the other.

Dryden.

They applied themselves to lessen their 

authority, decreed them as hard and unnecessary restraints.

Rogers.

Quecks and impostors are still caunting us to 

beware of counterfeiters, and decry others cheat only 

to make more way for their own. 

Swift.

Decumence n.s. [decumbus, Latin.] 

Decumency. The act of lying down; 

the posture of lying down.

This must come to pass, if we hold opinion 

they lie not down, and enjoy no decumence at all; 

for station is properly no rest, but one kind of 

motion. 

Browne.

Not considering the ancient manner of decum-

ing, he impasted this gesture of the beloved disciple 

unto rubbish, or an act of inutility. 

Browne.

Decumiture n.s. [from decumbe, 

Latin.] The act of lying down.

Dryden.

Browne.

Decumity. n.s. [from decumbe, 

Latin.] The act of lying down.

Dryden.

Browne.

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DED

Pray's from prefered souls, from falling maid's, whole names are dedicate. The foundling child, as Shakespeare. This tenth part, or title, being thus assigned unto him, leaveth not to be of the nature of the other nine parts, which are given us for our worldly order and behooves us as a thing of infinite and appropriate unto God. Spedman.

DEDICATION. n.f. [dedicate, Latin.] 1. The act of dedicating to any being or purpose; consecration; solemn appropriation. It cannot be laid to many men's charge, that they should be so curious as to trouble himself with placing the first stone in the churches; or in forcible words, after the erection of them, to make any great ado for their dedication. Hooker. Thus, what public solemnities there is none formidable as that under the reign of King Solomon, at the dedication of the temple. Addison.

2. An address to a patron. Pope.

DEDICATOR. n.f. [from dedicate.] One who, or which, doth work to a patron with compliment and fervility. Leave dangerous truths to unsuccessful sires, And flattering to fulsome dedicatees. Pope.

DEDICATORY. adj. [from dedicate.] Composing a dedication; complimental, adulatory.

Thou shalt begin my epistle, if it were a dedicate one; but it is a friendly letter. Pope.

DEDICATION. n.f. [dedicati, Latin.] The act of yielding up any thing; surrender. It was not a complete conquest, but rather a dedication of principles and capitulations agreed between the conqueror and the conquered. Hume.

To DEDUCE. v. a. [deduce, Latin.] 1. To draw in a regular connected series, from one time or one event to another. I will deduce him from his cradle, through the deeps of experience, to fame and courts, till be was swallowed in the gulph of futurity. Lyttelton.

O golden, fair, shall I dedicate my chimes From the delight of times and early times? Pope.

2. To form a regular chain of consequent propositions. Reason is nothing but the faculty of deducing unknown truths from principles already known. Locke.

3. To lay down in regular order, so as that the following shall naturally rise from the foregoing. Let me your friends, ye nightingales! oh pour The many running soul of melody Into my varied versif while I deduce, From the first note the hollow cock-crow sings. The symphony of spring. Thomson.

DEDUCTION. n.f. [from deduce.] The thing deduced; the collection of reason; consequential proposition.

Presc and prayer are due worship, and the rest of those dedications which I am confident are the remote effects of revelation. Dryden.

DEDUCIBLE. adj. [from deduce.] Collectible by reason; consequential; discoverable from principles laid down.

This condition, although deducible from many grounds, yet shall we evidence is not from few. Brown's Vulgar Errors.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

The general character of the new earth is pious and placid; and the particular character, that it hath no sea; and both are apparently deducible from its formation. Burnet.

So far, therefore, as confidence reports any thing agreed to or deducible from thence, it is to be looked to. South. Vol. I.

DEE

All properties of a triangle depend on, and are deducible from, the complex idea of three lines, included under one angle. Shakespeare.

DEDUCE. adv. [from deduce.] Performing the act of dedication. Did. To DEDUCT. v. a. [deduce, Latin.] 1. To sublimate; to take away; to cut off; to deface. We deduce from the computation of our years that part of our time which is spent in insignificance of infant. South. 2. To separate; to dispart; to divide. Now not in use. Having yet, in his dedicated sight, Some sparks remaining of that heavenly fire. Spenser.

DEDUCTION. n.f. [deducit, Latin.] 1. Consequent collection; consequence; proposition drawn from principles premised. Of scripture such duties may be deduced, by some kind of consequence; as by long circuits of deduction it may be that, even truth, out of any truth, may be concluded. Hooker.

Set before you the moral law of God, with such deductions from it as our Saviour hath drawn, on our own reason, well informed, can makes. Du Bois.

That by diversity of motions we should spoil our things not refined by them; we must attribute to some secret deduction; but what this deduction should be or not, we are not informed; but we see that it is advanced, as is dark as ignorance. Glasseville.

You have laid the experiments together in such a way, and made such deductions from them, as I have not hitherto met with. All crost and difficult hints are either expressly, or by clear consequence and deduction, forbidden in the New Testament. Tiusfodot.

A reflection so obvious, that natural inclination seems to have suggested it even to those who never much attended to deductions of reason. Roger.

2. That which is deduced; defacement. Bring then these beginnings to a strict account. Make these deffects; see to what they mount. Pope.

DEDUCTIVE. adj. [from deduce.] Deducible; that which is or may be deduced from a position premised. All knowledge of causes is deducible; for we know nothing by deduction, but through the mediation of their effect. Glasseville.

DEDUCTIVELY. adv. [from deduction.] Consequentially; by regular deduction; by a regular train of reasoning. There is scarce a proper error passant in our days, which is not either directly expressed, or deducively contained, in this work. Dryda.

DEED. n.f. [deed, Saxox; dade, Dutch.] 1. Action, whether good or bad; thing done. From lowlaid place when virtuous things proceed, The place is dignified by th' honest deed. Sasse. The monster sought replies; for words were vain, And deeds could only deeds unfit maintain. Dryden. The fame had not consented to the council and deed. We are not secluded from the expediency of regard for our charitable deeds. Smardge's Sermons.

2. Exploit; performance. Trade, and cunning, and the other side, 'd no ambition to commend my deeds, The deeds themselves, this mate, spoke loud the done. Milton.

Thousands were there, in darker place that dwell, While deeds fame nobler poem shall adorn. Dryda.

3. Power of action; agency. Nor knew I not To be with will and deed created free. Milton.

4. Act declaratory of an opinion. They define, with strange absurdity, that in the fame feate it should belong to give full judgment in matters of reformation, and to abridge whom it pleased them, clean to their own former deeds and oaths. Hooker.

5. Written evidence of any legal act. The solicitor gave an evidence for a deed, which was impracticable to be fraudulently. Barrow.

He builds his house upon the sand, and writes the deeds by which he holds his estate upon the face of a river. South.

6. Fact; reality; the contrary to fiction; whence the word indeed. O that, as oft I have at Athens seen The stage afive, and the big clouds descend; So now in very deed I might behold The pompous scene and clattering many roofy seat. Meet like the hands of Jove! Audite! Let's Odiopis.

DEEDS. adj. [from deed.] Unavoidable; without action; without exploit. Speaking in deeds, and deed's his tongue. Shakespeare.

Inchant, he cried, your female discourse! Ye ded'st, he cautious, and the song attend. Pope.

To DEEM. v. n. part. deems, or deeme'd, [dimens, Gothic; deenen, Dutch; belemen, Saxon.] 1. To judge; to conclude upon consideration; to think; to opine; to determine. Here eke that famous golden apple grew, For which the idle ladies disputed, I'ld partial Paris decide; It Venus! With beauty, and some true of heart. Spenser.

So natural is the union of religion with justice, that we may boldly deem there is neither, where both are not. Hooker.

He who, to be deeme'd
A god, lep fondly into Aetna flames. Milton.

These blessings, friend, a deity's behold.' For never can I deem him less than god. Dryden.

And did we not see
Is deeme'd vindictive to have chang'd her course. Tho'mson.

2. To effimate; to make effimate of: this fene is now difculated. Do me not to dy,
Ne deem thy force by fortune's doon unjoyed, That hath, maugre her spyle, thus low me laid in dath.

But that ye fall not of so heavenly matter. All that they know not, envy, or admire, Rather than envy, let them wonder at her, But not to deeme her of her defett anfere. Spenser.

DEEM. n.f. [from the verb.] Judgment; estimate; opinion. Not now in use.

3. To deeme or impute; to ascribe to me, my love. Arar me, my love, I would not eare, I trul true! how now? what wicked deem is this? Shakespeare.

DEEMSTER. n.f. [from deem.] A judge; a word yet in use in Jersey and the Isle of Man.

DEEP. adj. [deep, Saxon.] 1. Having length downwards; descending far; profound; opposed to shallow. All trees in high and sandy grounds are to be set deep, and in watery grounds more shallow. Beatt.

The gaping gulph low to the centre lies, And twice as deep as earth is distant from the fire. Dryden.

2. Low in situation; not high.

3. Measured from the surface downward. Mr. Hailey, in diving deep into the sea in a diving vat, friend, in his far fun-drive, that when he was sunk many fathom deep into the water, the upper part of his hand, on which the fun常 directly, appeared of a red colour. Davenst.

4. Entering far; piercing a great way. This saviour Strikes deeper; grows with more pernicious root. Shakespeare.
D E F

DEFATIGATE. v. a. [defatigue, Lat.] To weary; to tire. The power of these men's industries, never deferatigated, has been great. Dr. Menzies.

DEFAUL'T. n. f. [defaut, Fr.] Default.

DEFECT. n. f. [defectus, Latin.] Weariness; fatigue.

DEFECTUOUS. adj. [from defectus.] Deficient; wanting. To their defects, the authors of the text attach no weight. Davies.

DEFECTIVENESS. n. f. [defectuinesis, Latin.] The perfection and sufficiency of Scripture has been shown, as also the defectiveness of that particular tradition. Lord Diggory to Sir Ken. Diggory. The corruption of things depends upon the intrinsic defectiveness of the connection or union of the parts of things corporal.

Hale's Origins of Mankind.

DEFECTUOUS. adj. [from defectus.] 1. Imperfect; deficient; wanting. The extraordinary persons, thus highly favoured, were for a great part of their lives in a defectible condition. Hale.

DEFECTIOUS. n. f. [defectibus, Latin.] 1. Want; fault.

DEFECTIVE. adj. [from defectus, Lat.] 1. Wanting the just quantity. Nor will polished amber, although it lends form to a groat and compensates for a void, be found a long time defective upon the exact scale.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

2. Full of defects; imperfect; not sufficient; not adequate to the purpose. It subjects them to a ill the defects depend upon a defective projective motion of the blood.

Arthuron Aliment.

3. Faulty; vicious; blamable. It will very little help to call my ignorance, that this is the best of four or five hypothetic proposals, which are all defective. Locke.

4. If it renders us perfect in one accomplishment, it generally leaves us defective in another. Addison.

DEFECTION. n. f. [defectionis, Latin.] 1. Wanting; absence of something necessary; insufficiency; the fault opposed to superfluity. We can never have more of this natural gift than is necessary.

White.

2. Failing; imperfect. He is a true lover of his art; and every city.

Hogarth.

DEFECTIVE or DEFECTING. n. f. [from defective.] Indecisive, n. f., or such as want a number, or some particular cafe.

DEFECTIVE Verb. [in grammar.] A verb which wants some of its tenses.

DEFECTIVENESS. n. f. [from defective.] Want; the state of being imperfect; faultiness.

DEFECTIVE or DEFICIENT Nouns. [in grammar.] Indecisive nouns, or such as want a number, or some particular cafe.

DEFECTIVE Verb. [in grammar.] A verb which wants some of its tenses.

DEFENCE. n. f. [defensio, Lat.] 1. Guard; protection; security. We have not the body of taille, and the defects of some other particular makes any single part appear in perfection.

Addison.

2. Vindication; justification; apology. The youthfull prince. With form replied, and made this bold defence.

Dryden.

3. Prohibi-
3. Prohibition: this is a tense merely French.

4. Refinance.

5. [In law.] The defendant's reply after declaration produced.

6. [In fortification.] The part that hanks another work.

To DEFEND, v. a. [defend, Lat.] To defend by fortification; not in use.

De FENDANT, adj. [from defend,].

1. He that defends against assailants.

2. [In law.] The person accused or sued.

3. The city itself being strongly fortified.

4. He is not 'the' appellant and defendant.

5. The city was the capital.


DEFENDRE, n. f. [defensor, Lat.]

1. One that defends; a champion.

2. To pay defence or regard to another’s opinion.

3. [In law.] An advocate; one that defends another in a court of justice.

DEFENSIBLE, adj. [from defence.]

1. That may be defended.

2. To stand in defence of; to protect; to support.

3. To fortify; to secure.

4. To prohibited; to forbid.

5. To maintain a place, or cause, against those that attack it.

6. As you imagine: she has a hidden strength.

7. To be defended against.

8. All naked; unarmed; not provided with defiance; unprepared.

9. Captain or colonel, or knight in arms, whose chance on the defensive turns them into the danger line, to between them and them within protect from harms.

10. My sister is not to be defendest last.

11. If I may that fear.

12. Defend the fool from himself.

13. That may be defended.

14. To the three cities in the world, I informed myself in what its strength consists.

15. Right; capable of vindication.

16. Nothing but the sound of Hosty’s name.

17. That may be defended.

18. Nor I alone, one of us men is become, they, Guard them, and him within protect from harms.

19. Your sister is not to be defended last.

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129. That may be defended.

130. Nor I alone, one of us men is become, they, Guard them, and him within protect from harms.
2. Defect; failing; imperfection.

Seagers, finding a defect in the reason of Aristotle, introduced one of no less difficulty himself. Brown's Vag. Errors.

 Thou in thyself art perfect, and to thee
Into defence found.

Thou, and in our own nature, too, great evidence of our defective, and deplorable condition of human ignorance. Clamachus.

What great defect is this, if we come short of

Sprat.

The characters of comedy and tragedy are never

To be made perfect, but always to be drawn with

Sack.

defects, and fable, such as they have been described to us in history. Dryden.

Deficiency. n.f. [deficient, from defect, Latin.] Failing; wanting; defective; imperfect.

O woman! beft of all things, as the wise

Of God ordain'd them: his creating hand

Nothing imperfect or deficient. Milton.

Figures are either single or mixed: the simple

Def. xiv. 26.

either be circular or angular; and of circular,

Redmond.

either complete, as circles; or deficient, as ovals.

Virgil.

Neither Virgil nor Homer were deficient in any

Def. xiv. 26.

of the former beauties.

Several thoughts of the mind, for which we have either none, or very deficient names, are diftinguished

Def. xiv. 26.

by these figures.

Deficient Numbers [in arithmetic] are those numbers, whose parts, added together, make less than the integer whose parts they are.

Def. xiv. 26.

Defier. n.f. [from def and Fer., Fr.] A challenger; a contemner; one that dares and defies.

It is not then high time that the laws should provide, by the most prudent and effectual means, to curb those bold and infolent defiers of Heaven.

Tilson.

To DEFEAT. v.a. [aplan, Saxon, from ful, foul.]

1. To make foul or impure: to make naily or filthy: to dirty.

There is a thing, Harry, known to many in our land by the name of pitch; this pitch, as ancient writers do report, doth defile. Shakespeare.

He is jolly reckoned among the greatest pleasure

Def. xiv. 26.

makers of this age, however his character may be

Def. xiv. 26.

defiled by mean and dirty hands.

2. To pollute; to make legally or ritually impure.

That which dieth of itself it shall not eat, to

Lev. xxi. 11.

defile himself therewith.

Neither shall he defile himself for his father.

Lev. xxi. 11.

3. To corrupt chastity; to violate.

Ev'ry object his reverence revileth.

The husband murdered, and the wife defili'd. Prior.

4. To taint; to corrupt; to vitiate; to make guilty.

Forgyulibf of good turns, defiling of souls, adultery, and flameless uncleanness.

Wild.

God requires that v. should do, that
defile ourselves with impurities. Sifting feet.

Let not any infinities of sin defile your requests.

With.

To DEFEAT. v.a. [defiler, French.] To march; to go off file by file.

Defile. n.f. [defile, Fr. from file, a line of soldiers, which is derived from filum, a thread.]. A narrow passageway; a long, narrow path; a lane.

There is in Oxford a narrow defile, to use the military term, where the parapets used to encircle.

Addison.

Defilement. n.f. [from defile.] The state of being defiled; the act of defiling; pollution; corruption; defecation.

Levi.

By unshod looks, loose gestures, and foul talk.

Let in defilement to the inward parts. Milton.

The unshod are provoked to see their vice exposed, and the charge cannot rake into such fitch without danger of defection. Pepy.

Defiler. n.f. [from defile.] One that defiles; a corrupter; a violator.

At the last tremendous day, I shall hold forth

Dryden.

in my arms my much wronged child, and call aloud for vengeance on her defiler. Addison.

Definable. adj. [from define.]

1. That which may be defined; capable of definition.

The Supreme Nature we cannot otherwise define, than by saying it is infinite; as if infinite were definable, or infinity a subject for our narrow understanding. Dryden.

2. That which may be ascertained.

Concerning the time of the end of the world, the question is, whether that time be definable or

Burnet's Theory.

To DEFINE. v.a. [define, Lat. definere, French.]

1. To give the definition; to explain a thing and its circumstances.

Whose love canst thou mean?

Sidney.

That dost so well their miseries define?

Sidney.

Though defining be thought the proper way to make known the previous significations, yet there are some words that will not be defined.

Locke.

2. To circumscribe; to mark the limit; to bound.

When the rings appeared only black and white, they were very different and well defined, and the blueness seemed as intense as that of the central spot.

Newton.

To DEFINE. v.n. To determine; to decide; to decree.

The unjust judge is the capital remover of landmarks, when he defines all lands and

Bacon.

Definer. n.f. [from define.]

One that explains; one that describes a thing by its qualities.

When God, forsooth, is found incomprehensible and infinite;

But is he therefore found? Vain teacher! I go;

Let your imperfect definition show.

Shake.

That man can make the weakness known, know. Prior.

DEFINITE, adj. [from definitus, Lat.]

1. Certain; limited; bounded.

Hither to your anchor divers times he repaired, and here, by your means, had the fight of the goddess, who in a definite compas can sect for infinite beauty.

Sidney.

2. Exact; precise.

Idols, in this case of favour, would

Be wildly defiler.

Shake.

In a charge of adultery, the accused ought to

Find, in the accusatory bill, or inquisition, which succeeds in the place of accusation, some certain and definite time. Aylliff's Paragon.

DEFINITE. n.f. [from the adjective.]

Thing explained or defined.

Specifically is nothing else but the definition of the general; and the general, again, is nothing else but a definite of the special. Aylliff.

DEFINITENESS. n.f. [from definite.]

Certainty; limitedness.

Diz.

DEFINITION, n.f. [from definite, Lat. definitionis, Fr.]

1. A short description of a thing by its properties.

In order to define poetical wit from my particular consideration of him; for propriety of thoughts and words is only to be found in him. Dryden.

2. Decision; determination.

3. [in logic.] The explication of the essence of a thing by its kind and difference.

What is man? Not a reasonable animal merely; for that is not an adequate and distinguishing definition.

DEFINITIVE. adj. [definitive, Latin.] Determine; positive; express.

Other authors write often dubbiously, even in matters wherein is expected a strict and definite truth, and withal, with great error. Brown's Vag. Errors.

I make haste to the calling and comparing of the whole work, it being indeed the very definitive form of this art, to distinguish usefully and gracefully a well chosen form. Bateman.

DEFINITIVELY. adv. [from definitive.]

Positively; decisively; expressly.

Definitively thus I answer you:

Your love defers my thanks; but my defect

Uncertainty, dubs your high request. Shakespeare.

Bellarmine faith, because we think that the body of Christ may be in many places at once, locally and visibly; therefore we say and hold, that the same body may be circumspectively and definitely in more places at once. Hall.

That Methusalem was the longest lived of all the children of Adam, we need not grant; nor is it, definitely set down by Moses.

Brown's Vag. Errors.

DEFINITIVENESS, n.f. [from definitive.]

Decisiveness.

DECLARGIBILITY. n.f. [from deflagro, Lat.] Combustibility; the quality of taking fire, and burning totally away.

We have spent more time than the opinion of the ready deflagrability, if it may so speak, of felicitates did permit us to imagine.

Bylev.

DECLAGRABLE. adj. [from deflagro, Lat.]

Having the quality of wasting away wholly in fire, without any remains.

Our chemical oils, supposing that they were exactly pure, yet they would be, as the bell spirit of wine is, but the more inflammable and deflagrable.

DECLAGRATION. n.f. [deflagratus, Lat.]

A species of fluid, which frequently made use of in chemistry, for setting fire to several things in their preparation; as in making Alchamps with fire, with salt primrose, and many others. Quincy.

The reason why the powder is not burned by the flame that plays about, is, being burnt, that the aqueous part of the spirit of wine, being imprisoned by the paper, keeps it to moist, that the flame of the superficial parts of the powder cannot be taken on it; and therefore, when the deflagration is over, you shall always find the paper mint.

Bylev.

To DEFLECT. v.a. [deflect, Lat.]

To turn aside; to deviate from a true course, or right line.

At some paws of the Aesop's the needle deflected

The arrow, but lieth in the true meridian; on the other side of the Aesop, and this side of the equator, the north point of the needle wherewith to the west. Brown's Vag. Errors.

For, did not some from a straight course deflect,

They could not meet, they could no world erect.

Blackmore.

DEFLECTION. n.f. [from deflect, Lat.]

1. Deviation; the act of turning aside.

Needles incline to the south on the other side of the equator; and at the very line, or middle circle, without deflection. Brown's Vag. Errors.

2. A turning aside, or out of the way.

In navigation. The departure of a ship from its true course.

DEFLEXURE. n.f. [from deflect, Lat.]

A bending down; a turning aside, or out of the way.

Diz.

DECLARATION.
DE F

DE FORMATION. n. f. [deformation, Fr.]
from deformatus, Lati.]
1. The act of deforming; the taking away of a woman's virginity.
2. A selection of that which is most valuable.
The laws of Normandy are, in a great measure, the derivatives of the English laws, and a transcript of them.

DÉFLOUR. v. a. [déflour, Fr.]
To ravish; to take away a woman's virginity.
As is the lust of an eneuch to defain a woman, so is he that executeth judgment with violence. 1 Pet. iv. 1.
Defy'. n.s. [from the verb.] A challenge; an invitation to fight: this is now hardly used.

Defy'er. m.s. [from defy.] A challenger; one that invites to fight; more properly defier.

Defy'ed. m.s. [from defy.] A challenge; to invite to fight; more properly defier.

God may revenge the affronts put upon them by such impudent defiers of both, as neither believe a God, nor ought to be believed by man.

Degeneracy. n.s. [from degenerate.] A departure from the virtue of our ancestors.

A deflation of that which is good.

Tis sure, we have contracted a great deal of vices and impurities by our wilful degeneracy from goodness; but that grace, which the gospel offers to us for our assistance, is sufficient for us.

The ruin of a state is generally preceded by an universal degeneracy of manners, and contempt of religion, which is entirely due at present.

3. Meanest.

There is a kind of deplorable reclusion, as well as poorest and degeneracy of spirits, in a state of slavery.

Addison.

To DEGENERATE. v.t. n. [degenerate, Lat., fr. degener, Fr. degner, Spanish.] 1. To fall from the virtue of ancestors.

2. To fall from a more noble to a base state.

When wit transgresseth decency, it degenerates into inanity and impurity.

Tillotson.

3. To fall from its kind; to grow wild or bale.

Most of those fruits that use to be gathered, if they be let of kernels or bolls, degenerate. Bacon.

Degenerate. adj. [from the verb.]

1. Unlike his ancestors; fallen from the virtue and merit of his ancestors.

Thou art like enough
To fight against me under Pietys' pay;
To dog his harts, and curst at his frown,
To view how much thou art degenerate. Shakspere.

Yet ah! a greater curse is to
BeAhma'd of them, than of thee;
Degenerate from their own great bond.

Suck'd in the court allowance'd them food. Swift.

2. Unworthy; base; departing from its kind or nature.

So must the human degenerate, all deprav'd;
Justice and temperance, truth and faith, forget!
One man except. Milton.

When a man so far becomes degenerate as to quit the principles of human nature, and to be a notorious rascal, there is commonly an injury done some person or other. Milton.

Degenerates. n.s. [from degenerate.] Degeneracy; a being grown wild, or out of kind.

Degeneration. n.s. [from degenerate.]

1. A deviation from the virtue of one's ancestors.

2. A falling from a more excellent state to one of less worth.

3. The thing changed from its primitive state.

As plants, these transplations are obvious; as that of barley into oats, of wheat into carnary; and those grains which generally arise among corn, as cockle, arsces, tullips, and other degenerations. Hervey's Flemish Dictionary.

Degener'ous. adj. [from degener, Lat.]

1. Degenerated; fallen from the virtue and merit of ancestors.

2. Vile; base; infamous; unworthy.

Let not the tumultuous violence of some men's immoderate demands ever betray me to that degenerous and slavery, which should make me strengthen them by my confedent. Shakspeare.

Shame, instead of pity, restrainst them from many base and degenerous practices. Shakspeare.

Degeneration, as it is for man too base, it seems, in 1st, seats in the female race; these rages, and, to make its blow secure, Pats vastly on, until the aim be sure. Dryden.

In a degenerate manner; badly; meanly.

How winding a spectacle is it to see heroes, like Hercules at the daffal, thus degenerously employed! Dryden of Pigty.

Declu'tion. n.s. [degeneration, Fr. from dehers, Lat.] The act or power of swelling.

When the deglution is totally abolished, the patient may be nourished by chylers. Arbuthnot on Diet.

Degradation. n.s. [degradation, Fr.]

1. A deprivation of dignity; diminution from office.

The word degradation is commonly used to denote a deprivation and removing of a man's degenerate degree.

2. Degeneration; bafeinc.

So deplorable is the degradation of our nature, that whereas we bore the image of God, we now retain only the image of men. South.

3. Diminution, with respect to strength, efficacy, or value.

4. In [painting.] A term made use of to express the lessening and rendering con- fused the appearance of distant objects in a landscape, so as they may appear there as they would do to an eye placed at that distance from them. Dict.

7. To DEGRADE. v.t. n. [degrader, Fr.]

1. To put one from his degree; to deprive him of his office, dignity, or title.

He should
Be quite degraded, like a hedgehogg twin
That doth presume to boast of gentle blood.

Shakspeare.

2. To lessen; to diminish the value of.

Nor shalt thou, by defaming to assume
Man's nature, leffen or degrade thine own. Milton.

All higher knowledge in his preference fails.

Degraded. Adj.

3. To reduce from a higher to a lower state, with respect to qualities: as, gold is degraded into silver.

Degravation. n.s. [from degrarvus, of degeam, Lat.] The act of making heavy.

Degr. DEGREES. n. [degree, Fr. from gradu, Lat.]

1. Quality; rank; station; place of dignity.

It was my fortune, common to that age,
To love a lady fair, of great degree,
The which was born of noble parentage;
And set in highest degree of joy.

Dryden.

I remembranc'd the ancient received course and convenience of that discipline, which teacheth that, inferior degrees and orders in the church of God.

Baker.

Surely men of low degree are vanity, and men of high degree are a lye: to be laid in the balance, they are altogether lighter than vanity.

Siphon ill. 9.

Well then, Coleville is your name, a knight is your degree, and your place the slate. Shakspere.

Degree being vizarded,
Th' unworthy show's fair as finely the mask. Shakspeare.

This noble youth, Lord Whitfield, of high degree, Honorius was her name. Dryden.

Farmers in degrees; He a good husband, a good housewife the. Dryden.

But in rank, to compare, a common degree.

From this contagious taint of low feet? Dryden.

2. The comparative state and condition in which a thing is.

The book of Wisdom notes degrees of idolatry, making that of worshipping pitty and vile idols more gross than simply the worshipping of the creature.

Bacon.

As if there were degrees in infinite, And Heav'sal bale, rather half want perfection Than punish to excess.

Dryden.

Poety Admits of no degrees; but must be fill.

Sublimely good, or deformously ill. Rape.

3. A step or preparation to any thing.

Her first degree was by putting forth her beauties, truly in nature not to be mistaken, but as much advanced to the eye, as abased to the judgment, by art.

Dryden.

Which fright the knowledge of myself might bring.

Which to true wisdom is the first degree. Dryden.

4. Order of lineage; delicant of family.

King Latin, the life of this degree, Had Saturn author of his family. Dryden.

5. Orders or classes.

The several degrees of angels may probably have larger lites, and be endowed with capacities able to set before them, as in one picture, all their part knowledge at once.

Locke.

6. Measure; proportion.

If all the parts are equally heard as loud as one another, they will not taste, than you to that degree, that you will fancy your ears were torn in pieces. Dryden.

7. [In geometry.] The three hundred and sixtieth part of the circumference of a circle.

The space of one degree in the heavens is accounted to answer to fifty miles on earth.

8. [In arithmetick.] A degree consists of three figures, viz. three places, comprehending units, tens, and hundreds; to three hundred and sixty-five degrees.

Cocker's Arithmetick.

9. The division of the lines upon several forts of mathematical instruments.

10. [In music.] The intervals of sounds, which are usually marked by little lines.

Dict.

11. [In philosophy.] The vehement or slackness of the hot or cold quality.

The second, third, and fourth degrees of heat are more cally introduced than the first: everyone is both a preparative and a depl to the next. South.

By DEGREES. adv. Gradually; by little and little.

Their bodies are exercised in all abilities both of doing and suffering, and their minds acquired by degrees with danger.

Don not this infernal medium, in passing out of water, glass, crystal, and other compact and dense bodies, into empty spaces, grow dener and denser by degrees?

Bauing in triumph now swell the bold notes; In broken air, trembling, the wild music floats; This degree, however ruinous and fatal, The strain subsides, And melt away,

In a dying, dying fall.

Pope.

A period.
DEJ

A person who is addicted to play or gaming, though he took but little delight in it at first, by degrees contracts a strong inclination towards it.

DEJUGATION, n.s. [deputatio, Latin.]
A putting.

DEJUHRT. v. a. [dehortare, Latin.]
To dissuade; to advise to the contrary.

DEHORTATION, n. f. [from dehortare, Latin.]
Dissuasion; a counselling to the contrary; advice against something.

DEHORATE, n. f. [from dehortare, Latin.]
A dissuader; an advisor to the contrary.

DEICIDE. n. f. [from deus et cardo, Latin.]
The murder of God; the act of killing God. It is only used in speaking of the death of our blessed Saviour.

DEICY, adj. [dejeicere, Latin.]
Defective; defective.

DEJCT. v. a. [decejus, Latin.]
1. To call down; to afflict; to grieve; to depress; to sink; to discourage; to crush.

2. To change the form with grief; to make to look sad.

DEJECTION. n. f. [from dejecere, Latin.]
The state of being cast down; a lowness of spirits; melancholy depression of mind.

DEJECTION, n. f. [dejection, French, from dejecere, Latin.]
1. Lowness of spirits; melancholy depression of mind.

2. Weakness; inability.

The effects of an alchakefruit; in a great degree, are thirst and a dejection of appetite, which produces often more than others.

Arbrean on Aliments.

DEI

[In medicine] Going to stool.

The liver should continually separate the choler from the blood, and empty it into the intestines; where it is good with it, not only to provoke defecation, but also to attenuate the chyle.

Ray on the Creation.

DEJECUTION, n. f. [from dejectio, Latin.]
The excrement.

A digestive opposite to putridity is too great dulness, the symptoms of which are excess of animal secretions; as of perspiration, sweat, urine, liquid defecation, leanness, weakness, and thirst.

Dejection, n. f. [from dejecere, Latin.]
A taking of a seminal oath.

DEJECPTION, n. f. [dejectio, Latin.]
The act of defecating, or making a god.

DEFORM. adj. [from deos und forma, Latin.]
Of a godlike form.

To DEIFY. v. a. [deifer, French; from deus und fisc, Latin.]
1. To make a god of; to adore as god; to transfer into the number of the divinities.

2. To praise excessively; to extol one as if he were a god.

DEJERATION, n. f. [from dejerat, Latin.]
Deterioration; decline; reduction; loss.

DEJERATION, n. f. [from dejerat, Latin.]
A falling down of the humours; the waterinhibition of the eyes; a weeping much.

DEJERATION, n. f. [deletior, Latin.]
A weaning from the breast.

DEJERATION, n. f. [delequis, Latin.]
[With physicians.] Bearing or falling down. It is used in speaking of the womb, and the like.

To DELATE. v. a. [from delatus, Latin.]
1. To carry; to convey.

Try exactly the time which is found is delayed.

2. To accuse; to inform against.

DELATION. n. f. [delatio, Latin.]
1. A carriage; conveyance.

In delation of founds, the chances of them preferred thim, and causeth them to be heard further.

It is certain, that the delation of light is in an infant.

There is a plain delation of the found from the teeth to the instrument of hearing.

2. An accusation; an impeachmen.

DELATUR. n. f. [delator, Latin.]
An accuser; an informer.

What were the harpies but flatterers, delators, and inexplicable courtiers? Sandy's Travels.

Men have proved their own delaturs, and discovered their own most important secrets.

Government of the Tongue.

No sooner was that small colony, whereon the depopulated earth was to be replanted, come forth of the ark, but we meet with Cham, a delator to his own father, inviting his brethren to that execrable spectacle of these two naked naked.

Government of the Tongue.

To DELAY. v. a. [from delayer, French.]
1. To defer; to put off.

And when the people law that Moses delayed to come down out of the mount, the people gathered themselves together unto Aaron. Exod. xxix. i.

Cyrus.
DEL

cy, found, on him his force essay'd. For
her was to the tenth year delay'd. Dryden.
2. To hinder; to frustrate; to keep sus-
pended.
3. To detain, stop, or retard the course of.
Thyself, whose awful straits have oft delay'd
The huddling brook to bear his madrigal.
Milton.
Shed with a-dying and mixing with the burning
of maddening matrons, bears the bride along;
Wandering through woods and wilds, and devious
ways.
And with their arts the Trojan match delay'd.
Dryden.
Be mindful, goddes, of thy promise made
Maud fast Ulysses ever delay'd? Pope.

To DELATE, v. t. To stop; to cease from
action.
There seem to be certain bounds to the quick-
ness and slowness of the succession of those ideas
one to another in our minds, beyond which they
cannot be delay'd. Locke.

DELAY, n. f. [from the verb.]
1. A deferring; procrastination; lingering
indiscretion.
I have heard that fearful commenting
is least favor'd to small delay;
Delay leads impotent and false-4'd beggary.
Shakespeare's Richard III.
The conduct of our lives, and the management
of our great concerns, will not bear delay. Locke.
2. Stay; stop.
I had a keeper charm'd, the chieft without delay.
Psal. xcviii., and took the irremovable way.
Dryden.

DELAVER, n. f. [from delay.] One that
declares; a defterer.
DELETABLE, adj. [deli-cabili-s, Lat.]
Pleasing; delightful.
Evening now approach'd.
For we have also our evenings and our morn;
We ours for change desired, and mine.
Milton.
He brought thee into this delightful grove.
This garden planted with the trees of God;
Delicate both to behold and take.
Some of his attributes, and the manifestations
thereof, are not only highly delicate to the in-
telllective faculty, but are suitably and easily con-
ceived by us, because apparent in his works; at
his goodness, beneficence, wisdom, and powers.
Hume.
The apple's outward form, Delicate, the par-ticle's clain beguiles;
Till that with withering breath, and spattering noise,
He takes the bitter mor-tal.
Evadne.

DELICATENESS, n.f. [from delicate.]
Delights; pleasantness.
DELICATELY, adv. Delightfully; plea-
santly.

DELECTATION, n. f. [delectatio, Lat.]
Pleasure; delight.
Out break the tears for joy and delectation.

To DELICATE, v. t. [delicat, Latin.]
1. To fend away.
2. To fend upon an embassy.
3. To entreat; to commit to another's power and jurisdiction.

As God hath imprinted his authority in several parts upon several classes of men, as princes, pa-
riots, spiritual guides; so he hath also delegated and committed part of his care and provision
unto us. Taylor.
As God is the universal monarch, so we have all the relation of fellow-subjects to him; and
can pretend no further jurisdiction over each other, than what he has delegated to us.

Why do's he wake the corresponding room,
And fill her willing lamp with liquid light;
Commanding her, with delicat'd powers,
To beautify the world, and light the night? Prior.

4. To appoint judges to hear and deter-
monte particular cause.

DELEGATE, n. f. [deli-gatus, Latin.] A
deputy; a commission; a vicar; any one that is sent to act for, or represent,
another.
If after her
Any shall live, which dare tree good perfect,
E'ry such perfon is her delegate,
'T accomplish that which should have been her
tree. Dryden.
They must be severe exactors of accounts from
their delegates and ministers of justice. Taylor.
Let the young Austrian then her tears pour,
Great as he, her delegate in wars,
Priez.
Elected by Jove, his delegate of sway,
With joyous pride the summons I do obey. Pope.

DELEGATE, adj. [deligatus, Latin.] De-
puted; sent to act for, or represent, an-
other.

PRINCIPLES in judgment, and their delegate judges,
must judge the causes of all persons impartially
and impartially.
Taylor.

DELEGATE, n. f. [delegate, Latin.]
Deputed; sent to act for, or represent, an-
other.

DETECT, v. t. Delightfully; by
which all causes of appeal, by way of devolu-
tion from either of the archbishops, are
decided.
Ayiffe's Parergon.

DELIBERATION, n. f. [delicat, Latin.]
1. A finding away.
2. A putting in commission.
3. The assignation of a debt to another.

DELETERIOUS, adj. [deliteri-us, Latin.]
Deadly; destructive; of a poisonous
quality.
Many things, neither deliberius by substance or
quality, are yet destructive by figures, or some oc-
casional activity.
Brown.

DELETERY, adj. [deliterius, Latin.]
Deadly; destructive; poisons.
Nor doctor epidemic.
Though wick'd with deliterious medicines
Which whoever took is dead since,
Ever fent to vaunt a colony.
To both the under worlds as he.
Hudibras.

DELETERIOUSLY, adv. [deliterious, Latin.]
1. Of rain, or for blotting out.
2. A defraction.
Indeed, if there be a total deleration of every
perfon of the opposing party or country, then the victory
is complete, because none remains to call it in
question. Hume.

DELI, n. f. [from belian, Saxon, to
delet, dig.]
1. A mine; a quarry; a pit dug.
Yet could not such mines, without great pains and
costs, if at all, he wrought the doff would be
f. flown with waters; that no engines or
machines could suffice to lay and keep them dry.
Ray on the Crusades.

2. Earthen ware; counterfeit China ware
made at Delphi.
That better harder for a piece of diet.
Nay, not for China's wide domain life.
Smart.

DELIBERATION, n. f. [deliberate, Latin.]
An essay; a tale.

7. DELIBERATE, u. n. [delibere, Lat.]
To think, in order to choice; to hesitate.

A confiding stick, reflecting cause,
Which freely moves and acts by reason's laws;
That can dissever means and things,
Their due connection with the end design'd.
Blackmore.
DEL

Delicacy, which may make him afraid of being spoken ill of. [Admon.]

10. Weakness of constitution.

11. Smallness; tenacity.

DElicate, adj. [delicate, French.] 1. Nice; pleasing to the taste; of an agreeable flavor.

The choosing of a delicate before a more ordinary dish, is to be done as other human actions are, in which there are no degrees and precise natural limits described. [Taylor.] 2. Deleterious to the health.

A choice of curious meats.

3. Choice; select; excellent.

4. Pleading to the senses.

5. Fine; not coarse; consisting of small parts.

As much blood passeth through the lungs as through all the body; the circulation is quicker, and last greater, and their structure is extremely delicate. [Avicenna.

6. Of polite manners; not gross, or coarse.

7. Soft; effeminate; unable to bear hardships.

Wounds this army, of such sorts and charge, Lay, all the princes and tender princes. [Shakespeare.]

Tender and delicate persons must needs be oft angry, they have so many things to trouble them, which more robust natures have little sent of. [Bacon.]

8. Pure; clear.

Where they most bread and haunt, I have found the air is delicate. [Shakespeare.]

DElicately, adv. [from delicate.]

1. Beautifully; with soft elegance.

That which will distinguish his style from all other poets, is the elegance of his words, and the sonorities of his verse: there is nothing so delicately turned in all the Roman language. [Dryden.]

The gods like vassals and loyal slaves.

To their changes half their charms were lost.

Such happy spots the wise admiter takes,

Fire by desire, and delicacy week. [Pope.

2. Daintily.

Eat not delicately, or nicely; that is, be not troublesome to thyself or others in the choice of thy meats, or the delicacy of thy tastes. [Taylor.]

3. Choicely.

4. Politely.

5. Effemintly.

DElicateness, n.f. [from delicate.]

The rate of being delicate; tendernees; fineness; effeminacy.

The delicate woman among you would not adventure to set the sole of her foot upon the ground, for delicatessons and tenerees. [Jesus Christ.

DElicates, n.f. [from delicate.]

Necessities; rarities; that which is choice and dainty.

The shepherd's homely coat,

His cold thin drink out of his Master's bottle,

All which suffice and sweetly he enjoys,

And this to a prince's delicacy. [Shakespeare.

Their appetites not only feed

With delicatessons of leaves and marly bread,

But with thyicks repig the rankest land. [Dryden.]

When the choice was delicate he knew

And can regale himself withtoast and cheese. [King's Country.

DElicacies, n.f. pl. [delicacies, Latin.] Pleasures.

This word is merely French.

And now he has poured out his idle mind

In these delightful sentiments.

Having his warlike weapons cast behind,

And flowers in pleasures and vain playing toys. [Sparrow.

DElicious, adj. [delicious, French, from delicat., Latin.] Sweet; delicate; that

affords delight; agreeable; charming; grateful to the sense or mind.

It is highly probable, that upon Adam's discontent. Almighty God cast him out of Paradise, the fairest and most delicate part of the earth, into other the more barren and unpleasant. [Woodward.

In his left hand his only wit display,

Like the rich fruit he sing'd in decay. [Smith.

Still on that bright enamour'd let us lie,

Still drink delicacy from thou by thy. [Pope.

DEliciously, adv. [from delicious.]

Sweetly; pleasantly; delightfully.

To be esteem'd and beloved for so much interest and sorrow given. [Rev. iv. 7.

DEliciousness, n.f. [from delicious.]

Delight; pleasure; joy.

It is loseth in its own delicious, And in the taste confounds the appetite. [Shakespeare.]

Let no man judge of himself, by the blessings and the way of the conversation itself, by any infirmity, by the good and delicatessons, which he sometimes perceives, and at other times does not perceive. [Taylor.

DElication, n.f. [delicatio, Latin.] A binding up in chains.

The third intention is deligation, or retaining the parts is joined together. [Wynman's Surgery.

DElight, n.f. [delicet, French, from delicat., Latin.]

1. Joy; content; satisfaction.

And commanded his servants, saying, among with David secretly, and took, and brought the king, that delight in thee, and all his servants love thee. [1 Sam. xviii. 22.

2. That which gives delight.

Come, let us reason together; we will call upon the light, And the soul of our delight. [Ps. xiv. 5.

We'll charm the air to give a sound,

While you perform your antick round. [Schiller.]

These Vagabonds was not more the delight of human kind; the universal empire made him more known, and more powerful, but could not make him more beloved. [Dryden.]

That was the way of his love, and his delight.

New in his thoughts, and ever in his sight. [Dryden.

To DELIGHT. v. a. [delectar, Latin.]

To please; to content; to satify; to afford pleasure.

The princes delighting their conceptions with confirming titles, he was the only wherein the ecclesiastics differed from the land-princes, had pleasant entertainment. [Sidney.

Delight thyself also in the Lord, and he shall give you the desires of your heart. [Ps. xxxvii. 4.

Your feet, whereas some are been, delighted with flowers, and their pleasantness; others beaten, delighted with other kinds of viands. [Locke.

He heard, he took, and putting down his thrath, Delighted, filled all the large luxuriant draught. [Pope.

To DELIGHT, v. n. To have delight or pleasure in. It is followed by in.

By both my lord, the King, delight in this thing? [Sparrow.

Blessed is the man that searcheth the Lord, that delighteth greatly in his commandments. [Psalm xlvii. 4.

DElightful, adj. [from delight and full.] Pleasant; charming; full of delight.

He was given to praising in so immoveable a sort, that he did not only bar himself from the delicious, but almost from the necessity, of the world. [Spenser.

No spring nor sunshine, on the mountain steep,

Smiles with gay fruits or with delightful green. [Addison.

DElightfully, adv. Pleasantly; charmingly; with delight.

O voice! once heard

Delightfully, increase and multiply;

Now dear to hear! [Milton.

DEligfhfulness, n.f. [from delightful.]

Pleasure, content, satisfaction.

That can deliver from extremity of grief

And to our chief delightfulness

Where but a being place is one portion. [Sidney.

This idea is from the excellency of the object; but des not altogether take away the delightfulness of the knowledge. [Tilson.

DElightfulness. adj. [from delight.]

Pleasant; delightfull.

The words therewith being to anoint, the anointing of them to show and intenerate, and the whole periods and compass of his speech to delightful for the amazement, and to grace for the strangers. [Spenser.

God has furnished every one with the same means of exciting hunger and thirst for delightful vigour. [Greeks.

DElightfully, adv. [from delightfulness.] Pleasantly; in a delightful manner.

DElightfulness. n.f. [from delightfulness.] Pleasenness; delightfulness.

To DELIGHTED. v. a. [delicatus, Latin.]

1. To make the first draught of a thing; to design; to sketch.

2. To paint; to represent a true likeness in a picture.

The licentia pictura is very large: with the same reason they may delineate old Nature like Adam's, however with Helen's face, and Time with Abolphon's head. [Brown.

3. To describe; to set forth in a lively manner.

If thou seest to delineate the region in which God first breathed his delightful garden. [Ridolph.

I have not here time to delineate you the glories of God's heavenly kingdom; nor, indeed, could I tell you, if I had, what the height, thick of that place and portion it. [Ridolph.

DElinination, n.f. [delinatio, Latin.]
The first draught of a thing.

In the orthographical schemes, there should be a true delineation, and the just dimensions. [Mortimer.

DElimination, n.f. [delinientum, Latin.]
A mitigating, or allaying.

DElinquency, n.f. [delinquensia, Latin.]
A fault; a failure in duty; a misdeed.

They never pass the greatest and most intolerable delinquency of the tumults, and their victims. [King Charles.

Thy years determine like the age of man,

That thou shouldst fill my delinquens require,

And with variety of tortures live. [Sardier's Paraphrase of Job.

A delinquens ought to be cited in the place or jurisdiction where the delinquency was committed. [Addison.

DElinquent, n.f. [from delinquens, Latin.] An offender; one that has committed a crime or fault.

Such an enormous rate,

That sooner will accede the magistrate

Than the delinquens; and will rather grieve

The treason is not sated, than believe. [Hunt.

All ruined, not by war, or any other disasters, but by justice and sentences, as delinquents and criminals. [Addison.

He laid, upon frivolous forms, been sent for as a delinquens, and been brought upon his knees. [Dryden.

To DELIQUATE. v. n. [deliquere, Lat.]
To melt; to be dissolved.
It will be resolved into a liquor very analogous to that which the chemists make of salt of tatar, left in moist cellars to deliquate. Boyle.

Such an emulsion as we see made by the mixture of some chemical liquors, as all of vitriol and deliquated salt of tatar. Cudworth.

DELIQUATION. n. f. [deliquation, Latin.] A melting; a deliquating. BOYLE.

DELIRIUM. n. [Latin.] A chymical term. A distillation by dissolving any calcined matter, by hanging it up in moist cellars, into a lixivious humour.

DELI'RANT. n. f. [deliramentum, Latin.] A doing or delirious fancy. DICK.

To DELIRATE. v. n. [delira, Latin.] To dote; to rave; to talk or act idly. DICK.

DELI'RATION. n. f. [deliratio, Latin.] Doting; folly; madness.

DELIRIOUS. adj. [delirius, Lat.] Light-headed; saving; dotting.

The people about him said he had been for some hours in a disorder: I saw him he had his understanding as well as I ever knew. Swift.

On bed Delirious slumber, deep in his pillow lies. Thomson.

DELI'RIOUS, n. f. [from delirium, Latin.] A delirating; a chiding; a contending. DICK.

To DELIVER, v. n. [deliver, French.]

1. To set free; to relieve.

Thick the captive old deliver The captive thus gave up his quiver. Prior.

2. To save; to rescue.

Deliver me, O my God, out of the hand of the wicked, out of the hand of the unrighteous and cruel man. Psalm lxi.

I was like to be apprehended for the witch of Branford; but that my admirable desertion of war, counteracting the action of an old woman, delivered me. Swift.

3. To surrender; to put into one's hands; to resign; to give up; to yield.

In any case thou shalt deliver him the pledge again when the sun goeth down. Deut. xxviii. 12.

And they took Daniel, his master, and they delivered him down to this company. 1. Sam. Vii. 4.

They obeyed not thy commandments, therefore thou hast delivered us for a spoil, and unto captivity. 2. Kings ii.

4. To give; to offer; to present.

Now therefore receive no more money of your requisitions, but deliver it for the breaches of the house. 2. Kings. vii.

Thou shalt deliver Pharaoh's vapour into his hand, after the former manner, when thou tookst the better. Gen. x. 13.

It was no wonder that they, who at such a time might be outraged in frame and deliver such a petition, would not be satisfied by further answer. DODDRY.

To DELIVER. n. f. [from deliver,] A botanist so fat forth the content of all nations and ages, in the composition of the captivating and debasing of plants, matters, and foreign tyrants, not only as lawful, but as monstrous even of divine favouring and this, although the deliverer was unkind to the one end of the world under the other. By that fed It meant thy great Deliverer, who shall bruise The serpent's head. Milton.

Andrew Doria has a flame erected to him at the entrance of the doge's palace, with the glorious titles of deliverer of the commonwealth. Addison.

Him their deliverer Europe does confess; All tongues exalt him, all religious blest. Halier.

2. A relater; one that communicates something by speech or writing.

Divers chemical experiments, delivered by several authors, have been believed false, only because the demonstrations were not as well explained, or quixytly disproved, as those that were used by the deliverers of these experiments. Boyle.

DELIVER. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. The act of delivering.

2. Release; rescue; saving.

He in a word delivered his daughter.

That he would labour my delivery Shakespeare.

3. A surrender; act of giving up.

After the delivery of your royal father's person into the hands of the army, I undertaking to the queen mother, that I would find some means to get access to him, he was pleased to send me. DICK.

Nor did he in any degree contribute to the delivery of his house, which was at first imagined, because it was ill, or not all delivered. Clarendon.

4. Utterance; pronunciation; speech.

What if we suppose the strophe himself do not speak, for the saving forms of the word God? may not he reason, to what certain kind of delivery, but howsoever the same shall be made known. H使用.

I was charmed with the ghastliness of his figure and delivery, as well as with his discourse. Addison.

5. Use of the limbs; activity.

Mundus could not perform any action on horse or foot more strongly or deliver that strength more nimbly, or become the delivery much more gracefully, or employ all more virtuously. Sidney.

The ear was the taller, and much the stronger; but the voice had the higher limits, and finer delivery. Warton.

Childbirth.

Like as a woman with child, that draweth near the time of her delivery, is in pain, and crieth not.

Delu. n. f. [from delu, Dutch.] A pit; a hole in the ground; any cavern in the earth, wider than a ditch and narrower than a valley. Obsolete.

Dell. n. f. [from Delphi, the name of the capital of Delphi.] A fine sort of earthen ware.

A foper worthy of heret; Fine earthenware in five plates of dish. Swift.

DELTOIDE. adj. [from delta, the fourth letter of the Greek alphabet; so called by reason of its resembling this letter.] An epitaph applied to a triangular muscle arising from the clavicle, and from the process of the same, whose action is to raise the arm upward.

Cut still more of the deltoid muscle, and carry them away. Sharp's Gray's Anatomy.

DELL'ORLE. adj. [from dell'orle.] Liable to be deceived; that is candidly impudic on: rather deludible.

Not well under standing ostentation, he is not so ready to deceive himself, as to falsify unto himself whole coagitation in no way dell'orle. F advert, Falstaff.
DEL
To DELUDE, v. a. [delude, Lat.] 1. To beguile; to cheat; to deceive; to imposture. O, give me leave, I have deluded you; Twas neither Charles, nor yet the duke. Shakespeare's Henry VI. Let not the Treasons, with a figno'd presence Of pow'r's dead peace, delude the lawful princes. Dryd. 2. To disappoint; to frustrate. DELUER. n. f. [from delude.] A beguiler; a deceiver; an impostor; a cheat; a false pretender. Say, flatterers, fly, all false deludes speak; Answer me this, ere ye my heart doth break. Grenville. And thus the sweet deluders tune their song. Pope. To DELVE. v. n. [belane, Sax. delven, Dutch; perhaps from τάξει, a dog.] 1. To dig; to open the ground with a spade. It shall go hard, But I will delve one yard below the mines, And blow them at the devil's hazard. Shakespeare. In the course of common depth your threshing floor; With temper'd clay then fill and face it o'er. Dryden. The filthy stone with deluding snow. Philips. The rooted root'd undermine. Shakespeare. DELVE. n. f. [from the verb.] A ditch; a pit; a pail; a den; a cave. He by and by His feeble feet directed to the cry; Which so to study delude or charm brought at last, Where Mammon er'd did fund his treasury. Spenser. Such a light and mettled dance Saw you never yet in France; And by lead, or for the names, That round girdle like grizzle-fores, Which they dig out fro' the delve, For their barns bread, wrens, and doves. Handley. DEM
DELUSION. n. f. [delusus, Lat.] 1. The act of deluding; a cheat; guile; deceit; treachery; fraud; collusion; falsehood. 2. The state of one deluded. 3. A false representation; illusion; error; a chimera thought. Who therefore finds in thee The wishful, finds her not, or, by delusion, Milton. 1. waking, view'd with grief the lying sun. And fondly mourns the dear delusion gone. PARRY. DELUSIVE. adj. [from delusus, Lat.] Apt to deceive; beguiling; imposing on. When, for'd with passion, we attack the false Delusive lights and brittle vows we hord. Prior. The happy whimsey you purport, Till you at length believe it true; Caught by your own delusin art, You fancy first, and then affort. Prior. While the base and groveling multitude were listening to the delusive delites, those of more erect aspect and exalted spirit separated themselves from the rest. Tatler, No. 81. Phenomena to delusus, that it is very hard to escape imposition and imitate. Woodward. DELUSORY. adj. [from delusus, Latin.] Apt to deceive. This confidence is founded on no better foundation than a very insipid. Grenville. DEMAGOGUE. n. f. [διαμαγωγός]. A ringleader of the rabble; a popular and factious orator. Who were the chief demagogues and patrons of tumults, to fend for them, to flatter and embroil them. Lord. King George. A plausible, insignificant word, in the mouth of an expert demagogue, is a dangerous and devious weapon. Swift. Demagogues and Ciceros, though each all them, a leader or, as the Greeks called a, demagogue, in a popular state, yet seem to differ in their practice. Swift. DEMAIN. DEMAIN. n. f. [domain, French.] 1. That land which a man holds originally of himself, called dominium by the civilians, and opposed to feudum, or fee, which signifies those that are held of a superior lord. It is sometimes used also for a distinction between those lands that the lord of the manor has in his own hands, or in the hands of his lepse, demised or let upon a rent for a term of years or for life, and such other lands appertaining to the said manor as belong to free or copyholders. Phillips. 3. Elate in. Having now provided A gentlemen of noble parentage, Of fair demesnes, youthful, and nobly allied, Stark. And such a noble and a royal jurisdiction and dominion, though the lands of that county in demesne were possessed for the most part by the ancient inhabitants. Davies. 3. Land adjoining to the manor, kept in the lord's own hand. Those acts for planting forest trees have hither to been wholly insufficient, except about the persons of a few gentlemen and even these in general, very unskilfully made. Swift. To DEMAND. v. n. [demander, Fr.] 1. To claim; to ask for with authority. The pound of flesh, which I demand of him, Is dearly bought; 'tis mine, and I will have it. Shakespeare. 2. To question; to interrogate. And when Usak was come unto him, David
DEM
DEMAND. n. f. [demande, French.] 1. A claim; a challenging; the asking of any thing with authority. This manner is by the decree of the watchers, and the demand by the word of the holy ones. Dan. iv. 17. Giving vent, gives life and strength, to our appetites; and he that has the confidence to turn his wishes into demands, will be but a little way from thinking he ought to obtain them. Locke. 2. A question; an interrogation. 3. The calling for a thing in order to purchase it. My book-seller tells me, the demand for those my pages increases daily. Addison. 4. In law.] The asking of what is due. It hath also a proper signification distinguished from plaint; for all civil actions are pursued either by demands or plaints, and the purfer is called demandant or plaintiff. There are two manners of demands, the one of deed, the other in law: in deed, as in every practice, there is express demand; in law, as every entry in land-deeds for rent, taking or setting of goods, and such like acts, which may be done without any words, are demands in law. Broughton. DEMANDELABLE. adj. [from demand.] That may be demanded; requested; asked for. All sums demandable, for licence of alienation to be made of lands held in chief, have been played in the way to the hanger. Broughton. DEMANDANT. n. f. [from demand.] 1. He who is actor or plaintiff in a real action, because he demanded lands. Coke. 2. A plaintiff; one that demands redef. One of the witnesses deposed, that dining on a Sunday with the demandant, whose wife had sat below the figure's lady at church, the said wife dropped some expressions, as if she thought her husband ought to be knighted. Spicarius. DEMANDEUR. n. f. [demandeur, Fr.] 1. One that requires a thing with authority. 2. One that asks a question. 3. One that asks in a thing in order to purchase it. They grow very fat and fat, which also bettereth their tills, and delivereth them to the demandants; and also all factions. Corne. 4. A dicker; one that demands a debt. DEMANDE. n. f. [from demener, Fr.] A mien; pretence; carriage; demeanour; deportment. At his feet, with thronorial demeanors, And deadly hues, an armed corse did lie. Spenser. To DEMANDEAN. v. a. [from demener, Fr.] 1. To behave; to carry one's self. Thos
DEM.

Siult. i,i,aie/'pttirt't grant Dia. It
The partly mixture that god
dempertral It
a
Ptctr. ball and
Miltn. for
Cijrtcn. length.
expsiiled defert.
Snvifr. advar.,
mak-
See carries mighty
Jal^a,,.
flinuld Milton.
To fortune [d,mtnter,YT.}
pi.
s
Demi-caknon.
Deme'sion.
Deme'sed.
2.
Deme'mtation. n.s. [dememt, Lat.] Carri-
riage; behaviour.
Of fe unsupported a pride he was, that where his
deads might well flir envy, his demeneor did
did rather breed disdain.
Angels best like us when we are most like unto
them in all parts of decent demeancour.

Deme'aneour n.s. [demener, Fr.] Car-
riage; behaviour.
2.
To leflan; to debate; to undervalue.
Numbcr of doubts. Ambitios is read
EHe he would never to demens himself. Shakeky.

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Demi-can'nor Ordinary. A great gun
fix inches four eights diameter in the
bore, twelve foot long. It carries a
five inches one sixtieth diameter, and
thirty-fire pounds weight.

Demi-can'nor of the lovest Size. A
gun fix inches and eight parts diameter
in the bore, twelve foot long. It
carries a ball of fix inches five eights diameter,
and thirty-fix pounds weight.

What! this a fleece? 'tis like a demi-cannon.
Shakespeare.

Ten engines, that shall be of equal force either
to a cannon or demi-cannon, culverin or demi-cul-
verin, may be framed at the same price that one of
there will amount to.

Demi-cul'verin n.s. [deemi and cul've-
rin.]

Demi-cul'verin of the lovest Size. A
gun four inches two eighths diameter in the
bore, and ten foot long. It carries a
ball four inches diameter, and nine
pounds weight.

Demi-cul'verin Ordinai'y. A gun four
inches four eights diameter in the bore,
ten foot long. It carries a ball four
inches two eighths diameter, and ten pounds
eleven ounces weight.

Demi-cul'verin, elder Sort. A gun four
inches and fix eights diameter in the
bore, ten foot one third in length. It
carries a ball four inches four eighth parts diameter,
and twelve pounds eleven ounces weight.

Military Dictionary.

They continue a perpetual volley of demi-
culverins. Raleigh.
The army left two demi-culverins, and two other
good guns.

Demi-devil. n.s. [demi and devil.] Par-
taking of infernal nature; half a devil.
Will you, I pray, demand that demi-devil,
Why he hath thus enhar'd my soul and body?
Shakespeare's Othello.

Demi-god. n.s. [deemi and god.] Par-
taking of divine nature; half a god;
an hero produced by the cohabitati
of divinities with mortals.
He took his leave of them, whole eyes bate
him farewell with tears, making temples to him as
to a demi-god.
Shakespeare. Othello.

Be gods, or angels, demi-gods.
Transported demi-gods flood round,
And men grew heroes at the sound,
End'med with glory's charms.

Pope,
Nay, half in heaven, except (what's mighty odd)
A fit of vapours clouds this demi-god.
Pope.

Demi-lance. n.s. [deemi and lance.]
A light lance, a short pike; a half-pike.
On their fiel'ds he's head's demi-lancers wore
Small pennons, which their ladies colours bore.

Dryden.

Light demi-lances from afar they throw,
Fellen'd with leathern cloths, to call the foe.
Dryden.

Demi-man. n.s. [demi man.] Half
man; a term of reproach.
We must adventure this battle, lest we perish
by the complaints of this lurching demi-man.
Routier.

Demi-wolf. n.s. [deemi and wolf.] Half
a wolf; a mongrel dog between a dog
and wolf: lyraica.

Spanish, cur.
Show'ds, water-rugs; and demi-wolves, are el'den
All by the name of segt. Shakespeare's Maritilla.

Demise. n.s. [from demetres, demets, de-
misf, Fr.] Death; decease. It is seldom
but in formal and ceremonious lan-
guage.

About a month before the demise of queen Anne,
the author retired.
Swift.

To Demo'se. v. a. [demin, demis, Fr.] To
grant at one's death; to grant by
will; to bequeath.

My executor shall not have power to demise my
lands to be purchased.
Swifts Liti Will.

Demo'ssion. n.s. [demission, Latin. be-
gradation; diminution of dignity; de-
preffion.

Tolerable rigour is worse than a disgrace demo'sion of
sovereign authority.

L'Estrange.

To Demo't. v. a. [demit, Lat.] To
depress; to hang down; to let fall.

When they are in their pride, that is, advanc-
ing their train, if they decline their neck to the
ground, they pretend to demise and let fall the fame.
Brown's Polgar Eerrars.

DE'MON. One of the three forc's of government; that
in which the sovereign power is neither
lodged in one man, nor in the nobles,
but in the collective body of the people.

While many of the savants, by industry and
virtue, arrive at riches and esteeem, then the na-
ture of the government inclines to a democracy.

Lacks.

Democra'tical. adj. [from democracy.]
Pertaining to a popular government;
popular.

They are still within the line of vulgarity, and are
democratical enemies to truth.
Brown's Polgar Eerrars.

As the government of England has a mixture of
democratical in it, for the light is partly in the
people.

To Demo'sh. v. a. [demis, Fr. de-
molier, Lat.] To throw down buildings;

to raz:; to destroy.

I expected the fabric of my hook would long
since have been demolished, and biged even with the
ground.

Red lightning play'd along the firmament,
And their demolished works to pieces rent.
Dryden.

Demolisher. n.s. [from demolish.] One
that throws down buildings; a destroy-
er; a layer waffe.

Demolition. n.s. [from demolish.] The
act of overthrowing or demolishing
buildings; destruction.

Two gentlemen should have the direction in the
demolition of Dunkirk.

DE'MON. n.s. [demon, Latin; eisouan.]
A spirit; generally an evil spirit; a
devil.

I felt him frille, and now I for him fly'
Cur'd demi! O f or ever broken lie
Thee false diabole, by which I inward blest!
Prior.

Demo'niacal. adj. [from demon.]

DE'MONIAK. 1. Belonging to the devil; devilish.
His, all unknow.'
Shall chaie thee with the terror of his voice
From thy demoniac mother, possession soul.
Milton.

2. Influenced by the devil; produced by
diabolical possession.

Demoniac pluralis, making melancholy. Milton.

DE'MONIAK.
DEMONSTRATIVE. adv. [from demonstratio.] 1. With evidence not to be opposed or doubted.

No man, in matters of this life, requires an assurance either of the good which he desirous, or of the evil which he avoids, from arguments demonstratively certain.

First, That feet were only made to move. Prior.

2. Clearly; plainly; with certain knowledge.

Demonstratively understanding the simplicity of perfection, It was not in the power of earth to work them from it. Brow.

DEMONSTRATOR. n. s. [from demonstrare.] One that proves; one that teaches; one that demonstrates.

DEMONSTRATORY. adj. [from demonstrare.] Having the tendency to demonstrate.

DEMONSTRABLE. adj. [demonstrabilis, Lat.] That which may be proved beyond doubt or contradiction; that which may be made not only probable but evident.

DEMOSTRANT. n. [from demonstrare.] In such a manner as admits of certain proof; evidently; beyond possibility of contradiction.

DEMONSTRATION. n. s. [demonstratio.] 1. The highest degree of deductive or argumentative evidence; the strongest degree of proof; such proof as not only evinces the position proved to be true, but thaws the contrary position to be absurd and impalpable. What appeareth to be true by strong and invincible demonstration, such as wherein it is not by any way possible to be deceived, thereunto the mind doth necessarily yield. Hooker.

DEMONSTRATION. n. s. [demonstratio.] Where the agreement or disagreement of any thing is plainly and clearly perceived, it is called demonstration. Locke.

1. Indubitable evidence of the senses or reason.

Which way forever we turn ourselves, we are encountered with clear evidences and sensible demonstrations of a Deity. Thomson.

DEMONSTRATIVE. adj. [demonstratious, Latin.] 1. Having the power of demonstration; invincibly conclusive; certain.

An argument necessary and demonstrative, is such as being propounded unto any man, and understood, the man cannot choose but inwardly yield. Hooker.

2. Having the power of expressing clearly and certainly.

Painting is necessary to all other arts, because of the need which they have of demonstrative figures, which often give more light to the understanding than the clearest discourses. Dryden.

2. Grave; affectedly modest: it is now generally taken in a sense of contemt.

After a demonstrative train of reflection, I tell thee I know my place, as I would they should do theirs. Shakespeare.

There be many wise men, that have secret hearts and tranquility of counsels, that would be done with a demonstrative stabbing of your eyes sometime. Bacon.

A cat lay and looked to demonstrate as if there had been neither life nor soul in her. L'Estrange.

So cat, transform'd, fat gravely and demonstratively, Till mock'd appear'd, and thought himself secure. Swift.

Jove sent and found, far in a country remote, Truth, innocence, good-nature, look fair; From whom ingredients, first, the detest'd boy Pick'd the demons, the awkward, and the coy. Pope.

To DEMURE. v. n. [from the noun.] To look with an affected modesty; not used. Your wife Octavia, with her modest eyes, And still conclusion, shall acquire no honour, Judging upon me. Shakspere.

DEMURELY. adv. [from demure.] 1. With affected modesty; solcnlly; with pretended gravity.

Put on a sober habit, Talk with respect, and swear but now and then, Wear prayer-books in your pocket, look with soberness. Shakspere.

Eph's damsel, turned from a cat to a woman, fat very demonstrably at the board's end, till a mouse ran before her. Bacon.

Next flood hypocrisy with holy love, Soft sighing, and demonstrably looking down; But bid the doughty underneath the gown. Dryden.

2. In the following line it is the same with solemnly. Shakspere.

Hark, how the drums demonstrably wake the sleepers! Shakspere.

DEMURENESS. n. s. [from demure.] 1. Modesty; sobrecity; gravity of aspect.

Her eyes having in them such a cheerfulness, as nature formed to smile in them; though her mouth and cheeks obeyed to that pretty demureness, which the more one marked, the more one liked it. Swift.

2. Affectedly; pretendcdly gravity.

DEMURRAGE. n. s. [from demur.] An allowance made by merchants to masters of ships, for their stay in a port beyond the time appointed.

DEMURRER. n. s. [demurer, French; i. e. maner in aliquo loco, vel morari.] A kind of pause upon a point of difficulty in an action: for, in every action, the controvercy confists either in the fact, or in the law. If the fact, that is tried by the jury; if the law, then it is the cause plain to the judge, or so hard and rare, as it breedeth just doubt. I call that plain to the judge, wherein he is affliured of the law; and in such case the judge, with his associates, proceeds to judgment without further work. But when it is doubtful to him and his associates, then is there half made, and a time taken, either for the court to think farther upon it, and to agree, if they can; or else for all the judges to meet together in the Chancery chamber, and, upon hearing that which the serjeants can say of both parts, to advise, and set down as law, whatsoever they conclude firm, without farther remedy. Cowell.

A prohibition was granted, and hereunto there was a demurer. Ayliffe's Forms, DEN.
DEN. n. f. [den, Saxon.]
1. A cavern or hollow running horizontally, or with a small obliquity, under ground; distinct from a hole which runs downward perpendicularly.
They have dispersed, some in the air, some on the earth, some on the water, some among the minerals, den, and caves under the earth. Hooke.

2. The cave of a wild beast.
What should they seek the lion in his den,
And fright him there? Shakespeare.
The tyrant's den, whose ed, though but to fame,
Was never the apartment of the royal dame;
The cavern, only to her father known. Brown.
By him was to his darling daughter shown. Dryden.
'Tis then the shapeless bear his den's forsoaks; In woods and fields a wild destruction makes. Dryden.

3. Den, the termination of a local name, may signify either a valley or a woody place; for the Saxons 'bon imports both. Giffard's Camden.

DENANT. n. f. [a word formed between deny and name.] Denial; refusal.
To hear in haste, give her this jewel: say,
My love can give no harms, but leave no damage. Brown.

DENDROLOGY. n. f. [dendro and logia.]
The natural history of trees.

DENIA'BLE. adj. [from deny.] That which may be denied; that to which one may refuse belief.
The negative authority is also deniable by reason. Brown.

DENIAL. n. f. [from deny.]
1. Negation; the contrary to affirmation.
No man more impudent to deny, where proofs were not manifest, no man more ready to confide, with a reputed manner of aggravating his own evil, where denial would but make the fault feeter. Sibly.

2. Refusal; the contrary to grant, allowance or concession.
Here comes your father; never make denial; I must and will have Catherine to my wife. Shak.
The denial of land, and fancy warning us, trouble us much more. Bacon.

4. Abjunction; contrary to acknowledgment of adherence.
We may deny God in all those acts that are capable of being morally good or evil; those are the proper subjects on which we set our confessions or denials of him. Saint.

DENIER. n. f. [from deny.]
1. A contradiactor; an opponent; one that holds the negative of a proposition.
By the word Virtue the affirmator intends our whole duty to God and man, and the denier by the word Virtue means only courage, us, at most, done duty towards our neighbours, without including the idea of the duty, which we owe to God. Watts.

2. A disowner; one that does not own or acknowledge.
If it was so fearful when Christ locked his denier into rock caves, only to be when he shall look into destruction. Saint.

3. A refuser; one that refuses.
It may be I am esteemed by my desire sufficient of myself to discharge my duty to God as a priest, though not to men as a prince. King Charles.

DENIER n. f. [from denarius, Lat. It is pronounced as deneser, in two syllables.]
A small denomination of French money; the twelfth part of a sou.
You will not pay for the glasse you have hurt?—No, not a denier. Shakespeare.

DENIGRATE. v. a. [denigrare, Lat.]
To blacken; to make black.
By suffering some impression from fire, bodies are casually or artificially denigrated in their natural condition, though they are charitably made black by an infection of their own suftains. Brown's Pulgar Errors.
Harsh-ton, and other white bodies, will be denigrated by heat; yet camphire would not at all soil its whiteness. Bray.

DENIGATION. n. f. [denigritio, Latin.]
A blackening, or making black.
These are the adventent and artificial ways of denigration, inferiourly whereunto may be the natural progress.
In several instances of denigration, the metals are worn off, or otherwise reduced into very minute parts. Dryden.

DENIZATION. n. f. [from denizen.] The act of infranchising, or making free.
That the mere Irish were reputed almost, if not, by the charters of denization, which in all ages were purchased by them. Davis.

DENIZEN. n. f. [from denjavus, a DENSIF. man of the city; or denisned, from the city, Welsh.] A freeman; one infranchised.
Denizen is a British law term, which the Saxons and Anglo-Saxons found here, and retained. Davis.
Thus th'o' Almighty Sire began ye gods, Native, or denier, of his holy abodes, From whence these murmurs? Dryden.
A great many plants will hardly, with nursing, be made to produce their food out of their native soil; but corn, so necessary for all people, is sird to grow and to feed as a free denizen of the world. Grew.

Denizens, who, in the days of ancient antiquity, were taught to feed themselves while other nations, through ignorance and superstition, starved. Dryden.

DENOMINATION. n. f. [denomination, Latin.]
1. That which gives a name; that which confers a distinct appellation.
That which obtains a distinct appellation. This would be more analogically denominated.
The last denomination of part is a minute, the greatest integer being a year. A. R. Reay.

The giver of a name; the person or thing that confers an appellation.
Both the less of one name should have one common denomination. Brown's Pulgar Errors.

DENOMINATOR. n. f. [from denomer.]
Denominator of a Fraction, is the number below the line, showing the nature and quality of the parts which any integer is supposed to be divided into: thus in \( \frac{3}{4} \) the denominator shows you, that the integer is supposed to be divided into 4 parts, or half quarters; and the numerator 6, that you take 6 of such parts, i.e. 3 quarters of the whole. Harris.

When a single broken number or fraction hath for its denominator a number containing of an 11th, in the first place towards the left hand, and no thing but cyphers from the unit towards the right hand, it is then more aptly and rightly called a decimal fraction.
Denominator of any proportion, is the quotient arising from the division of the fraction of the antecedent; that is \( \frac{a}{b} \) is the denominator of the proportion that goeth to \( b \), i.e. \( \frac{a}{b} \) of \( b \). This is also called the exponent of the proportion, or ratio. Harris.

DENOTATION. n. f. [denotation, Latin.]
The act of denoting.
To denote, to be a sign of; to betoken; to signify signs; as, a quick pulse denotes a fever.

DENOUNCE. v. a. [denuncio, Latin; denoutier, French.]
1. To threaten by proclamatiun.
I denounced unto this day, that ye shall hourly perish. Heb. 10:38
He of their wicked ways Shall them admonish, distinguishing wrath to come. On their impiety.
They impose their wild conjectures for laws upon others, and denounce war against all that receive them not. Dis. 16:13

2. To threaten by some outward sign or expression, He ended flowing, and his look denounc'd D. Operate revenge, and battle dangerous T. Milton.
The sea grew white; the rolling waves from far, Like heralds, first denounce the wat'ry war. Dryden.

3. To give information against; to denounce; to accuse publickly.
Archilochus sought to propice parts of the New Testament to be learned by heart by inferior clerics, and denounce such as are repugnant. Dryden's Parnassus.

DENOUNCER. n. f. [from denounce.] The act of proclaming a muy menace; the proclamation of intended evil; denunciation.
Fable is the reply of Cain upon the denouncement of his curse; My iniquity is greater than can be forgiven. Dryden.
Denunciation. n. f. [from denounce.] One that declares some menace.

Here comes the fat denouncer of my fate.

Dense. adj. [denes, Latin.] Close; compact; approaching to solidity; having small interstices between the constituent particles.

The dense of all is the density of the body; for all dense bodies are colder than most other bodies, as metals, stones, plas; and they are longer in bearing than softer bodies.

Denseness. n. f. [denesitas, Latin.] Cloteness; compactness; close adhesion, or near approach, of parts.

Dental. adj. [dentals, Latin.]
1. Belonging or relating to the teeth.
2. [In grammar.] Pronounced principally by the agency of the teeth.

The Hebrews have suffixed which letters be called, which dental, and which guttural. Bacon.

The dental consonants are easy, therefore let them be used, and the labial-velars, as also the linguo-holders.

Dental. n. f. A small shellfish.

Two small black and flaking pieces seem, by the shape, to have been formed in the shell of a dentid. Woodward.

Dentell. n. f. [Italian.] Modillons.

The modillons, or dentells, make a noble show by graceful projections. Spedding, N° 315.

Denticulation. n. f. [denticulatus, Latin.] The art of being set with small teeth, or prominent resembling teeth, like those of a saw.

He omits the denticulation of the edges of the hill, or those small oblique incisions made for the better retention of the prey. Grevo's Museum.

Dentilicated. adj. [denticulatus, Lat.] Set with small teeth.

Dentifrice. n. f. [dent and prise, Lat.] A powder made to cure the teeth.

Is this grey powder a good dentifrice? B. Jenk.

The sheers of all sorts of shell-fish, being born, obtain a crackish nature upon them, crossed and powdered, make excellent dentifrices. Grevo's Museum.

To Dentise. v. a. [dentisher, French.] To have the teeth renewed. Not in sfc.

The two extreme of D. School, who used till the last were D. once, did descent twice or thrice, casting bogy old teeth, and others coming in their place. Bacon.

Dentition. n. f. [dentitia, Latin.]
1. The art of breeding the teeth.
2. The time at which children's teeth are to be expected.

To Denuodate. v. a. [denudate, Latin.] To divest; to strip; to lay naked.

Till he has denudated himself of all incumbrances, he is unqualified. Dryden.

Denuotation. n. f. [from denudate.] The act of stripping, or making naked.

To Denuode. v. a. [denudo, Latin.] To strip; to make naked; to divest.

Not a treaty can be obtained, unless we would denude ourself of all force to defend us. Clarendon.

If in summer-time you denude a vine-branch of its leaves, the graces will never come to maturity. Roy.

The eyes, with the skin of the eyelids, is denuded, to fly the multitude.

Denuunciation. n. f. [from denunciate, Latin.] The act of denouncing; the proclamation of a threat; a public menace.

In a denunciation or indiction of a war, the war is not confined to the place of the quarter, but is left at large.

Christ tells the Jews, that if they believe not, they shall die in their sins: did they never read those denunciations? Words.

Midst of these denunciations, and notwithstanding the warning before me, I commit myself to falling success. Congreve.

Denuunicator. n. f. [from denunio, Latin.]
1. He that proclaims any threat.
2. He that lays an information against another.

The denunciate does not make himself a party in judgment, as the accuser does. Addison's Parod. To DENY, v. u. a. [denier, French; denego, Latin.]
1. To contradict; opposed to affirm.
2. To contradict an accusation; not to confess.

Sarah denied, saying, I laughed not; for she was afraid. Genii.

3. To refuse; not to grant.

My young boy, Hath an aspect of intercidence, Which great nature cries; deny not. Shakespeare.

Ah, charming fair, said I, How long can you my bites and yours deny? Dryden.

4. To abnegate; to disown.

It shall be therefore a witchcraft unto you, lest you deny God. Job, xiv. 27.

To renounce; to disregar; to treat as foreign or not belonging to one.

The best figs and fruit of denying ourselves, is mercy towards men. Sprat.

When St. Paul says, If in this life only we have hope in Christ, we are of all men most miserable; he considers Christians as denying themselves in the pleasures of this world, for the sake of Christ. Alderbury.

To Deobstruct. v. a. [deobstruo, Latin.] To clear from impediments; to free from such things as hinder a passage.

It is singular, good wound-herb, useful for deobstructing the parts of the body.

More's Antidote against Ablinon. Such as carry off the fevers and mucus, deobstruct the passages of the body, fo as the chyle may have a free passage into the blood. Arboleson on Diet.

Deobstruunt. n. f. [deobstruunt, Lat.] A medicine that has the power to resolve vicificities, or to open by any means the animal passages.

All fevers are steepling and deobstruent, alleviating all agues, according to Arboleson in Aliments.

Depand. n. f. [Deo pandum, Latin.] A thing given or forficate to God for the pacifying his wrath, in case any misfortune, by which any Christian comes to a violent end, without the fault of any reasonable creature; as, if a horse should strike his keeper, and to kill him, if a man, in driving a cart, and endeavouring to rectify something about it, should fall to the cart wheels, by running over him, should push him to death; if one should be falling a tree, and giving warning to company by, when the tree was near falling, to look to themselves, and any of them should nevertheless be slain by the fall of the tree; in these cases the horse, the cart-wheel, cart, and horses, and the tree, are to be given to God; that is, sold and distributed to the poor, for an expiation of this dreadful event, though occasioned by unreasonable, senseless, and dead creatures; and though this be given to God, yet it is forfeited to the king by law, as executer in this case, to see the price of these distributed to the poor.

Cowell.

To Deopenpilatc. v. u. a. [de and opposc, Latin.] To deobstruct; to clear a passage; to free from obstructions.

Deopphila. n. f. [from deopenpilatc.] The act of clearing obstructions; the removal of whatever obtrudes the vital passages.

Though the greater parts be excluded again, yet are the disfobrutable parts extracted, whereby it becomes effectual in deobstructions.

Deopphiliater. adj. [from deopenpilatc.] Deobstructed.

A physician prescribed him a deopenpilator, and purgative oposum. Harvey.

Deosculacion. n. f. [deosculatio, Lat.] The act of kissing.

We have an enumeration of the several acts of worship required to be performed in images, visions, prophesies, sensations, tribulations, and deosculations.

To DEPAINT. w. u. a. [depinc, French.]
1. To picture; to describe by colours; to paint; to show by a painted resemblance.

He did unwilling worship to the saint.

That on his shield depainted he did see. Spenser.

2. To describe.

Such tender fair would I depaint.

In roundelay, or sonnet quain.

Gasp. To DEPART. w. u. a. [depart, French.]
1. To go away from a place: with from the thing left.

When the people departed away, Sufanannah went into her garden. Solomon's wis.

He said unto him, go in peace; so he departed from him a little way. 2 Kings, viii. 19.

They departed quickly from the ship-ward, with great joy, and did run to bring his discharge word.

Mar. xxviii.

He, which hath no stomach to this fight,

Let him depart; his passport shall be made.

Shakespeare.

Barabara, appeased with presents, departed out of that bay.

Kilkenny.

And couldst thou leave me, cruel, thou base! Now no kind offer from a departing maid.

No look, no last adieu! Dryden.

2. To depart from a practice.

He cleazed unto the fins of Jerobeam, he departed from thereon. 2 Kings, iii. 3.

3. To be left; to perish.

The good departed away, and the evil abide still.

2 Edw. iii. 4. To
They keep their cattle, and live themselves, in bodies perishing upon the mountains, and remaining
dull to fresh land, as they have defpoured the
former.

To depauperate. v. a. [depauperate, Latin.] To make poor, to impoverish;
to consume. 
Limitless: not depauperate the ground will
last long, and bear large grain. Marit. Great evaucations, which carry off the
purulent humour, depauperate the blood. Arth. 

Dep. ctables. adj. [from deteft, Latin.]

To depart. v. n. a. To quit; to leave; to retire from. Not in use. 
You've had dispatch in private by the conful;
You are with him this evening. 
To depart. v. a. [partir, French; partir, Latin.] To divide; to separate a
chymical term. 

Depart, n. sf. [depart, French.] 
1. The act of going away: now departures, of going out of this world. 
To marry princesses Margaret. Shak. 
2. Death. 
When your brave father breathed his latest gasp, Tit. 
Tidings, as swiftly the pull could be. 
Wore brought me of his life and his departure. 
Shakespeare's Henry VI. 
3. [With chymists.] An operation so
named, because the particles of silver are
darted or divided from gold, or other metal, when they were before
melted together in the same mass, and
could not be separated any other way. 

The chymists have a liquor called water of
depart. 

Depart. n. j. [from depart.] One that refines metals by separation. 

Depart. n. f. [depaartment, Fr.] 
Separate allotments; province or bufh
affigned to a particular perfon: a
French term. 
The Roman fleets, during their command
at sea, had their several flations and departments: the
most considerable was the Alexandria fleet, and the
gold was the African. 

Depart. n. sf. [from depart.] 
1. A going away. 
For thee, fellow, 
Who needs must know of her departures, 
And not be ignorant, we'll ëve it from thee
By a sharp torture. Shak. 

Of sorrow, and dejection, and despair, 
Our only can Sall, and nothing bring; 
Departure from this happy place. 
Millam. 
They were seen not only as several of our Sa-
vour was upon earth, but arrived after his
departure, as well as after his death. 
Ad. 
2. Death; decease; the act of leaving the
present state of existence. 
Happy was his good prince in his timely
departure, which barred him from the knowledge of
inguinal mischief. 
Chir. 
3. A forsaking; an abandoning: with from. 
The fear of the Lord, and departure from evil, are privileges of the importance. 
Vill. 

Depa. cfent. adj. [depa. sent, Latin.]
Feeding. 

Depa. r e. v. a. [from depa. sent, Latin.] To eat up; to consume by feed-
ing upon it. 

Vol. I. 

3. Concatenation; connexion; relation of
one thing to another. 
In all sorts of reasoning, the connexion and
dependance of ideas is essential to be followed; till the mind is
brought to the source on which it bottoms. 
Lock. 

4. State of being at the disposal or under
the sovereignty of another: with upon. 
very moment we feel our dependence upon
God, and find that we can neither be happy without
him, nor think ourselves free. 
Til. 

5. The things or persons of which any
man has the dominion or disposal. 
Hence there is a property vested of his
dependencies by his council, except where there
has been either an over-greatness in one counsellor,
or an over-strict combination in divers. 
Bac. 

6. Reliance; trust: confidence. 
Their dependances on him were drowned in this
core. 
Htur. 

They first in peace by night,
Secure of bread, as of returning light. 
And with this firm dependance on the day,
That need green vapours, and forgot to groan. 
Dryd. 

7. Accident; that of which the existence
presupposes the existence of something
close. 

Thus I, call such complex ideas, which, how-
ever compounded, contain not in them the suppe-
rition of subsisting by themselves, but are con-
ferred as dependances on, or affections of, sub-
fences; such are the ideas signified by the words
triple, quadruple, and such like. 
Locke. 

Dep. end. adj. [from depend.] 
1. Hanging down. 
2. Relating to something previous. 
3. In the power of another.

On God, as the most high, all inferior caufes in
the world are dependants. 
Htur. 

Dep. end. n. j. [from depend.] One who lives in subjection, or at the direc-
tion of another; a retainer. 

A great abatement of kindred appears as well in
the general dependants, as in the duke himself al-
ready, and your daughter. 
Shak. 

For a stroke of policy recommend a de-
pendant upon him, who paid two thousand pounds ready money. 
Ch. 
His dependants shall quickly become his pro-
fects. 
Scot. 

Dep. end. n. j. [from depend. Lat. 
Dep. end.ency. 
This word, which signifies many others of the
same termination, are indifferently written with one or in the
any or as, as the authors intended to
derive them from the Latin or French. 

1. A thing or person at the disposal or
dependance of another. 
We invade the rights of our neighbours, not
upon account of conquests, but of dominion,
that we may create dependances. 
Cal. 

2. State of being subordinat, or subjux in
some degree to the discretion of an-
other; the contrary to subjection. 
Let me report to him. 
Your servant dependant on you and 
A courier that will prays in aid to kindred,
Where he is grace is knell'd to. 
Shak. 

At their fitting out they must have their com-
mission, or letters ment, from the king, that he
may acknowledge their dependancy upon the
crowns of England. 
Bac. 

3. Which is not principal; that which is
subordinate.
DEP

We speak of the habbous worlds, this earth, and its dependencies, which safe out of a chaos about six thousand years ago. Bumet's Theory.

4. Concatenation; connexion; rifle of consequences from premisès. The whole is, with the added frame of facts.

Such a dependency of things on one another is, therefore, natural.

5. Relation of any thing to another, as of an effect to its cause.

I took pleasure to trace out the cause of effects, and the independence of one thing upon another in the visible creation. Burnet's Theory.

6. Trust; reliance; confidence.

The expectation of the performance of our duty, in that we call dependence upon him having a subsistence.

STILLINGSTERN.

DEPENDENT, adj. [dependent, Latin.] This, as many other words of like termination, are written with ent or ant, as they are supposed to flow from the Latin or French.] Hanging down.

In the time of Charles the Great, and long after, the whole furs in the tails were dependent, but now that fashion is left, and the spots only worn, without the tails. Fancier.

DEPENDENT. n.s. [from dependent.] One that is dependent, or at the discretion of another.

We are indefatigable and indefatigable beings, the creatures of his power, and the dependents of his providence. Regn.

DEPENDENT. n.s. [from depend.] A dependent; one that reposes on the kindness or power of another.

What shall you expect, To be depend on a thing that lacks? Shakespeare.

DEPENDENCE. n.s. [from dependent, Latin.] Logo; destruction.

It may be unjust to place all efficacy of gold in the non-omission of weights, or destruction of any ponderous particles. Brown.

DEPLEGATION. n.s. [from deplegen.] An operation which takes away from the phlegm any spiritual fluid by repeated distillation, till it is at length left all behind.

If this safety is not enough to separate the aqueous parts by deplegation for some liquors contain also an unsuspected quantity of small corpuscles, of somewhat an earthly nature, which being, insomuch, in the fine particles, do engender, and blot them, and thereby weaken their activity. Boyle.

To DEPHELGM. v. a. [depleg-]

To DEPHELGMATE. n.s. [may, low Latin.] To clear from phlegm, or aqueous infilt matter.

We have sometimes taken spirits of salt, and carefully deplegated them. Boyle.

DEPLEGMENNESS. n.s. [from deplegen.] The quality of being freed from phlegm or aqueous matter.

The proportion between the coralline solution and the spirit of wine, depends so much upon the strength of the former liquor, and the deplegmenness of the latter, that it scarce possible to determine generally and exactly what quantity of each shall be taken. Boyle.

To DEPECT. v. a. [depinge, depinge, Latin.] To paint; to portray; to represent in colours.

The cowards of Lacedemon deplited upon their fields the most horrid beasts they could imagine. Tertull.

2. To describe; to represent an action to the mind.

When the distractions of a tumult are sensibly detached, every object and every occurrence are so presented to your view, that while you read, you seem indeed to see them. Brown.

DEPLEATORY. n.s. [de and pilis, Latin.] An application used to take away hair.

DEPILIOUS. adj. [de and pilis, Latin.] Without hair.

This animal is a kind of lizard, or quadruped巡plated and deplated; theirs, without wool, hair. Brown.

DEPLANTATION. n.s. [deplants, Latin.] The act of taking plants up from the bed.

DEPLETION. n.s. [depleos, deplatus, Latin.] The act of emptying.

Abstinence and a slender diet attenuates, because depletion of the vitals gives room to the fluid to expand itself. Arbuthnot.

DEPLOWABLE. adj. [from defloro, Latin.] 1. Lamentable; that which demands or causes lamentation; afflaim; sad; calamitous; miserable; hopeless.

This was the deplorable condition to which the king was reduced. Clarendon.

The bill of all weapons, gives the most ghastly and deplorable wounds. Temple.

It was now, in how deplorable a state learning lies in that kingdom. Swift.

2. It is sometimes, in a more lax and jocul. senfe, used for contemptible; deplorable; as, deplorable nonsene; deplorable stupidity.

DEPLOWABleness. n.s. [from deploralbe.] The state of being deplorable; misery; hopelessness.

DEPLOWABLE. adj. [from deploralbe.] Lamentably; miserably; hopelessly; often in a sense of contempt.

Notwithstanding all their talk of reason and philosophy, God knows, they are deplorably stranger to them. Swift.

DEPLOWATE. adj. [from deploration, Latin.] Lamentable; hopeless.

The case is then most deploration, when reward goes over to the wrong side. L'Estrange.

DEPLORATION. n.s. [from deploration.] The act of deploring, or of lamenting.

To DEPLO'RE. v. a. [defloro, Latin.] To lament; to bewail; to wail; to mourne; to bemoan; to express sorrow. Delia's lodge.

If she did, till the whole deploration of her face was taken. Her.

With Aesclapius herbs his life better de.

DEPLORE. v. a. [deploro, Latin.] To lament; to bewail; to wail; to mourn; to bewail; to express sorrow. Delia's lodge.

If she did, till the whole deploration of her face was taken. Her.

To DEPO'SE. v. a. [depo, Latin.] To strip of its feathers.

To DEPO'N. v. a. [depo, Latin.] To lay down as a pledge or security.

To DEPO'N. v. a. [depo, Latin.] To strip of its feathers.

To DEPOSE. v. a. [depo, Latin.] 1. To lay down; to lodge; to set fall.

Its shores are neither advanced one jot further into the sea, nor its surface raised by additional muds upon it, by the yearly inundations of the Nile. Woodward.

2. To degrade or a throne or high station.

First, of the king: what shall of him become? — The duke yet lives: that Henry still has. Shakespeare.

May your sick fame still languish till it die.

Then, as the greatest curse that I can give unlimited wills are, at later days. Dryden.

Deduced confuls and captive princes, might have preceded them. Teilor.

3. To take away; to divest; to strip of: not in use.

You
DEP
You may my glory and my face depre, But not my griefs; still am I king of thee. Shaks.

4. To give testimony; to attest. The three forms that made you to depose Your oath, my lord, is vain and frivolous. Shakspir.

5. To examine any one on his oath. Not now in use. According to our law, Depose him in the justice of his cause. Shakspir.

To DEPOSE. v. n. To bear witness. To a lodgment; to a lending. Bacon.

Depository. n. f. [depositarius, Latin.] One with whom any thing is lodged in trust.

I gave you all.--Made you my guardians, my depositaries; But kept a reservation, to be follow'd With such a number. Shakspir.

To DEPOSIT. v. a. [depositum, Latin.]

1. To lay up; to lodge in any place. The eagle got leave here to deposit her eggs. L'Estrange.

Dryden wants a poor square foot of stone, to fix where the abode of one of the greater gods on earth are deposited. Gurtzi.

When vessels were open, and the infects had free access to the aliments within them, Redi diligently observed, that no other infects were produced, but of such as he saw go in and feed, and deposit their eggs there, which they would readily do in all pustulation. Bramly.

2. To lay up as a pledge, or security.

3. To place at interest. God commands us to return, as to him, to the poor, his gifts, out of mere duty and thankfulness; not to deposit them with him, in hopes of meriting by them. Sprat.

4. To lay aside. The difficulty will be to persuade the depositing of such luks, which have, by I know not what fascination, so endeared themselves. Decay of Piety.

DEPOSIT. n. f. [depositum, Latin.]

1. Any thing committed to the trust and care of another.

2. A pledge; a pawn; a thing given as a security.

3. The state of a thing pawned or pledged. They had since Marietiles, and fairly left it; they had the other day the Valentine, and now have put it in deposit. Bacon.

Deposition. n. f. [from deposito, Lat.] The act of giving publick testimony, if you will the veracity of the fathers by those circumstances usually considered in deposition, you will find them strong on these ideas. Sir R. Bp.

A witness is obliged to swear, otherwise his deposition is not valid. Addison.

2. The act of degrading a prince from sovereignty.


Depository. n. f. [from deposito.] The place where any thing is lodged. Depo- sitory is properly used of persons, and depository of places; but in the following example they are confounded. The Jews themselves are the depositories of all the prophesies which tend to their own confusion. Addison.

DEPRAVATION. n. f. [depravation, Lat.]

1. The act of making any thing bad; the act of corrupting; corruption.

The three forms of government have their several perfections, and are subject to their several depositions: however, few states are raised by defect in their institutions, but generally by corruption of manners. Swift.

2. The state of being made bad; degeneracy; depravity.

We have a catalogue of the blackest sins that human nature, in its highest depositions, is capable of committing. South.

3. Defamation; censure; a sense not in use. Stubborn critics are apt, without a theme For depravation, to square all the sex. Shakspir.

To DEPREVE. v. a. [depraves, Lat.] To vitiate; to corrupt; to contaminate.

We admit the providence of God in the continuance of scripture, notwithstanding the endeavours of infidels to abolish, and the fraudulence of heretics to deprave, the same. Witsk.

Who lives that's not depraved, or depraves? Shakspir.

But from what we can proceed But all corrupt, both mind and will depraved. Milton.

A table which plentiful does supply, Lotts lawful good, and lawful ill does crave. Dryden.

DEPRAVITY. n. f. [from depraves.] Corruption; taint; contamination; vitiated state.

What sins do you mean? Our original depravedness, and proneness of our eternal part to all evil. Hammond.

DEPRAVEMENT. n. f. [from depraves.] A vitiated state; corruption.

He maketh men believe, that apparitions are either deceptions of sight, or melancholy deprivations of fancy. Browne.

DEPREVER. n. f. [from depraves.] A corrupting of the states depravers, or corruptors. Bacon.

DEPRAVITY. n. f. [from depraves.] Corruption, a vitiated state. To DEPREDATE. v. a.

1. To beg off; to pray deliverance from; to avert by prayer.

In depraving of evil, we make an humble acknowledgment of guilt, and of God's justice in charging, as well as clemency in sparing the guilty. Grew.

Poverty indeed, in all its degrees, men are easily persuaded to deprave from themselves. Rogers.

The judgments which we would deprave are not removed. Milmor.

The Italian entered them in their prayer: amongst the three evils he petitioned to be delivered from, he might have despised the evil. Bacon: Reflections on Learning.

2. To implore mercy of: this is not proper.

At length he sets those sorts, whose pleas make gods adore His might, and deprave his power. Prior.

DEPREATION. n. f. [deprecatio, Lat.]

1. Prayer against evil

I, with leave of speech implor'd And humble deprecation, thus replied. Milton.

Sincerely they generally conceived to be a good sign, or a bad one; and so, upon this motion, they commonly used a gratulation for the one, and deprecation for the other. Browne.

2. Intreaty; petitioning.

3. An excusing; a begging pardon for.

DEPREATORY. I adj. [from deprecate.]

DEPREATE. I That serves to deprate; apologizick; tending to avert evil by supplication.

Bishop Fox understanding that the Scottish king was still distressed, being troubled that the occasion of breaking of the truce should grow from his men, sent many humble and deprecatory letters to the Scottish king to appease him. Bacon.

DEREC. TAK. n. f. [deprecatur, Lat.] One that averts evil by petition.

To DEPRECATE. v. a. [deprecari, Lat.]

1. To bring a thing down to a lower price.

2. To undervalue. They presumed upon that mercy, which, in all their conversations, they endeavour to deprave and collapse of advantage. Addison.

As there are none more ambitious of fame, than those who are coiners in poetry, it is very natural for such as have not succeeded in it to deprave the works of those who have. Spedilion.

To DEPREDATE. v. a. [depredari, Lat.]

1. To rob and pillage.

2. To spoil; to devour.

It maketh the substance of the body more solid and compact, and so left apt to be consumed and depredated by the spirits. Bacon.

DEPREATION. n. f. [depretation, Lat.]

1. A robbing; a spoiling.

Commissioners were appointed to determine all matters of piracy and depredations between the subjects of both kingdoms. Hayward.

The land had never been before so free from robber and depredation, though his reign. Wet.

Were there not one who had said, Hitherto shalt thou come, and no farther: we might well expect such victories in future, such flourishing in future, and such depredation and change of sea and land. Wood's.

Voracity; waife.

The speedy depredation of air upon watry moisture, and version of the fame into air, appeareth in nothing more visible than in the flowers discharging, or giving off of a little cloud of breath, or vapour, from glafs, or the blade of a sword, or any such polished body. Bacon.

DEPREATOR. n. f. [depredator, Lat.]

A robber; a devourer. It is reported, that the Arabes called our Lady's Seal, which is a kind of briozy, and coweles, fit near together, one or both will die: the cause is, for that they be both great depredators of the earth, and one of them devours the other. Bacon.

We have three that collect the experiments, which are in all books; these we call depredators. Bacon.

To DEPREHEND. v. a. [deprehendo, Lat.]

1. To catch one; to take unawares; to take in the face.

That wretched creature, being depredated in that impiety, was held in ward. Hooker.

Who can believe men upon their own authority, that are once depredated in so grand and impious an imposition. More.

2. To discover; to find out a thing; to come to the knowledge or understanding of.

The motions of the minute parts of bodics, which do so great effects, are invisible, and tend not to the eye; but yet they are to be depredated by experience. Bacon.

DEPREHENSIBLE. adj. [from deprehend.]

1. That may be caught.

2. That may be apprehended, or discovered.

DEPREHENSIBILITY. n. f.

Capableness of being caught.

DEPREHENSION. n. f. [deprehensio, Lat.]

1. A catching or taking unawares.

2. A discovery.

To DEPRESS. v. a. [from deprisus, of deprims, of deprims, Latin.]
preclude, is deprived, or deposed from his preferment, for any matter in fact or law. Phillips.

To DEPRIVE. v. a. [from de and privo, Latin.]

1. To bereave one of a thing; to take it away from him; with of.

God hath deprived him of his beloved, neither hath he imparted to her understanding. Job, xix. 17.

He lamented the loss of an excellent servant, and the horrid manner in which he had been deprived of him. Bacon.

Now wretched Occipus, deprived of his right, led a long death in everlasting night. Dryden.

To hinder; to debar from: Milton uses it without of.

From his face shall I be hid, deprived of his blessed countenance. Milton.

The ghosts rejected, are they unhappy crew Deprived of all pleasures and funereal use. Dryden.

3. To release; to free from.

Moll happy he.

Whose grief delight sufficeth to deprive Remembrance of all pains which he opprest. Spenser.

4. To put out of an office.

A minister, deprived for inconformity, said, that if they deprived him, it should cost an hundred men's lives. Baxter.

DEPTH, n. f. [from deep, of deep, Dutch.]

1. Deepness; the measure of any thing from the surface downwards.

As for men, they had buildings in many places higher than the depth of the water. Bacon.

We have large and deep coves of several depths: the deepest are sunk fix hundred fathoms. Bacon.

The life to that unhappy region tends, To which the depth of Tartar descending. Dryden.

For the, in nature, depth and height Are equally held infinite; In art by man the less, if he knows, 'Tis only infinite below. Swift.

2. Deep place; not a flaxal.

The falls tides seem from the cover'd land, And seam them with diptemnt ports betray. Dryden.

3. The abyss; a gulph of infinite profundity.

When he prepared the heavens was there, when he set a compass upon the face of the depth. Prov. viii. 28.

4. The middle or height of a season.

And in the depth of winter, in the night, You plough the raging seas to coals under. Dryden.

The earl of Newcastle, in the depth of winter, refused the county for the rebels. Clarendon.

Abstruseness; obscurity.

There are greater depths and obscurities in an elaborate and well-written piece of nonsense, than in the most abstruse tracts of school divinity. Addison's Whig Examiner.

DEPTH of a Squadron or Battalion, is the number of men in the file. Milit. Dict.

To DEPTHEN. v. a. [deepes, Dutch.] To deepen, or make deeper. Dict.

To DEP'CULATE. v. a. [deputer, Fr.] To defoul; to bereave of virginity. Dict.

DEPR'ULATION. n. f. [depulat, Lat.] Abating or thralling away.

To DEP'LORD. n. f. [from defpaul, Lat.] Putting away; averting. Dict.

To DEP'URATE. v. a. [deputer, Fr. from depurge, Lat.] To purify; to cleanse; to free anything from its impurities.

Chemistry enabling us to depurate bodies, and in some measure to analyse them, and take away their blemishes. Hence many chemical experiments we may, better than in others, know what manner of bodies we employ. Boyle.
DER
cause the officer or person for whom he acts to lose his office. Philadelphia.
To Dequantitate. v. a. [from de and quantitas, Lat.] To diminish the quantity of.
This we affirm of pure gold; for that which is current, and yaffish in form among us, by reason of its being a proportion of silver or copper mixed therewith, is actually debauched by fire, and possibly by frequent extraction.
Brown's Pelgar Errors.
DER. A term used in the beginning of names of places. It is generally to be derived from an object, a wild beast, unless the place stands upon a river; for then it may rather be fetched from the British dur, i.e. water. Gibbon's Camden.
To Deracinate. v. a. [deracinate, Fr.] To pluck or tear up by the roots.
Her Fall less Wow
The danel, hemlock, and rank furinny
Deth must they, while that the culle ruts
That should deracinate such fagacity. Shakespeare.
2. To abolish; to destroy; to extirpate. To DER_ALIGN. v. a. [disfratinate, or v. a. [deracinate, lat.]
1. To prove; to justify.
When the end of any church is disturbed to demand tythes in the next parish by a writ of indicet, the patron shall have a writ to demand the advowson of the tythes being in demand; and when it is desirable, shall then have the plea paid in the court chirls, as far forth as it is directed in the king's court. Blount.
2. To disorder; to turn out of course. Ditto.
DER,MENT. n. f. [from deraign, Fr. to turn out of the right way.]
1. Tumult; disorder; noise.
2. Merriment; jollity; solemnity: not in use.
Douglas.
To DeR. v. a. [beautan, Sax.] To hurt. Obsolete. Some think that in the example it means deranging.
So from immorality he, that can but proceed,
That mortal hands may not withstand his might.
Dread for his derang'd doe, and bloody deed.
For all in blood and spue is his delight.
F.Roger.
DERELIC. n. f. [derelicta, Lat.]
1. The act of forsaking or leaving; abandonment.
2. The state of being forsaken. There is no other thing to be looked for, but the effects of God's grief just displeasure, the withdrawing of grace, derogation in this world, and in the world to come confusion.
Hooker.
DE RELICTS. n. f. pl. [in law.] Goodly willfully thrown away, or relinquished, by the owner.
Did. DERIDE. v. a. [deride, Lat.] To laugh at; to mock; to turn to ridicule; ocorn.
Before such precece to offend with any the least unceunliness, we would be fully as they who mostly reprehend or deride what we do. Hooker.
When shall be the portion of those who have derided Christ, and crucified him, a mock of every thing that is sacred and religious? Theodorus.
These few, ye gods, who wish divinity proud
Frode my darkness, and my great deride. Pope.
Some, that adore Newton for his flxation desirous of his religion. Berkeley.
DERIDE. n. f. [from the verb.]
1. A mocker; a scoffor.
Upon the wilful violation of oaths, execrable blasphemies, and men opposed to the interest of religion, serious tokens of divine revenge have been known to follow. Hooker.
2. A droll; a buffoon.
DERISION. n. f. [derisive, Lat.]
1. The act of deriding or laughing at.
Are we griefed with the scorn and derision of the profane? Thus was the blessed Jesus defamed and rejected of men. Rogers.
Vanity is the natural weakness of an ambitious man, which expulses him to the secret scorn and derision of those he converses with. Addison.
2. Contempt; scorn; a laughing-flock.
I am in derision daily; every one mocketh me. Jer. xx. 7.
Thou makest us a reproach to our neighbours, a scorn and a derision to them that are round about us. Ps. lix. 15.
Enfreft, abdul, overcome; led bound.
They forsake derision, captive, poor, and blind.
Into a dungeon thrst. Milton.
DERISIVE. adj. [from deride.] Mocking; scoffing.
O'er all the dome they quaff, they feast;
Derise to think of them guilty to truth; and
Each in jovial mood his mate adorns with care.
Derisory. adj. [derivitious, Lat.]
Mocking; ridiculing.
Derivable. adj. [from derive.] Attainable by right of descendent or derivation.
God has declared this the eternal rule and standard of all honour derivable upon me, that those who honour him shall be honoured by him. South.
DERIVATION. n. f. [derivatio, Lat.]
1. A draining of water; a turning of its course.
When the water began to swell, it would every way proceed by itself by its defeces or defictions of the ground; and these defeces and derivations being once made, and supplied with new waters, pushing them forwards, would continue their course till they arrived at the sea, just as other rivers do. Burnet.
2. [In grammar.] The tracing of a word from its original.
Your lordship here seems to dislike my taking notice that the derivation of the word Substancc favours the idea we have of it, and your lordship tells me, that very little weight is to be laid on it, on a bare grammatical etymology. Locke.
3. The transmission of any thing from its source.
Atouching traditional communication, and tradition of those truths that I call natural and engraven, I do not doubt but many of those truths have had the help of that derivation.
Machy of Mankind.
4. [In medicine.] The drawing of a humour from one part of the body to another.
Derivation differs from renovation only in the measure of the diasthes; and the force of the medicines used; if it fo be very remote, or, it may be, contrary part, we call that renovation; if only to some neighbouring place; and by gentle means, we call it derivation. Wotton.
5. That thing deduced or derived: not used.
Most of them are the genuine derivations of the hypothesis they claim to. Gloselle.
DERIVATIVE. adj. [derivatious, Lat.] Derived or taken from another.
As it is a derivative perfection, so it is a distinct kind of perfection from that which is in God.
Hale.
DERIVATIVELY. adv. [from derivative.]
In a derivative manner.
To DERIVE. v. a. [to derive, Fr. from derive, Lat.]
1. To turn the course of water from its channel.
Company leaves the chance of vice by deriding, and abates the torrent of a common edium by deriving it into many channels. South.
2. To deduce; as from a root, from a cause, from a principle.
Men derive the varieties of colours from the various proportions of the direct progeny or motion of those globes to their circoluation, or motion about their centre. Boyle.
Gods derive the ideas of duration from their reflection on the train of ideas they observe to succeed one another in their own understanding. Locke.
From these two causes of the last and rigidity of the simplest, the most ancient sect of physiologists, derived all distinctions of human ideas with a great deal of reason; for the fluids derive their quantities from the solid. Arithmet.
3. To communicate to another, as from the origin and source.
Child having Adam's nature as we have, but incorrupt, derivatius not nature, but incorruption, and that immediately from his own parent, unto all that belong unto him. Hooker.
4. To receive by transmigration.
This property seemst rather to have been derived from the precursors soldiers. Decy of Perty.
The cenfers of these wretched, who, I am sure, could nearly infirmity to them from their own persons; yet upon this account, that they had been confecrated by the offering incense in them, were, by God's special command, sequestr'd from all common society. South.
5. To communicate to by descent of blood.
Besides the readiness of parts, an excellent disposition of mind is derived to your lordship from your parents of two generations, to whom I have the honour to be known. Felton.
6. To spread; to diffuse gradually from one place to another.
The dream of the publick justice were deriv'd into every part of the kingdom. Davis.
7. [In grammar.] To trace a word from its origin.
To DERIVE. v. a.
1. To come from; to owe its origin to.
He that refults the power of Pouleny, Reřis the power of heaven; for pow'r from heaven Derives, and monarchs rule by gods appointed. Prior.
2. To descend from.
I am your lord, as well derive'd as he.
As well dôn.
Derivation. adj. [from derive.] One that draws or fetches, as from the source or principle.
Such a one makes a man not only a partner to or men's sins, but also a derive of the who'ld limited guilt of them to himself. Bayle.
DERN. adj. [beau, Saxon.]
1. Sad; solitary.
2. Barbarous; cruel. Obsolete.

DERNIER. adj. Last. It is a mere French word, and used only in the following phrase.

In the Imperial Chamber, the term for the proceeding with a trial is not circumscribed by the term of one or two years, as the law elsewhere requires in the empire; this being the deroint resort and supreme court of judicature.

Add. 1.

DEROGATE. v. n. [derogare, Lat.] To detract; to lessen reputation: with from. We should be injurious to virtue itself, if we did derogate from them whose industry hath made us great.

1. To derogate so far as to a law or custom, as to diminish its former extent: distinguished from derogate. By several contrary customs and fites used here, many of those civil and canon laws are controlled and derogated.

2. To derogate the worth of any person or thing: to vilify.

DEROGATE. v. n.
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2. To derogate so far as to a law or custom, as to diminish its former extent: distinguished from derogate. By several contrary customs and fites used here, many of those civil and canon laws are controlled and derogated.

DEROGATION. n. s. [derogatio, Latin.]
1. The act of weakening or restraining a former law or custom.
It was indeed but a woolen ambaissage, with good respects, to entertain the king in good affection; but nothing was done or handed to the derogation of the king's long treaty with the Italians. Baco.

That which enjoins the deed is certainly God's law; and it is also certain, that the scripture, which allows of the will, is neither the derogation nor relaxation of that law. South.

2. A defamation; detraction; the act of lessening or taking away the honour of any person or thing. Sometimes with to, properly with from.
Which, though never to necessary, they could not execute, for the honour of their king, without some fear of derogation from their credit; and therefore that which once they had done, they became for ever after refoluto to maintain. Hook.

So farly he is a very brave man, neither is that any thing which I speak to his derogation; for in that I said he is a mangled people, it is no disparage.

Storrs on Ireland.

DEROGATIVE. adj. [derogatius, Latin.]
Derogating; lessening the honour of: not in use.

The wife princes need not think it any diminution to their greatness, or derogation to their sufficiency, to rely upon counsel.

Bacon.

I say not this in derogation to Virgil, neither do I contradict any thing which I have formerly said in his just praise.

Dryden.

None of those patriots will think it a derogation from their native to have it said, that they received many lights and advantages from their intimacy with my lord Somer.

Add.

DEROGATORINESS. n. s. [from derogatory.]
The act of derogating. Did.

DEROGATORY. adj. [derogatorius, Lat.]
Detractive; that lessens the honour of; dishonourable.

They live and die in their abilitiees, passing their days in prevented apprehensions and concepions of the world, derogatory unto God, and the wisdom of the creation.

Brown.

These befe persons are derogatory from the wisdom and power of the Author of nature, who doubtles can govern this machine he could create, by more direct and easy methods than employing these subfervient divinities.

Cham.

DER'VIS. n. s. [derovy, French.] A Turkish priest, champaigner.
Even there, where Christ vouchsafed to teach, Their derefsors dare an impoffor preach. Sandys.
The deroy at first made some scrup of violating his promise to the dying brachmian; but told him, at last, that he could conceal nothing so excellent a prince.

Soparor.

DESCANT. n. s. [discentante, Italian.]
1. A fong or tune composed in parts.
Now, now you are too flate.

And marge the concord with too hard a discent. Shak.

The wakeful nightingale
All night long her amorous discent sung. Milton.

2. A discontinue action or dification branched out into several divisions or heads. It is commonly used as a word of censure or contempt.
Look you get a prayer-book in your hand, And fland between two churchmen, good my lord; For that ground I'll build a holy discent. Shak.

Kindlings would supplant our unkind reportings, and severe discents upon our brethren.

Government of the Tongue.

1. To sing in parts.

To discent in large; to make speeches: in a fene of censure or contempt.
Why I, in this weak piping time of peace, Have no delight to pass away the time, Unleas to lay my shadow in the sun, And discent on mine own deformity.

Shak's Richard III.

Com'th then for this, vain boasteer, to survey me, To discent on my strength, and give thy verdict.

Milton.

A virtuous man should be pleased to find people discenting upon his actions, because, when they are thoroughly canvassed and examined, they turn to him to be Adjudit.

DESCENDANT. n. s. [descendenc, French; descended, Latin.]
The offspring of an ancelor; he that is in the line of generation, at whatever distance.

The descendants of Neptune were planted there.
Bacon.

O, true descendant of a patrent line.
Wouchsafe this picture of thy foul to see. Dryden.

He revealed his own will, and their duty, in a more ample manner than it had been declared to any of my descendants before them. Atterbury.

DESCENDENT. adj. [descendens, Latin.]
It seems to be established, that the subjunctive should derive the termination from the French, and the adjective from the Latin.

1. Falling; sinking; coming down; descending.
There is a refref of the sip in plants from above downwards; and this descendant juice is that which principally nourishes both fruits and plants.

Roy on the Creation.

2. Proceeding from another, as an original or ancelor.
More than mortal grace
Speaks the descendant of eternal race.

Page.

DESCENDIBLE. adj. [from descend.]
1. Such as may be descended; such as may admit of a passage downwards.
Page.

2. Transmissible by inheritance.
According to the customs of other countries, those honorary fees and inculcations were descendible to the eldest, and not to all the males.

DESER.'
1. A single step in the scale of genealogy; a generation.

2. To delineate; to mark out; to trace: as a torch waved about the head describes a circle.

3. To mark out any thing by the mention of its properties.

4. Men passed through the land, and described it by cities into seven parts in a book. *Josh. xiii. 9.*

5. To define in a lax manner by the promiscuous mention of qualities general and peculiar. See Description.

6. A discoverer; a detector.

7. To take the nectar of a kiss. *Georg.*

8. The act of delineating or expressing any person or thing by perceptible properties.

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DES.

1. Qualities or conduct considered with respect to rewards or punishments; degree of merit or demerit.

Being of necessity a thing common, it is, through the manifold perfections, dispositions, and occasions of merit, that under both praise and blame, are distinguished from praise and blame, by the learned.

2. To form or order with a particular purpose; with regard to the subject. The skilful writer was perfectly designed for the literary purpose of the being, whom the most excellect creatures are bound to adore as well as to fear. Stilling we do you not for obliquity desist? But, like the sun, must cheer all human kind.

3. To devote intentionally with the design of employing a thing which is unjustly disposed of by the old man to his son. Car. He was born to the inheritance of a splendid fortune; he was design in the study of the law. Dryd.

4. To plan; to design; to form in idea. We are to observe whether the picture or outlines be well drawn, or as more elegant artists term it, well designed; then, whether it be well coloured, which be the general heads. Wherein I think the art is not from me, but of the new elected first, and the design.

5. To mark out by particular tokens; little used. I am not enough to make a man a subject, to consider him that is regal in the world; but there must be ways of designating and knowing the person to whom this regal power of fighting belongs.

DES'G. n. [from the verb.]

1. An intention; a purpose.

2. A scheme; a plan of action.

3. A scheme formed to the detriment of another.

A sedate servant upon another man's life, put him in a state of war with him against whom he has declared such an intention. Lact.

4. The idea which an arithmetical endeavours to execute or express.

I doubt not but in the discovery of several Greek medals one may often for the hand of an Apples or Protogenes. Thy hand strikes out some new design, where life awakes and dawns at every line. Pape.

DESIGNABLE. adj. [design, Latin.] Distinguishable; capable to be particularly marked out.

The power of all natural agents is limited: the more we must be continued to observe these proportions, and cannot pass over all these infinite different degrees in an infant. Dilly.

DESIGNATION, n. s. [designatio, Latin.]

1. The act of pointing or marking out by some particular token.

This is a plain design, because the duke of Marlborough was one kind of stuff, and the fairest hand is called marron, and every body knows that borough is a name for a town. Swift.

2. Appointment; direction.

Without the Congregational to use that claim to the beginning, but mixed it with a legislative presence, grounded upon the will and designation of Edward the Confessor. Bacon.

3. Import; intention.

Desire and intention to be looked upon by me as the mind of quantities, and to be attributed primarily in their first design only to those things which have parts, and are capable of increase or diminution. Leib.

DESIGNEDLY. adv. [design, Latin.] Purposely; intentionally; by design or purpose; not ignorantly; not inadvertently; not fortuitously.

Uts made things; that is to say, these things were made designedly, and on purpose, for such an use as they are the end of them that.

The next thing is sometimes designedly to put children in pain; but care must be taken that this be done when the child is in good humour. Lact.
Drink provokes, and unprovokes; it provokes the
defier, but it takes away the performance.

Shakespeare.

Defier's the vast extent of human mind;
It mounts above, and leaves poor hope behind.

Dryden.

It is in a man's power only to observe what the
ideas are that take their turns in his understanding,
or else to direct the fast, and call in such as
he hath a defier or use of.

Love.

To Desir' v. n. [defirer, French; defierare, Latin.]

1. To wish; to long for; to covet.

Thou shalt not defire the silver or gold.

Durst, vii. 25.

2. To express wishes; to appear to long;
Love beheld it with a defiring book.

Dryden.

3. To &c.; to intreat.

Sir, I intreat you home with me to dinner;
I humbly do defire your grace of pardon;
I must away this night.

Shakespeare.

But since you your return intreat in our
fast, and Troys dissaf'rous end to defire, I
will reframe my tears, and briefly tell
What in our last and fatal night befell.

Dryden.

4. To require; to demand. Not in use.

A defier's task a doleful one.

Without vain art or curious compliments.
Spenor.

Desir'er. n. f. [from defirer.]

One that is eager of any thing; a wilier.
I will counterfeit the bewitchment of some
prominent man, and give it hountfully to the
defier.

Shakespeare.

Desir'ous. adj. [from desirer.]

Full of desire; eager; longing after; wishing for.

The same pietie which maketh them that are
in uncertainty about it, to please and reformable
God by justice, inflameth every way men of action
with zeal to do good.

Hooker.

Be not defirous of his dainties; for they are
deceitful and unprofitable.

Prov. xxiii. 1, 2.

Men are drowsy and defiers to sleep before
the fit of an auge, and yarn and yarsh.

Bacon.

Waiting defier, you have won.

Of choice fleaw's a garland.

Milton.

Conjugal affection,
Prevailing over fear and timorous doubt,
Hath like a defier to behold
Once more thy face.

Milton.

Desir'ousness. n. f. [from desirer.]

Fulness of defier; eagerness.

Desir'ously, adv. [from desirer.]

Eagerly; with defier; with ardent wish.

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To Desist. v. n. [desist, Latin.]

To cease from any thing; to stop: with from.

Desist, thou art dier'd,
And toll'd in vain; nor me in vain misled.

Milton.

There are many who will not quit a project,
though they find it pernicious or absurd; but will
continue it, when they are convinced it is impracticable.

Addison.

Desist'ance. n. f. [from desist.]
The act of desisting; cessation.

Men usually give freewill where they have
given himself; and make it his own motive and
except of their desisters from giving any more, that
they have given already.

Ryle.

Desis'tive, adj. [defis'tus, Latin.]
End- ing: conclusive; final.

Inceptive and desistive propositions are of this
sort: the frogs vanish as the fun rises; but the frogs
have not yet begun to vanish, therefore the fun is
not yet risen.

Wallis.

Desist, n. f. [desist, a table, Dutch.]
An inclining table for the use of writers or
readers, made commonly with a box or repository
under it.

Lichte.
D E S

2. That, which causes despair; that of which there is no hope.

Strangely visited people,
All faith and hope, put out of the eye;
The ears were deaf, and the heart was a weary;
Hanging a golden rope about their necks,
Put me, with holy prayer.

[In theology.] Loss of confidence in the mercy of God.

Are not all or most evangelical virtues and graces in danger of extremes? As there is, God knows, too often a defect on the one side, so there may be an excess on the other; may not hope in God, if it be not carefully preserved in proportion to despair?

Spratt.

4. To desire, w. n. [desire, Latin.] To be without hope; to despair; with before a noun.

Though thou drawest a sword at thy friend, yet despair not; for there may be a running.

Eccles. xlix. 21.

We commend the wit of the Chinese, who desire of making of gold, but are mad upon making of silver.

Never desire of God's blessings here, or of his reward hereafter; but go on as you have begun.

Wits.

D E S P A I R E. n. s. [from despair.] One without hope.

He cheers the fearful, and consoles the bold,
And makes despairers hope for good success. Dryd.

D E S P A I R E. v. adj. [despair and full.]

Hopeless. Obsolete.

That sweet but fentcteful care.
Sidney.

Other cares amongst the Irish favour of the Syrenian barbarism; as the lamentations of their burials, with despairful outcries. Spenser.

D E S P A I R I N G L Y. adv. [from despairing.]

In a manner betokening hopelessness and dependence.

It speaks cowardly and despondingly of our society.

Bogi.

D E S P A T C H. v. a. [despatch, Fr.]

To send away hastily.

Doctor Theodore Coleby, a sober man, I despatched immediately to Utrecity, to bring the more, and learn the exact method of using it in Temple.

The good lEneas, whose paternal care,
Kills' absence could no longer bear.
Despatched, he comes in haste, and
To give a glad relation of the past. Dryd.

2. To send out of the world; to put to death.

Edmund, I think, is gone,
In pity of his misery, to despatch.
His knightly life. Shakespeare.

And the company shall loose them with stores, and despatch them with their victuals. Encl. xxviii. 47.

In combating, but two of you will fall;
And we resolve we will despatch you all. Dryd.

Despatch me quickly, I may death forgive;
I shall grow tender elks, and wish to live. Dryd.

3. To perform a business quickly; as, I despised his affairs, and ran hither.

Therefore commanded he his chariot-man to drive without ceasing, and to despatch the journey, the judgment of God now following him.

No sooner is one action despatched, which, by such a determination at the will, we are for upon, but another uneasiness is ready to set us on work. Locke.

4. To conclude an affair with another.

What are the brothers parted?
—they have despatch't with Pompey; he's gone. Shakespeare.

D E S P A T C H E N. n. s. [from the verb.]

1. hastily execution; speedy performance.

Afflicted despatches is one of the most dangerous business that can be. Bacon.

2. You'd for, could you her inward motions watch,
Reigning delays, the wishes for despatch;
Then to a wound, if so you would heal,
Thou read her backward. Gravimile.

The despatch of a good office is very often at benevolent to theibolier, as the good office itself. Addison.

Conduct; management. Obsolete.

You shall put this night's great business into my despatch,
Which shall, to all our days and stays to come,
Give solely concern (way and manner. Skar.

3. Express; hasty messenger or message;
as, despatches were sent away.

D E S P A T C H F U L L v. adj. [from despatch.]

Best on haste; intent on speedy execution of business.

So saying, with despatchful looks in haste
She turns, on hopeful thoughts intent. Athen.

Let one despatchful bid some found ways to lead
A well-fed halloch from the gristy mead. Locke.

D E S P E R A T E. v. adj. [despaterus, Latin.]

1. Without hope.

Since his exile she hath despaired me most;
Forworn my company, and railed at me,
That I am despatcher of her distress. Shakespeare.

2. Without care, safety, rash; precipitant; fearful of danger.

Can you think, my lord,
That any Englishman dare give me counsel,
or he a known friend gainst his highest pleasures,
Though he be grown so despatcher to be bane,
And live a subject?

He who goes on without any care or thought of reforming, such an one we vulgarly call a despatcher, and that fare is a most damping thing. Hammond.

3. Irretrievable; unfurnishable; irrecoverable.

These debts may well be called despatched ones;
For a mad man own them. Shakespeare.

In a part of Alca the Bel, when their care comes to be thought despatched, are carried out and laid on the earth, before they are dead, and left there.

I am a man of despatched fortunes, that is, a man whose friends are dead; for I never aimed at any other fortune than in friends. Pope to Swift.

4. Mad; hot-brained; furious.

Were any physician to with his friend dead, rather than to apply the best endeavour of his skill for his recovery?

Spenser's State of Ireland.

5. It is sometimes used in a sense nearly ludicrous, and only marks any bad quality predominating in a high degree.

Concluding all more despatch full of fools, and fools, that durst depart from Aristotle's rules. Pope.

D E S P E R A T E L Y. adv. [from despatch.]

1. Furiously; madly; without attention to safety or danger.

Your eldest daughters have foredone themselves,
And despatchedly are dead. Shakespeare.

There might be somewhat in it, that he would not have done, or defined undone, when he broke forth as desparately as before he had done unluckily.

Benjamin Franklin.

2. In a great degree; violently: this sense is ludicrous.

She fell desparately in love with him, and took a voyage into Sicily in pursuit of him. Addison.

D E S P E R A T E N E S S. n. s. [from despatcher.]

Madness; fury; precipitance.

The graining not only in terms of assurance and maintenance of conscience, but also boldly, hopefully, confidently, in witful habits of fun, is called a desparation; and of the more bold thus, the more

Bacon.

D E S P E R A T I O N. n. s. [from despatcher.]

Hopeless; despair; despondency.
D

E

D E

S

'Wth men the(e confiderations .-.re nfually the
-caufcs o( deffue, difdaln^ or avcrfion from others;
but with God they pafs for reafons of our greater
,

Spratt,

tenderness towards 'thers.

3. Defiance
The

;

unlubdue.d oppodtion.

life, tliou gav'ft

inc

2.

was

firft,

loft

and done

Till with thy war like fword, deffjre of fate,
Tomydetermin'd time thou gav'ft new date.

Shah

My life

thou (halt command, but not my fhame
The one my duty owes; bu: my fair name,
Di/'file of death, that lives upon my grave,
To dark difiionour's ufe thou (halt not hxrt. Shai.
Know I will ferve the fair in thy diffite. DryJ.
I have not quitted yet a vi«£lor's right
-I*il make you happy in your own defpUe, Drydar*
Say, would the tender creature, in de/ftte
Of heat by day, and chilling dews by night.
Blacimere.
Its life maintain ?
Thou, with rebel infolence, didft dare
To own and to protedt that hoary ruffian ;

And,

in deff.iit

ey'nof tby father's

To

DESPO'ND.

1

Tc

to difappoint

Saturn, with his wife Rhea, ded by night ; fetting the lown on fire, to dcMie Bacchus. Ra/figh.

Despi'teful.

atij.

and

[tie/fite

Malicious ; full of fpleen
malignant ; mifchievous
perfor.s and things.

;
:

aJ-v,

[ham

de/piteful.]

Malicioufly ; malignantly.
Pray for them that drfpiitfullj ufe you and perfecute you.
Matthnv, v. 44.

Despi'tefulness.
Malice

n. /,

[

frtm

defpite-

hate ; malignity.
Let us examine him with drjfilcfulntjt and torture, that we know his meeknefs, and prove his

fttl.^

;

patience.

fVifd.

IJespi'teous.

adj. [from

defpite.'\

A

ii.

19.

ad'v.

In a furious manner

The
Deep

That

mortal

fteel

:

[from

deff'naujly entail'd

in their flc(h, quite thro' the iron walls,
a large purple (Iream adown their giambeux

Sfenfir.

ro DESPO'IL.
I.

defpittous .'\

not in ufe.

falls.

'V.

a.

[de/pollc,

Lat.]

To

He confiders what is tlie natural tendency of
-virtue, or fuch a vice : he is well
apprized
that the reprefentation of fome of thefe things
mav
convince the underftanding, fome may terrify the
confcience, fome may allure the flothful, and fome
encourage the diffondng mind.

Despo'ndency.
Despo'ndent.
Defpairing
It is well

adj.

To

thy way, or fend thee back
Dej'ftild »/ innocence., of faith, of blifs.
Mihn.
He, pale as death, deJfcU'd of Wis an ay,
Into the queen's apartment takes his way. Drjd.
Ev';i now thy *d,
"lugene, with regiments unequal preft,
Awiits ! this day a/all his honours gain'd
Dc/poilt him, if t'ly fuccour oppoituDC
thleaiii not the fad hour.
FbUI'tpt.

At your

folute in

Thci-e is a great variety of apprehcnfions
and
fancies of men, in tht drjliralion and application
of
tilings to fcveral ends ajid ufes.
I/alt.

To De'stine.
1.

;

2.

a.

[dep'no, Latin.]

to

DryJ,

To

appoint to any ule or purpofe.
Too thin blood ftrays into the immediately fubor-

dinate velTels, which are d.fmed to carry
fecreted from the blond.
Ariutbtic, cr.

3.

humourl

To

Mmnls.

devote ; to doom to puniilimcnt
or
mifery
ufed ablblutely.
:

May
The
4.

To

heav'n around this dejlm'd head

choiceft of

its

curfes /lied.

Prior.

unalterably.
The infernal judges dreadful pow'r

From

fix

the dark urn ihall throw thy

dijliti'd

hour.

De'stiny.
God's univcrfal law

I.

Guve to the man dtjpcikk power
Over his female in due awe,
Nor from that right to part an hour.
Smile (he or lowre.

enjom'-d them witii power

:

it

had the paffions in

perfcfl fubjcflion

; though its command over them
was but pcrfualive and political, yet it had the force
of coaflive and dr/foikal.
Scrub.

We

may fee in a neighbouring government the
confcqucnces of having a dcfpotkk prince
for
j

notv/ithftanding there

is

vaft ex:cnt

of

of Uieia better ihaa Uinfc «f the

lanrfs,

SwiU

and
and

n.f. {deftmee, French.]
that fpins the life, and determines the fate, of living beings.

The power

Thou art neither like thy fire or damBut, like a foul mif-(hapen ftigmat'ck,
Mark'd by the drfthncs to be avoided.
Shakcfptart.

Milroti.

In all its directions of the inferior faculties,
reafon conveyed its fuggeftions with clearncfs,
and

many

-v.

devote; to appoint unalterably to any Hate or condition.
;

unac-

countable.

ill

To doom

Wherefore ceafc we then ?
Say thay who counfel war : we arc decreed,
Referv'd, and d./liti'd to eternal woe
;
Whatever doing, what can we fufjer more?
A/;*.
All altars fjame; before each altar lies,
Drench'd in his gore, the dtfth'd facrifice.

power; unli-

arbitrary

;

;

pafTagcs through

derful that they (hould perform their regular
rfey?,without lofirg their way.
Clanvillr.

DE'SPOT. »./

3

couife was well lerv'd up in plate.

isatkrs

^

mited in authority

Ijrft

the ultimate defign.
which fpirits are conveyed
to the members, being almoft infinite, and
each of
them drawn through fo many meanders, it is won-

The

Ttmfn.

Ab-

the

on the table after

thy due, thou haft the art
with a (ine Jf[rert.
Diydm.
bright pewter comes too late.

def/irt

your

pointed

ftt

z/^/^fl/.]

fet

The

Dest:na'tion. ». /. [from def/natf.]
The purpofe for which any thing is ap-

other.

[from

[{rom. /quanta,

DE'STINATE. -v. a. [defim, Lat.]''fo
defign for any particular end or purpofe.
Birds are dtftir.ated to Hy among the branches
of
trees and bulhes.
Ray o„ tht Creatkn.

Idefponfi, Lat.]
betroth ; to afHance ; to iaiiite by
reciprocal promifes of marriage.

7

;

To

DESPO'NSATE. -v. a.

«<?>.

n. /.

n.f. [de/erte, French.]
courfe at an entertainment;

When

To

Despo'tical.
Despo'tick.

to froth

;

To give thee all
To make a fupper

Lum.]

[Jj,^„i;.] An abfolute
prince ; one that governs with unlimited
authority.
This word is not in ufe, except as applied to fome Dacian prince
j
as, the d^fpot of Servia.

[de/pumo, Lat.]

foam

of fcaling foul bones.

fweetmeats
the meat.

hopelefs ; without hope.
known, both fnim ancient and mo-

dead tree, a dull dtffimdni flock.

«.

term of chirurgery^

fruit or

;

Congregated thru(hes, linnets,

On the

.

throiv oiF parts in

laft

defperaticn.

;

dern experience, that the ve:y boldeft athcifts,
out
of their debauches and company, when they chance
to be furprifed with folitude or fickncfs,
«re the
moft fufpicious, timorous, and deffsndatt wretches
'
in the world.
Sttitlcy.

are nobly born,

Vih'/iled tf your honour in your life. Hhahffrart.
lie waits, with hellifh rancour im.-ninent.

A

Watts.

[de/poftdens,

from

Fr.

[defpotifme,

n.f. [from defpumate.]
aft of tlwowing oiFexcrementitious
parts in fcum or foam.

[from dejpondent.]

»./.

Defpair; hopeleflnefs

Spfnfer,

To intercept

hope of the

dcfpoti-

The

fuch a

rob ; to deprive : witTi of.
Veffoird 0/ vnrVikc arms, and knowen (hield.

You

lofe

[from

DEspuMA'-notf.

L'Efirangc.

Ma- Desponsa'tion. It. f. [from de/pon/ale.]
of ufe.
The aft of betrothing perfons to each

licious ; forions.
word now out
The knight of the red-crofs, when him he fpicd
Sparring fo hot with rage difp'tmus,
"Can fairly couch his fpcar.
Fair^ ^nr.
Turning defpitecui torture out of door. ' Shaktjp.

Despi'teously.

To

.Sivfc,

.

to work.

learned leaches in defpair depart.

[In theology.]
divine mercy.

2.

Shakrjpearf,

Despi'tefully.

To

:

firft di(Sculty;
and conclude, that making any
prpgrefs in knowledge, f .rthcr than fervcs their ordinary bufinefj, is above their capacities.
Locke.

Addifon,

n. /.

DESPU'MATE. f

To

L-EJIrapge.

and refignation.
Phyfick is their bane

the latter ate

Abfolute power.

defpot.']

(hake their heads, dtff ending ot thtir art. Dryd.
Others deprefs their own mi'nds, dcfpcnd at the

deffUeful Juno, fcnt him forth
courtly friends with camping foes to live,

Preferve \a from the hands of our drffittful ani
Jeadly enemies.
^'"F Charlii.
Mean while the heinous and defyittfuri&.
Of Satan, done in Paradife, was known
In heav'n.
M}llen.

De'spotism. n.f.

Desse'rt.

/u/l.]

death and danger dog the heels of worth.

LaV,]

among

Abfolute authority.

(«/.]

Sfieafer.

vidence has given us for a guide ; ard then, when
we have done our own parts, to commit all chearfully, for the reft, to the good pleafure of heaven,

The
And

I, his

From
Where

laid in ealy bed.

Desquama'tion.
Latin.]
The aft

truft

people

and dr/poikk fiaverj.

There is no furer remedy for fuperftitious and
dcjfond'mg weakn«»'s, than tirft to govern ourlelves
by the beft irapt«vement of that rcafon which pro-

with

full of hate ;
ufed both of

common

batter fituation.

Patriots were forced to give way to the ni idnefs
of the people, who were now wholly bent upoa
fingle

.

to give

;

much

Despo'ticalness.

'gjn de'pcil

Prs^'^nt-

Rowt.

Crifons, the
in a

not in ufe.

:

-v. a. ideffondco, Lat.]
defpair ; to lofe hope ; to become
hopelefs or defperate.
It is every man's duty to labour in his cabling,
and not to dijprd for any mifcarriages or difappointments that were not in his own power tu

.

aft of oppofition.
;
His punifliment, eternal milery.
It would be all his folace and revenge.
As a dtffitc done againft the Moft High,
Thee once to gain companion of his woe. MlUor.
To Despi'te. -v. a. [from the noun.] To
;

to llrip

OfpuilTant arms, and

3. Aft of malice

vex ; to offend
uneaCnefs to.

Simply

DispoLl a'tion. «. / [from defpoUo,
The aft of defpoiling orftripniner.

jufticc.

the faftious rabble up to arm',

ftir

diveft by any accident.
Thefc formed ftoncs, </f//i«'W 0/" their (hells, and
expofed upon the furface of the ground, in time
moulder away,
K^ocdieard.

A groom

'

To

To

3.

5"

DE

S

z.

Fate ; invincible neceffifcy.
He faid, dear daughter, rightly may I rue
The fall of famous children born of me
'
But who can turn the ftveam of
dcftiyi.
Or break the chain of ftrong necfliity,
Which fa!i is tied to Jove's ;:ternal feat? F^thy
•

How

can hearts, not free, be tried whether
fervc

Willin?: or no,

By

deji.nj,

who

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tW
a

but what they m\i{i
and c«] no o her chufe?
Uilien.
will

3

^ a

H*i


DE
defy

Had they the great defy but given the bell To know, as well as pote's act, her will. Degas.  

Doom.
3. Doon.  

Doste.

Dost, the friendles.

Dost,  

Doulas.
3. Doon.

Doyen.

Drama.

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DET

He has described the passion of Calypso, and the
indecent advances the maid to detain him from his
country.

3. To refrain from departure.

Let us detain the youth, we shall have made ready
a kid. J. D. xi. 15.

She Orpheus sung it in the utmost sphere;
So much the hymn had pleas'd the syren's ear.
The wind had been detain'd to keep her husband
there.

4. To hold in custody.

 DETAIN. n. f. [from detain.] The name of a writ for holding one in custo-
dy.

DETAIN. n. f. [from detain.] He that
holds back any one's right; he that de-
tains any honor.

Judge of the obligation that lies upon all sorts
of Injurious persons; the specious, the detainer
of tithes, and cheaters of men's inheritances. Taylor.

5? DETECT. v. a. [detect.] To
1. To discover; to find out any crime or
artifice.

There's no true lover in the crowd; each
eating himself, and grinning every hour, would dis-
tect the lazy foot of time as well as a clock. Shaks.

Though should I hold my peace, yet thou

2. To discover in general.

The utmost infinite ramifications and insculp-
tions of all the several sorts of vellies may easily be
detected by glasse. Ray.

DETECTER. n. f. [from detect.] A di-
coverer; one that finds out what another desires
to hide.

Oh heavens! I that this treason was not; or
not I the detector. Shaks. Phars.

Hypocrisy has a secret hatred of its detector;
that which will bring it to a task which it cannot

DETECTION. n. f. [from detect.] 1.
Discovery of guilt or fraud, or any other
fault.

Should I come to her with any eisellm in my
hand, I could drive her then from the ward of her
purse.

That is a sign of the true evangelical zeal, and
note for the detection of its contrary: it should
abound more in the mild and good-natured affec-
tions, than in the vehement and wrathful passions.
Woodward.

Determination. n. f. [from detain.]

1. The act of keeping what belongs to
anything.

Ho. how goes the world, that I am thus encountered
With clamrous claims of debt, of broken bonds,
And the detection of long unfaire due debts,
Vowing they may never be paid. Shaks.

2. Confinement; restraint.

This worketh by detection of the spirits, and
coronation of the tangible parts. Baian.

To DETEER. v. a. [deterre, Lat.] To
discover by terror or to fright from any thing.

1. I never yet the trugle breed astray'd,
Deterre'd by thy irresistible maid. Wall.

Many and potent enemies tempe and dete
our from our duty; yet our case is not hard, so long as
we have a greater strength on our side. Tilbyson.

Trees, or fences of any force to draw or deter imitation, than any diversions which
can be made to them. Locke.

DETERGER. v. a. [deterge, Lat.] To
cleanse a forge; to purr any part out from
fractures or obstructions.

Consider the part and habit of body, and add or
diminish your yimes as you design to derg or
incarn. Winson.

Sea salt prefers bodies, through which it
paffes, from corruption; and it derg its
vesels; and keeps the fluids from putrefaction.

DETERGENT. adj. [from derg.]

That which cleans.

The good ought to be nörmgshing and dergent.

DETERMINATION, n. f. [from deter,
Lat.]

The act of making any thing
worse; the state of growing worse.

DETERM. n. f. [from deter.]

That of discourageing, that by which one
is deterred. A good word, but not now used.

This will not be thought a discourageing unto
spirits, which endeavour to advantage nature by
art; nor will the ill success of some be made a

There are not all the determination that oppresses
my obeying you. Boyle.

DETERMINABLE. adj. [from determine.]

That which may be certainly
decided.

Whether all plants have feds, were more easily
determinable, if we could conclude concerning
hurt-gagers, fumes, and some others.

Brown's Vulgar Errors. About this matter, which seems to easily deter-
minate by taste, accurate and sober men widely
differ. Boyle.

To DETERMINE, v. a. [determine, French.]

To limit; to fix; to determine; to terminate: not in use.

The fly-flow hours shall not determine
The dateless limit of thy dear exile. Shakespeare.

DETERMINE. adj. [determinatius, Latin.]

1. Settled; definite determined.

Determinations in numbers, if they are not more
evident and exact than in extension, yet
they are more general in their use, and deter-
nate in their applications.

Locke.

To determine all the planets more about the fun in
circulating orbs, there must be given to each, by a de-
teminate impulse, those distinct peculiar degrees
of velocity which they now have, in proportion to their
distances from the sun, and to the quantity of the

2. Established; settled by rule; positive.

Scriptures are read before the time of divine
service, and without either choice or flint ap-
pointed by the determinate order. Hucker.

3. Decisive; conclusive.

I th' progress of this business,
Ere a determine resolution, he,
I mean the bishop, did require a refert. Shak.

Fixed; resolve.

Like men diffused in a long space, more deter-
minate to do, than skilful how to do. Sidney.

5. Revolved.

My determinate voyage is more extravagant
Shakespeare.

DETERMINE. adv. [from determine.]

1. Reluctantly; with fixed resolve.

The queen obeyed the king's commandment,
full of raging aggriment, and determinately bent
that the would look all lovingly means to win Leidmone.

Sidney.

2. Unconditionally.

In those errors they are to determinately settled,
that they pay unto futility the whole form of what-
soever love is owing unto God's truth. Hucker.

DETERMINE. adv. [from determine.]

1. Absolutely to a certain end.

When we voluntarily waive much of our lives,
that discriminates can by no means confine with a
confident determination of will or desire to the great-
east apparent good. Locke.

2. The refut of deliberation; conclusion formed; resolution taken.

Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice. The proper acts of the intellect are intermedication,
deliberation, and determination or decision.

Hume's Of Man. It is much disputed by divines, concerning the power of man's will to good and evil in the state of
impartiality; and upon very nice and dextrous
principles fixed their determinatethor ther.

Spence. Conflict thy judgment, affections, and
inclinations, and make thy determination upon every
particular; and be always as jubilant of thyself as
possible. Calamy.

3. Judicial decision.

He confined the knowledge of governing to jus-
tice and lenity, and to the proper determination of
civil and criminal causes. Calundeau.

DETERMINE. adv. [from determine.]

1. That which uncontrovertably directs to
either end.

That individual action, which is justly punished
as sinful in us, cannot proceed from the special in-
fluence and determinative power of a just cause.

Bramhall against Hobbes.

2. That which makes a limitation.

If the term added to make up the complex sub-
ject does not necessarily or constantly belong to it,
then it is determinative, and limits the subject to a
particular part of its extension; as, every glosse
being a determinative.

DETERMINE. n. f. [from determine.]

One who determines.

They have recourse unto the great determinate
of virginty, conceptions, fertility, and the infer-
arable infirmities of the whole body. Brown.

To DETERMINE, v. a. [determine, Fr.]

1. To fix; to settle.

Is it concluded he shall be protector?

—It is determin'd, not concluded yet;

But f'st it must be, if the king's military. Shak.

That particular's fixed by to determine the proper flection
for grammar, I do not fee how it can be made a
fluidy, but as so introduction to rhotick. Locke.

2. To conclude; to fix ultimately.

Probability, in the nature of it, suggests that
a thing may or may not be so, for any thing that
yet appears, or is certainly determinate, on the other
side.

Southwark. Hume's subject was still greater than Hume's or Virgil's it do not determine the fate of singu-
lar persons or nations, but of a whole species.

Addison.

Defination hangs on every word we speak.

On every thought, till the concluding stroke
Determine s all, and closes our design.

Addison.

3. To bound; to confine.

The knowledge of men hitherto hath been deter-
ned by the view or figure; so that whatsoever

—innovably, either in respect of the infamous of the body
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If any shall detract from a lady's character, un-
leas he be absent, the said detractor shall be forth-
with ordered to the lowest place of the room.

D E Y

D E V

DETRIMENT. n. f. [detrimentum, Lat.
Lose; damage; mischief; diminu-
tion; harm.

Difficult it must be for one Christian church to
abolish that which had all received and held for
the space of many ages, and that without religious
reason. Hooker.

I can repair
That detriment, if such it be, to lose
Self-lost.
Its joint power prevails, the affairs of hell.
No detriment need fear; go, and be strong. Milton.
There often fall out so many things to be done
on the stormy sea, that none of them must be
neglected for that whole year, who in the
greatest detriment to this whole mystery.

Lovel's Calendar.

Let a family burn but a candle a right light for
the usual number, and they may take in the Spec-
ator without detriment to their private affairs.

Addison.

D E TR I N T A L. adj. [from detriment]
Mitchiefous; harmful; causing loss.

Among all honest endeavours, which are neither
dangerous nor detrimental to the donor, I remem-
ber none so remarkable as the titles which are be-
ferred by the emperor of China; these are never
given to any subject till the subject is dead.

Addison.

Obstinate in prejudices, which are detrimental
to our country, ought not to be mithand in virtu-
siousresolution and firmness of mind. Addison.

D E T R I T I O N. n. f. [detero, detritus, Lat.
The act of wearing away. Did.

To D E T R U D E. v. a. [detruo, Latin.
To thrash down; to force into a lower place.
Such as are detruded down to hell.
Either for shame, or for mischiefs, they retire,
Or, died in chains, they close prison dwell.

Davies.

Philosophers are of opinion, that the number of
men may, for their miscarriages, be detruded into
the bodies of beasts.

Locke.

At thy command the vernal sun awakes
The torpid fire, detruded to the root
By wintry winds. Thomson.

To D E T R U N C A T E. v. o. a. [detruo, Latina.
To lop; to cut; to shorten by de-
privation of parts.

D E T R U N C A T I O N. n. f. [from detruncate.
The act of lopping or cutting.

D E T R U S I O N. n. f. [from detruso, Latin.
The act of cutting off or thrusting.

From this drusion of the waters towards the
side, the parts towards the pole must be much in
creased. Kell against Breret.

D E T U R B A T I O N. n. f. [de turbare, Latin.
The act of throwing down; degradation.

D E V A S T A T I O N. n. f. [devasto, Latin.
Waste; havoc; desolation; destruc-
tion.

By devastation the rough warrior gain,
And farmers fatten more when famine reigns.

Gibbs.

That flood which overwhelmed Attesa in the Days
of Oggy, and that which drowned Thethis in
Dorcas's time, made cruel havoc and devast-
ations among them. Woodward.

D E V E. n. s. [dave, French.]
1. Two: a word used in games.
You are a gentleman and a gambler; then, I
am sure you know how much the great ones
of are denoted to.

Shakespeare.

2. The devil. See DEVE.

D E V E L O P. v. a. [developer, French.]
To digg from something that en-
folds and conceals; to disentangle; to
clear from its covering.

Take him to develop, if you can.
And how the block off, and get out the man.

D E Y E R G E N C E. n. s. [deverygentia, Lat.
Declivity; declination.

D E Y E R S T. v. a. [deyster, French; de
and scito, Latin.]
1. To flipp; to deprive of clothes.
In quarter and in terms like bide and groom
Deceiving them for bed.

Shakespeare.

Then of his arms Andreus he deyest.
His favor, his shield, he took, and pled the cross.

Dryden.

2. To annul; to take away any thing
good.
What are those breaches of the law of nature
and nations, which do forfeit and deveyest all right
and title in a nation to government? Bacon.

3. To free from any thing bad.
On come, thou little innate of this breach,
Which for thy fake from pailsim I deveryest. Prior.

D E V E X ' s. adj. [devenix, Latin.]
Bending down; declivous; incurved down-
wards.

D E V I C I T Y. n. s. [from devicer. Incubra-
tion downwards; declivity.

To D E V I A T E. v. n. [de via decedere, Latin.
1. To wander from the right way.
The reft to some faint meaning make pretence,
But Shadwell never entertain'd it. Dryden.

Thus Pegasus, a nearer way to take,
May boldly deviate from the common track. Pope.

What makes all physical and moral ill?
That nature deviates, and here wonders wills. Pope.

Besides places which may deviate from the sense
of the author, it would be kind to observe any de-
ficiencies in the edition.

Pope.

2. To go afar; to err; to sin; to offend.

D E V I A T I O N. n. f. [from deviate.
The act of quitting the right way; er-
ro; wandering.

These bodies constantly move round in the same
tracks, without making the least deviation. Cheyne.

2. Variation from established rule.

Having once surveyed the text and proper natu-nal alphabet we may easily discover the deviations
from it, in all the alphabets in use, either by defect
of single characters, or letters, or composition of
them. Holder.

3. Offence; obliquity of conduct.
Worthy persons, if inadvertently drawn into a
deviation, will endeavor instantly to recover their
lost ground, that they may not bring error into habit.

Cherl.

D E V I C E. n. s. [devise, French; devise,
Italian.]
1. A contrivance; a stratagem.
This is no device,
That Falstaff at that oak shall meet with us.

Shakespeare.

He intended it as a politick device to leven
their interest, and keep them low in the world. Atrip.

2. A defign; a scheme formed; project;
speculation.

Touching the exchange of laws in practice with
laws in device, which they say are better for the
state of church, if they might take place; the
farther we examine them, the greater cases we find
to conclude, although we continue the fame we
are, the harm is not greater. Hooker.

His device is against Babylon, to destroy it.

Jen. II. 11.

There are many devices in a man's heart; ne-
vertheless the counsel of the Lord shall stand.

Prov. xiv. 21.

3. The emblem on a shield: the enigm
armorial of a nation or family.

Then change we shield; and their device bear.
Let truth supplant the want of force in war. Dryd.

D'Artillery's barb, device of her command,
And parent of her mirth, shall there be seen.

Prior.

They intend to let the world see what party they
are of, by figures and devices upon these fans; as
the knights-errant used to distinguish themselves
by devices on their shields.

Addison.

4. Invention; genius.

For gentles are all schooled, and yet learned:
full of noble devices, of all sorts enchantingly
loved.

Shakespeare.

D E V I L. n. f. [cupul, Saxox; diabulus, Latin. It were more properly written
devil.

1. A fallen angel; the tempter and spiritual
enemy of mankind.

Are you a man?

—Ay, and a bold one, that dare look on that
Which might appall the devil. Shakes.

2. A wicked man or woman.

See thyself, devil.

Properly of family not in the fiend.
So horrid as in woman. Shakespeare.

3. A ludicrous term for mischief.

A war of profit mitigates the evil.
Turn not at heart, and be not, as the devil. Grov'llll's

4. A kind of explicable, expressing wonder or vexation.
The things, we know, are neither rich nor rare;
But wonder how the devil they got there? Pope.

5. A kind of ludicrous negative in an ad-
verbial sense.

The devil was well, the devil a monk was not.

A Proverb.

D E V I L I S H. adj. [from devol.]
1. Partaking of the qualities of the devil;
diabolical; mischievous; malicious; de-
structive.

Gynecia misruffled greatly Cerepeia, because she
had heard much of the devilish wickedness of her
heart. Sidney.

For-grief thereof, and devilish delight,
From his infant furnace forth he threw
Huge flames of Satan's infernal night.
Enroll'd in duck'd smoke and brimstone blue.

Spen.

He trains his devilish enginy, impal'd
On cards with shadowy squadrons deep, Miles.

2. Having communication with the devil.

The deceiver, by his subterfuge,
Upon my life began her devilish practices. Shak.

3. An epitaph of abhorrence or contempt.

A devilish knave! besides, the knife is hand-
fome, young, and byth; all those requisites are in
him that delight.

Shakespeare.

4. Excessive: in a ludicrous sense.

Thy hair and beard are of a different dye,
Short of a foot, disdained of an eye.
With all these tokens of a knave complete,
If thou art honest, thou'rt a devilish chest. All

D E V I L I S H L Y. adv. [from devilsh.] In a
manner fuiting the devil; diabolically;

These trumpeters threatened them with conti-
nuance of slanderous; if they did not venture life,
fortune, and all, in that which wickedly and
devilishly those impostors called the cause of God.

South.

D E V I L K I N. n. s. [from devil.] A little
devil.

Cherl.

D E V I L O U S. adj. [devius, Latin.]
1. Out of the common track.
Cruels kept behind: by choice we stray
Through ev'ry dark and ev'ry devilous way. Dryd.
DEV.

1. To dedicate; to consecrate; to appropriate by vow.

2. To dedicatethat a man shall devote unto the Lord, of all that he hath, both of man and beast, and of the field of his possessiion, shall be sold or redeemed. Lev. xxv. 23.

3. What black magician conjures up this fand, To stop devotest hallow oer Shakespeare. Thymis, impious, daed to pray

4. On herds devoted to the god of day. Page

To addid; to a sect, or study.

5. This virtue, and this moral discipline, Let's be no flocks, nor no stocks, I pray; Or to devote to Aristotle's checks,

6. As Ovid he ourself quites. Shakespeare.

If perfons of this make should ever devote themselves to science, they should be well assured of a solid and strong constitution of body. Watts.

To condemn; to resign to ill.

7. Aliens were devoted to their rape and delight. Drye of Pity.

Ah why, Penelope, this caustic fear,

To render Sleep's first blessings infamous

And envy to her son's extreme devotion.

The day sekefion and the midnight dream. Page

To addid; to give up to ill.

8. The Romans having once debouched their fens with the pleasures of other nations, they devoted them almost all wickedness.

Dev:'e, adj. For devoted.

9. Now, on a sudden, fo, Dief'd, defcver'd, and now to death devote! Milton.

Devot'dness. n. s. [devote, French.] The state of being devoted or dedicated; consecration; addiction.

Whatever may fall from my pen to her disavow'd, relates to her but as the was, or may again be, an obstacle to your devotions to farshick love.

The owning of our obligation unto virtue, may be fydred natural religion, that is, a devot'dness unto God, so as to act according to his will. Grew.

Devote's, n. s. [devot, French.] One erroneously or superstitiously religious; a bigot.

Devotional. n. s. [devotion, French; devotis, Latin.] The state of being consecrated or dedicated.

1. Peace; acts of religion; devounits.

Mean time her warlike brother on the Ras having firmerand to the words displays.

And vows for his return with vain devotion pays. Dryden.

3. An act of external worship.

Religious minds are inflamed with the love of public devotions. Hooke.

For as I pass'd by and beheld your devotions, I found an altar with this inscription, To the unknown God. Acts, xviii. 23.

In vain ethen man the name of Jah expiates.

If his devotions he to God neglect. Deyam.

4. Prayer.

1. To compound; to assemble.

De'vis'd adj. [devisat, Latin.] Possible to be avoided; avoidable.

Deviva'tion. n. s. [devativis, Latin.] The act of escaping or avoiding. Didi.

De'veide adj. [suide, French.]
4. Prayer; expression of devotion.

An aged man,
That day and hour did he his devotion,
No other worldly business did attend.
Fairest Queen.
Your devotion has its opportunity; we must pray
always, but chiefly at these times.

5. The state of the mind under a strong
feene of dependance upon God; de-
voutness; piety.
Gratefull to acknowledge whereas his good
Defendants, thither with heart, and voice, and eye.
Directed in devotion, to ad
Acknowledged God Supreme, who made him chief
Of all his works.
Milton.

From the full choir when loud heenasr, rile,
And swell the swelling hands of sacrifice;
Amid that fire, if from reeling eye.
Glance on the scene where cold religious lie,
Devotions self shall steal a thought from heav'n,
One human tear shall drop, and be forg'd.

Devotion may be considered either as an exercise
of publick or private prayers at set times and oc-
casions, or as a temper of the mind, a state and
disposition of the heart, which is rightly affected
Law in Christ's Perfections.

6. A state of reverence, respect, or cere-
mony.

Whither away so fall?

Upon the like devotion as yourself,
The death of many a prince there.
Shake.

7. Strong affection; ardent love; such as
makes the lover the sole property of the
person loved.
Be opposite all planets of good luck
To my proceeding, if, with pure heart's love,
Immaculate devotion, holy thought,
I tender not thy beausethian princely daughter.
Shakespeare.

He had a particular reverence for the person
of the house of Egipt, of extraordinary devotion for
that of the prince, as he had had the honour to be
truthted with his education.
Clarendon.

8. Earnestness; ardour; eagerness.
They seek his heart with greater devotion than
they can kneel or stand, and leaves nothing undone.
Shakespeare.

May fully discover him their opposite.

9. Diligence; power; state of dependance
on any one.
Ardent zeal would keep that rich corner of the
country in the majesty's devotion.
Clarendon.

Devotional adj. [from devotion.] Per-
taining to devotion; annexed to wor-
ship; religious.
Nor are the cumber of them so apt for that de-
votional compliance and justice of hearts, which
I define to bear in holy offices, to be performed
with me.
King Charles.

The favourable opinion and good word of men
comes oftentimes at a very easy rate, by a few
decree looks, with some devotional patters and
graces.

Devotionalist, n. f. [from devotion.]
A man zcallous without knowledge; su-
perstitiously devout.

To DEVOUK, v. a. [devour, Latin.]
1. To eat up ravenously, as a wild
beast or animal of prey.

We will say some evil beast hath devoured him.

To gob.

We're willing damsens enough; there cannot be
That volute in you, to devour so many
As will to greaters: dedicate themselves,
Finding it in lothe in Shakespeare.

So looks the pent up lion o'er the wretch
That trembles under his devouring paws.
Shakespeare.

2. To defray or consume with rapidity and
violence.
A fire devour'd before them, and behind them a
flammable swarm.

VOL. I.
Upon his crested head, false lore did flite,
That to the foul a yarning wound it made.

Dewdrop. n. f. [dew and drop.] A drop of dew which sparkles at sun-rise. I must go seek some dewdrops here, And hang a pearl in every cowslip's ear. Shakespeare.

Innumerable as the stars of night, Or flats of morning, dewdrops, which the sun
Imprints on every leaf, and every flower. Milton.

Rain, sweet at dewdrops on the flow'ry lawns. When the sky opens, and the morning dawns! Tickell.

DeWlap. n. f. [from leaping or kicking the dew.] 1. The flinch that hangs down from the throat of oxen. Large townes of it about his shoulders hang, And from his neck the double dewlap hung. Add.

2. It is used Shakespeare for a lip laced with age, in contempt. And sometimes lurk I in a golpy's bowl, In very likens of a rosted eel.' And when flies Betty showing on her lips I bob, And on the wither'd dewlap pour the ale. Shak.

DeWlapT, adj. [from dewlap.] Furnished with dewlaps.

Who would believe there were mountaineers of Dewlap like bulls, whose throats had hanging at 'em? Wallets of fat? Shakespeare. The dewlapp bold now chases along the plain, Whose tender beans are danc'd in every vein. Gay.

DeW-Worm. n. f. [from dew and worm.] A worm found in dew. 'For the trout, the dew worm, which some call the lob worm, and the branding, are the chief. Warton.

De'Wy. adj. [from dew.] 1. Refrumbing; partaking of dew. From the earth a dewy mist Went up, and water'd all the ground, and each Plant of the field. Milton.

Where two adverse winds, Sublime'd from dewy vapours in mid sky, Engage with horrid thigh, the ruffled bine Rovs stormy. Phillips.

2. Molt with dew; rosoid. The joyous day 'gan early to appear, And fair Aurora from her dewy bed Of aged Tithome 'gan herself to rear, With roly cheeks, for shame as blushing red. Spenser.

The nymph, It was just, that at her flow'ry work both sighs,
And the waters murmuring, With such content as they keep, Enites the bow, or feather'd deep. Milton.

His dewy locks divell'd Ambrosia. Milton.

Before the fuscour which cold Ancient yields, The rocks of Aurum, and dew fields. Dryden.

Dexter. adj. [Latin.] the right; not the left. A term used in heraldry. My mother's blood Runs on the dexter cheek, and this sinister
Falls in my left. Shakespeare.

Dexterity. n. f. [dexteritas, Lat.] 1. Readiness of limbs; activity; readiness to attain skill; skill; expertness.

As an husk. They attempted to be knaves, but wanted art and dexterity. Dryden.

The same Protesstant may, by their dexterity, make themselves the national religion, and diplice the Church's revenue among their posterity. Swift.

2. Readiness of contrivance; quickness of expedient; skill of management. His wildness, by often evading from peril, was turned rather into a dexterity to deliver himself from all danger, when they professed them, than into a providence to prevent and remove those snares off.

Lacess.

Dexterous. adj. [dexter, Latin.] 1. Expert at any manual employment; active; ready; as, a dexterous workman. For both the dexterous hands the lance could wield.

2. Expert in management; able; full of expedients. They confine themselves, and are dexterous managers enough of the wares and products of that country with which they content themselves. Locke.

Dexterously, adv. [from dexterous.] Expertly; skilfully; artfully.

The magistrate sometimes cannot do his own dexterously, but by setting the minisits Seated. But then by my study to cog the dice, And dextrously to chide the lucky face. Dryden.

Dextral. adj. [dexter, Latin.] The right; not the left.

As for any tunics or skins, which should hinder the liver from enabling the dextral parts, we must not conceive it difficult of its virtue by mere irradiation, but by its veins and proper vessels. Brown's Vulgar Errors.

Dexterity, n. f. [from dextral.] The state of being on the right, not the left, side. If there were a determinate prepossession in the right, and such as arise from a constant root in nature, we might expect the same in other animals, whose parts are also determined by dextrality. Brown: Vulgar Errors.

Diatete. n. f. [dracon, f.] A morbid copiousness of the urine; a fatal colligation
By the urinary passages.

An increase of that secretion may accompany the general colliguations; as in fluxes, hectic sweats and coughs, diabetes, and other consumptions.oney.

Diabolical. adj. [from diabole, Lat.] Diabolical, Diabolic. n. [from diabole, Lat.] 2. Devilish; partaking of the qualities of the devil; impious; atrocious; nefarious; pertaining to the devil.

'Tis, in other beasts observ'd,
Double might beget of diabolic power,
Active within the affections of the soul. Milton.

Does not the ambitious, the envious, and the revengeful man know very well, that the thirst of blood, and affecition of domination by violence and oppression, is a most diabolical outwrought upon the laws of God and Nature? L'Estrange.

The practice of lying is a diabolical exercize, and they that use it are the devil's children. Roy.

Damned spirits much needs he all enemies, deformed, and rage, and have so much of a diabolical nature in them, to as with all men to share their misery. Atterbury.

Diadenum. n. f. [diadem, Lat.] The crown; headgear. A tiara; an ensign of royalty bound about the head of eastern monarchs. The faced diadem in pieces rent, And purple robe gored with many a wound. Spenser.

A lift the coblers' temples rise,
To keep the hair out of their eyes; From whence 'tis plain the diadem, The radiant crown, derives from them. Swift.

2. The mark of royalty worn on the head; the crown. A crown, Golden in their, but a wreath of thorns;
Bring's dangers, troubles, cares, and steeped nights,
To him whom we call the servant of Milton. Why should be ravish then that diadem
From your grey temples, which the hand of time
Might shortly plant on his. Dryden.

Diadem. n. f. [from diadem.] Adorned with a diadem; crowned.

Not to, when diadem'd with rays divine,
Touch's with the flame that breaks from virtue's shrine.

Her pritects must forbear the good to die,
And open the temple of eternity. Pope.

Diadrom. n. f. [diadromus, Gr.] The time in which any motion is performed; the time in which a pendulum performs its vibration.

Lye is the tenth of a line, a line one tenth of an inch, an inch one tenth of a philosophical foot, a philosophical foot one third of a pendulum; whole diadromes, in the stature of forty-five degrees, which equal each to one second of time, or a sixtieth of a minute. D'ArCesius. n. f. [diasesius, Gr.] The separa-

tion or disjunction of syllables; as air.

Diagonistic. n. f. [haviasic, Gr.] A symptom by which a disease is distin-

guish'd from others. I tell thy down some indistinguishable marks of this vice, which, whatever we set the tokens, we may conclude the plague is in the house;—let us hear your diagonistics. Collier on Plague.

One of our physicians proved disinterested of his prognosti'd, or rather diagonistics. Harvey on Confinement.

D'Algonal. n. f. [from the adjective.] A line drawn from angle to angle, and di-

viding a square into equal parts.

When a man has not only the idea of two lines, viz. the side and diagonal of a figure, whereas the diagonal is an inch long, he may have the idea also of the division of that line into a certain number of equal parts. Woodward.

D'Algonally. adv. [from diagonally.] In a diagonal direction.

The right and left are not defined by philoso-

phers according to common acceptation, but is, respectively from one man unto another, or any con-

stant fit in each, as though that should be the right in one, which, upon confront or facing, stands athwart or diagonally unto the other; but were distin-

guish'd according unto their activity, and pre-

dominant locomotion in either side.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

Diagram. n. f. [diagramma, Gr.] A delineation of geometrical figures; a mathe-

matical scheme.

Many a fair conceit in poetry it is seeming demonstration in the mathematicks; very feculent in the diagram, but failing in the mechanical operation. Dryden.

Why do not those persons make a diagram of their respective line; and demonstrate their properties of perception and appetite, as plainly as we know the other properties of triangles and circles? Bentley.

Diagrydium. n. f. [from diagramus, Lat.] Strong purgatives made with dia-

grumy.

All choleric humours ought to be evacuated by diagramy, mixed with tartar, or some acid, or rubarb powder. Flyer.

Dial.
DIAG. n. f. [dialogue, Skinner.] A plate marked with lines, where a hand or shadow Shews the hour.

Dial, an instrument used to indicate the time of life is short;
To spend that flori?dly's but too long,
Through life did ride upon a dial's point,
Still ending at its arrival of an hour.

Diaphanous, adj. [from Siiitt.] Ob'erving a flower. PlAPHO-
as were, capable conversation and Paebam.

Dialect, n. f. [dialog and elocution.] On which hours or lines are marked.
Strata tells us that the two friends, being each of them possessed of a Sceptre of needle, made a kind of dial plate, inscribing it with the hour and twenty letters, in the same manner as the hours of the day are marked upon the ordinary dial plate. Addison's Spectator.

DIAL. n. f. [halo and elighting.] The subdivision of a language; as the Attic, Doric, Ionic, Æolic dialects.

Style; manner of expression.
When themselves do practice do thereof where they write, they change their dialect; and those words they think, as if there were in them some secret Boxer.

Language; speech.
In her youth
There is a zone and speechless dialect,
Such is more own. Shakspere. Mayfore for Measure.
If the conferring of a kindred did not bind the person upon whom it was conferred to the return of gratitude, why, in the universal dialect of the world, are kindred fleshless obligations? Swift.

DIALECTICAL. adj. [from dialectick.] Logical; argumental.
These dialectical subtleties, that the schoolmen employ about physiological mysteries, more declare the wit of him who uses them, than increase the knowledge of either lovers of truth.

DIALECTICK. n. f. [messiah and logic.] The art of reasoning.

DIALLING. n. f. [from dial.] The china-
ter science; the knowledge of shad-
ow; the art of constructing dials on which the shadow may show the hour.

DIALIST. n. f. [from dial.] A contriver of dials.
Scientific dials, by the geometric construction of limits, have found out rules to mark out the irregular motion of the shadow in all latitudes and on all planes. Moxon.

DILOGIST. n. f. [from dialogue.] A speaker in a dialogue or conference; a writer of dialogues.

DIALOGUE. n. f. [diologe and conference.] A conference; a conversation between two or more, either real or imagined.
Will you hear the dialogue that the two learned men had committed in prose of the owl and eagle?

Dialogue, the impudence of this wicked art! Lai-

tious dialogues are innocent with you.
Dryden's Spanish Friar.

In easy dialogue is Fletcher's praise;
He mov'd the mind, but had not pow'r to rule.

To DIALOGUE. v. a. [from the noun.]
To discourse with another; to confer.
Doat dialogue with thy shadow? Shak. Timon.

DIALYSIS. n. f. [dialysis and south.] The figure in rhetoric by which syllables or words are divided.

DIAMETER. n. f. [diam and metre.] The line which, passing through the centre of a circle, or other curvilinear figure, divides it into equal parts.
The figure between the earth and the moon, according to Proclus, is two thousand times the diameter of the earth, which makes, in a good account, about one hundred and twenty thousand miles.

The bay of Naples is the most delightful one that I ever saw; it lies in almost a round figure of about thirty miles in the diameter. Addison on Italy.

DIAMETRAL. adj. [from diameter.] Describing the diameter; relating to the diameter.

DIAMETRALLY. adv. [from diametral.] According to the direction of a diameter; in its direction.
Christian pity is, beyond all other things, diametrically opposed to profaneness and impurity of actions.
Hammond.

DIAMETRICAL. adj. [from diameter.] In a diametrical direction.
He perished, and was tending to content to what was diametrically against his conscience and his honour, and, in truth, his security.

Clarkend. That intersected in its passage, the vapour, which cannot enter the frustum diametrically, glides along the lower and lower, permeating the horizontal interval, which is between the said frustum and that which lies underneath it. Wood's.

DIAMANT. n. f. [diaman, Fr. adamant, Latin.] The diamond, the most valuable and hardest of all the gems, is, when pure, perfectly clear and pellucid as the pellucid water; and is eminently distinc-
ting from all other substances by its vivid splendour, and the brightness of its reflections. It is extremely various in form and size, being found in the greatest quantity very small, and the larger ones extremely lepidum met with. The largest ever known is that in the possession of the Great Mogul, which weighs two hundred and seventy-nine carats, and is composed to be worth seven hundred and seventy-nine thousand two hundred and sixty-four pounds. In the force of the strongest fires, except the concentrated solar rays, without hurt; and even that infinitely fierce of all fires does it no injury unless directed to its weaker parts. In this respect few fire for many days, and if taken carefully out, and suffered cool by degrees, is found as bright and beautiful as before; but if taken hastily out, it will sometimes crack, and even split into two or three pieces. The places where we have diamonds are the East Indies and the Brazil; and though they are usually found clear and transparent, yet they are sometimes fullingly tinged with the colours of the other gems, by the mixture of some metallic parities. Hill in Light.
Give me the ring of mine you had at dinner; Or, for the diamond, the chain you promised.

I see how thine eye would emulate the diamond thou hast the eighth arched bent of the bow. Shak.
The diamond is preferable and vasterly superior to all others in light and beauty; as also in hardness, which renders it more durable and lasting, and therefore much more valuable, than any other stone.
Woodward.

The diamond is by mighty monarchs worn;
Fair as the star that others in the moon. Blank. The lively diamond drinks thy pearly rays,
Collected light, compact.

Trans. Thompson.

DIAPASON. n. f. [dia and acus.] A chord in-
cluding all the notes of the old word for diapason.
See DIAPASON.

And twist them both a quadrant was the base,
Proportion'd exactly by even and nine

Nite was the circle set in heaven's place,
All which compounded made a good diapason. Shakspere.

The forenumbered and medicatory measures,
With which I give the same amalgamated words,
And make a tuneful diapason of pleasures,
Now being let to run at liberty. Shakspere.

DIAPA\SON. n. f. [dia et acus.] A chord which includes all the notes is the same with that an eighth or an octave; because there are but seven tones or notes, and then the eight is the same again with the first.
Harriss.

It doth foretell the true coincidence of sounds into diapason, which is the return of the same sound.

Bacon.

Hand's diu.
Broke the fair musick that all creatures made;
To their great Lord, whose love in their song gave
In perfect diapason, whilst they flood
In first obedience, and their state of goods.
Milton.
Many a sweet rite, many a sweet a pull
A full-mouth diapason swallow'd all.
Cowper.

From harmony, from heavenly harmony,
This universal frame began.
From harmony to harmony,
Through all the compass of the notes it ran;
The diapason closing full in man.
Dryden.

DIAPE\TER. n. f. [diapere, Fr. of uncertain etymology.]

1. Linen, or flower woven in flowers, and other figures; the finest species of figured linen after damask.
Not any damask, which her vaunted moth
In skifull knitting of soft filken twine
Nor any weave, which his work doth both
In diapere, in diamond, or in damask,
Might in their divers evoking ever dare
With this so curfet net-work to compare. Spens.

2. A napkin; a towel.
Let one attend him with a flaver bowl
Full of cold water, and bring him flowers;
Another bear the ewer, a third a diapere. Shakspere.

To DIAPE\TER. v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To varygate; to diversify; to flower.
For fear the flows her tender foot in evil wrongs
The ground he treadeth with flowers all along,
And diapere'd like the discordant morn. Spens.
Flora ueth to cloath our grand-dam: Erisk
With a new liveliness, diapere'd with various flowers, and chequer'd with delightful figures.
Horace's Poesa Fam.

2. To draw flowers upon clothes.
If you diapere upon folds, let your work be broken, and taken, as it were, by the hands for forming what unclean.

Diaphan\ny. n. f. [from diapasia.] Transparency; pellucidness; power of transmitting light.
Because the outward eye of the cost ought to be pellucid, to transmit the light, if the eyes should always stand open, would be apt to grow dry and thinline, and lose their diastasis; therefore are the, c. they contrived to atti with to their own eye, a clown and vu-

nible them over with the moisture their body, &c.
Rais.

Diaphanie\rick. adj. [dia and phaino.] Transparent; pellucid; having the power to transmit light.

Air is an element superior, and lighter than wa-
ter, through whose body, open, visible, diaphanous, or transparent body, the lights, afterward received, easily transmitted.

Rais.

Diaphanous. adj. [dia and phare.] Transparent; clear; translucent; pell-
ucid; capable to transmit light.

Arotle of light a quality inherent or clear-
ing to a diaphanous body, as air. Shakspere.

When he had taken off the infecb, he found in the leaf very little and diaphanous eggs, ex-

actly like to those which yet remaine in the tubes of the fly's wombe.

Wag.
DIB

DIAPHRAGMATIC. adj. [di'æfæg'mæt]. 1. Sudorific; promoting a diaphoresis or perspiration; causing sweat.

Diaphragnetic, or promoting perspiration, help the organs of digestion, because the attenuation of the aliment makes it perspirable. 

Diaphragnia. n. f. [di'æfæg'né-] A vein of the heart.

1. The midriff which divides the upper cavity of the body from the lower.
2. Any di vision or partition which divides a hollow body.

It consists of a fatty body of many parts, about a foot in length, and covered with bones called ribs. The diaphragm is thick in the middle, but is thin at the costal border. Walter.

DIARRHEA. n. f. [diərə'hē-] A flux of the belly, whereby a person frequently goes to stool, and is cured either by purging off the cause, or restricting the bowels.

During his diarrhoea I healed up the finger wounds with Epsom Salt. 

DIARRHEATIC. adj. [from diarrhoea]. Promoting the flux of the belly; solutive; purgative.

Millet is diarrheatic, cleaning, and useful in disease.

DIA. n. f. [diairium, Lat.] An account of the transactons, accidents, and observations of every day; a journal.

In these voyages, where there is nothing to be seen but sky and sea, men make diaries; but in land-travel, where so much is to be observed, they omit it. I go on in my intended diary.

DIASOLE. n. f. [δασολ]. A figure in rhetoric, by which a short syllable is made long.

2. The dilatation of the heart.

The syllable serves to re semble the forcible bending of a spring, and the diaphragn is flying out again to its natural state. Ray's Creation.

DIASTYLY. [δία, and στύλος, a pillar.] A fort of edifice, where the pillars stand at such a distance from one another, that three diameters of their thicknesses are allowed for intercommunication. Harrisi.

DIATÉSERON. n. f. [διατέσσερον, four.] An interval in music, composed of one greater tone, one lesser, and one greater semitone; its proportion being as four to three. It is called, in musical composition, a perfect fourth. Harrisi.

DIATÔNICK. [of διατόνικος]. The ordinary fort of music which proceeds by different tones, either in ascending or descending. It contains only the two greater and lesser tones, and the greater semitone.

DIAZETICK TONE. [δία and ζητέω, seek.] In the ancient Greek music, disjoined two-fourth, one on each side of it; and which, being joined to either, made a fifth. This is, in our music, from A to F.

They allowed to this diazetic tone, which is our E, the proportion of nine to eight, as being the unsalterable difference of the fifth and fourth. Harrisi.

DIBBLE. n. f. [from dibble, Dutch, a sharp point; Skinner; from dabble, jamais.] A small spade; a pointed instrument with which the gardeners make holes for planting.

Through cunning, with bloody, rakes, mattock, and spade, I lay by line and level trim garden is made. Tuff's Houseto.

DISTON. n. f. A little rope which children throw at another flute.

I have seen little girls exercise whole hours together, and take abundance of pains, to be expert at ditties. Locke.


DICE. n. f. The plural of dice. See Dir.

I don't exactly know the trick; some of the jugs have a particular throw, so that you do not cast any given face of the dice; because there are so many different combinations of the six faces of four dice; now, after you have cast all the trials but one, it is fixed and altered by the last remaining time, as it was at the first. Bentley.

To DICE. o. n. [from the noun] To game with dice.

I was as virtuously given to a gentleman next to be, vigorous enough: four little; died at about eight poor in time. Shakesf. Henry IV.

DICE-BOX. n. f. [dice and box]. The box from which the dice are thrown.

What would you say, should you see the farrker finding her way to town, with a whole train of odd things, and throwing the table with a dice-box? Addis. Guard.

DICE-R. n. f. [from dice.] A player at dice; a gamereller.

They make marriage vows as false as their oaths. Shakespeare's Hamlet.

DICT. This word seems corrupted from dit for do it.

Rich men see, and I eat root.

Much good dithe thy good heart, Apmantess. Shak.

DICTOGRAPHIA. n. f. [δικτογραφία]. Distribution of ideas by pairs.

Some persons have disturbed the order of nature, and altered their readers by an affliniation of dithyrambs, trichotomies, fevens, twelves, &c. Let the nature of the subject, considered together with the design which you have in view, always determine the number of pairs to which you divide it. Watts.

DICKENS. A kind of adversial exclama tion, importing, as it seems, much the fame with the devil; but I know not whence derived.

Where had you this pretty weathercock? - I bought it in the way. I was told it was in my husband had him of. Sh. Merry Wives of Wind.

What a dicebox does he mean by a trivial sum? But haven't you found it, Sir? Congr. Old Bub.

DICKER of Leather. n. f. [diera, low Lat.] From hides.

DICT. To DICTATE. o. n. [dī'kāt]. Lat. To deliver to another with authority; to declare with confidence.

The spoils of elephants the roots inlay, And flouted amber darts a golden ray; Such, and not nobler, in the realms above, My wonder ditties in the dome of Love. Pope. Od.

- Whatever is dittoed to us by God himself, or by men who are divinely inspired, must be believed with full assurance. Watts.

DICT. O. n. [dādi'um, Lat.] Rule of a maxim delivered with authority; pre scription; precept.

These rights help of art, which will be scarce found by those who falsely confine themselves to the duties of others. Locke.

I credit the Grecian ditties say, And Samian founds on Scott's hills convey. Prior.

Then let this dittie of my love prevail. Pope. Od.

DICTATION. n. f. [from dittie.] The act of practice of dictating or prescribing.

Ditt.
DIE

DIET.

The means used to this purpose are partly didactical, and partly protreptical; demonstrating the truth of the gospel, and then urging the professions of those truths to be justified in the faith, and to begin immediately. Hence it is called an inducational Sermon.

Drapper, n. f. [from drape] A bird that dives into the water.

Diascallic. adj. [diascalic.] Preceptive; didactic; giving precepts in some art.

I found it necessary to form some family, and give a kind of body to the poem; under what species it may be comprehended, whether didactic or he-

To Di'nder. v. a. [dinderin. Ticut. xitterin. Germ.] To quake with cold; to shiver.

A provincial work. Skinner.

Diet. The second period of the preten
tion of 6. See DIT.

On left and best of Scots! who did maintain Thy country's freedom from a foreign reign. Dryd. DICTION. n. f. [diction. Latin.] Separation by withdrawing one part from the other.

I sought to show what kind of things they are, which, though strongly tainted to the inside of the receiver and superficies of the bladder, must draw at forcibly one another, in comparison of those that within the bladder draw so as to hinder the distillation of its fluid. To Die. v. a. [bexy. Saxon, a colour.] To tinge; to colour; to stain.

So much of death her thoughts Had constraint, as did her cheeks with pale. Milton.

All white, a virgin faint the sought the Bibles; For marriage, though it fallies not, it dyes. Dryd.

Dye. n. f. [from the verb.] Colour; tincture; stain; hue acquired.

I considered nothing more to please mine innocence; for the dye is on me, Which makes my white's part black. Shakespeare's Henry VIII.

We have dainty works of feathers of wonderful luster, excellent dyes, and many. Bacon's New Atlantis.

Darksome we see emerges into light, And burning fires of feame to flame: Ev'n heav'n itself receives another dye, When war'sed animals in flames lie.

Of midnight ealfe; another, when the grey Over-grown, of the shewer of the day. Dryd. It is surprising to see the images of the mind flushed upon the ascept; to see the cheeks take the dye of the passions, and appear in all the co-

Dyst. v. a. [dystin. Germ.] To Die. v. a. [bexy. Saxon.]

1. To lose life; to expire; to pass into another state of existence.

You do kill me with thy falsehood; and it grieves me not to die, but it grieves me that thou art the murderer. Dryd.

Nor did the third his conquest long survive. Dying ere he could have begun to live. Addis Dey. 'O let me live my own, and die to too.

The drum will stop for none. Danubian.

2. To perish by violence or disease.

The dire only served to confirm in his first opinion, that it was his destiny to die in the ensuing combat. Dryd.

Pursued not life or ruin, he replied.

Patriotick-dead, whoever meets me, dies; In vain a single Trojan venue for grace; But save the loss of Trojan's joyful race: Die then, my wretch, since death is God's decree?

The good, the great, the Pole's honor is none! He, for thy better, was foredoomed to die. Dryd. And thou, dost thou, bewail mortally? Pope's Homer.

3: It has by before an instrument of death.

Their young men shall die by the sword; their sons and daughters shall die by famine. Jerem.

4. Of before a disease.

They often come into the world clear, and with the appearance of sound bodies; which, notwithstanding, have been infected with disease, and have died of it, or at least have been very infirm. Whetman.

5. For commonly before a privative, and of before a positive cause: these prepo-
sitions are not always truly distinguished.

At first the pestles, then the flames ars'd; At last with terror the flames, then both fly. And loath to wary griefs wherein the gas'd. And shuns it still, alto for thirst the dir. Davies. He in the laden vineyard died for thirst. Addis. Hipparchus being passionately fond of his own life, which had been smothered of Bathybus, heaped no more, died of his fall. Addis.

6. To be punished with death.

If I die for it, as no less is threatened me, the king my old master must be relieved. Shakespeare's King Lear.

What is the love of our neighbour? — The valuing him as the image of God, one for whom Chrift died. Humann.

7. To be left; to perish; to come to no thing.

How now, my lord, why do you keep alone? Of forfeit Fancies your companion making. Using those thoughts which should indeed have died With them they think on. Shakespeare's Macbeth.

To any of my next of kin, or friends, For his death, I made no provision. He had been veiled in Adam, which in truth there was not, it would have died with him. Locke.

Whereever pleasure any men may take in spreading whispers, he will find greater falsification by letting the former dye within his own breath. Spel.

8. To sink; to faint.

His heart died within him, and he became as a stone. Samuel.

9. [in theology.] To perish everlastingly. So long as God shall live, so long shall the dainty die. Hakewill on Providence.

10. To languish with pleasure or tenderness.

To sounds of heavily harps the dyes away, And melts in visions of eternal day. Pope.

11. To vanish.

This battle faces like to the morning's war, When dying clouds contend with growing light. Shakespeare.

The smaller flowers and blemishes may die away and disappear, and fumcrh brights that surround them; but a drop of a deeper nature casts a shade on all the other beauties, and darkens the whole character. Addison's Spectator.

12. [In the fyle of lovers.] To languish with affection.

The young men acknowledged, in love-letters, that they died for Rebecca. Tailor.

13. To wither, as a vegetable.

Except a corn of wheat fall into the ground, and die, it is hidden but alive; but if it die it bringeth forth much fruit. John.

14. To grow rapid, as liquor.

DIE. n. f. pl. dits. [de, fr. dite, Wolfe.] A smallc ball, marked on its faces with numbers from one to fixed, which gamers throw in play.

Keep a gamer from the dice, and aged student from his book, and it is wonderful. Shakespeare.

I have a case, and I will find the hazard of the dice. Shakespeare's Richard III.

He knows which way the bolt and the ditt shall fall, as perfectly as if they were already cast. South.

2. Hazard; chance.

Exhusts his cruel hand Sir Guyon fluid, Temples the passion with admiration flow, And mustering might on enemy dismay'd; For ther' equal dye he well did know. Fairy R.

So both to battle fierce arranged are; In which his harder fortune was to fall Under my spear's such is the die of war. Fairy R.

Thine is th' adventure, thine the victory; Well hast thy fortune turn'd the die for thee. Dryd.

3. To cube, to body.

Young creatures have learned spelling of words by having them panted upon little flat tablets or dits. Watte.

DIE. n. f. plur. dits. The flamp used in coinage.

Such a variety of dits made use of by Wood in stamping his money, makes the discovery of coun-
treasures more difficult. Swift.

D'in. n. f. [from die.] One who follows the trade of dying; one who dies clothes.

The neces, that he has turn'd the die, shall'd, Never again its native whiteness gain'd. Waller.

There were some of very low rank and professions who acquired great estates: cobiers, dits, and shoe-
makers gave publie shows to the dits, and not where the canals are obstructed, it being void of all faine quality. Aubertin.

2. Food regulated by the rules of medicine, for the prevention or cure of any disease.

I commend rather some die for certain feacions, than frequent use of physic; for those dits alter the body more, and trouble it less. Bacon.

I reprobated myself to fo regular a diet, as to erect flesh but once a day, and little at a time, without salt or vinegar. Temple.

3. Allowance of provision:

For his diet, there was a continual diet given him by the king. Jeremias.

To Di'et. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To feed by the rules of medicine.

She ditt him with fasting every day, The swelling of his wounds to mitigate, And made him gray both early and eke late. Pope.

Some while a fearful swamp. To diet rank minds sick of happiness.

And paige th' obstructions which begin to spread Our very veins of life. Shakespeare's Henry IV.

He was not taken well; he had not ditt: The veins unfitt'd, our blood is cold: and then We post upon the morning, see on.

To give or to forgive; but when we've ditt'd These pipes, and these conveyances of blood, With wine and feeding, we have supplier fouls Than in metaphorical lies; therefore I'll watch him He be ditt'd to, I'll ditt his Diet, Shak's Coriol.

I will attend my husband, be his nurse, Diet his sickness; for it is my office. Shakespeare.

Henceforth my early meal.

Shall tend thee, and the fertile bawden cafes; Till, ditted by thee, I grow mature.

In knowledge as the gods, who all things know,

Milton.

We have lived upon expedients, of which no
country had occasion: we have ditt'd a healthy body into a consumption, by plying it with physic instead of food. Swift.

2. To give food to.

I'm partly led to diet my revenge; For that I do suspect the llyfi Moor.

Hath leap't into my diet. Shakespeare's Otello.

3. To board; to supply with diet.
Thus, born alike, from virtue first began
The "Virtue" that distinguishes man from man:
He claim'd no title from descent of blood;
But that, which made him noble, made him good.

Droyn.

Though it is useful to differ every variety that is to be found in nature, yet it is not convenient to consider every different is that in things, and divining them into distinct classes under every such difference.

3. The disproportion between one thing and another, caused by the qualities of each.
You shall see great difference between our Repeals and your Scotch.

On the strange difference of man to man.
To these various services are due;
My fool usurps my body.
Shakespeare. King Lear.

Here might be seen a great difference between mankind practised to fight, and men accustomed to flee.

Dryden.

4. Difturb; debate; quarrel; controversy.
What was the difference?

— It was a contention in public.
Shakespeare. Winter's Tale.

The more of his life, that hath a difference with any of them, and will walk abroad after daylight.
Sandal.

Nothing could have fallen out more unluckily than that there should be such differences among them about that which they pretend to be the only means of ending differences.

Tilton.

5. Diftinction.
Our condition only does not make a difference between the good and the bad, but, even among the guilty, between such as are more or less criminal.

Addison. Freeholder.

6. Point in question; ground of controversy.
Are you acquainted with the differences?
That holds this prefent question in its court?

Shakespeare.

7. A logical distinction.
Some are never without a difference; and commonly, by amusing men with a falsity, blunt them.

Dryden.

8. Evidences of distinction; differential marks.
Henry had the title of sovereign, yet did not put those things in execution which are the true marks and differences of sovereignty.

Davies.

Difdinct kind.
This is notoriously known in some differences of brake or fern.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

To Differenc. v. n. [differen. Latin]

1. To be distinguished from; to have properties and qualities not the same with those of another person or thing.
If the pipe be a little wet on the inside, it will make a differing sound from the same pipe dry.

Bacon.

Thy prejudices, Syphax, won't discern
What virtues grow from ignorance and choice.
Nor how the hero differs from the brute. Add. Cat.

The several parts of the same animal differ in their qualities.

Addison. Freeholder.

2. To contend; to be at variance.
A man of judgment shall four times hear ignorant men differ, and know well within himself that those which differ mean one thing, and yet they themselves mean another.

Here uncontroul'd you May in judgment sit;
We'll never differ with a crossed pit.

Reyn.

3. To be of a contrary opinion.
In things freely speculat'd, as these are, and no ingredients of our faith, it is free to differ from one another in our opinions and sentiments.

Barnes's Theory.

There are certain measures to be kept, which may secure a tendency rather than gain than those who differ with you in their sentiments.

Addison. Freeholder.

Others differ with me about the truth and reality of their speculations.

Cheyney.

Difference. n. f. [differentia, Latin.]

1. State of being difficult from something; contrary to it.
Where the faults of the holy church is one, a difficulty between customs of the church do not happen.

Hiller.

2. The quality by which one differs from another.
The possibility, or difference from the vulgar, was not in the beginning given to the succession of blood, but to the succession of virtue.

Raleigh.

Happiness consists in things which produce pleasure, and in the absence of those which cause pain: now these, to different men, are very different things.

Leibn.

Differential Method, is applied to the doctrine of infinitesimals, or infinitely small quantities, called the arithmetic of fluxions. It consists in finding the fluxions from which quantities to the infinitely small differences, and comparing together these infinitely small differences, of what kind forever they be; and from thence it takes the name of the differential calculus, or analysis of infinitesimals.

Harris.

Differently, adv. [from different.]
In a different manner.
He may consider how differently he is affected by the same thought, which presents itself in a great writer, from what he is when he finds it delivered by an ordinary genius.

Addison.

Differently, adv. [from differing.]
In a different manner.
Such perturbative and concave parts of a surface may recall the light to the differently, as to vary a colour.

Bacon.

DIFFICIL. adj. [difficult, Latin.]

1. Difficult; hard; not easy; not obvious.
Little used.

That that should give motion to an unweary body which neither bulk nor motion, is of no difficulty when the avenue is given.

Gayville's Essay.

2. Scrupulous; hard to be persuaded.
The cardinal finding the pope difficult in granting the dispensation, doth use it as a principal argument, concerning the king's merit, that he had touched none of those powers which had been left by popes in England.

Bacon.

DIFFICULINES. m. f. [from difficult.] Difficulty to be persuaded; incompliance; impracticabilitie. A word not in use, but proper.

There be that in their nature do not affect the good of others; the less give more to others who give to them, which is more hurt but to a crossmen, or fourwardens, or aports, or difficultie, or the like; but the deeper first, to envy and more mischief.

Bacon.

DIFFICULT. adj. [difficult, Latin.]

1. Hard; not easy; not facile.
It is difficult in the eyes of these people. Zaisor.

2. Troublesome; vexatious.

3. Hard to please; peevish; morose.

difficulty. adv. [from difficult.] Hardly; with difficulty.

A man, who has always indulged himself in the full enjoyment of his opinion, will diffically be persuaded to think any methods unjust that offer to continue it.

Rogers's Sermons.

DIFFICILTE. n. f. [from difficult; difficulty, French.]

1. Hardness; contrariety to cabinets or faculty.
The religion which, by this covenant, we engage ourselves to observe, is a work of labour and difficulty; a service that requires our greatest care and attention.

Rogers.

2. That which is hard to accomplish; that which is not easy.
They mistake difficulties for impossibilities: a pernicious mistake certainly, and the more pernicious, for men are seldom concerned of it, till the conviction do them no good.

South.

3. Difficult; opposition.
Thus, by degrees, he safe to Jove's imperial feast:
Thus difficulties prove a legitimately great. Dryden.

4. Perplexity
4. Perplexity in affairs; uneasiness of circumstances.

They lie under some difficulties by reason of the emperor's displeasure, who has forbidden their manufactures. 

Addison on Italy.

5. Objection; cavil.

Men should consider, that raising difficulties concerning the mysteries in religion, makes them more wise, learned, or virtuous. 

To DIFFIDE, v. n. [differ, Latin.] To distrust; to have no confidence in.

With hope and fear.

The woman did the new solution bear.
The man differed in his own augury, and doubts the god.

Dryden.

DIFFERENCE, n. f. [from differ.]  
1. Diftruit; want of confidence in others.

No man almost thought himself secure, and men durst scarce commune or talk one with another; but there was a general difference everywhere.

Bacon's Henry VII.

You have brought scandal.

To Israel, difference of God, and doubt.

In foible hearts, provence enough before.

To way.

Milton's Agrippina.

2. Doubt; want of confidence in ourselves.

If the evidence of its being, or that this is its true fene, be only on probable proofs, our affent can reach no higher than an affirmation or difference arising from the more or less apparent probability of the proofs.

Locke.

Believe always when you doubt your fene; and speak, though fure, with feeming difference.

Pep.

Whatsoever semelts think on, or whatsoever they look on, do all admittance some fear.

Suffision and differences, let poftillo they may be in the wrong; and then it is a fcriff thing to fall into the hands of the living God.

Bentley.

DIFFIDENT, adj. [from differ.]  
1. Difftrufhit; doubting others.

Be not deftrit of wisdom; fe the defefts theret not, if thou Diffrfts not her, when moft thou need'her nigh.

Milton.

Ply fpeaks of the Seres, the fame people with the Chinese, as being very fhy and diftrufhit in their dealing.

Avdentum.

2. Doubtful of an event, ufed of things; unknown.

I was really fo diffident of its, as to let it lie by rise these two years, just as you now fee it. Pops.

3. Doubtful of himself; not confident.

I am not fo confident of my own fufficiency, as many look on me as one of the others; but yet I am not fo diffident of myself, as brutality fubmit to any man's defiarces. 

King Charls. Diffidents makes the humble head diftruit.

Cliffiria.

To DIFFYND, v. n. [diffide, Latin.] To cleave in two; to split.

DIFFUSION, n. f. [diffufore, Latin.] The act of cleaving or splitting.

Dift.

DIFFUSION, n. f. [diffufore, Latin.] The act of fearing with a blast of wind.

Dift.

DIFFUSION, n. f. [from diffusion, Lat.]  
1. Diftruition. 

The quality of falling away on all fides; the effect of fluidity; the contrary to {fufficiency}.

Ice is water corrupted by the frigidity of the air, whereby it acquires no new form, but rather a confufion or {determination} of its diffufion; and amitteth not its effence, but condition of fluidity. 

Browne's Vulgar Errors.

DIFFUSION, adj. [diffusus, Latin.] Flowing every way; not {confident}; not fixed.

DIFFORM, adj. [from forma, Latin.] 

Contrary to uniform; having parts of different {fufficiency}; {diffimilar};} unlike; irregular: as, a {differior} flower, one of which the leaves are unlike each other.

The unequal refractions of differior rays proceed not from any contingent irregularities; such as veins, an uneven polh, or fortitious position of the pores of glass.

Newton.

DIFFORMITY, n. f. [from differ.] Differency of form; irregularity; {differility}.

While they murmur against the present differiority of things, they defire in them a diffufore from the primitive rule, and the idea of that mind that formed all things best. 

Brook's Valeger Eroanet.

DIFFRACTION, n. f. [franctifice, French.] The act of taking away the privileges of a city.

To DIFFUSE, v. n. [diffuse, Latin.]  
1. To pour out upon a plane, so that the liquor may run every way; to pour without particular direction.

When their waters began to rise at first, long before they could swell to the height of the mountains, they would diffuse themselves everywhere.

Dryden.

2. To spread; to scatter; to diffuse.

Wisdom had oad'm'd Good out of evil to create; instead Of spirits malign, a better race to bring Into their order.

Milton.

His good to worlds, and ages, infinite. 

Milton.

No falt wants its spots to propagate and diffuse it.

Dryden.

A chief crowned'd in war, Whole race shall bear aloft the Latin name, And through the conquer's world diffuse our fame. 

Dryden.

His eyes diffuse'd a venerable grace, And charity itself was in his face. 

Dryden's Good Parfian.

DIFFUSE, adj. [diffusus, Latin.]  
1. Scattered; widely {spread}.

2. Copious; not concile.

DIFFUSION, participial adj. [from diffuse.]

This word seems to have signified, in Shakespeare's time, the fame as wide, uncouth, irregular.

Let them from forth a fawest rulf at once, With fome {diffuse} long. 

Shak. M. B. of Winds.

He grows like vagabages, To fwear and flrang looks; diffuse'd attire, And every thing that fecs unnatural.

Shakespeare's Henry V.

DIFFUSELY, adv. [from diffuse.]

Wide; diiferely; in manner of that which is spread every way.

DIFFUSNESS, n. s. [from diffused.]

The state of being diifered; diiferion.

DIFFUSLY, adv. [from diffuse.]

1. Widely; extensively.

2. Copiously; not concile.

DIFFUSE, s. f. [from diffuse.]

1. Diiferion; the state of being {spread} every way.

Whereas all bodies are either by the commination of their natures, or by the impressions and {figures} of their motions, the diiferion of species visible feminine, are particule of more of the former operation, and the species audible of the latter. 

Bacon's Natural History.

A sheet of very well plucked, marbled paper did not call diiferent colours upon the wall, nor throw its light with an equal diiferion; but threw its beams, unfealhed and bright, to this and that part of the wall.

Bisque or Colours.

2. Copiousness; exuberance of style.

DIFFUSIVE, adj. [from diffuse, Latin.]  
1. Having the quality of scattering any thing every way.

DIG, v. n. To work with a {spade}; to work in the ground.

They make that warmeth in others they expect;

The valor works like bodies on a glass,

And does its image on their men project. 

Dryd.

2. Scattered; diifered; having the quality of {sufferer} diiferion.

All liquid bodies are {diifered}; for their parts, being in motion, have no connection, but glide and fall away.

Parent's Thes.

No man is of to {general} and diifer a bull, as to proffecute his amours all the world over. 

Sam.

The stars, no longer overlaid with weight, 

Exert their heads from underneath the masts,

And upward shoot, and kindle as they pass.

With {diifered} light adorn their heavy place.

Dryd.

Cherish'd with hope, and fed with joy, it grows;

Its cheerful buds their opening bloom diiffcute, 

And round the happy {fall diifered} dour flow.

Pirr.

3. Extended.

They are not agreed among themselves where infallibility is; whether in the pope alone, or a council alone, or in both together, or in the {diifered} body of Christians.

Tilz.

DISSOLVE, v. n. [disolve, Latin.]  
1. Extendion; diiferion of the power of diiferion; the state of being diifered.

2. Want of concile; large compafs of expression.

The fault that I find with a modern legend, is its {diiference}; you have sometimes the whole.

H. C. Pirt.

To DIG, v. n. dig, dig, or dig, dig; part. paff. digg, or digged; paff. [bic, Saxon, a ditch; digger, Danish, to dig.]

To pierce with a spade.

The hall he unto me, Son of man, digg now in the wall; and when I had digg'd in the wall, I beheld a door.

Ezek.

To form by diggin.

Seek with heart and mouth to build up the walls of Jerusalem, which you have broken down; and to fill up the mines that you have digg'd, by craft and falsity, to overtop the fame. 

Wing.

He built towers in the desart, and dug many wells; for he had much cattle. 

Ch. xxvi, 10.

3. To cultivate the ground by turning it with a spade.

The walls of your garden, without their furninure, have lost all their {value} of your house so that you cannot digg'd your garden roomly. 

Temple.

Be first to digg the ground, be first to burn the branches leff. 

Dryden's Pindar.

4. To pierce with a sharp point.

A curious value in his {spade} did her crooked beak and cruel talons tind; 

Still for the growing liver digg'd his beak, 

The growing liver still supplied the feaft. 

Dryden's Pindar.

5. To gain by diggin.

It is digg'd out of even the highest mountains, and all parts of the earth conspicuous of it; as py.

Woodward.

Nur was the ground alone requir'd to give her annual income to the crooked sharpe; 

But greedy mortals, rammaging her store, 

Digg'd from her enam'd first the precious ore. 

Oliv.

To DIG, v. n. To work with a {spade}; to work in the ground.

The hall for death, but it cometh not; and digg'd for more than the bad creatures. 

Job, lli. 21.

The Italians have often digg'd for gold, described in old authors as the places where flowers or obe-

lique stones, and seldom fucceed of success. 

Addison's Travels.
DIG.  

To Dig up. v. a. To throw up that which is covered with earth. If 1 dig up my forefathers graves, and hag their rotten bones up in chains, it would not look like me.  

DIGGANY. n. f. [diminutiv.] Second marriage; marriage to a second wife after the death of the first: as Diggany, having two wives at once.  

Dr. Campbell only proves, that archbishop Cranmer was twice married: which is not denied: but brings nothing to prove that such bigamy, or diggany rather, deprives a bishop of the lawful use of his children. [Bishop Erpe.]  

D'IGENT. adj. [digerens, Latin.] That which has the power of digesting, or causing digestion.  

D part. of the civil law, containing the opinions of the ancient lawyers. I had a purpose to make a particular diggant, or accomplishment to the laws of mine own nation. Bacon.  

Laws in the diggant shew that the Romans applied themselves to trade. Actu como in Camera.  

2. To distribute into various classes or repartitories; to range or dispose methodically.  

3. To concoct in the stomach, so as that the various particles of food may be applied to their proper use.  

If little faults, proceeding on diet, shall not be wink'd at, how shall we fret our eyes, when capital crimes chew'd, swallow'd, and digg'd?  

Appears Shakespeare's Henry V.  

Enter then has organs to digg'd his food. One to begat, and one receive, the brood. Prior.  

4. To soften by heat, as in a boiler, or in a dunn'ghill: a chemical term.  

5. To range methodically in the mind; to apply knowledge by meditation to its proper use.  

6. To range methodically in the mind; to apply knowledge by meditation to its proper use.  

7. To reduce to any plan, scheme, or method.  

Our play. Leaps o'er the vount and driftings of those broils, 'Ging' th' middle, starting them away. To what may be digg'd in a play. Shakespeare.  

6. To receive without loathing or repugnance; not to reject.  

First, let us go to dinner.  

—'Nay, let me prate you while I have a mouth.  

—'No, pray thee, let's serve for table-talk.  

Then, how forter thou speakest, 'mong other things  

I shall digg it. Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.  

The pleasure of numbers is, that rudeness and barbarism might the better taste and digg the lessons of civility. Peacham.  

7. To receive and enjoy.  

Cornwall and Albany, With my two daughters dowers, digg'd the third.  

8. [In chirurgery.] To digg a wound to generate pus in order to a cure.  

DIG'ST. v. n. To generate matter, as a wound, and tend to a cure.  

DIGS'TER. n. f. [from digg'd.]  

1. He that digg'd or dipp'd.  

2. He that digg'd or concoct's his food.  

3. A strong vessel or engine, contrived by M. Lapin, wherein to boil, with a very strong heat, any bony substances, so as to reduce them into a fluid rate. Quincy.  

4. Which causes or strengthens the concoction of food.  

5. Of excellent use for all illnesses of the stomach, a great refomer of health, and a great digg'er. Temple.  

DIGESTIBLE. adj. [from digg'd.] That which is capable of being digg'd or concoct'd in the stomach.  

The medicine that purge by food, are, not digestible by the stomach, and therefore move immediately downward to the guts. Bacon's Natural History.  

DIGESTION. n. f. [from digg'd.]  

1. The act of digg'd or concocting food in the stomach.  

Now good digestion wait upon appetite, And health on both. Shakespeare's Macbeth.  

Digg'sion is a fermentation begun, because there are all the reagents of such a fermentation; heat, air, and motion: but it is not a complete fermentation, because that requires a greater time than the continuance of the aliment in the stomach: vegetable putrefaction refineth very much animal digestion. Shaw.  

Quantity of food cannot be determined by measures and weights, or any general Lullian rules; but must vary with the vigour or decays of age or of health, and the use or idleness of air or exercise, with the changes of appetites and then, by what every man may find or suspect of the present strength or weakness of digestion. Temple.  

Every cold in a hollow hunger, is only a new labour to a tired digestion. South.  

2. The preparation of matter by a chemical heat.  

We conceive, indeed, that a perfect good concoction, or digestion, or maturation of the food, proceeds, with produce gold. Bacon's Natural History.  

Did chymick chance the furnaces prepare, Roll all the labour-houses of the air,  

And by iterable vapours in digestion there? Blackmore.  

3. Reduction to a plan; the act of methodizing; the maturation of a design.  

The digestion of the counsels in Sweden is made in secrecy, consulting of forty counsellors, who are generally the greatest men. Temple.  

4. The art of digg'd or concocting a wound to generate matter.  

5. The disposition of a wound or gore to generate matter.  

The first stage of healing, or the discharge of matter, is by surgical called digestion.  

6. To receive without loathing or repugnance; not to reject.  

methoding; adjudging.  

To businesse, ripen'd by digg'd thought, this future rate is into method brought. Dryden.  

DIGESTIVE. n. f. [from digg'd.] An application which digg's a wound to generate matter.  

I dressed it digg'd wounds. Wigan on Accidents.  

DIGEST'URE. n. f. Concoction; not used. Newby.  

DIGIT. n. f. [from digg'd.] One that opens the ground with a spade.
DIG No turbary dignifies my board! But gedgums, foundors, what my Thames affords.

DIGNITARY, n. f. [from dignus, Latin.] A clergyman advanced to some dignity, to some rank above that of a parochial 
Pope.

DIJUDICATION, n. f. [from disposition, Latin.] Judicial disposition.

Dike, n. f. [bie, Sax. dyke, Erse.] 1. A channel to receive water. The dykes are filled, and with a roaring found the 
Riving rivers float the nether grounds. Dryden's Virgil.

2. Deviation. The digressions of the sun are not equal, but, near 
The equinoctial intercessions, it is right and greater; near the solstices, more oblique and lesser.

In the course of the infallible errors. Sow- 

A divert, or a dissipation of the shining 
flow of truth.

The image of the sun should be drawn out into an oblong figure, either by dilatation of every ray, or by any other casual inequality of the reflections.

To DILATE, v. a. [dilata, Latin.] 1. To extend; to spread out; to enlarge oppose to contract.

But ye thereby much greater glory, Than had ye forced with a prince's peer.

For now your high light doth in your dilatation, And in my darkness greater dots appear. Dryden's 

Dilatation.

But will to induce and hinder inundations.

God, that breaks up the flood-gates of so great a deluge, and all the art and industry of man is not sufficient to raise up dykes and ramparts against it. Cowley.

To DILACERATE, v. a. [diclerus, Latin.] To tear; to rend; to force in 
two.

The infant, at the accomplished period, to come forth, dilacerates and breaks those parts which restrained him before.

DILACERATION, n. f. [from dilacertas, Latin.] The act of rending in two.

The greatest dilaceration of pain is by the obstruction of the fluid vessels, and dilaceration of the nerves fibres.

To DILACERATE. v. a. [ diclerus, Latin.] To tear; to rend; in pieces.

Rashly that they would dilacerate the entrails of their own mother, and explose her thereby to be reverence, they met half way in a gallant kind. Houscroft's Fane Piper.

To DILAPIDATE, v. n. [dilapidus, Latin.] To go to ruin; to fall by decay.

Dilapidation, n. f. [dilapidatus, Latin.] The incumbent's suffering the channel, or any other edifices of his ecclesiastical 
living, to go to ruin or decay, by neglecting to repair the same: and it like- 
wise extends to his committing, or suf- fering to be committed, any wilful waste in or upon the glebe-woods, or any other inheritance of the church.

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DIL

Dilatory fortune plays the flit
With the brave, noble, honest, gallant man,
To throw herself awry on fouls and knaves. Orson.
A dilatory temper commits innumerable cruelties
without deluge.

Dilection. n. s. [dilectio, Latin.] The
act of loving; kindliness.
So far is Christ's dilection, that the grand
condition of our felicity is our belief.
Bible's Song of Love.

Dilemma. n. s. [Arca.]
1. An argument: equally conclusive by con-
trary suppositions. A young rhetorician
applied to an old sophist to be taught the
art of pleading, and bargained for
a certain reward to be paid, when he
should gain a cauce. The master sued for
his reward, and the scholar endeav-
oured to elude his claim by a dilemma:
If I gain my cauce, I shall withhold your
pay, because the judge's award will be
against you; if I lose it, I may with-
bold it, because he shall not yet have
gained it. On the contrary, says the
master, if you gain your cauce, you
must pay me, because you are to pay me
when you gain a cauce; if you lose it
you must pay me, because the judge
will award it.

A dilemma, that Morton used to raise benevo-
lement, some called his fork, and some his crotch.
Bacon's Henry VII.

Hope, whose worst being ruin'd
Is alike if it succeed, and if it mis-
seems, when good or ill does equally confound,

And both the horns of false dilemma wound.
Cowley.

2. A difficult or doubtful choice; a vexa-
tious alternative.
A strong dilemma in a de-pace café!
To act with infamy, or quit the place.
Swift.
A dire dilemma; either way I'm spo'd
If foes write if, friends read me dead.
Pep.

Diligence. n. s. [diligentia, Latin.] Ind-
dustry; assiduity; constancy in business;
continuance of endeavour; unintermit-
ted application; the contrary to idle-
ness.
Do by diligence thine heartly unto me.
Tim. iv. 9.
Brethren, give diligence to make your calling and
election sure.
2 Pet. i. 10.

Diligent. adj. [diligent, Latin.]
1. Confident in application; persevering
in endeavour; assiduous; not idle; not negligent;
not lazy.
Seek thou a man diligent in his business, he
shall stand before kings.
Prov. xxvi. 29.

2. Confidently applied; prosecuted with
activity and perseverance; assiduous.
And the judge shall make diligent inquisition.
Daw, s.x.

Diligently. adv. [from diligent.] With
assiduity; with heed and perseverance;
not carelessly; not idly; not negligently.
If you inquire not attentively and diligently, you
shall never be able to discern a number of mech-
aical motions.
Bacon.
The inventors have diligently examined what
confests the beauty of good poisons.

Dill. n. s. [sult, Saxon.] It hath a flen-
der, fibreous, annual root; the leaves are
like those of fennel; the seeds are oval,
plain, streaked, and bordered.

DILUCID. adj. [dilucidus, Latin.]
1. Clear; not opaque.
2. Clear; plain; not obscure.

To DILUCIDATE. v. s. [from dilucidare, Latin.] To make clear or plain; to ex-
plain; to free from obscurity.
It shall not extenuate, but explain dilucidating
to the current of the ancients.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.

DILUCIDATION. n. s. [from dilucidare, Latin.] The act of making clear; ex-
planation; exposition.

DILUENT. adj. [diluxens, Latin.] Hav-
ing the power to thin and attenuate other
matter.

DILUENT. n. s. [from the adjective.]
That which thickens other matter.
There is no real diluent but water: every fluid
is made water in it.
Arabid in Aliments.

To DILUTE. v. s. [dilux, Latin.]
1. To make thin; to attenuate by the adm-
xixture of other parts.
Drinking a large dose of diluted tea, as the
was ordered by a physician, the evil to be
Leaks.
The solution ought to be thin to diffuse, dele-
tent to temper, or acid to fuse.

Arabid in Aliments.

2. To make weak.
The chamber was dark, left these colours should be
diluted and weakened by the mixture of any ad-
vantageous light.
Newt.

DILUTE. adj. Thin; attenuated.
If the red and blue colours were more dilute the
weak, the distance of the images would be less
than an inch; and if they were more intense an fall,
that distance would be great.

Diluter. n. s. [from dilute.] That
which makes any thing else thin.
Water is the only diluter, and the best diluent
of most of the ingredients of our aliments.
Arabid in Aliments.

DILUTION. n. s. [dilutio, Latin.] The
act of making any thing thin or weak.
Opposite to dilution is precipitation, or thickening,
which is performed by dissolving the mast liquid
parts by heat, or by insinuating some substances,
which makes the parts of the fluid cocr a more
diluted in Aliments.

DILUVIAN. adj. [from diluvium, Latin.]
Relating to the deluge.
Suppose that this diluvium lake should rise to the
mountain tops in one place, and not diffuse itself
equally into all countries about.
Barrar's Theory.

DIM. adj. [dimme, Saxon; of, Welth; doze, Erse.]
1. Not having a quick sight; not seeing
clearly.
For her true form how can my spark discern,
Which, dim by nature, art did never clear? Davis.
2. Dull of apprehension.
The understanding is dim, and cannot by its
natural light discover spiritual truths.
Rogers.

3. Not clearly seen; obscure; imperfectly
discovered.
We might be able to aim at some dim and seem-
ning conception, how matter might begin to exist
by the power of that eternal first Being.
Locke.

Something, as dim to our internal view, is
It is thus perhaps the cause of all we do.
Pope.

4. Obstructing the act of vision; not
luminous; somewhat dark.
Her face right wondrous fair did seem to be,
That her own beauty's beam great brightness threw
Through the dim shades, that all men might it see.
Spen.
DIM

DIM’KINGLINGLY, adv. [from dim.]
In a manner tending to vilify, or lessen.
I never heard him converse, or to much speak dim’kingly of any one that was absent. Locke.

DIM’NATION, n. [diminutivis, Lat.]
1. The act of making less; opposed to augmentation.
The one is not capable of any diminution or augmentation in all by men; the other ax to admit both. Hunter.

2. The state of growing less; opposed to increase.
The gravitating power of the sun is transmitted through the whole of the planets without any diminution, so as to act upon all their parts, to their very centres, and according to the same laws, as if one part upon which it acted were not surrounded with the body of the planet.
Newton.

Finite and infinitesimal to be looked upon as the modes of quantity, and to be distributed primarily to those things which are capable of increase or diminution. Locke.

3. Difiered; lack of dignity; degradation; degradation.
Gaily to thee
Henslowe.’s s. of Eulensglas. He prides himself
Nor thinks it diminutive he rank’d
In military honour next.
Philips.

4. Deprivation of dignity; injury of reputation.
Make me wife by thy truth, for my own soul’s salvation, and shall never regard the world’s opinion or diminution of me. King Charles.
They might raise the temptation of another, though they are a diminution to his. Add. Specll.

5. [In this character.]
The contraction of the diameter of a column, as it ascends.
Dim’nc’ive, adj. [diminutivus, Lat.]
Small; little; narrow; contracted.
The poor worn,
The most diminutivis of birds, will fight,
Her young ones in her nest, against the owl.
Shakespeare.’s Mark. It is the interest of mankind, in order to the advance of knowledge, to be sensible they have yet attained it but in poor diminutive measure. Glanville’s Sopor.

The light of man’s understanding is but a slant, diminutive, contracted light, and looks not beyond the present.
Swift. Some of these ladies should once take a liking to such diminutive race of ladies, we should, in a little time, mankind epitomized, and the whole species in miniature. Addison.

There is not the least idea how weak and awkward many of those little diminutives difficulties are. Watt.

Dim’nu’tive, n. f. [from the adjective.]
1. A word formed to express littlenesses:
as capillus, in Latin, a little stone; matrimon, in French, a little house; manum, in English, a little man.
He afterwards proving a dainty and effeminate youth, was commonly called, by the diminutivis of his name, Peterkin or Perkins. Daven. Ills VII. Sim, while but Sim, in good reputation did live; Was then a knave, but in diminutivis. Cotton.

2. A small thing; a feme not now in use. Follow his character; mock, feme-like, be thrown.
For poor’lt diminutive, for do’s! Shakespeare.

Dim’nu’tively, adv. [from diminutivis.]
In a diminutive manner.

Dim’nu’tiveness, n. f. [from diminutivis.]
Smallness; littlenesse; petty; small; want of bulk; want of dignity.
Din! Worth a dim. Somewhat dim; somewhat obscure.
’Tis true, but let it not be known,
My eyes are somewhat dimly grow’d
For nature, always in the right;
’Twas your eyes adays made my light.
Swift.

DIN

DIN’MIS’RY, adj. [dimissus, Lat.]
That by which a man is dismissed to another jurisdiction.
A bishop of another diocese ought neither to ordain or admit a clerk, without the consent of his own proper bishop, and without the letters dimissivi, and admission of the new bishop. Alytus’ Rerographer.

DIN’MY’THY, n.s. A fine kind of sultan or cloth of cotton.
I directed the line of fine dimity, Wyman.

DIN’LY, adv. [from dim.]
1. Not with a quick sight; not with a clear perception.
Unfelspeck who fitteth above these hewn’s,
To us invisible, or dimly seen,
In lowly bowers. Milton.
2. Not brightly; not louringly.
In the beginning of our pumping the air, the match appeared well lighted, though it had almost filled the receiver with fumes; but by degrees it burnt more and more dimly. Light’s Spring of the Air.

I saw the angel’s guards from earth ascend,
Grew’d they must now no longer man attend;
The heavens about their temples dimly shone;
One would have thought the crime had been their own. Dryden.

DIN’NESS, n. f. [from dim.]
1. Dulness of sight.
2. Want of apprehension; stupidity.
Answerable to this dimness of their perception, was the whole system and body of their religion. Dryden.

DIN’PLE, n. f. [dint, a hole; dintle, a little hole; by a careless pronunciation dimple. Skinner.]
A small cavity or depression in the cheek, chin, or other part.
The dimple of the upper lip is the common measure of beauty. Gozzi.

In her forehead’s fair half-round, Love’s feet in open triumph crown’d he
In the dimple of her chin; in private state, by friends is seen. Prior.

To DIN’PLE, v. n. [from the noun.]
To sink in small cavities, or little inequalities.
The wild waves matter’d him, and suck’d him in.
And smiling eddies dimpled on the main. Dryden.

Dimpling smiles, dimpled temple, dimpled brow.
Dryden.

To DIN’PLE, v. n. [from dimple.]
Set with dimples.
On each side her
Stood pretty dimpled boys like smiling Cupids. Shakespeare.

DIN’PLEY, adj. [from dimple.]
Full of dimples; sinking in little inequalities. As the smooth surface of the dimply flood The silver-dimpl’d virgin lightly trod. Warton’s Life.

DIN. n. f. [byn, a noise; bynian, to make a noise, Sax. dyne, to thunder, thund’r, to make a noise; bylian, to shout; a noise; and continued sound.]
And all the way he roared as he went,
That all the foret with attenuation
Thence did tremble; and the beast therein
Fled fast away from that foul dreadful din. Haberdash. Tale.

O, ‘twas a din to fright a monster’s ear;
To make an earthquake: sure, it was the roar
Of a whole host of lions. Shakespeare’s Tempest.
While the clouds with lively din
Scatters the rear of darkness thin
And to the dark, or the barn-door;
So the gun’s report, and voice before.
Milton.

Now might be seen an’
Inducing darkness, grateful true impulse’d.
And hence, on the odious din of war. Milton.

DIN, while the troubled elements around,
Earth, water, air, the running din refund.
What storms of foame and angry, the sides.
While every shot is level’d at his sides. Smiles.

Some independent ideas, of no alliance to one another, are, by education, custom, and the con-
fant din of their party,奢华 complied in their minds, that they always appear there together. Locke.

To DIN, v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To fun with noise; to haras with clam.
Rather live
To bathe the food with bread, and din your ears
2. To impress with violent and continued noise.
What shall we do, if his majesty puts out a proclamation commanding us to take Wood’s half-page? This hath been often din’d in my ears. Swift.

To DINE, v. n. [Dinner, Fr.]
1. To eat the chief meal about the middle of the day.
Perhaps some merchant hath invited him,
And from the m’drst he’s somewhere gone to dinner. Good fitter, let us dine, and never rest. Shakspere.

Myself, he, and my father.
To-day did dine together. Shakespeare.

He would dine with him the next day. Clarend.

Thus, of your business and have brought his
With whom old Homer makes such noise,
The greatest actions I can find,
Are, that they did their work and din’d. Prior.

To DINE, v. a. [to give a dinner to; to feed.]
Bull this refreshing root in generous wine,
And let before the door the flick’ry flax to dink. Dryden’s Virgil.

DIN’TI’CAL, adj. [dimetrical, L.]
Whirling round; vertiginous.
Some of late have concluded, from spots in the sun, which appear upon the face, besides the revolution it makes with its orbs, it hath also an horizontal motion, and rolls upon its own poles. Brown’s Polar Errors.

A spherical figure is most commodious for din-ctional motion, or revolution upon its own axis. Roy.

To DING, pret. dungi, v. a. [dringen, Dutch.
1. To daff with violence.
2. To impress with force.

To DING, v. n. To bluster; to baoze
To huiff. A low word.

Buffus and dings, because we will not spend the little we have left, to get him the title of lord Strutt. Arbuthnot.

DING’-DON, n. f. A word by which the sound of bells is imitated.
Let us all ring fancy’s knell. Dryden’s dog bell. Shakespeare.

DIN’GLE, n. f. [from ben, or bun, a hollow, Sax.] A hollow between hills; a dale.
I know each lane, and every alley green,
Dings, or bushy dell of this wild wood.
And every bushy dell again.
My daily walks and ancient neighbourh. Milt.

DIN’ING-ROOM, n. f. [dine and room.]
The principal apartment of the house; the room where entertainments are made.
He went out from the dining-room before he had fallen into error by the perspicuity of his means, or the deluge of cinder’s Taylor’s Rule of Living Truths.

DINNER, n. f. [dine, French.]
The chief meal; the meal eaten about the middle of the day.
Let me not stay a jot for dinner.
Go, get it ready. Shakespeare’s King Lear.

Before dinner and supper, as often as it’s convenient, or can be had, let the public prayers of

3 X 2 church,
DIO

church, or some parts of them, be told publickly in the family.

The jolly crew, unmindful of the path,
The quarry share, their plentiful dainty fare.

Dryden's Amours.

DINNER-TIME. n. f. [dinner and time.]

The time of dining.

At dinner-time,
I pray you, have in mind where we must meet.

Shakespeare

Then from the mint walls forth the man of rhyme.
Happy to catch me at such dinner-time.

Pope

DINT. n. f. [bony, Saxon.]

1 A blow; a stroke.

Much dunned at that dust, her sense was dazed.
Yet, kindling rage, herself the gather'd round.

Spenser

Neither valiant hope
To be invulnerable in their bright arms,
Though temper'd heavily; for that mortal dust,
Save he who aims above, none can reach.

Milton

2. The mark made by a blow; the cavity remaining after a violent preliure.

He embrac'd her naked body o'er;
And, training hard the fist, was afraid
His hands had made a dint, and hurt the maid.

Dryden

3. Violence; force; power.

Now you weep; and, I perceive, you feel
The dint of pity.

Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.

We arc to weep the whole Spanish monarchy out of their hands and enemy; and, in order to
work our way into the heart of his country by dint
of arms.

Adrian

The dewlatt bull now chases along the plain,
While burning love ferments in ev'ry vein;

His well-arm'd front against his rival aims,
And by the dint of war his mighties claims.

Gay

To DINT, v. a. [from the noun.]
To mark with a cavity by a blow, or violent preliure.

With pity stored each other both affult,
And strike so fiercely, that they do impress
Dent-dotted bowers in the batter'd wall;
The iron walls to their blows were weak and
Dampen'd.

Dryden's Fable.

Leave, leave, fair bride, your solitary bone.
No more shall you return to it alone;
It is fuch service, and your body's print,
Like a grave, the yielding down both dust.

Dryden's Stanzas with Mrs. Wilmot.

Sack are her eyes, and toothless are her jaws.

Dryden's Fable.

DISTRIBUTION, n. f. [disserteratim, Lat.]
The act of numbering out finely.

DIOCEsan, n. f. [from diocese,] A bishop,
As he stands related to his own clergy or flock.

As a diocesan you are like to astound yourself in all other capacities, and exemplify every word of this discourse.

Shaks.

I have heard it is advised by a diocesan to his inferior clergy, that they should read some of the most celebrated sermons printed by others.

Tatler.

D'OCHESS. n. f. [diocese;] A Greek word, compounded of δις and αὐτός.

The circuit of every bishop's jurisdiction; for this realm has two divisions,
one into fives or counties, in respect of temporal policy; another into dioceses, in respect of jurisdiction ecclesiastical.

Cowell

None ought to be admitted by any bishop, but such as have dwelt and remained in his diocesan confines this long time.

Whitting.

He should regard the bishop of Rome as the fiders of Jerusalem, and the other of Rome, and spiritual power.

Shakspeare

D'OCHESS

The virtue dwelling in Prometheus' side,
His bloody heaft with his torn liver dyed

Graevilis.

3. To enter lightly into any thing.

When I think all the repetitions are struck out in a copy, I sometimes find more upon dipping in the fifth volume.

D'OCHESS

4. To take that which comes first; to choose by chance.

With what till thoughts of Jove art those perfec-

'f's?

Wouldst thou prefer him to some man? Suppose

A dipp'd among the words, and St. Cuthbert's choice?

Dryden's Persius.

D'OCHESS.

n. f. [from dip and ebb.]
The name of a bird.

D'OCHESS is so named of his dining and litterelle.

Corne.

D'OCHESSALOUS, adj. [see; and antifona.]

Having two flower leaves.

D'OCHESS: Chart. n. f. [see; and antifona.

A coalition of two virtues to form one sound:

As, main, leaf, Cefer.

They see how many disputes the simple and ambiguous nature of words created among grammarians, and how they have begot the mitlaffe concerning dipthongs:

All that are properly fyllables, and not dipthongs, are as intended to be figu-

rified by that word, Holder's Elements of Speech.

Make a dipthong of the second era and awe, instead of their being two syllables, and the objection is gone.

Pope

DIPLOE. n. f. The inner place or lamina of the skull.

DIPLOMA. n. f. [diplomata,] A letter or writing conferring fome privilege; so called, because they were formerly to be written on waxed tables, and folded together.

DIPPER. n. f. [from dip.] One that dips in the water.

DIPPING Needle. n. f. A device which shows a particular property of the magnetic needle, so that, besides its polarity or verticity, it is its direction of altitude, or height above the horizon, when duly poifed about an horizontal axis, it will always point to a determined degree of altitude, or elevation above the horizon, in this or that place respectively.

DIPPER. n. f. [Latin, from διππειν, to dip.]
A serpent, whole bite produces the fentation of unquenchable thirst.

Scorpion, and a&, and amphibious a&,
Cerat shares, and, ellops drink,
And dippl.

DIPPLETO. n. f. [hodola,] A noun con-

fisting of two cates only.

Clark.

DIPSYCH. n. f [dipsycha, Lat. two leaves
together.

A regifter of bishops and martyrs.

The communication of sins was made out of the dipsycha of the church, as appears by multiples of places in St. Austin.

Suffreding sect.

DIRL. adj. [dipsus, Lat.] Dreadful; dif-

mal; mournful; horrible; terrible; evil in a great degree.

When a man's sight,
To oft their dire distresses.

Shakspeare, Marlowe.

More by temperance die in

and drinks, which on the earth shall bring

Dipses diri; of which a monstrous crew

before thee shall appear.

Shakspeare, Methuselah.

Hydras, and gorgons, and chimæras diri.

Milton.
The direction of good works to a good end, is the only principle that distinguishes charity.

2. Motion impressed by a certain impulse.

No particle of matter, nor any combination of particles, is in body, can either move of itself, or of itself alter the direction of its motion.

3. Order; command; prescription.

From the counsel of St. Jerome given Laets, of taking heed how they be apostolical, and also by the help of other learned men's judgments, delivered in like cases, we may take direction.

4. Regularity; adjunction.

All nature is but art unknown to thee.

All chance, direction which thee cannot fore.

Direction. n.s. [from direc.] Straightness; tendency to any point; the nearest way.

Ah! they argued from celestial causes only, the constant vicinity of the diredor of his rays; never suspecting that the body of the earth had to gain an efficiency in the changes of the air.

Director. n.s. [director, Latin.] 1. One that has authority over others; a superintendent; one that has the general management of a design or work.

Himself stood director over them, with holding or slumbering, seeing he did like or mislike these things he did not understand.

Swift.

2. A rule; an ordinance.

Common forms were not designed Directors to a noble mind.

Swift.

3. An instructor; one who shews the proper methods of proceeding.

They are glad to use counselors and directors in all their dealings of wealth, as contracts, tenements.

Dryden.

4. One who is consulted in cases of conscience.

I am her director and her guide in spiritual affairs.

Dryden.

5. One appointed to transact the affairs of a trading company.

What made directors cheat in fourth-feast years?

Pope.

An instrument for surgery, by which the hand is guided in its operation.

The manner of opening with a knife, is by dilding is on a director, the groove of which prevents its being mistaken.

Simpkin's Surgery.

Directionary. n.s. [from director.] The book which the faithful preachers published in the rebellion for the direction of their feet in acts of worship.

As to the ordinance concerning the directionary, we cannot conform to the taking away of the book of common prayer.

Oxford Reform against the C.

D'seful. adj. [from direc.] This word is frequent among the poets, but has been censure as not analogous; all other words compounded with it consisting of a subtilitate and full; and dreadful, or full of dread; joyful, or full of joy.

Dirc; dreadful; dismal.

Point of spirit it never piercing would.

No direlful word divide the fullis since could.

Fairly Reason.

But yet at last, whereas the direlful breed.

She saw not Air, of flaxing vain afflict.

She slihur drew, and saw that joyous end.

Then God the pray'd, and thank'd her faithful knight.

Direlful was befitting that hated wretch.

That makes us wretched by the death of thee.

Shakespeare.

The voice of God himself speaks in the heart of men, whether they understand it or not; and by frequent intimations gives the inner fire of that direlful eye, which he is like to drink more deeply of hinters.

Spenser.

Iours the direlful author of my woes;" Twas told again, and thence my rain robe.

Dryden.

Achilles' wrath to Greeks the direlful flying.

Of wases numberless, heavenly gods and kings. Pope.

D'reness. n.s. [from direc.] Dismalness; horror; hideousness.

Direeys, familiar to my fraughts thoughts, Cannot once flint me.

Shakespeare's Aschitc.

Direct. n.s. [director, Latin.] The act of plundering.

Drye.
DIRGE. [This is not a contration of the Latin dirige, in the popish hymn, Dirige gratias mea, as some pretend; but from the Teutonic dyrke, loudare, to praise and extol. Whence it is possible their dyrke, and our dirge, was a laudatory song to commemorate and applaud the dead. Verfegan. Bawdapparently derives it from dirige.]. A mournful ditty; a song of lamentation. The lines figure of this warlike talk.

Have we, as twere, with a deasdted joy, With mirth in funeral, and with dirge in marriage.

In equal, the weighing delight and dole, Toke of wife. Shakespeare's Hamlet.

Meanwhile the body of Richard, after many indignations and reproaches, the dirges and obsequies of the common people towards tyrants, was obdurately buried. Bawd.

You from above shall hear each day One dirge dispatch'd unto thy clay; That's your own anthems shall become, Your falling epipedium.

All due measures of her mourning kept, Did office at the dirge, and by infection went.

D'IRIGENT adj. [dirigens, Latin].
The dirigent line in geometry that along which the line described is carried in the generation of any figure.

DIRK. n. f. [an Eric word.]. A kind of dagger used in the Highlands of Scot-land.

In vain thy hungry mountaineers Come forth in all their warlike gear, The shield, the palfal, dirk, and dagger. To which they daily went to swagger. Tickell.

To DISKE, v. a. To spoil; to ruin. Obsolete.

The vaft bigens but cumbers the ground, And draws the beauties of my blossoms round. Speicer.

DIRT. n. s. [dirt, Dutch; dirt, Irish, Irish].

1. Mud; filth; mire; anything that sticks to the clothes or body. They, gilding dirt in noble verse, Rudick philosophy rehearse.

Dismant. The Eskie engages his land and labours, and together a little dirt that shall bury them in the wind. The sea rises as high as ever, though the great height of dirt it brings along with it are apt to chock up the hollows. Addis.

Mark by what wretched steps their glory grows; From dirt and dirt- weed as proud Venice rose in. In each how guilt and greatness equal, was, And all that rade thing the hero, that the man. Page.

Is yellow dirt the passion of thy life? Look but on Grippus, or on Grippus' wife. Page.

2. Meannefs; forldinefs.

To DIRT. v. a. [from the noun.]. To foul; to bemire; to make filthy; to bedaub; to pollute; to daily. Lit company is like a dog, who dirt those things whom he loves best. Swift.

DIRT-PIE. n. f. [dirt and pie.]. Forms moulded by children of clay, in imitation of pafty.

Though setted thy heart upon that which has newly left off making of dirt-pies, and is preparing it for the green-tinker's dish, to make it more homely. Swift.

D'IRITIE. adv. [from dirity.]

1. Naffly; foully; filthy.

Meanly; fordidly; shamefully.

Such gold as that witherth. Chimeres from each mineral. Art dirity and desperately gull'd. Donne.

D'IRITINESS. n. f. [from dirity.]

1. Naitlinefs; filthynefs; foulnefs.

2. Meannefs; baifenefs; forldinefs.

DIRTY. adj. [from dirt.]

1. Fouf; naffly; filthy.

Thy Dol and Helen of thy noble thoughts Is in base disguise, and concomitant, Haut'd with deceit, by mechanic, dirty hands. Shakespeare.

2. Sullied; cloudly; not elegant.

Found an almond, and the clear white colour will be turned into a dirty one, and the sweet talk into an icy one. Locke.

3. Mean; base; despicable.

Such employments are the diseases of labour, and the rule of time, which it contracts not by lying still, but by dirty employment. Taylor's Holy Living.

Marriages would be made up upon more natural riches than more dirty interests, and interest of riches without measure or end. Temple.

They come at length to grow fees and epistles, mean in their discourses, and dirty in their prac- tices. South.

To DIRTY, v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To foul; to pollute. The birds Sheru lived gently, and never used to diry their fingers with pen, ink, and counters.

2. To disgrace; to scandalize.

DIRUPTION. n. f. [drupiue, Latin.]

1. The act of bursting, or breaking.

2. The state of bursting, or breaking.

An inapplicable species of care in com- position, implying commonly a priva- tion or negative figuration of the world to which it is joined; as, to break, to diftract; to join, to disrupt. It is borrowed from detruit, used by the French and Spaniards in this sense: as, deficuer, to unite; disjicrur, to banish: from the Latin de; as, disre, to build, to disrupt, to destroy.

DISABILITY. n. f. [from difficile.

1. Want of power to do any thing; weak- nefs; impotence.

Our consideration of creatures, and attention unto scriptures, are not in themselves things of facility to breed or beget faith. Hooker.

Many withdrew themselves out of pure faint- nes, and disability to attend the conclusion. Ralpigh.

He that knows most of himself, knows least of his knowledge, and the exercised understanding is conscious of its disability. Glanville.

The ability of mankind does not lie in the impotency or disabilities of brute. Locke.

2. Want of proper qualifications for any purpose; legal impediment.

A suit is commenced in a temporal court for an inheritance; and the defendant pleads, in disability, that the plaintiff is a bastard. Addison's Egerian.

This disadvantage which the disfitter at present lies under, of a disability to receive church prefer- ments, will be cutly remedied by the repeal of the left. Swift.

To DISABLE, v. a. [dis and able.]

1. To deprive of force; to weaken; to disable for any act.

The disadvantage which this suit did not only disable this king to be a conqueror, but deprived him both of his kingdom and life. Davy's Ireland.

Nor is it overcome Stan, whose full force heen, a desiderable brute. Disjicur not to give thee his death's wounded. Milton.

A Christian's life is a perpetual exercise, a wrestling and warfare, for which frequent perverses disable the body, by yielding to that enemy with whom they must fight. Taylor's Holy Living.

2. To render from action; to disable.

Have known a great fleet disabled for two months, and thereby lost great occasions by an indisposition of the admiral. Temple.

3. To impair; to disable.

By churning something a more feeling part Than my faint means would grant continuance. Shakespeare.

4. To deprive of usefulness or efficacy.

Fawcet, Mountdore, Traveller; loft you this, and wear strange fruits; disable all the benefits of your own country. Shakespeare.

5. To exclude, as wanting proper qualifica- tions.

I will not disable any for proving a scholar, nor yet disable that I have so many happily forced upon the course by which nature they seemed much indigified. Glanville's Sicrist.

Those thoughts by fair Lyric must not flow, If she would bite her lovers, though Like birds she flit among grapes, Are disabling who first the grapes. Waller.

If by simplicity you meant a general defect in that trope that angels sing, I hope to disable you. Waller's Alter.

Claws of thought and passions, ill confin'd; Still by himself about or disabling. Pope.

DISECATION. n. f. [dis and accommodation]. The state of being unfit or unprepared.

Devolutions have happened in some places more than in others, according to the accommodation or disaccommodation of them to such calamities. Hume's Origin of Mankind.

To DISECATION, v. a. [dis and accufcufion]. To destroy the force of habit by disable or contrary practice.

To DISEACKNOWLEDGE. n. f. [dis and acknowledge]. Not to acknowledge.

The manner of denying Christ's deity here prohibited, was, by words and oral expressions verbally to deny and disacknowledge.

Dishonour is a fault, n. f. [dis and acquittance]. Difie of samility.

Confidence, by a long neglect of, and for- feiture with itself, contracts an invertebrute rust or soil. Smith.

DISEMNAGE. n. f. [dis and advantage].

1. Loss; injury to interef; as, he held to disfavorage.

2. Diminution of any thing desirable, as credit, fame, honour.

Chaucer in many things resembled Ovid, and that with no disfavorage on the side of the modern authors.

The most shining merit does go down to pottifery with disfavorage, when it is not placed by writers in its proper light. Addison's Frendtielder.

These parts already published give reason to think that the list will appear with no disfavorage to that immortal poem. Addison's Frendtielder.

Their testimony will not be of much weight to its disfavorage, since they are liable to the common objection of condemning what they do not understand. Swift.

3. A state not prepared for defence.

No fort can be too strong, No fleshly breast canbe arm'd so freely.
To DISAPPEAR, v. a. [dit and affirm.] To throw open to common purposes; to reduce from the privilege of a forest to the state of common ground.

The commissioners of the treasury moved the king to dismiss some forests of his, explaining themselves as being under the necessity of clearing the way, not near any of the king's houses. Bacon. How happy's he, which hath due place affixed to his beard, and disaffixed his mind! Donne.

To DISAGREE, v. n. [dis and agree.] To differ; not to be the same.

The mind clearly and infallibly perceives all distinctions in disaffections; that is, the one not to be the other.

The 'disaffections are

To DISAFFECTION, v. a. [dis and affect.] To fill with discontent; to discourage; to make less faithful or zealous.

They had attempted to disaffect and discontents his majesty's late army. Clarion.

DISAFFECTIONED, part. adj. [from disaffected.] Not disposed to zeal or affection. Usually applied to those who are enemies to the government.

By denying the civil worship to the emperor's fathers, which the custom then was to give, they were proceeded against as disaffected to the emperor. Stebbing Stella.

DISAFFECTIONEDLY, adv. [from disaffected.] After a disaffected manner.

DISAFFECTIONEDNESS, n. f. [from disaffected.] The quality of being disaffected.

DISAFFECTION. n. f. [from disaffection.] 1. Dislike; ill will.

In making laws, princes must have regard to the public dispositions, to the affections and disaffections, of the people; and must not introduce a law with public scandal and disaffections. Taylor's Rule of Holy Living.

2. Want of zeal for the government; want of ardour for the reigning prince.

The crown, in every thing disliked by those who think with the majority, is called disaffected. Swift.

DISORDER. n. f. [dis and order.] Bad condition; in a physical sense.

The crown took its original merit from the disaffection of the part, and not from the incapacity of the houers. Winstan.

DISAFFIRMANCE, n. f. [dis and affirm.] Confutation; negation.

This kind of reasoning which subverts the opposite conclusion, to proving that it is altogether absurd, is a demonstration in disaffirmance of anything that is affirmed. Hume.

To DISALLOW, v. w. [dit and allow.] To refuse permission; not to grant; not to make or suppose lawful.

God doth in converts, being married, allow continuance with infidels, and yet disallow that the faithful, who are free, should enter into bands of wedlock with them. Hooker.

DISALLOWABLE, adj. [from disallow.] Not allowable; not to be suffered.

Prohibition.

God accepts of a thing suitable for him to receive, and for us to give, where he does not declare his refusal and disallowance of it. Swift.

DISANCHOR, v. a. [dit and anchor.] To drive a ship from its anchor.

To DISANIATE, v. a. [dit and animate.] Privation of life.

They cannot in reason retain that apprehension after death, as being affections which depend on life, and depart upon discontinuance. Brown's Talisman Errors.

To DISANNUL. v. a. [dit and annul.] This word is formed, contrary to analogy, by those who, not knowing the meaning of the word annul, intended to form a negative feenie from the needlesse use of the negative particle. It ought therefore to be rejected, as ungrammatical and barbarous. To annul; to deprive of authority; to vacate; to make null; to make void; to nullify.

The Jews ordinances for us to refuse, were to check our Lord himself, which hath disannulled them. Hooker.

What gave him power of disannulling of laws, and disposing of men's fortunes and estates, like a king, to points of absolute power, being in themselves hard and odious. Bacon.

To be in both worlds full.

Is more than God was, who was hungry here. Would thou his laws of fasting disannul? Herbert.

With what my judgments disannul! Deface my equal rule, to clear thyself of blame! Spenser.

DISANNULEMENT, n. f. [from disannulled.] The act of making void.

To DISAPPEAR, v. n. [disspirit, Fr.] To be lost to view; to vanish out of sight; to fly; to go away.

She disappare'd, and left me dark! I wak'd

To find her, or ever to deplor. Milton.

The night and winter disappear, The purple morning rising with the sun, Salutes the spring. Dryden.

The pictures drawn in our minds are laid in fading colours, and, if not sometimes refreshed, vanish, and disappear. Locke.

Criticks I saw that others names deface, And fix their own with labour in their place; Their own, I think, beyond their place resign'd, Or disappare'd, and left the first behind. Pope.

To DISAPPOINT, v. a. [dit and appoint.] To defeat of expectation; to balk; to hinder from something expected.

The fuperior Being can defeat all his designs, and disappare all his hopes. Tillem.

With it.
Whilst the champion, with redoubled might, 
Struck the heart with force as the spring blow. 
Yet the wound was felt by the blow itself. 
Addison.

There is nothing like surprising the enemy; 
When they are not prepared for the attack. 
Addison.

The past is a thing that must be forgotten. 
And the future is a thing that must be prepared for. 
Addison.

2. It has of before the thing lost by disappointment. 
The past is a thing that must be forgotten. 
Addison.

Dissapointment. n. f. [from disapp.]. Defeat of hopes; miscarriage of expectations. 
It is impossible for us to know what are calamities, and what are blessings. 
How many accidents have passed for misfortunes, which have turned to the welfare and prosperity of the person in whose lot, they have fallen! 
How many disappointments have in their consequences, saved a man from ruin! 
Speech.

If we hope for things, of which we have not thoroughly considered the value, out disappointment will be far greater than our pleasure in the fruition of them. 
Addison's Speech.

Disapprobation. n. f. [dis and approbation]. Censure; condemnation; expression of disfavour. 
He was obliged to publish his letters, to show his disapprobation of the publishing of others. Pope.

Disapprove. v. a. [disapprover. Fr.]. 
1. To disfavour; to censure. 
I cannot disapprove of this book, but I must confess that it is not a good one. 
Pope.

2. To reject or disapprove; not to confirm by authority. 
A project for a treaty of peace with the States, was transmitted to the President. 
The Instructions to the American Commissioners, 1783.

D'YARD. m. f. [by, bury, Saxon, a tool, Skinner, disarray, French, Juvisy]. 
A prattler; a boasting talker. This word is inferred both by Skinner and Juvisy; but I do not remember it.

To Disarray. v. a. [disarranger, French]. 
1. To spoil or divest of arms; to deprive of arms. 
An order was made by both houses, for disarming all the papers in England. 
Clarckson.

I am still the same; 
By different sorts, I am one of the persons. 
And by disarming you know where to find me. 
I am still the same, as I was before you. Dryden.

2. It has, g. b. before the arms taken away. 
They would be immediately disarmed of their great magazine of artillery. 
Locke.

To Disarray. v. a. [dis and array]. To undress one; to divest of clothes. 
So, as the bad, the witch they disarrayed. 
Fairly Quaker.

Now night is come, now loo her disarray. 
And in her bed she lay, 
Spenser's Epithalamion.

Disarray. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Disorder; confusion; lots of the regular order of battle. 
He returned towards the river, to prevent such danger as the disarray, occasioned by the narrowness of the bridge, might ease upon them. 
Hayward.

Disarray and shameful rout ensue, 
And force is added to the flaming crew. 
Dryden's Table.

2. Undress.
DIS

From a foundation to form, wise, which the doctrine of futility rendered amiss, they brought themselves to doubt of religion; or, out of a vain affection of feeling farther than other men, preferred to disbelieve it.

Dis. [adj. from disbelief.] One who refuses belief; one who denies any position to be true.

As humble soul is frightened into sentiments, because a man of great name pronounces hereby upon the contrary sentiments, and calls the disbeliever a dreamer. Warte.

To DISBELIEVE. v. a. [dis and branch.] To drive from a feast.

Sir, I hope my words disbelieve it not.
When blows have made me fly, I fled from words.

To DISBELIEVER. n. a. [dis and branch.] To feerate, or break off, as a branch from a tree.

She that bestow will diller and disbelieve.

From her maternal sway, persevere must wither,
And come to deadly use. — Shakspeare, King Lear.

Such as are newly planted, need not be disbelieved,
For they begin to stir, that so the wound may be healed without the scar.

Evelyn's Calendar.

To DISBURS. v. a. [With gardeners.]
To take away the branches or spires newly put forth, that are ill placed.

To DISBURSE. v. a. [deboucher, French.]
To spend or lay out money.

Money is not disburse at once, but drawn into a long back, by lending over twenty thousand, and next half year ten thousand pounds. Spenser.

Nor would we work him brail for his men,
Still hold'd a ten thousand dollars. Shakspeare.

As Alexander received great sums, be not so liberal and liberal in disburse of them.

Arabian Nights.

Disbursement. n. f. [debourse, Fr.]
1. Act of disbursing or laying out.

The queen's treasure, to so great occasions of disbursements, is not always to easy, nor to plentiful, as it can spare to great a sum together.

Spenser's Ireland.

2. Sum spent.

Disburse. n. f. [from disburse.] One that disburse.

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Disburse. n. f. [from disburse.] One that disburse.

The act of pulling off the shoes.

Vol. I.
When Caesar would have discharged the senator, in anguish of his soul, he said, "Oh, my God; if this man tell him, he hoped he would not disemove the senator till his wife had dreamed a better dream." BACON.

14. To emit.

The matter being supplicated, I opened an inflamed tree-hole in the angle of the left eye, and discharged a well-considered matter. W.J.'s Surgeon.

To DISCHARGE, n. s. To disinfect; to break up.

The cloud, if it were oily or fatty, would not discharge. BACON's Natural History.

DISCHARGE. n. s. [from the verb.]

1. Vent; explosion; emission.

As the heat of all springs is owing to subterranean fire, so wherever there are any extraordinary discharges of this fire, there also are the neighbouring springs hotter than ordinary. Woodward.

2. Matter vented.

The hemorrhage being stopped, the next occurrence is a thin seborrhoeic discharge. Sharpe's Surgeon.

3. Disproportion; evanescence.

Mark the discharge of the little cloud upon frogs or geese, or blades of swords, and you shall see it ever break up in bits in the hands, and last to the middle. BACON's Natural History.

4. Dismission from an office; as, the governor solicited his discharge.

5. Release from an obligation or penalty.

He warns us, 'lay not too sure of our discharge from penalty, because from death released.' Some day.

6. Abolition from a crime.

The text expresses the found chafe of the confidence, nor making, but by its not condemning us; which word imports properly an acquittance or discharge of a man upon some preceding accatement, and a full trial and cognizance of the cause. Swift.

7. Random; price of random.

O, all my hopes defeated.

To free him hence! But death, who lets all free, Hath paid his random now and full discharge. MILTON.

8. Performance; execution.

The obligations of hospitality and protection are sacred; nothing can absolve us from the discharge of these duties. L'Estrange.

9. An acquittance from a debt.

To attain, to be emancipated.

There is no discharge in that war, neither shall wickedness deliver those that are given to it. JEREMIAH, viii. 23.

DISCHARGE. n. s. [from discharge.]

1. He that discharges in any manner.

2. He that fires a gun.

To abate the bombination of gunpowder, a way is promised by Porta, by borax and butter, which he says will make it to go off, as scarce to be heard by the discharge. Brown.

DISTINCT. adj. [difficullus, Latin.] Ungirded; loosely girded.

To DISCHARGE. v. a. To discharge, Latin. To divide; to cut in pieces.

We found several connotations so soft, that we could easily design them between our fingers. Nay.

DISCIPLINE, n. s. [diplomata, Latin.] A scholar; one that proffers to receive instructions from another.

He rebuked disful who would call for fire from heaven upon whole cities, for the neglect of a few.

The commemorating the death of Christ, is the professing ourselves the disciples of the crucified Saviour; and that engageth us to take up his cross and follow him the greater part of our time. HAMMOND.

A young disciple should behave himself so well, as to gain the satisfaction and the ear of his instructor. WARD.

To DISCIPLINE. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To train; to bring up.

He works for

Into the service of the time, and was Disdined of the breach. SHAKESPEARE.

2. To punish; to discipline. This word is not in use.

Sinner, patience! with an iron whip

Wast we him to discipline every day. SPENDR.

DISCIPLINE, n. s. [from dis- and -ciplina.]
The state or function of a disciple, or follower of a master.

That to which justification is promised, is the giving up of the whole soul, literally into Christ, undertaking to discipline upon Christ's terms. HAMMOND's Pratt's Catech.

DISCIPLINABLE. adj. [discripiabilis, Latin.] Capable of instruction; capable of improvement by discipline and learning.

What engenders in disciplinarian uncertainties, when the love of God and our neighbour, evangelical unquestionables, are neglected? GLOVER. SCOTT.

DISCIPLINARIAN, n. s. [disciplicina, Lat.] One who rules or teaches with great strictness; one who allows no deviation from stated rules.

2. A follower of the presbyterian sect, fond from their perpetual clamour about discipline.

They draw thence that different into discipline with the state, as partisans, or disciplinarians. Sander's Pox. 4 Ed.

DISCIPLINARIAN, adj. [disciplinaria, Lat.] Pertaining to discipline.

DISCIPLINARY. adj. [disciplicina, Lat.]

1. Pertaining to discipline.

2. Relating to government.

Those canons in behalf of marriage were only disciplinarian, grounded on prudential motives. BISHOP FARN.

3. Relating to a regular course of education.

They are the studies, wherein our noble and gentle youth ought to know their time in a disciplinary way. MILTON.

DISCIPLINE, n. s. [diplomata, Latin.]

1. Education; instruction; the art of cultivating the mind; the art of forming the manners.

He had charge my discipline to frame,

And tutors nourish to overface. SPENDR.

The cold of the northern parts is that which, without aid of discipline, doth make the bodies hardest, and the courage warmest. BACON.

They who want that sense of discipline, hearing, are also by consequence deprived of speech. HARKER.

It is by the abundance of the eye and the ear especially, which are called the senses of discipline, that our minds are furnished with various parts of knowledge. WATTS.

2. Rule of government; order; method of government.

They hold, that from the very spottless age till this present age, wherein yourselves imagine you have found out a right pattern of sound discipline, there never was any time the like followed. HARKER.

As we are to believe for ever the articles of evangelical doctrine, To the precepts of discipline we are, in like sort, bound for ever to observe. HARKER.

While
Change.

A

The most perfect, who have their passions in the best discipline, are yet obliged to be constantly on the alert in preserving them.

Sam.

To

and

Stiffness.

the

To

science.

To

Bacon.

Sir.

That

if
to

Hooker.

cenfailure

defective

to

The

found

course.

Dear

The

disabilities.

2.

Discovery

and

production

The producing of cold is a thing very worthly the inquisition, both for the use and discipline of cruelty.

3.

ACT of revealing any thing secret.

For so happy a marriage between the king and her daughter, she was, upon a sudden mutability and defection of the king's mind, heavily favored.

Twixt.

disclaim

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To
DISCOMMODITY, n.f. [from dispossession.] Inconvenience; disadvantage; hurt; mischief.

We speak now of usher, how the discoumodities of it may be better or worse, and the commodities falling a-toward one or the other, in the balance of commodities and discoumodities, the qualities of usher are to be reconsidered.

By mutual want to differ. Shakespeare.

To DISCOMPOSE. v. p. [to decompose.] (See Cipher.)

To DISCOMPOSEMENT, n.f. [from decomposition.] The state of being decomposed.

DISCONTEN'T, n.f. [dis and content.] Want of content; uneasiness at the present state.

May love its bloom full of discontent.

Your hearts of sorrow, and your eyes of tears.

Shakespeare.

Not that their pleasures caus'd her discontent,

She sigh'd not, not that they fray'd, but that the want.

Pope.

DISCONTEN'T. adj. [dis and content.] Uneasy at the present state; diffatisfied.

They were of their own nature circumstanced and disposed, and the like, and they suffered fitly for their purpose.

Hayward.

To DISCONTENT, v. a. [from the noun.]

To disaffort; to make uneasy at the present state.

I knew a discontented gentleman,

Whose humble means match not his haughty spirit.

Shakespeare.

The discontent now are only they.

Whole crimes before did your just call betray.

Dryden.

DISCONTEN'TED, participial adj. [from discontent.] Uneasy; cheerless; malevolent.

Let us know

What will tie up your discontented bow'd.

Shakespeare.

There are, beyond comparison, the two greatest evil in this world; a discontented body, and a discontented mind.

Talbot.

The goddess, with a discontented air,

Seems to reject him, though she grants his pray'r.

Pope.

DISCONTEN'TEDNESS, n.f. [from discontent.] Uneasiness; want of peace; dissatisfaction.

A beautiful holt of Alexander the Great calls up his face to heaven with a noble air of grief, or discontentedness, in his looks.

Addison's Travels.

DISCONTEN'TMENT, n.f. [from discontent.] The state of being discontented; uneasiness.

There are the vices that fill them with general discontentments, as though the bosom of that famous church, wherein they live, were more noisome than any dungeon.

Berkeley.

The politic and artificial nourishing and excitation of hopes, and carrying men from hopes to hopes, is one of the best antidotes against the passion of discontentments.

Bacon.

DISCONTINUANCE, n.f. [from discontinuance.] Want of one part with another; disruption.

The filthilode of water, if there be enough to follow, will draw themselves into a small thread, because they will not discontinue; but if there be no remedy, then they cast themselves into round drops, which is the figure that faveth the body much from discontinuance.

Bacon's Natural History.

2. Cessation; intermission.

Let us consider whether our approaches to him are sweet and refreshing, and if we are uneasy under any long discontentment of our conversation with him.

Dryden.

3. In the common law. An interruption or breaking off; as discontinuance of possession, or discontinuance of proc. The effect of discontinuance of possession is, that a man may not enter upon his own land or tenement alienated, whatsoever his right be unto it, or by his own authority; but must seek to recover possession by law. The effect of discontinuance of plea is, that the judgment may not be taken up again, but by a new writ to begin the suit afresh.

Conc. dis.

DISCONTINUATION, n.f. [from discontinuance.] Disruption of continuity; breach of union of parts; discontinuance; separation.

Upon any discontinuance of parts, made either by bubbles, or by shaking the glass, the whole mercury falls.

Newton.

7. DISCONTINUE. v. n. [discontinue, French.]

1. To lose the cohesion of parts; to suffer separation or disruption of substance.

All bodies, ductile and tenebrous, that will be drawn into wires; and wool and tow, that will be drawn into yarn, or thread; have in them the appetite of not discontinuance; which, which maketh them follow the force that pulleth them out, and yet to as to discontinuance or dontake their own body.

Bacon.

2. To lose an established or precriptive custom or right.

Thyself shall discontinue from thine heritage that I gave thee, and I will cause thee to serve thine enemies.

Jeth.

7. DISCONTINUE. v. a.

1. To leave off; to cease any practice or habit.

Twenty puny lyes I'll tell,

That men shall swear I've discontinued school
Above a twelvemonth.

Shakespeare.

Example, the evidences of diet; story, exercise, apparel, and the like; and try, in any thou shalt judge hurtful, to discontinue it by little and little; but so, as thou mayst in convenience by the change come to the habit.

Bacon.

2. To break off; to interrupt.

There is that property, in all letters, of appertains to be contained in syllables and words, through the voluntary motions of the organs from one stop or figure to another, that they modify and discontinue the voice, without appearing to discontinue it.

holder's Elements of Speech.

DISCONTINUITY, n.f. [dis and continuity.] Disunity of parts; want of cohesion.

That discontinuity of parts is the principal cause of the diversity of bodies, will appear by considering that opaque substances become transparent by filling their pores with any substance of equal, or almost equal, density with their parts.

Newton.

DISCONVENIENCE, n.f. [dis and convenience.] Inconvenience; discontinuance; opposition of nature.

Fear ariseth many times out of natural antipathies of nature; but, in those discontinuances of nature, deliberation hath no place at all.

Bramblett's Essay to Hobbes.

DISCORD. n.f. [discordia, Latin.] 1. Disagreement; opposition; mutual angr; reciprocal oppugnacy.

See what a scuffle is laid upon your hate,

That he's not finds means to kill your joy with love!

And I, for winking at your joys too,

Have lost a brace of kinshaps.

Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.

He is a false wit that speaks his lies and that foweth discord among brethren.

Proverbs.

2. Difference or contrariness of qualities, particularly of sounds.

Take but degree away, untune that string,

And back what was before; then patch this批

In more oppugnancy.

Shaksp. Troil. and Cress.

Disorder, like that of music's various parts,

Disorder that makes the harmony of hearts;
DIS

Diffused, that only this diffuse shall bring,
Whos blood shall love the deets and serve the kings.
Dryden.

All nature is but unknown to thee;
All choice and direction which thou canst not see;
All disorder, harmony thou dost not know;
None has a universal good.
Pope.

[S] [in music.] Sounds not of themselves pleasing,
but necessary to be mixed with others.

It is found alone that both immediately and inco-

Dore and discord are such, that most is manifest in

Then, of words, newly made, and designed for

Milton.

3. To ken: to cry.
When we had discovered Cyprus, we left it on the

6. To find or to obtain:
In this old book, by any alteration in me, discover
my knowledge of his mistake.
Pope's Letters.

7. To detect:
To find though concealed
Up his stacks.

8. To find things or places not known before.
Some to discover islands far away.
Shakespeare.

No. 1. [Discourse, Latin.] To
discourse; not to talk with.

Sounds do disturb and alter things
one another;
sometimes the one disturbeth the other,
and making it not heard.
Shakespeare.

To DISCORS. [discourses, Latin.] To
discourse; not to talk with.

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discourse; not to talk with.

To DISCORS. [discourses, Latin.] To
discourse; not to talk with.

1. Inconfident: at variance with itself.

Myths was joy'd the welcome news to hear,
But, clogg'd with guilt, my joy was wond'rer'd.
So variable, to discourse is the mind.
That in our will a different will we find.
Dryden.

2. Opposite; contrarious.
The discovery of some wandering

They were described by Satan,
and that not in an invisible fiction,
but in an open and discoverable
discovery, that is, in the form of a serpent.
Shakespeare.

3. Incoherent: not conformable.

His choice is to be preferred; if by a conform-

To DISCOVER. [discover, French; dit and couver.] 1. To shew: to disclose; to bring to light; to make visible.

All came equally.
The cover of the cove was made with such
holes, that as they might, to avoid the weather,
pull it by the chief, lest they might part each end,
down and come as discover'd and open, hang
on the back.
Shakespeare.

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holes, that as they might, to avoid the weather,
pull it by the chief, lest they might part each end,
down and come as discover'd and open, hang
on the back.
Shakespeare.

To DISCOVER. [discover, French; dit and couver.] 1. To shew: to disclose; to bring to light; to make visible.

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Shakespeare.
The spindle with great zeal disfigurea too unreasonably a person. Riggs.

2. To deter; to fright from any attempt: with from before the thing.

Wherefore disfigure we the heart of the children of Head, from going over into the land. Numbers.

3. It is irregularly used by Temple with to before the following word.

You may keep your terror and your health, unless ye destroy them yourself, or discourage them to play with you, by using them. Temple.

DISCOURAGER. n. f. [from discourage.]

One that impresses reverence and terror.

Most men in years, as they are generally discouraged by care, or the old age, which, being past bearing themselves, will suffer no young plants to flourish beneath them. Pope.

DISCOURAGEMENTS, n. f. [from discourage.]

1. The act of deterring, or depressing hope.

2. Determination; that which detests from anything; with from.

Amongst other impediments of any inventions, it is none of the meanest discouragements, that they are so generally derived from common opinion. Hervey.

The books read at schools and colleges are full of incriminations to virtue, and discouragements from vice. Swift.

3. Cause of depression, or fear: with to, less properly.

To things we would have them learn, the great and only discouragement is, that they are called to them. Locke.

DISCOURSE. n. f. [discourse, French; discursus, Latin.]

1. The act of the underlining, by which it passes from premises to consequences.

By reason of that original weakness in the instruments, without which the underlining part is not able in this world by discourse to work, the very conceit of beneficence is a bridge to thy base. Johnson.

Sure he that made us with such large discourse, looking before and after, gave us not that capability and godlike reason
To rub in us unwise. Shakespeare.

The mind of the mind which connects propositions, and deduceth conclusions from them, the chironics call discourse, and we shall name it common reason, if we name it reason. Glanvill.

2. Conversation; mutual interchange of language; talk.

He waxeth fierer than himself, more by an hour's discourse, than by a day's meditation. Bacon.

In thy discourse, if thou desire to please, all such is courteous, useful, new, or witty; Unprofit ablest comes by labour, wit by care. Cowley.

Certainly grows in court, news in the city. Herbert.

The vanquish'd party with the victors join'd. Nor wanted sweet discourse, the banquet of the mind. Dryden.

3. Excursion of language; speech.

Topical and superficial arguments, of which there is there to be found on both sides, filling the head with variety of thoughts, and the mouth with copious discourse, force only to arrive the understanding and entertain company. Locke.

4. A treatise; a dissertation either written or uttered.

The discourse here is about ideas, which, he says, are real things, and in God. Locke.

Plutarch, in his discourse upon garrulity, commends the fidelity of the companions of Ulysses. Pope's Odyssey.

To DISCOURSE, v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To converse; to talk; to relate.

When our thought has hold, being prizes discourse, I pray, when on this turns't top. Shaksp.

Of various things discoursing as he saith. Dryden.

2. To treat upon in a solemn or set manner.

The general maxims we are discoursing of are not dependent on children, idiots, and a great part of mankind. Locke.

3. To reason; to pass from premises to consequences.

And yet the power's of her discoursing thought, From the collection is a diverse thing. Brices. Brices do want that quick discoursing power. Davids.

To DISCOURSE. v. a. [from discourse.]

1. A speaker; an haranguer.

The tract of every thing Would be by a good discourse left some life. Which action's self was tongue to. Shakespeare.

2. A writer on any subject; a dissortator.

Philologers and critical discussors, who look beyond the obvious exterior of things, will not be angry at our narrow explorations. Brown.

But it seems to me, that such discussors do reason upon short views, and a very moderate compass of thought. Locke.

To DISCOURSE. v. a. [from discourse.]

1. Pafing by intermediate steps from premises to consequences.

The sole Reason receives, and reason is her being. Discoursive, or intuitive; discourse is often yesterdays. Milton.

2. Containing dialogue; interlocutory.

The whole is every where interlaced with dialogue, or discourse fince. Dryden on Dramatic Poetry.

To DISCOURSE. n. f. [discours, French; discursus, Latin.]

1. Uncivil; unpremeditated; defective in good manners.

He referred to unhorseth the first discussors knight he should meet. Mettam's De Riris.

2. Incivility; rudeness; act of disrespect.

As if charitableness had been tarnished, and good entertainment had been turned to discoursity, he would ever get him alone. Sidney.

Be calm in arguing; for fierce words makes Error a faithful daughter. Herbert.

He made not visits, maunduring, as if he had done him a discussity. Whiston.

To DISCOURSE. v. a. [from discourse.]

1. Uncivilly, rudely.

Discoursing. v. a. [from discourse.]

2. Used by botanists to denote the middle, plain, and flat part of some flowers, such as the fis solis, etc. Quincy.

DISCREDIT. n. f. [decréditer, French.]

Ignominy; reproach; lower degree of infamy; disgrace, impertinence of a fault.

Had I been the finder-out of this fuccest, it would not have relished among my other discredits. Shaksp. Good idlers will ev'ry life live longer, and not fall to work, but be lazy, and then certify over their country to the discredit of a plantation. Bacon.

That they may quit their metals without any discredit to their intellectual, they fly to several state, tribe, pitiful objections and cavills. Swett.

'Tis the duty of every Christian to be concerned for the reputation of discrdity, his life may bring on his perfection. Regius.

Also, the small discredity of a bite. Scurvy bears the lawyers, but undes the ferbere. Pope.

The Dr. of discredity, or a dr. of discourse. To DISCREDIT. v. a. [discréditer, Fr.]

1. To deprive of credibility; to make not trusted.
DIS

5. Discrete Proportion is when the ratio between two pairs of numbers or quantities is the same; but there is not the same proportion between all the four: thus, 6:8::3:4.

Harris.

3. DISCRIMINATION. n.f. [from differens, Lat.]
1. Prudence; knowledge to govern or direct one's self; skill; wife management.

Nothing then was further thought upon for the manner of governing; but all permitted unto their wisdom and discretion which were to rule. Hooker.

A knife may be taken away from a child, without depriving them of the benefits thereof which have been given: there yet remains the use of it. Hooker.

It is not good that children should know any wickeds; old folks have discretion, and know the world. Shakespeare.

All this was ordered by the good God.

Of the right reverend cardinal of York.

Shakespeare's Henry VIII.

The pleasure of commanding our passions is to be preferred before any temporal pleasure; because it is the pleasure of wisdom and discretion. Tillotson.

But care in poetry must still be had. Pope.

There is no talent so useful towards reclining in the world, or which puts men more out of the reach of fortune, than discretion, a species of lower prudence. Swift.

2. Liberty of acting at pleasure; uncontrolled and unconditional power; as, he observes at discretion; that is, without dilputation.

DISCRETIONARY, adj. [from discretion.] Left at large; unlimited; unrefrained.

A dram may have a discretion for entering into orders before he is twenty-three years of age; and is in discretion in the bishop to admit him to that order at which time he thinks fit. Agyft's Parergon.

The major being a person of consummate experience, was invested with a discretionary power. Taylor.

DISCRETIVE, adj. [diferentus, Latin.]
1. [In logic.] Discrete or different propositions are such wherein various, and seemingly opposite, judgments are made, whole variety or distinction is noted by the particles but, though, yet, &c. as, travellers may change their climate, but not their nature; so, a man may change his faults, though his soul was great. Watts.

2. [In grammar.] Discrete or different propositions are such as imply opposition; as, not a man, but a thief.

DISCRIMINABLE, adj. [from discriminatus.] Distinguishable by outward marks or tokens.

To DISCRIMINATE. v. a. [discrimino, Latin.]
1. To mark with notes of difference; to distinguish by certain tokens from one another.

Oysters, and cockles, and muscles, which move not, have no discriminat tex. Bacon's Nat. Hist.

There are three sorts of it differing in finers from each other, and discriminirnated by the natures by these peculiar names. Boyle.

The right hand is discriminat from the left by a natural necessity, and never to be confounded distinction. Swift.

Although the features of his countenance be without reason of obedience, yet they may serve to discriminate him from any other person, whom he is not to know. Warton.

There may be ways of discriminating the voice: as by accents and gravity, the several degrees of rising and falling from one tone or note to another, Wilder.

2. To select or separate from others.

You owe little life for what you are not, than for what you are, to that discriminating, to which alone you owe your exemption from misrule.

Boyle.

DISCRIMINATENESS, n.f. [from discriminatus.] Discriminativeness; marked difference.

DISCRIMINATION, n.f. [from discriminatus, Latin.]
1. The state of being distinguished from other persons or things.

There is a reverence to be showed them on the account of their discrimination from other places, and the fewness of their inhabitants. Spenser.

2. The act of distinguishing one from another; distinction; difference put.

Aaiser should expose nothing but what is corrigible; and make a due discrimination between those that are, and those who are not, the proper objects of it. Addis.'s Spectator.

By that prudent discrimination made between the offenders of different degrees, he obliges those whom he has distinguished as objects of mercy. Addis.'s Franklin's.

3. The marks of distinction.

Take heed of abetting any factions, or applying any publick discriminations in matters of religion. King Charles.

Letters arise from the first original discriminations of voice, by way of articulation, whereby the ear is able to judge and observe the differences of vocal sounds, Hold. Dury.

DISCRIMINATIVE, adj. [from discriminatus.]
1. That which makes the mark of distinction; characteristic.

The only standing test, and discriminative characteristic of any man or animal, must be found for the constituent matter of it. Wood.

2. That which observes distinction.

Discriminative Providence knew before the nature and course of all things. Moore.

DISCRIMINOUS, adj. [from discrimen, Latin.]
Dangerous; hazardous. Not usual.

Any kind of splitting of blood imports a very discriminous state, unless it happens upon the giving of a vein opened by a punction. Hawkes.

Hawkes.

DISCUBITORY, adj. [discubitorius, Lat.]
Fitted to the possession of leaining.

After bathing they retired to bed, and refreshed themselves with a repast of fruits, by degrees, changed their cubicular beds into discubitory, Brown's Vulgar Errors.

DISCUMBENCY, n.f. [discumbere, Lat.]
The act of leaning at meat, after the ancient manner.

The Greeks and Romans us'd the custom of discumbency at meals, which was upon their left side; for so their right hand was free and ready for all service. Brown's Vulgar Errors.

To DISCUMBER. v. a. [edit and cumber.]
To digendage from any troublesome weight; to discumber from impediment.

His limbs discumber'd of the clinging veil, He binds the sacred cincture round his breast. South.

Opinions often turn; still dubium remains; And who judges thought, increases pain. Prior.

2. [In surgery.] Discumber or resolution is nothing else but breathing out the humours by insensible transpiration. If fum. South.

DISCUSIVE, adj. [from discursus.] Having the power to discurs or discourse any noxious matter.

DISCUSSION. n.f. [from discursus.]
1. Discusition; examination; ventilation of a question.

Truth is best known without some labour and intention of the mind, and the thoughts dwelling a considerable time upon the survey and discourse of each particular. South.

Various discourses near our heated brain; Opinions often turn; still dubium remains; And who judges thought, increases pain. Prior.

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DISCIVITIENT. n.f. [discivitient, Latin.]
A medicine that has power to repel or discharge the latter tumours in the blood. It sometimes means the same as discriminative.

Quining.

The swellings arising from those require to be treated, in their beginning, with moderate repellents and discriminations.

Witman.

To DISCIVITIENT. v. a. [discivitie, French.]
1. To form, to confederate as unworthy of one's character.

Thers
There is nothing so great, which I will fear to do for you; nor nothing so small, which I will disdain to do for you.

He was dismayed in his feet.

A lazard-bane it found, wherein were laid Numbers of different kinds, all maladies

Of ghastly spirit, or racking torture.

To put to pain, to pain; to make unhappy.

Though great light be insufferable to our eyes, yet the highest degree of darknes does not at all displease them.

This is a reproach to some former state; not that state of indigence and distress.

To disengage. [dis and engage.]

To disencumber. w. a. [dis and encumber.]

1. To discharge from encumbrances; to free from clogs and impediments; to disburthen; to deliver the body from the actual, and the soul from the idea of a burden.

2. To free from obstruation of any kind.

3. To separate from any thing with which it is interwoven.

4. To difengage; to clear from impediments or difficulties.

To disengage. w. a. [dis and engage.]

1. To separate from any thing with which it is in union.

2. To disengage; to clear from impediments or difficulties.

When our mind's eyes are disengaged and free, they clearer, farther, and distinctly see. Denham.

5. To release from an obligation.

To disengage. w. a. To set one's self free from; to withdraw one's affections from.

Provided gives us notice, by sensible declensiones, that we may disengage them to these words in degrees.

Callier on Thoughts.

To disengage. partici. adj. [from disengage.]

1. Disjointed; disengaged.

2. Vacate; at leisure; not fixed down to any particular object of attention.

3. Released from obligation.

To disengage. n. s. [from disengage.]

The quality of being disengaged; vacuity.
DISCOURAGEMENT. n.s. [from discourage.] 1. Release from any engagement, or obligation.
2. Freedom of attention; freedom from any prevailing business; disjunction.

DISPARAGEMENT. n.s. [from disfigure.] To Disfigure. v. a. [disfigured.]
1. Disfigurement; an unpropitious regard; unattractive aspect; unattractive circumstance.
2. A rate of ungraciousness or unacceptableness; a rate in which one is not favoured.

DISFAVOUR. n.s. [dis and favour.] To Disfavour. v. a. [disfavored.]
1. Discomfiture; unpropitious regard; unfavourable aspect; unfavourable circumstance.
2. A rate of ungraciousness or unacceptableness; a rate in which one is not favoured.

DISFAVOUR. n.s. [dis.] To Disfavour. v. a. [disfavored.]
1. Want of beauty.
2. To Disfavour. v. a. [from the noun.]
To Discomfiture; to withhold or withdraw kindness.

DISFAVOUR. n.s. [from disfavour.]
Discomfiture; not a favourer.

DISFAVOUR. n.s. [dis and figure.] To Disfigure. v. a. [disfigured.]
1. The act of disfiguring.
2. The figure being disfigured.

DISFAVOUR. n.s. [from disfigure.]
Discomfiture; not a favourer.

DISFAVOUR. n.s. [disfigured.]
The act of disfiguring.

4. Deformity.
To Disfigure. v. a. [disfigured.]
To change any thing to a worse form; to deform; to mangle.

5. You are but a form in wax.
By him imprudently, and within his power to leave the figure, or disfigure. Skakespeare.
In this the antique and well-naved face.

6. Of plain old form is much disfigured.
Skakespeare.

7. Disfiguration. n.s. [from disfigure.]
Disfigurement; not a favourer.

8. The act of disfiguring.


10. Deformity.
To Disfigure. v. a. [disfigured.]
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Disfigurement; not a favourer.

20. The act of disfiguring.

21. The act of disfiguring.

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To Disfigure. v. a. [disfigured.]
To change any thing to a worse form; to deform; to mangle.

23. You are but a form in wax.
By him imprudently, and within his power to leave the figure, or disfigure. Skakespeare.
In this the antique and well-naved face.

24. Of plain old form is much disfigured.
Skakespeare.
To retire behind their chariots, was as little disgraceful then, as it is now to slight from one's horse in a battery. 

Disgracefully, adv. [from disgraceful.] In disgrace; with indignity; ignominiously.

The senate have call you forth Disgracefully, to be the common tale Of what they write 'tis Catiline's Catiline.

Disgracefulness, n.f. [from disgraceful.] Ignominy.

Disgracer, n.f. [from disgrace.] One that exposes to shame; one that causes ignominy.

I have given good advice to those infamous disgracers of the sex and calling. Swift.

Disgraceful adj. [dis and disgrace.] Unleavened.

I do suppose I have done some offence, That seems disgraceful in the city's eye. Shaksp. To Disgrace, v. a. [disgrace, Er. dis and guile.]

1. To conceal by an unusual dree.

How might we disguise him? — Also I know not: there is no woman's gown big enough for him. Shaksp. The Merry Wives of Windsor.

Disguise'd he is come; but those his children dear Their parent from didcurn through his disguises. Milton.

2. To hide by a counterfeit appearance; to cloak by a false show: as, he disguise'd his anger.

To disguise one another. Dryden's Absalom. More dutiful at her call,

Than at Creane call the herd disguise'd, Milton. Ulysses wakes, not knowing the place where he was; because Minerva made all things appear in a disguise'd view. Pope.

3. To deform by liquor: a low term.

I have just left the right worshipful, and his myrmidons, about a finchler of five gallons: the whole majesty was pretty well disguise'd before I gave them the slip. Spenser.

Disguise, v. n. [from the verb.]

1. A dree's contrivance to conceal the person that wears it.

They generally a in a disguise themselves, and therefore mistake all outward show and appearance, for hypocrify in others. Addison.

Since I in Arcite cannot Arcite find, The world may search in vain with all their eyes, But never penetrate through this disguise. Dryden's Fables.

2. A false appearance; counterfeit show.

Hence guilty joys, disguises, formities, False oaths, false tears, deceit, disguise. Pope.

3. To disguise by drink. You see we've burnt our cheeks; and mine own tongue

Splits what it speaks: the wild disguise hath almost

Shaksp. Actung and Cleopatra.

Disjunctive, n.f. [from disjunctive.] Dree of concealment.

Under what this disjunctive I should find opportunity to reveal myself to the owner of my heart. Sidney.

The margin's thought belt to disfume his beard, and the old fellow, having courage to take a secret view of the forwards of his master's face: this did somewhat handsomely heal the disjunctive. Wotton.

Disguiser, n.f. [from disguise.]

1. One that puts on a disguise.

If he be grown more dissembling from his inconstancy on his own affairs, which is quite the re-

Disclose, v. o. [from disjunctive.] To serve in a dree; to send up to table.

For conspiracy, I know not how it falls, though it be disjunctive. For me to try. Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.

Disguise, n.f. [dis and guile.] The cloth with which the maid rubs their dites.

A disjunctive of Iogentia's she wore next his heart for a favour. Shaksp. Locke's Labour Lost. Send them up to their matters with a dree, dily pinneled at their tails. Swift's Directions in the Cock.

Diswasher, n.f. [dish and wash.] The name of a bird: mergus.

Dishabill'd adj. [dishabille, Fr.] Undressed; loosely or negligently dreed. Queens are not to be too negligently deck'd or dishabill'd. Dryden's Fables.

Dishabit, v. a. [This word I have found only in Shakespeare.] To throw out of place; to drive from their habitation.

But for our approach those sleeping flowers, By the composition of their ordinance. By this time from their fixed beds of time Had been dishabill'd, and wide havoc made. Shaksp.'s King Lear.

Disharmony, n.f. [dis and harmony.] Contrariety to harmony.

To Dishear'ten, v. a. [dis and heart.] To discourage; to depress; to dispirit.

To dishearten with fearless sentences, as though salvation could hardly be hoped for, is not so conso-

ring to Christian charity. Hooker.

Be not dishearten'd, nor, cloud they think That want to be more cheerful and serene. Milton. Yet neither trust dishearten'd nor dismay'd, The time prov'd of rich man, of royal man. Milton. It is a consideration that might dishearten those who are engaged against the common adversaries, that they promise themselves as much from the folly of enemies, as from the power of the friends. Stillwell.

Men cannot say, that the greatest of an evil and danger's an encouragement to men to run upon it, and that the greatness of any good and happy art in reason to dishearten men from the pursuit of it. Titus.

A true christian fervour is more than the silence of our potent friends, or even the tears of our disheartened enemies. Spenser.

Dishe'reson, n.f. [dis and herison.] The act of debarring from inheritance.

To Dishe're'ship, v. a. [dis and inherit.] To cut off from hereditary successe; to debar from an inheritance.

He tried to restore to their rightful heritage such good old English words as have been long time out of use, almost dishe'reson. Shaksp.,

Nor how the Drydans and the woodland train, Dishe'reson, ran howling o'er the plain. Dryd. Fab. To Deshe're'ship, v. a. [dishe'reson, French.] To deprive the heir directly; to throw the hair of a woman negligent about her head. It is not often used but in the paffive participle.

A gentle lady, all alone

With garments rent and hair dishe'resoned,

Wringing her hands, and making pitiful moans. Shaksp.

After followed great numbers of women weeping with dishe'resoned hair, Keraching their faces, and tearing themselves, after the manner of the country, mourning their misfortunes. Shaksp.

A troop of Trojans mix'd with these appear, And mourning mares with dishe'reson'd hair.

The flames, involve'd in fince, from the faced altar broke, Caught her dishe'reson'd hair and rich attire.

Dryd. Absol.
This no more discomposed you at all,
Than to take in a town with gentle words,
Which else would put you to your fortune.

Shakespeare's Coriolanus.

A woman that honours her husband, shall be
judged wife of all; but the that dishonour'd him
in his pride, shall be counted ungodly of all.

Ecclus. xxvi. 26.

We are not so much to strain ourselves to make
those virtues appear in us which really we have,
as not to avoid those imperfections which may disfigure us.

Dryden's Dunciad.

1. Void of probity; void of faith; faithless; wicked; fraudulent.

Justice then was neither blind to discern, nor
tame to execute. It was not sufficed to be im-
ported upon the grace of fancy, nor yet to be bribed by a
giving appetite, for an ittle or judicious
turn the balance to a false or disfigured sentence.

South.

He lays it down as a principle, that right and
wrong honest and dishonest, are defined only by
laws, and not by nature.

Locke.

2. Unﺹate; lewd.

To tomorrow will we be married.—I do define it
with all my heart, and I hope it is no dishonest
fire, to determine a woman of the world.

Shakespeare's As you like it.

3. Dishonored; dishonour'd.

Dishonour with yong's arms the youth appears,
Spoil'd of his name, and honed of his own.

Dryden.

4. Dishonorable; ignominious. These two
seemes are scarcely English, being bor-
rowed from the Latin idiom.

She saw her foes with purple death expiring,
How they did, and domes in rolling fire; a
A dreadful fire of intestine wars,
Ingruious triumphs, and dishon'rcs fears.

Pope.

Dishonestly. adv. [from dishonest.]

1. Without faith; without probity; faith-
lessly; wickedly.

I protested he had the chain of me,
Th' worst dishon'ably he dare deny it.

Shakespeare.

2. Lewdly; wantonly; unchaste.

A wife daughter shall bring an inheritance to
her husband; but the that dishon'ably he is her
father's headless.

Ecc. xix. 4.

Dishonesty. n. f. [from dishonest.]

1. Want of probity; faithfulness; viola-
tion of truth.

Their fortune depends upon their credits, and
a strain of open public dishon'ably must be to their dis-
advantage.

3. Unseaworthy; incontinence; lewdness.

Mrs. Ford, the honest woman, the modest wife,
the virtuous creature, that hath the jealous fool to her
husband; I suspect without cause, no mistrust, do I?—Heaven be my witness you do, if you suspect me in any dishon'ably.

Shakespeare.

Dishonor. n. f. [dis and honor.]

1. Reproach; disgrace; ignominy.

Let not my successors be your dishon'ners.

Shakespeare's Macbeth.

But mine own faults.

Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.

He was expel'd to own his manhood in the dif-
agreement of the grave, and vnoshed him, in that
defpicable condition, the glorious title of his friend.

Shakespeare.

Drake's Shaq's Love.

Take him for your hussaid and your lord;

'Tis no disfigure to cover your grace.

On no account from a royal race.

Dryden. Fables.

2. Reproach uttered; cenere; report of infamy.

So good, that no tongue could ever
Procure discomfiture: by my life
She never knew harm doing.

Shakespeare. Henry VIII

To Dishonour. v. a. [dis and honor.]

1. To disgrace; to bring shame upon;

To blush with infamy.

It is no vicious blot, mother, or foulness,
Nor disfigure, or dishon'ning they.

That hath depr'd me of your grace and favour.

Shakespeare.
DISSONANCE. n.f. [dis and conson.] A discord; a false harmony; a mixture of sounds that is not agreeable. 

1. Want of "kindness; want of affection; want of benevolence.

2. Ill turn; injury; act of malignity; de- triment. This discourse is so far from doing any dis- nects to the cause, that it does it a real service.

DISLIKE. n.f. [from the verb.] 

1. Disinclination; abstinence of affection; the contrary to fondness.

He then took, and tempering kindly well. Their contrary discords with trivial means, 

Displace them all in order, and compel To keep themselves within their sandy reigns, Together link'd with admantines chains. 

SPEAKER, our discords, to whom I would be pleasing, Do cloud my joys with danger and de- 

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To Di'slocate, m. a. [dis, and locut, Lat.] 1. To put out of the proper place. After some time the firsts on all sides of the globe were dislocated, and their situation varied, being elevated in some places, and depressed in others. Woodworth.

2. To put out of joint; to disjoint. W'ret't not my fitnes' To let these hands obey my boiling breath, To make their pulsations, and dislocate thy flesh and bones. Shakespeare's King Lear.

Dislocation, n. f. [from dislocate.] 1. The act of shifting the places of things. 2. The state of being dislocated. The poulter of rooks, often leaning or protruding, gave them some dislocations of their natural site. Bunten.

3. A luxation; a violent preful of a bone out of the socket, or correspondent part; a joint put out. It might go away either within or without the upper, and be in it for only pulled it out, and cause a dislocation, or a strain. Grew's Musum.

To Dislocate, v. a. [dis and lodge.] 1. To remove from a place. The dish-fish which are resident in the depths of the earth, and are never dislocated or moved by storms, nor cast upon the shores which the littorales usually use. Woodworth.

2. To remove from an habitation. Thee' three fold, behold a new delight. The God dislodging from another seat. Dryden's Juvenile.

3. To drive an enemy from a station. My word can perfect what it has begun, And from your walls displace that haughty fort. Dryden.

4. To remove an army to other quarters. The ladies have prevail'd; The Valdoians are disjunct, and Marcus gone. Dryden.

Disloyal, adj. [disloyal, French; dis and loyal.] 1. Not true to allegiance; faithless; false to a sovereign, disobedient. Foul strifit, and breach Dryjoy] on the part of many, revolt Milton.

2. Dishonest; pernicious, Obsolete. Such things, in a false dryjoyal knee, Are tricks of custom; but, in a mast that's just, They're cold delutions working from the heart, That passion cannot rule. Shakespeare's Cymbeline.

3. Not true to the marriage-bed. The lady is disloyal. — Dryjoy! The word is too good to paint out her wickedness. — Shakespeare.

Disloyal town! Speak, didst not thou Forsake thy faith, and break the nuptial vow? — Dryden.

4. False in love; not confiant. The three latter fenses are now obsolete. Disloyally, adv. [from disloyal.] Not faithfully; treacherously; disobediency. Disloyalty, n. f. [from disloyal.] 1. Want of fidelity to the sovereign. Let the truth of that religion I profess be repre- sented to judgment, not in the disguise of love, schism, heresy, poverty, and disloyalty. K. Charles.

2. Want of fidelity in love. A fene now obsolete. There shall appear such levelling truths of Hero's Dryjoyal, that Jolebe shall be called assurance. Shakespeare.

Dismalign, adj. [dispute malus, Latin, an evil day.] Sorrowful; dire; horrid; melancholy; uncomfortable; unhappy; dark.

The chance of Coward yan a dismalign conflict. Shak.

On all sides of innumerable tongues Milton. Nor yet in horrid shade or dismalign den, Nor noise on earth, but on the gravity, brow. Fearless, unscared, he slept. Shak.

The dismalign situation wide and wild, A dungeon horrible! — Milton. Such a variety of dismalign accidents must have broken the spirits of any man: — Clarendon.

On the one hand to the most glittering temptations to discord, and on the other the dismalign effects of cooperation. — Beef. Deer of Viver.

Dreadful gleams. Dryjoy.

Dismally, adv. [from dismalign.] Horribly; sorrowfully; uncomfortably.

Dismalness, n. f. [from dismalign.] Horror; sorrow.

To Dissemble, v. a. [dis and mantle.] 1. To deprive of a dress; to flipp; to de- nude He that makes his prince defiled and undervelved, and bears him out of his subjects hearts, may easily flipp him of his other-gauns, having already disfigur'd him of his strength, by disman- neling him of his honors, and feiting his reputation. Swift.

2. To loose; to throw off a dress; to throw open. This is most strange! That she, who's ev'ry hand but his own object. Deceit and shew, shoul'd in this time of commit a thing so monstrous, to dissemble So many fitts of favour. Shakespeare's King Lear.

3. To flipp a part of its outworks. It is not sufficient to molest our own fort, with- out the dismantling and demolishing of our enemies. — Henshall.

4. To break down any thing external. His eyewells, rooted out, are thrown to ground; His nose dismanl'd in his mouth is found; His jaws, cheeks, front, one undistinguish'd wound. Dryden.

To Dismask, v. a. [dis and mask.] To disvest a man; to uncover from concealment. Fair ladies mask'd are seen in the bud. And angels veild in clouds; are robe show. Dismanl'd, their damask; wheast commemmate them. — Dryden.

The marquis thought best to dissemble his heart, and told him that he was going covertly. Watton.

To DISMAY, v. a. [dismay, Spanish.] To terrify; to discourage; to affright; to deprees; to deject. Their mighty strokes their hableous dismay'd. — Spenser.

Enemies would not be so troublesome to the western coasts, nor that country itself be so often dismaying with alarms as they have of late years been. He will not fail thee; fear not, neither be dis- may'd. — Dact.

Nothing can make him rehind in the practice of his tongue, so that he has a propect of improving can allay him, nor fear of danger dismay him. — Attenborough.

Dismay, n. f. [dismay, Spanish.] Fall of courage; terror; felt; defecion of mind; fear impressed.

All sate mute. Pondering the danger with the thought among us: and in another's countenance read his own dismay. Milton. This then, not minded in dismay, yet now Afflicts me that the bitternes of death Is fail'd. Milton.
2. To defend from every elevation.

DISENTANGLE. v. a. to dis and naturalize. To alienate; to make alien; to deprive of the privileges of birth.

DISMASTRED. adj. [di and nature.'] Unnatural; wanting natural tenderness; devoid of natural affection. Unusual.

If the mist came, create her child of spleen, that it may live, and be a thwart diabler if conduct to her Shakespeare's King Lear.

DISOBEDIENCE. n. f. [dis and obedience.] 1. Violation of lawful command or prohibition; breach of duty due to superiors. Th' offence is holy that the heart command'd; and this deceit loses the name of craft. Of disobedience, and unaccountable title. Shakespeare.

Of man's first disobedience, and the fruit of that forbidden tree, fing heavily mue.

Murder, adultery, or disobedience to parents, have a general notion antecedently to laws. Stillingfleet.

This is not disobedience, but rebellion. Us disclaim the sovereignty of Christ, and renouncing all allegiance to his authority. Rogers.

2. Incompliance. If planetary orbs the fun obey, Why should the moon dissemble foreign sway? Why in a whirlwind doth of her own accord

Around the globe tertillial should she run? This disobedience of the moon will prove

The fait bright orb does not the planets move.

DISOBEDIENT. adj. [dis and obedient.] Not ob servant of lawful authority; guilty of the breach of lawful commands, or prohibition.

The man of God was disobedient unto the word of the Lord. 1 Kings, xili. 56.

To DISOBEDY. v. a. [dis and obey.] To break commands, or transgress prohibitions.

She absolutely bade him, and he durst not know how to disobey. Sidney.

He's both to disobey the god's command,

Not willing to forsake this pleasant land. Denham.

DISOBEDIENCE. n. f. [dis and obedience.] Cause of guilt.

If he receded from what he had promised, it would be such a disinclination to the prince that he would never forget it. Clarendon.

There can be no malice, and consequently no crime or disinclination. F. Eddis.

To DISOBEY. v. a. [dis and obey.] To offend; to disoblige; to give offence to. A term by which obedience is tenderly expressed.

Abbie had been removed from that charge, and was thereby so much disoblige'd, that he quitted the king's party. Clarendon.

Those, though in highest places, who fling and disoblige their friends, shall infallibly come to know the value of them, by having none when they shall most need them. Swift.

It is in the power of more particular persons in this kingdom, than in any other, to distress the government, when they are disoblige'd.

Addison's Freeholder.

My plan has given offence to some gentlemen, whom it would not be very safe to disoblige. Addison's Guardians.

We love and esteem our clergy, and are not to say weight upon their opinion, and would not willingly disoblige them. Swift concerning the Saratoga Treaty.

If a woman suffers her lover to see her, if he is in a happy power to disoblige him, let her beware of an encoacher. Clarissa.

DISOBLIGING. participle adj. [from disoblige.] Disgustful; unpleasant; offensive.

Peremptoriness can leave no form of understanding; it renders wife mere disobligeable and troublesome, and feet ridiculous and contemptible.

Government of the Tongues.

DISOBLIGINGLY. adv. [from disoblige] In a disobligeing or offensive manner; without attention to please.

DISOBLIGEDNESS. n. s. [from disoblige]lness. Oftensiveness; readiness to disoblige. To thrust out of the proper orbit.


DISORDER. n. f. [dis and order; disorder.]

1. Want of regular disposition; irregularity; confusion; immetrical distribution.

When I read an author of genius without method, I fasten myself in a wood that abounds with many noble objects, either among one another in the grand confusion and disorder. Spenser.

2. Tamul; disturbance; bulle. A greater favour this disoblige brought Unto her servants, than their awfoul thought

Durst entertain, when thus compell'd they preh

Her yielding up of her lovely brow. Waller.

3. Neglect of rule; irregularity. From vulgar bounds with brave disord'r part,

And snatch a grace beyond the reach of art. Pope.

4. Breach of laws; violation of standing intimation.

These reign'd in all men blood, man of each, disoblige'd good men, forgetfulness of good turns, and disord'r in marriages. Wilt. xics. 26.

5. Breach of that regularity in the animal economy which causes health; sickness; disoblige. It is used commonly for a flight disease.

Pleasure and pain are only different conftuctions of the mind, sometimes occasioned by disord'r in the body, or sometimes by thoughts in the mind. Locke.


To DISORDER. v. a. [dis and order.]

1. To throw into confusion; to confound;

To put out of method; to disturb; to ruffle; to confuse.

Eve,

Not for rep'ls'd, with tears that couldn't flow, But tress'd all disord'r'd, at his feet

Fall innoc'd.

You disord're'd heap of ruin lies,

Stone rent from stones, where clouds of dust arise. Dryden.

The incursions of the Goths, and other barbarous nations, disord'red the affairs of the Roman empire. Arbuthnot.

2. To make sick; to disturb the body as, my dinner disord'red me.

3. To discompose; to disturb the mind.

4. To turn out of holy orders; to depose, to strip of ecclesiastical vestments.

Let him be strip't, and disord'red; and I would fain see him walk in quervy, which the world may bo
defend the inside of a falan. Dryden's Spanish Prior.

DISORDERED. adj. [from disorder.]

Disorderly; irregular; vicious; loath; unrestrained in behaviour; debauched.

Here do you keep a hundred knights and squires, Men for disord'r'd and bold.

That this our court, infected with their manners, shows like a riotous inn. Shakespeare's King Lear.

DISORDEREDNESS. n. f. [from disord'r- ed.] Irregularity; want of order; confusion.

By that disorder'dness of the soldiers, a great advantage was offered unto the enemy. Knolles.

DISORDERLY. adv. [from disorder.]

1. Confused; immetrical; without proper distribution.

Those oblique laws of Henry I. were but disorderly, confused, and general things; rather rules and shells of administration than institutions.

He.

2. Irregular; tumultuous.

They thought it the extremest of evils to put themselves to the mercy of them hungry and disorderly people. Boswell.

His thoughts, which are the pictures and records of passions, are generally such as naturally arise from those disorderly motions of our spirits.

Dryden.

A disorderly multitude contending with the body of the legislature, is like a man in a fit under the touch of one in the fulness of his health and strength.

Addison.

3. Lawless; contrary to law; inordinate; contrary to the rules of life; vicious.

He reproved them for their disorderly afflictions against the peaceful people of the realm. Hayward.

DISORDERLY. adv. [from disorder.]

1. Without rule; without method; irregularly; confusedly.

Naked savages fighting disorderly with bones, by appointment of their commanders, may truly and absolutely be said to war.

Rutledge.

2. Without law; inordinately.

We behaved not ourselves disorderly among you.

Thuc.

DISORDERED. adj. [dis and order.]

Not living by the rules of virtue; inordinate.

There thee disoblige, yet canst not suffer

The punishment of disoblige days. Milc. Asinus.

DISORDEREDLY. adv. [from disorder.]

Inordinately; vitiously.

DISORDERED. adj. [dis and order.]

Turned from the east; turned from the right direction; thrown out of the proper path. Harris.

To DISORDER. v. a. [dis and order.]

1. To deny; not to allow.

Then they, who brother's better claim disoblige, Expet their parents, and usurp the throne. Dryden's Revenge.

2. To abnegate; to renounce.

When an author has publickly disoblige'd a glorious piece, they have disoblige'd his name with him. Swift.

To DISPAND. v. a. [dispand, Latin.]

To display; to spread abroad. Dispand.

DISPERSION. n. f. [from dispand, Latin.]

The act of displaying the act of spreading; disoblige; disobligeation.

To DISPARGE. v. a. [from dispar, Latin.]

1. To marry any one to another of inferior condition.

2. To match unequally; to injure by union with something inferior in excellence.

3. To injure by a comparison with something of less value.

4. To treat with contempt; to mock; to flout; to reproach.

Abides a fatiguer conqueror, he drew God's altar to dispairage and disoblige, For one of Syrian mode. Milton's Paradise Lost.
Men ought not to afficte and join themselves together in the same office, under a dissimilarity of condition.

Some members must preclude, and others obey; and a dissimilarity in the outward condition is necessary to keep them several orders in mutual dependence on each other.

2. Dissimilitude; unlikeliness.

To DISPAR. v. a. [dis and par.] 1. To throw open a park.

You have fed upon my figurines, Dispard my parks, and field my forest woods.

2. To let at large; to release from enclo.

They were in a prodigious rage.

Till his fine muse threw down the pale, and did at once dispard them all.

To DISPAR. v. a. [dis and par.; dispar, French; dispariter, Latin.] To divide in two; to separate; to break; to burst; to rive.

The gate not wood, one of enduring brass.

But of more worthy substance framed was

Doubly dispers'd, it did look and close.

That when it look'd none might through it pass.

On either side

Dispard chaos overbuilt exclaim'd;

And with rebounding forge the bars affaid.

That forms a niggard, aurifcent beauty.

The rest to several places,

Dispards, and between spurs out the air.

Milten.

Dispard Britten mount'd their doubtful faw,

And dared both, when neither would obey.

Prim. The pilgrim off

At dead of night, 'mid his orison, heirs,

Highly, the voice of time dispersing twain. Dis.

Dispard the ailes, and forgot the night,

Innumerable ranks that to talk of consider, when we are certain of making your own terms.

Stottoune's Innuend Army.

4. It has to before the person or thing dispersard.

Then to our age, when not to pleasure bent.

This forms an honour, not dispersal. Denham.

Nor was none for the stage; and without dispersal to the author, he could have proceeded.

Dryden.

DISPARAGER. n. f. [from disparage.]

One that disperses; one that treats with indignity; one that contrives an unequal election.

DISPARATES. n. f. [disparata, Latin.] Things to unlike, that they cannot be compared with each other.

DISPARITY. n. f. [from dispar, Latin.] 1. Inequality; difference in degree either of rank or excellence.

Between Ethius and the rest of Job's familiars, the greatest dispersacy was but in years.

Huetter.

Among ungrasps, what society Can sort, what harmony among delight? Which must be mutual, in proportion doe Givn' and receiv'd; but in disparity, the one to the other falls remiss, Can't ever sue with either, but soon prove Tedious alike.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

There was as great a disparity between the practical rules of the age, from then and now, as there is between empire and slavery, could.

Subst.
DIS

Hast thou not sworn allegiance unto me?
Canst thou dispitewit heaven for such an oath?

Disperse, n.f. [from the verb.] Dispersal; exception: not in use.

Indulgences, dispersers, parsons, bulls.
The sport of winds.

Disperse, n.f. [from dispel.] One that disperses; one that deals out any thing of a distributor.

The minister of that household are the dispersers of that faith.
Spirits.

Those who stand before earthly princes, who are the dispersers of their favours, and conveyors of their wills, which act high honours.

To dispel, v.a. [dis and people.] To depopulate; to empty of people.
The Irish, banished into the mountains, where they lived only upon white meats, seeing their lands so depopulated and wretched, came down into the plains.

Confabulations, and great disorders; not merely disperses, but depopulate.

His heart exuls him in the hope.

Already done, to have dispelled heaven.

Kings, by order, and fevices.

Who claim'd the skies, dispel the earth; and fo.
The lovely lords of empty wilds and woods.

Dispersion, n.f. [from dispel.] A depopulator; a wailer.

Nor drain I ponds the golden earp to take;

Not trouble for pikes, dispersers of the lake.

Gay.

To dispel, v.a. [dispersa, Lat.] To sprinkle; to scatter.

Shakespeare.

To dispel, v.a. [dispersa, Lat.] To drive to different places, and from different parts.

And I scattered them amongst the heathens; and they were dispersed through the countries.

Exo. xxxvi. 19.

2. To dispel.

Slanders, dispel your toles.

If the night.

Have gathered ought of evil, or concealing,

dispel it, as now light dispels the dark.

Milton.

3. To deal about; to distribute.

Being a king, that loved wealth, he could not endure to have trade skim, nor any obstruction to continue in the gate which dispelsthat blood.

Bacon.

Dispersion, n.f. [from dispel.] In a dispersed manner; separately.

The exquisite wits of some few, peradventure, are able, dispersely here and there, to find now a word, and then a sentence, which may be more probably suspected, than any clearness, of error.

Hooke.

Those minerals are either found in grains, dispersely intermixed with the corporacies of earth, or else amass'd into bands or nodules. Woodhouse.

Dispersion, n.f. [from dispel.] The state of being dispersed; dispersion.

Dispersion, n.f. [from dispel.] Thinnness; scatteredness.

The terribl parts of Africk are by Ptolemy referred to a libbard's skin, the disance of whole spots represent the dispersness of habitations or towns in Africk.

Hereinon in Languagew.

Dispersion, n.f. [from dispel.] A scatterer; a spreader.

Those who are pleased with defamatory libels, to fo as to approve the authors and dispersers of them, are as guilty as if they had composed them.

Spectator.

Dispersion, n.f. [from dispel, Lat.] 1. The act of scattering or spreading.

2. The state of being scattered.

No man has dispersion.

Ralph.

After so many disperses, and so many divisions, two or three of us may be gathered together.

Pope.

7. Dispersion, n.f. [from dispel, Fr.] 1. To spread wide.

The northern wind his wings did spread broad At his command, and raised him up light.

Fairly Queen.

There he found him all carelessly display'd,

In secret shadow from the sunny ray;

On a sweet bed of lilies softly laid,

Fairly Queen.

2. To exhibit to the sight or mind.

You speak not like yourself, who ever yet

Have failed to charity, and dispersed all
do the effects of gentleness.

Thou hast not grafted beauty cases.

The blith of morning, and the milk was dry.

Doy.'

The works of nature, and the words of revelation, disperseth truth mankind in characters to violate, that those, who are not quite blind, may read.

The form the dark Lyceum groves display'd,

And first to light exposed the sacred flame.

Say how this instrument of love began.

And in immortal features display'd their.

3. To carve; to cut up.

He carves, dispels, and cuts up to a wonder.

Spectator.

4. To talk without restraint.

I the very fellow which late

Disp'd in faudry against your rightness.

Shak.

5. To let ostentatiously to view.

They are all couched in a pit, with obscured lights, which, at the very instant of our meeting, they will at once display to the sight.

Shakespeare.

Dispilay, v.a. [from the verb.] An exhibition of a thing to view.

We endeavored to take the wings of the morrow to visit the world abroad, and have a glorious display of the highest form of created excellencies.

Galin.

I can with the greatest coldness behold the stupendous displays of omnipotence, and be transported at the pensive efficacy of human skill.

Spectator.

Dispensacion, n.f. [from dispel.] Anger; disconceent. Obscurete.

Contrived both, to avoid her, and to please her.

Haught displayed.

Spectator.

Dispensation, adj. [from dispel.] Unpeaceful; offensive; displeasant.

What to one is a most grateful eden, to another is noxious and displeasant, and it were impertinent to name it.

To paint it forth, him dispelshon may'st.

Fairy Queen.

Dispensation, n.f. [from dispel, Fr.] Offence; turbulent; quality of offending.

It is a mistake to think that men cannot change the disputation or indissension, that is, in actions, into plea and debate, and that what do but what is in their power.

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Spectator.
Undoubtedly he will relent, and turn from his dispositions. Milton.

Though the recipient of the injury ought to alay the difpofitions of it, yet men so much more consider what they suffer than what they do. Dryden.

On me alone thy just displeasure lay'st
But take thy judgments from this mourning land. Dryden.

You've shown how much you my content design;
Yet, ah! I would have’sn displeasure pass sublime! Dryden.

Nothing is in itself so pernicious to communities of learned men, as the dispositions of their prides. Addison’s Frendshir.

Dispositions, n. f. [from displeas.] To
To displace; not to gain favour; not to win affection. A word not elegant, nor now in use.

When the way of pleasing or displeasing lieth by the favourite, it is impossible any other should consider. Bacon.

To DISPLACED, a. [displac'd, Lat.] To displace with a loud noise; to vent with violence. Stood stand'd of straggam another row,
In power to displace their several fire
Of character. Milton.

Dispositions, n. f. [from displeas.] The act of displacing; a sudden burst or disperion with noise and violence. The sport, play sport; pastime; diversion; amusement; merriment.

She lift not hear, but her disposition purified;
And ever bade him stay, till time the tide renew'd. His dispositions were ingenuous and manlike, where by he always learned something. Haym. on Ed. VI. She bedefd, heard he found
Of railing leaves; but minded not, as we'd To such dispositions before they come to the field. Milk.

To DISPOSE, v. a. [dispose, Fr. disposer, Lat.] To divert. He often, but attended with weak guard,
Considering this way to displace himself. Stath.

To DISPOSE, v. w. To play; to toy; to wanton.

Fife pipes and gentle airs
Whisper'd it to the woods, and from their wings
Flung out the most divine sound, from the fiery brains. Disposing!

Loud to the winds their airy garments sway;
The delight, the pleasure of the day, the beauty of the air, Where light dispositions ever mingling sing. Pope.

Dispositions, n. f. [from dispose.] 1. The act of disposing or regulating anything; regulation; dispensation; distribution.

Tax not divine dispositions, which men have, nor, and by bad men been debased. Milk.

The power of distribution; the right of bestowing. Are not the blessings both of this world and the next in his dispositions? Atterbury.

Government; management; conduct. We shall get as much new and clear knowledge by one rule, than by taking up principles, and by putting our minds into the dispositions of others. Locke.

Establishment in a new state; dismission into new hands. I can called off from public dispositions by a doctrine of great impossibility, which is no less than the dispositions of my father Jenny for life. Tiber, No 25.

To DISPOSE, v. a. [disposer, Fr. disposer, Lat.] 1. To employ to various purpoues; to difperse.
Thus, whilst the did her various pow'r disperse,
The world was free from tyrants, wars, and woes. Prior.

2. To give; to place; to bellow. Yet see, when noble benefits shall prove
Not well disperse'd, the mind grown once corrupt,
They turn to vicious forms, ten times more ugly Than ever they were fair. Shakespeare.

Of what you gathered, as most your own, you have disperse'd much in works of public plenty. Spratt.

3. To turn to any particular end or consequence. Endeavors, and conquests: love will soon dispose
To nature good our pall and present woes. Dryden.

4. To adapt; to form for any purpose. There when the knights beheld, they can dispose themselves to court, and each a sovereign.

But if they live unto the court to thongs,
And there to haunt after the hoped prey,
Then must they then dispose another way. Spenser.

5. To frame the mind; to give a propension; to incline: with to.
Sufficiently dispose kings to tyranny, husbands to jealousy, and wise men to irreligion and melancholy. The memory of what they suffered, by being without it, easily disposes them to this. Clarendon.

He knew the last of Paradise.
And, as he was disposed, could prove it.
Below the moon, or else above it. Hudibras.

This disposition men to believe, that teaches, to follow what is at its own.
A man might do this now if he were maliciously disposed, and had a mind to bring masters to extremity. Dryden.

Although the frequency of prayer and fasting may be of no efficacy to dispose God to be more gracious, yet it is of great use to dispose us to be more objects of his grace.

Some moralists find themselves disposed to pride, lust, insensibility, or aversion; they do not think their morality concerned to check them. Swift.

6. To make fit: with for.
This may dispose me, perhaps for the reception of treatises, or else not to it. Locke.

7. To regulate; to adjuit.
We're by the crie, the Athenian chief akes
The knightly forms of combat to disperse. Dryden’s Fables.

8. To DISPOSE of. To apply to any purpose; to transfer to any other person or use.
All men are naturally in a state of perfect freedom to order their actions, and dispose of their possessions and perfections, as they think fit, within the bounds of the law of nature. Locke.

Dispose of the meat with the better, or any other creature. Swift.

9. To DISPOSE of. To put into the hands of another.
As for mine, I may dispose of her;
Which shall I either to a gentleman, Or to her death. Shakespeare.

I have disposed of her to a man of business, who will sell her, that to be well disposed, in good humour, and cheerful in her family, are the arts and sciences of female life. Talles.

10. To DISPOSE of. To give away by authority. A rural judge disposed of beauty’s prize. Walker.

11. To DISPOSE of. To direct. The lot is cast into the lap: but the whole disposing thereof is of the Lord. Prov. 16.

12. To DISPOSE of. To conduct; to behave.

They must receive instructions how to dispose of themselves when they come, which must be in the nature of laws unto them. Bacon or Willers.

13. To DISPOSE of. To place in any condition.
For the remaining doubts, What to reforme, and how dispose of me,
Be wary to call that wastes care alike. Dryden’s Fables.

14. To DISPOSE of. To put away by any means.
They require more water than can be found, and more than can be disposed of, if it was found. Bacon.

To DISPOSE, v. w. To bargain; to make terms. Obsolete. When the saw you did suspect
She had disposed with Ceasar, and that your rage Would not be purg’d, the word was dead. Shakespeare.

Dispositions, n. f. [from the verb.] 1. Power; management; disposition: with at or to.
All that is mine I leave at thy dispose;
My goods, my lands, my reputation.
Shakespeare.

To render thee the Parthian at dispose. Milton.
Of all your goodness leaves to our disposition.
Our liberty’s the only gift we choose. Dryden’s Indian Emperor.

2. Disposition; act of government; disposition. All is best, though oft we doubt
What ’s unsearchable dispose
Of highest wisdom brings about,
And ever best found in the close. Milk. Agap.

3. Disposition; cast of behaviour. Obsolete. He hath a person, and a smooth dispose.
To be suspected; fram’d to make women fall.
A dispos’d fellow. Lodge.

4. Disposition; cast of mind; inclination. Obsolete. He carries on the stream of his dispose
Without obstravance or respect of any,
In will peculiar. Shakesp. Trolly, and Cradles.

Disposer, n. f. [from dispose.] 1. Disposer; disjector; beflowerer.
The magistrate is both the disposer, and the dispose
of what is got by begging. Gram’s Bull of Morality.

2. Governor; regulator; director. I think myself collodged, whatever my private apprehensions may be of the future, to do my part, and leave events to their dispose. Bayle.

All the resou of mankind cannot aig a cold ground of dissatisf’ction, but in making that God our friend, who is the absolute disposer of all things. South.

Would I had been dispose of thy trust;
Thou shouldst have had thy wish, and died in wars. Dryden.

3. One who takes from, and gives to, whom he pleases.
But brandish'd high, in an ill omen’d hour,
To thee, proud Gaul, behold thy justifi’d fear,
The matter’s done, dispose of thy poor. Prior.

Disposition, n. f. [from dispositio, Lat.] 1. Order; method; distribution.
Touching musical harmony, whether by instrument or voice, it being of high and low, in due proportionable dispositions, such notwithstanding is the force thereof, and is very pleasing effects it hath, in that very part, wherein is most divine, that some have been thereby induced to think, that the soul itself by nature is, or hath in it an harmony. Hunter.

Under this head of invention is placed the disposition of the work, to put all things in a beautiful order and harmony, that the whole may be of a piece. Dryden’s Dunciad, Preface.
DIS

1. Ask whether the connection of the extremes be not more clearly seen, in this simple and natural synthesis, than in the perplexed repetitions and incompatible solutions. — Lock.

2. Natural sense, quality. Refrangibility of the rays of light in this distribution is refracted, or turned out of their way, in passing out of one transparent body or medium into another. — Newton.

3. Tendency to any act or state. This argues a great distribution to particular action in the soul and air. — Bacon's Natural History. Divisions in the source and an act, as to whether it is forward, and readily upon every occasion to break into action. — Locke.

4. Temper of mind. I have suffered more for their sakes, more than the illiberal inconscioncy of man's distribution is available. — Shakespeare.

5. Affection of kindness or ill-will. I take myself to be so well informed as much more of the distribution of each people towards the other. — Swift.

6. Predominant inclination. As they pinch one another by the distribution, he cries out, no more. — Shakespeare. Attraction and repulsion.

The love we bear to our friends is generally caused by our finding the same distribution in them which we feel in ourselves. — Pep.

7. Affortion; adjustment of external circumstances: not used. I love it for my own wife, due reference of place and exhibition, as levels with her breeding. — Shakespeare. Othello.

DISTRIBUTIVE. adj. [from distribute.] That which implies distribution of any property; decrative. The words of all judicial acts are written narrowly, unless be be in sentences wherein distributive and enacting terms are made use of. — Astle's Par.

DISTRIBUTIVELY. adv. [from distribute.] 1. In a distributive manner. 2. Respecting individuals; distributively. That the soul in philosophy goes, that the generation of anything is the corruption of another, although it be substantially true, concerning the form and matter, is also distributively verified in the efficient or produce and phlegm. — Bacon's Familiar Letters.

DISPOSITOR, n. s. [from dispose.] The lord of that sign in which the planet is, and by which therefore it is over-ruled.

To DISPOSES, v. a. [dis and pes.] 1. To put out of possession; to deprive; to disfize. The blow from faddle forced him to fly; he might not need both to hit his breast Had not he at least his head in twain, and life thence disposed. — Fairy Queen. Then shall hold the opinion of Pythagoras, ere I will allow of thy wise; and fear to kill a woodcock, lest thou dispose the soul of thy grandson. — Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.

Let us fix upon the ground, how some have been sold, some bred in war, some basted by the ghosts they disposed of. — Shakespeare's Richard II.

I will evade Mine host from forth the beggars of the world, and disposing her all. — Shakespeare's Timon. In thee I hope; thy success I invoke, to win the crown whence I am disposed; for like evanescence on the stream, to cast the baubles down, or raise th' oppressed. — Fairfax.

The children went to Gillett, and took it, and disposed the Amorite which was in it. — Milton.

This inaccessible height, the seat of Deity,badge, as disposed, he trusted to have set his foot in. — Dryden.

And Amata lay Fixed with disdain for Turnus disposed, and the new maitlails of the Trojan guest. — K Ollis's History.

2. It is generally used with of the thing taken away. Charles refolved, with a sufficient army, to pass over, and to dispose of the pirate of Tunis. — K Ollis's History.

No cow's small disposed of! — Tennyson.

No matter what was done by the disposed of. — Dryden. State of Immortals. Nothing can create more trouble to a man than to endeavour to dispose of him of this conceit. — Tennyson.

3. Formerly with from. They arrogate domination undeclared. — Dryden. Over their hereditary, and quite disposed to Concord and law of nature from the earth. — Milton. It will be found a work of so small difficulty to dispose of and throw out a Vice which that heart, where long position begins to plead precipitation. — Swift.

DISTRIBUTION, n. s. [from dispose.] 1. Disposition; government; power; management. In his disposition is the orb of earth, the throne of all, of whose birth, Sand. They quietly surrendered both it and themselves to his disposition. — Sandy's Journey.

Whist we marmar against the present disposition of things, and firmly refuse them a disposition from the primitive rule, and the idea of that mind that formed all things best. — Breton's Vaguer Errors.

2. Secure; possesse. They reserved it in a kind of warlike disposition, or perhaps little better. — Witten.

DISPRAISE, n. f. [dis and prase.] Blame; censure; disfigure. If I can do it By such I can speak in his dispossession, He shall not long remain in the treasury. — Shakespeare.

To me reproach Rather belongs, distrust, and all misprision. Milton. Nothing is here for ears, nothing to wall Or knock the shrillest; no worse than contempt, Dispraise, or blame. — Milton's Agonies.

I need not raise Trophies to Vice from other men's dispossession. Looks frightet men: the general has seen Moorg. With as bad faces; no disposition to Bertran's Dryden. If any writer shall do this paper so much honour as to inscribe the title of it to others, the whole praise or dispraise of such a performance will belong to some other author. — Addison.

My faults will not be hid, and it is dispraise to me that they will not: the clearness of one it never better proved than in discovering its own faults. — Pep.

To DISPRAISE, v. a. [from the noun.] To blame; to censure; to condemn.

In praising Anthony, I've dispraised Cato. — Shakespeare.

No abuse, Ned, in the world; honest, Ned: none! I dispraised him before the wicked, that the wicked might not fall in love with him; in which doing, I have done the part of a careful friend. — Shakespeare's Henry IV.

The critics, while they like my ware, may dispraise my writing. — Spenser.

DISPRAISER, n. f. [from dispraise.] A censor; one who blames. — Diet.

DISPRAISELIE, adj. [from dispraise.] Unworthy of commendation. — Diet.
DIS

Mufick craveth your acquaintance: many are of
minds disposed to spirits, that they avoid her
company.

We met, with undisguising voice,
May rightly answere that melancholy noise;
As we met, we, in the very sound of this
Jaird against nature's clime.

DISPROPORTIONAL. adj. [from dis-
proportion]. Unsuitable in form or quan-
tity; not duly regulated in regard to
something else.

Doubts and fears are the sharpest passions:
through these false pictures all that foe is like
the evening shadows, disproportionate to the truth,
and strangely longer than the true substance.

Sucking.

We are apt to set too great a value on temporal
blessings, and have too little and disproportionate
evil of spiritual.

There is no wine of joys strong a body as to
bear such a disproportionate quantity of water as fifty
parts.

DISPROPORTIONALNESS. n. f. [from
disproportionable]. Unsuitableness to
something else.

DISPROPORTIONAL. adv. [from dis-
proportion]. Disproportionable; unsym-
metrical; unuitable in quantity or form to
something else.

DISPROPORTIONALLY. adv. [from dis-
proportion]. Unsuitably with respect to
quantity or value.

DISPROPORTIONATE. adj. [from dis-
proportion]. Unsymmetrical; unsuitable
to something else either in bulk, form, or
value.

None of our members are crooked or distorted,
or disproportionate to the cell, either in essence or
defect.

It is plain that men have agreed to a dispropor-
ton agreement, and unequal populusion of the earth.

DISPROPORTIONATELY. adv. [from dis-
proportion]. Unsuitably, unsym-
metrically.

DISPROPORTIONATENESS. n. f. [from
disproportionate]. Unsuitableness in bulk,
form, or value.

To DISPROVE. v. a. [dis and prove].
1. To confute an assertion; to convict of
error or falsehood.

This exposition they plainly disprove, and
by way of a direct reason, that of David the words of
David could not possibly be meant. Hooke.

This Weftmoreland maintains, And Warwill shall disprove it. Shakespeare.

That is the same name.
I find return, and then disprove thy claim.

Dryden's Fable.

It is easier to affirm than to disprove. Hooke.

That false disposition I advanced in order to
disprove it, and by that means to prove the truth
of my doctrine.

Addison.

I see the same affront produced again, with
out any notice of what had been laid to disprove them.

Swift.

2. To convict a practice of error.

They beheld those things disproved, disaffirmed,
and rejected, which had made in a manner na-
tural.

Hooke.

If God did not forbid all indifferent ceremonies,
itour conformity with the church of Rome in
some things: it is not hitherunto at yet disproved,
though papists were wont as heathens were, unto
Hooke.

3. To disapprove; to disallow.

Some things are good, yet in so mean a degree of
goodness, as they are not meanly so disapproved,
or disallowed of God for them. Hooke.

DISPROVER. n. f. [from disprove].
1. One that disproves or confutes.
2. One that blames; a censurer: if the following passage be not ill printed for
disprover.

The fact is, the people of our age have yielded
of two extreme, within so short time, by most
of the same commanders and disprovers, would
require no light memorial. Warton.

DISPROVABLE. adj. [dis and prov
able]. Without penal restraint.

No leaves of any part of the fault lands shall ever be
made, other than leaves for years not exceeding
thirty-one, in possession, and not in reversion or
remainder, and not disproviable of ways.

To DISPROSE. v. a. [dis and pusu.
Pay; to disburse. It is not certain that
the following passage should not be written

disprosely.

Many a pound of my own proper store,
Because I would not the same common,
I have thus dispayed the spectacle.

And never ask for refutation. Shaks. Hen. VI.

DISPUTABLE. adj. [from dispute].
1. Liable to contest; controverted; that
for which something may be alleged on
opposite sides. Hooke.

If they who are in themselves disputable, why are
they, so much disputed? South.

2. Lawful to be contented.

Until any point is determined to be a law, it re-
main disputable by every subject.

Swift.

DISPUTA. W. n. f. [from dispute; dis-
pusiter]. Latin. A controvertist; an
arguer; a reasoner.

Nothingwithstanding these learned disputants, it was
put to the anthropologist flavas. the world now
their proper defense, and liberties.

Our nation in the mind of the brutish
fish, that, when he is unable to excite himself, his
blackens all the water about him till he becomes
invisible. Spectator.

DISPUTANT. adj. Disputing; engaged
in controversy. Not in use.

Among the gravelly roberts, disputant
On points and questions sitting Modes' chair. Mdl.

DISPUTATION. n. f. [from dispute;
Latin].
1. The skill of controversy; argumenta-
tion.

Consider what the learning of disputations is, and
how they are employed for the advantage of them-
seves or others, whole business is only the val-
uation of minds.

Locke.

2. Controversy; argumental content.

Well do I know the wife knotting together of your
answer, that any disputations I can use is as
much too weak as I unworthy. Sidney.

Till some admirable or unusual accident hap-
pen, it is in vain to work the beginning of a
better alteration in the mind, disputative about
the knowledge of God commonly prevalent little.

Hooke.

DISPUTATIOUS. adj. [from dispute].
Inclined to dispute; cavilling.

A man must be of a very disputatious temper,
that enters into fute controverfial with any of
the fair sex.

Addison.

DISPUTATIVE. adj. [from dispute].
Disposed to debate; argumentative.

Perhaps this practice might not so easily be per-
verted, as to raise a cavilling, disputative, and rep-
tical temper in the minds of youth.

To DISPUTE. v. n. [dispute, Latin]. To
contend by argument; to altercation; to
debate; to argue; to controvert.

If attempts of the pen have often proved unfruit-
ful, that of the sword are more, and fighting is a
more excellent than disputing. Dryden. Ode of Peace.

The atheist can pretend no obligation of con-
science, why he should dispute against religion.

Dryden.

To DISPUTE. v. a.
1. To contend for, whether by words or
action.

Things were disputed before they came to be de-
termined; men afterwards were not to dispute any
longer, but to obey. Hooke.

So dispute the prize.

As you fought before Calladara's eyes.

Dryden.

2. To question; to reason about.

Now I am fast, and am not to dispute
My prince's orders, but to execute. Dryd. Ind. Emp.

To dicuss; to think on: a dictate not in
use.

Dispute it like a man.

—but must also feel it as a man. Shaksp. Macb.

DISPUTE. n. f. [from the verb].
Contest; controversy; argumental con-
tention.

The question being about a fact, it is begg
ing, to bring as a proof an hypothesis which is the
very thing in dispute.

Lactant.

The earth is now placed so conveniently, that
plants thrive and flourish in it, and animals live
this is matter of Cell, and beyond all dispute.

Bentley.

DISPUTELESS. adj. [from dispute].
Un-
disputed; uncontroversible.

Dis.

DISPUTER. n. f. [from dispute]. A con-
troversist; one given to argument and
opposition.

Both were vehement disputers against the hea-
then idolatry. Sibellius.

These conclusions have generally obtained, and
have been acknowledged even by disputers them-
seves, till with labour he had diffused their con-
clusions. Briggs.

DISQUALIFICATION. n. f. [from dis-
qualify]. That which disqualifies; that
which makes unfit.

It is recorded as a sufficient disqualification of a
wife, that speaking of her husband, the facts,
God forgive him. Spectator.

To DISQUALIFY. v. a. [dis and qualify].
1. To make unfit; to disable by some
natural or legal impediment.

Such persons as shall confer benefits on un-
worthy and disqualify persons, after a notice or
sanction given, shall for that time be deprived of
the power of preftenting unto such benefices.

Shaksp. Paragon.

2. It has commonly before the objective
noun.

I know no employment for which they disqual-
ify.

Swift.

My common illness utterly disqualifies me for all
conversation; I mean my death.

Swift.
3. To deprive of a right or claim by some positive restriction; to disable; to debar, except from any grant. Swift has from the church of England the only body of Christian doctrine to which he is attached. He is employed to preach its doctrine, from flaring in the civil powers, further than in sensitives. Swift's on the Sorrows.

To DISQUISIT. [n. f. [dis and quantity.]] To lessen; to diminish. Not used.

Be expected
Of fifty to disquaint your train
And the remainders, that shall be all, depend,
To the which men may be your age.

Disquiet. n. f. [dis and quiet.]

1. Turf; to make uneasy; to harass; to vex; to fret; to deprive of tranquillity.

2. To disturb; to make uneasy; to harass; to vex; to fret; to deprive of tranquillity.

3. The Roman king disquieted. Fairy Queen. Why art thou so vexed, O my soul? and why dost thou disquiet within me?

4. By anger and impatience the mind is disquieted; and is not able so compose itself to prayer.

5. Thou happy creature, art free
From all the torments we endure;
Defeat, ambition, jealousy.
Lo! friends, not love, disquiet thee.

6. A disturber; a harasser.

7. Without rest; anxiously; unceasingly; without calms.

8. To disturb, and all unruly disorders, follow us.

9. To disquiet our great. Shakespeare's King Lear. He felt disquieted that night; but in the morning I found him calm.

10. Uncautious; restless; anxiety; disturbance.

11. All otherwise, said he, I riches rede.
And deem them root of all disquiets.

12. Without rest; anxiously; unceasingly; without calms.

13. That which men may be your age. Shakespeare.

14. Little disturbances are a great character, and to a multitude of disquiets the desire of it; which was an ambitious mind. Addison's Spectator.

15. To be the best preparative from all those temporary fears and disquiets, which corrupt the enjoyment, and embitter the face of men.

Examination. n. f. [disquisition, Latin.]

1. Examination; disquietive enquiry.

2. God hath relaxed many things to this one revolution, whose disquiets we cannot hope from thence; but with reverence must submit unto that great day, where justice shall disquiet our consciences, or relieve our disquiets. Byron.

3. To disquiet the proper place for this disquisition concerning the antediluvian earth. Woodhouse's Natural History.
She cut her up; but, upon the definition, found her just like other hens.

I shall enter upon the definition of a court's heart, and communicate that curious piece of anatomy.

Addison.

2. Nice examination.

Such strict enquires into nature, so true and so just a definition of human kind, is the work of extraordinary diligence.

Granville.

To DISSECT, v. a. [dissipate, French.] To dispassionate; to deprive; it is commonly used of a legal act.

He so defined his gripping grief,

The knight's bright sapphire again affayed

In his bright-angled body to situate. 

Fairy Queen.

If a prince should give a man, before his ancient patrimony which his family has been defined of, an additional estate, never before in the possession of his ancestors, the tongue be not to re-establish linear succession.

Locke.

DISSECT, n. f. [from dissipate, French.] An unlawful dissipating a man of his land, tenement, or other immovable or incorporeal right.

Cowell.

DISSECT, n. f. [from dissolves.] He that dissipated another's.

To DISSECT, v. a. [dissimilate, Latin; disembowel, disembowel, and probably dissolves, old French.] 1. To hide under false appearance; to conceal; to pretend that not to be which really is.

She answered, that her soul was God's; and touching her faith, as she could not change, so she would not dissemble it.

Heywood.

2. To pretend that to be which is not.

This is not the true significancy. Your son Lucieno

Dath love my daughter, and she loveth him, or both dissimulate thy affected ones. Shakespeare.

In vain on the dissimulated, mockers tongue be not to re-establish linear succession.

Colloquy.

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Colloquy.
That most of them never met again, but were
forever parted by
Sulney.

The different of fleets hath been the

and level the mountainous countries.

Different your united strength,
And part your mingled colours once again. Beul.

To faint and disturb, to

Dispersal, n. f. [Effusio, Latin.] Dissi-
cord; disagreement.

Dispersion, n. f. [Effusio, Latin.] The
act of dispersing foam.

Dispersion, n. f. [Effusio, Latin.] The
act of dispersing foam.

To DISSIPATE, v. a. [Dispersio, Lat.

1. To scatter every water; to disperse.

The heat at length grows so great, that it
gives and disperse the heat of the corals, which it
brought.

Woodward's Natural History.

2. To scatter the attention.

This slavery to his passion produced a life in-
regular and disordered.

Savage's Life.

3. To spend a fortune.

The wherry that contains

Of dispersed wealth the poor remain,

Lincoln.

Disipation, n. f. [Dispersio, Latin.

1. The act of dispersion.

The effect of heat is so advanced when it

worketh upon a body without loss or disfision of
the matter. Bacon.

Abraham was contemporary with Paley, in

which the famous works of mankind, and
disunion of languages, happened.

Holt's Origin of Mankind.

2. The state of being dispersed.

Now faw disfion follow'd, and false rout. Milton.

Where the earth contains nitre within it, if

that heat which is continually Streaming out of
the earth be prestured, its dispersion prevented,
and the cold kept off by some building, this stone
is ordinarilie sufficient to raise up the mire.

Woodward.

3. Scattered attention.

I have begun two or three letters to you by

scatter and burnt from dissolving them by

a thousand evaporation and dissipations. Swift.

To DlS.OCIATE, v. a. [Dispersio, Lat.

To separate; to disperse; to part.

In the dissolving action, even of the gentlest
fire, upon a concrete, there perhaps vanish some
inner and concealed particles, whose presence was
a requisite to contain the concrete under such a
determinative form. Boyle.

Dissimulable, adj. [from dissoluble.] Ca-

capable of dissolving; liable to be melted.

Such things as are not dissoluble by the mois-
ture of the tongue, are not upon the table.

Newton.

Dissoluble, adj. [Effusio, Latin.] Capa-
cable of separation; having one part

separable from another by heat or mois-
ture.

Nodules, repos'd in cliffs amongst the earth,

being hard and not fit dissoluble, are left behind.

Woodward's Natural History.

Dissolubility, n. f. [from dissoluble.] Li-

able to suffer a dissusion of parts by heat or mois-
ture; capacity of being dissolved.

Bodies seem to have an intrinsic principle of
alteration, or corruption, from the dissolubility of
their parts, and the coalition of several particles
endured with contrary and destructive qualities each
to other.

Holt's Origin of Mankind.

To DISSOLVE, v. a. [Effusio, Latin.

1. To dissolve the essence of any thing by
dissolving the parts with heat or mois-
ture; to melt; to liquefy.

I have heard of archersolv'd in a truce.

Dyson.
A giant huge and tall,  
Who him diurnated, dissipate, diversify.  
Unawares surpris'd.  
Fair Rosin.  
Such stood in a narrow lane,  
And bust our watch; and rob our passengers;  
While he, young, wander, and effeminate boy.  
Takes on the point of honor, to support  
So dissipated a crew. Shakespeare's Richard II.  
A man of little gravity, or dissidence in pleasures; yet, sometimes almost dissipated. Haywood.  
They cool'd in zeal,  
Thenceforth shall practise how to live fecund,  
Without dissipation, on what their hearts.  
Shall cause them to enjoy.  
Milton.  
The true spirit of religion banishes indeed all levity of behaviour, all vicious and dissipate mirth; but, in exchanges, fills the mind with a perpetual fear; by which fear is meant the fear of the divinity of matters.  
The beauty of religion the most dissipate are forced to acknowledge. Rogers.  

Dissolutely. adv. [from dissipate.]  
Loosely; in debauchery; with no restraint.  
Whereas men have lived dissipately and unrighteous, thou hast torment them with their own abominations. Wisdom.  

Dissoluteness. n. f. [from dissipate.]  
Lascivious; laxity of manners; debauchery.  
If we took into the common management, we shall have reason to wonder, in the great dissipate- 
ness of manners which the world complains of, those there are one footstep at all left of virtue. Locke.  

Dissolution. n. f. [dissipate, Latin.]  
1. The act of liquefying by heat or moisture.  
2. The state of being liquefied.  
3. The state of melting away; liquefaction.  
I am as subject to heat as butter; a man of continual dissipation and thaw. Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.  
4. Deflation of any thing by the separation of its parts.  
The elements were at perfect union in his body; and their contrary qualities formed not for the dissipation of the compound, but the variety of the compound. Swift.  
5. The substance formed by dissolving any body.  
Weigh iron and aqua-fortis severally; then dissolve the iron in the aqua-fortis, and weigh the dissolution. Bacon.  
6. Death; the resolution of the body into its constituent elements.  
The life of man is always either increasing towards rigens and perfection, or declining and decreasing towards rottenness and dissipation. Raleigh's History.  
We expected immediate dissolution, which we thought was meant by death that day. Milton's Par. Lost.  
7. Destruction.  
He determined to make a pretense dissolution of the world. Hinde.  
He thinks shall come,  
When this world's dissolution shall be ripe. Milton.  
We shall seem to mankind thuslay aside all care of provisions by agriculture or commerce, because possibly the dissolution of the world may happen in the next moment. Berkeley.  
8. Breach or ruin of any thing compounded or united.  
It makes a man consider of wealth and power. Why let him read of those france and unexplicable dissolutions of the great monarchies and governments of the world. Swift.  
9. The act of breaking up an assembly.  
10. Loose ness of manners; laxity; remission; dissipation, they be dissolvables; whether spondee, toechor, or iambic, it matters not. Dryden.  

Dissistaff. n. f. [borce, Sax.]  
1. The fluff from which the flax is drawn in spinning.  
In form, and Boreas never ruled fleet.  
Who Neptune's web on dancer's dissipate spins,  
With greater power than she did make them wend  
Each way, as she age's prank'd d'board. Sidney.  
Weave thou to end this web which I begin  
I will the dissipate hold, come thou and spin. Fair.  
Ran Col. our dogs, and Talbot, with the band;  
And Mallin, with her dissipate in her hand. Dryden.  
2. It is used as an emblem of the female  
So the French say, The Crown of France never falls to the dissipate;  
In my civil government some say the crook,  
Some say the dissipate, was too busy.  
Howel's England's Train.  
See my royal master murder'd  
His crown usurp'd, a dissipate in the throne. Dryden.  

Distaff-thistle. n. f. A species of thistle.  

To Distain. v. a. [dis and gain.]  
1. To slant; to tinge with an adventitious colour.  
Nor ceas'd his arrows, till the shady plain  
Sev'n mighty bodies with their blood dissistain.  
Dryden's Flaya.  
Place on their heads that crown dissistain'd with gars,  
Which those dire hands from my slain father wore.  
Dryden.  

2. To blot; to fully with insanity.  
He understood,  
That lady, whom I had to me assign'd,  
Had both dissistain'd her honourable blood,  
And else the faith which he to me did bind. Fairy Queen.  
The worthinesse of prais'd dissistain his worth,  
If he that 's prais'd himself bring the praiseth forth.  
Shakespeare.  
Some theologians define places erected for reli- 
igion, by defacing oppressions, dissipating their professions by publishing odious untruths upon rep- 
port of others. Sir J. Heywood.  

Distance. n. f. [distance, Fr. dissistant, Latin.]  
1. Distance is space considered barely in length between any two things, without considering any thing else between them. Locke.  
It is very cheap, notwithstanding the great dis- 
(1) See Addin.  
It is very cheap, notwithstanding the great dis- 
(2) Addin.  
As he lived but a few miles distance from her fa- 
ther's house, he had frequent opportunities of see- 
(3) Addin.  
2. Remoteness in place.  
(4) See Addin.  
(5) See Addin.  
(6) See Addin.  

Cubik is still dissip't to give us terms,  
And waits at distance till he hears from Cato.  
Addi.  
These dwell at such convenient distance,  
That each may give his friend assistance. Prior.  
3. The space kept between two antagonists in fencing.  
We come to see fight; to see thy paths, thy rock, thy reveries, thy distance.  
Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.  
Contra-  
4. Contrariety; opposition.  
(5) See Addin.  
(6) See Addin.  
(7) See Addin.  
(8) See Addin.  
(9) See Addin.  
(10) See Addin.  

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(10) See Addin.  

Cubik is still dissip't to give us terms,  
And waits at distance till he hears from Cato.  
Addi.
To DISTANCE, v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To place remotely; to throw off from the view. That which gives a relcavo to a bowl, is the quick lights, or white, which appears to be on the side nearest to us, and the block by consequence distances the object. Dryden's Defence.
2. To leave behind at a race the length of a distance; to conquer in a race with great superiority. Each daring lover, with adventurous pace, Pursued his wish in the dang'rous race; Like the vaulting wall bounding damsel's dites, Strains to the goal; the distance'd lover dies. Gay.

Distant, adj. [distant, Latin.]
Remote; not near. This heaven which we behold Distant to high. Milton.
I felt, Though distant from the worlds between. Milton. The world's rock the Paramic marble throne, And seem'd to distant fragments of old plate. Dryden's Defence.

Distasteful, adj. [distaste and full.]
1. Nautious to the palate; disgusting. What to one palate is sweet and delicious, to another is odious and distasteful. Dryden.

Distasteful, n. f. [dist and temper.]
1. A disproportioned mixture of parts; want of a due temper of ingredients. A disease; a malady; the pestilence pre- dominance of one thing; to dispos- sition; in the body, when a man is continually turning and toil ing. Shakspeare's Henry VI.
2. Want of due temperature. It was a reasonable conjecture, that those coun- tries which were situated directly under the tropic, were of a distemper unfavorable. Addison's Spectator.

Distaste, n. f. [dis and rage.]
1. Aversion of the palate; distaste; dis- gust. It gives the reason of the distaste of fatuity, and of the pleasure in novelty in men and animals. Bacon's Essays.
2. Dislike; uneasiness. Prosperity is not without many fears and disfavors, and adversity is not without comfort and hopes. Bacon's Essays.

Disorder; uneasiness.
Three of distaste, Which puts some of the storms in us; but I cannot name the disasters, and it is sought Of you that yet are well. Shakespeare, Winter's Tale.

Disorder; uneasiness.
Still as you rife, in the leaves, and some, Find no dissensus while 'tis chang'd by you. Waller.

Disorder; uneasiness.

Disorder, n. f. [dis and temper.]
1. To disease. Young men to argue a distemper'd head, So soon to bid good-morrow to thy bed. Shakespeare's Rome and Juliet.
2. To disorder. In madness, Being full of supper and dissembling draughts, Upon malicious bravery, doth come But tis not my guilt. Shakespeare's Othello. He deprived himself one night with long sleep his History of Ireland.
3. To disturb; to fill with perturbation; to ruffle. Thou see'st, me much distempered in my mind; Pull'd back, and then push'd forward to be kind. Dryden.

Distemperate, adj. [dis and temperate.]
Immoderate. Aquinas objecteth the disemperate heat, which he apprehends to be in all places directly over the sun. Rayleigh's History.

Distemperance, n. f. [from disem- perance.]
1. Intemperateness; excess of heat or cold; or other qualities. Through this disemperance we fee The sears alter, hourly, heated fruel. Dryden. Fall in the ethrip of the crimson rote. Shakspeare. They were consumed by the discommodities of the country, and the disemperance of the air. Chaucer.

Disviolent tumultuous; outrageous.

Disturbation; uneasiness; outrageous.

Diseases; uneasiness.

Perturbation of the mind. They entails doth me affre. Thou art uproot'd by some disemperance. Shak.
4. Confusion; commixture of contrarieties; a loss of regularity. At your birth Our grandchild earth, with this disemperance, In passion flack. Shakespeare's Henry V. Told how the world fell into this disem- perance. Shak. And how in great disemperance did grow. Daniel.

To DEISTEND, v. a. [deistant, Latin.]
To stretch out in breadth. Avoid enormous heights of green trees, as well as irregular forms; and the contrary faults, of low disemper'd fronts, is at last. Thus all day long the full dissensus clouds Indulge their genial root, and
DIS

DISTINCT, part. pass. [distant, Lati.] Spread. Not used.

Some others were new driven and distant into great lengths.

Some in round plaster, with nouveau mantles.

DISTINCT, n. s. [from distinct.] The space through which any thing is spread; breadth. Not much in use.

These arcs are the girdleleaf, which, keeping precisely the same height, and yet be dissolved one fourteenth part longer; which addition or
dissolve will confer much to their beauty, and de-
state but little from their strength.

DISTINCTION, n. s. [distinctio, Lat.]

1. The act of stretching; state of things stretched.

Wind and distillation of the bowels are signs of a bad distillation in the intestines; for in dead ani-
mals, when there is no digestion at all, the disti-
nation is in the greatest extremity.

2. Breadth; space occupied by the thing distended.

3. The act of separating one part from another; diversification.

Our legs do labour more in elevation than in distin-
gation.

DISTINGUISH, v. a. [dis and throne.]

To dethrone; to depose from sovereignty. Not used.

By his death it he recovered;
But Periander and Vigen him distinguished.

Fairy Queens, Act I, Sc. 1.

DISTILL, v. a. [disil, Lati.] A couple; a couple of lines; an epigram confining only of two verses.

The French compare anagrams, by themselves, to goats; but when they are cast into a distill, or epigram, to gems embossed in enamelled gold.

Camillus's Remain.

The bard, whose distill all command,
In power, a fervent; out of power, a friend.

Pe. 72.

DISTILLER, n. s. [from distill.] 1. One who practises the art or trade of distilling.

For spirit of faith to a very eminent distill
of it.

Boyle.

2. One who makes and sells pernicious and inflammatory spirits.

DISTILLMENT, n. s. [from distill.] That which is drawn by distillation; that which drops. A word formerly used, but now obsolete.

Upon my secure hour thy uncle floes,
And in the porches of mine ears did pour
The leprous distillments. St. John's Hamlet.

DISTINCT, adj. [distinctio, Lat.]

1. Different; not the same in number or in kind.

Belarrass faith, it is idlatry to give the fame
worship to an image which is due to God. Vazquez
faith, it is idlatry to give distill worship; there-
fore, if a man would avoid idlatry, he must give
none at all.

Fatherhood and property are distinct titles, and
began properly, upon Adam's death, to be in dis-
distinct persons.

<. Dist. 2. Different; separate; being apart, not conjunct.

The intention was, that the two armies, which
marched out together, should afterwards be dis-
cer.

Clarendon.

Men have immortal spirits, capable of a pleasurable
and happiness distinct from that of our bodies.

Tillotson.

3. Clear; unconfused; heav'n is high;
High and red, and the sea, from thence distinct.

Each thing on earth.

Milton.

4. Spotted; variegated.

Tempestuous fell.

His arrows from the fourfold vise'd four,

Distill'd with eyes; and from the living wheels
Distill'd alike with multitude of eyes.

Milton.

5. Marked out; specified.

Dominion hold
Over all living things that move on'th earth,
Wherefore created; for no place
Is yet distinct by name.

D. Distinction, n. s. [distinctio, Lat.]

1. The act of distincting one as preferable to

the other.

In the wind and tempest's frown

Distillation, with a broad and powerful face.

Putting at all, winnows the light away.

Shake. 2. Note of difference.

3. Honourable note of superiority.

4. That by which one differs from another.

This faculty of reception puts the distinctness be-
tween the animal kingdom, and the inferior parts of
matter.

5. Difference regarded; preference or neg-
lected in comparison with something else.

They, women, wives, without distinction fall;
The foregoing delays, love, comes on, and
covers all.


This fierce abridgment

Hath to it circumstantial branch, which

Distillation should be rich in.

Shake. Cymbeline.

7. Division into different parts.

The distillation of tragedy into acts was not
known; or, if it were, it is yet so darkly delivered
to us, that we cannot mark it.

Dryden or Dramatic Poety.

8. Notation of difference between things
feemingly the same.

The mixture of those things by speech, which
by nature are divided, is the mother of all error:
In taking away these bounds, which confine
breath, distillation is requisite.

Hook.

Lawfulness cannot be handled without limitations
and distinctions.

Banc's Nat. Hist.

This will puzzle your logic and distinctions
to answer it.

Dranch's Ophrey.

D. Distention.

D. Distinction, adj. [from distinct.]

1. That which marks distinction or difference.

From the natural hour, distinctive names,
One common right the great and lovely claims.

Pe. 73.

2. Having the power to distinguish and discern; judicious.

Credulous and vulgar auditors readily believe,
and the more judicious and distinctive heads do not
reject it.

Brown.

DISTINGUISH, v. a. [from distinct.]

Particularly; not confusedly.

I did all my pilgrimage dilate,
Whereof by parcels he had somehow heard,
But not distinguishably.

Shakespeare's Orbis.

DISTINCTLY, adv. [from distinct.] 1. Not confusedly; without the confusion of one part with another.

To make an echo that will report three, or four,
or five words distinctly, it is requisite that the body
percussing be a good distance off. Bacon's Nat. Hist.

On it's fides it was bound pretty distinctly, but
on its ends very confusedly and indistinctly.

Newton's Optics.

2. Plainly; clearly.

The object I could find distinctly view,
Was tall freight trees, which on the waters flow.

Dryden.

After the light of the sun was a little worn off
my eyes, I could see all the parts of it distinctly by
a glimmering reflection that played upon them
from the surface of the water.

Add. 9.

DISTINCNESS, n. s. [from distinct.]

1. Nice observation of the difference between
different things.

The membranes at the humours of the eye are
perfectly pellucid, and void of colour, for the recep-
tion, and for the distinctness of vision.

Ray's Genet.

2. Such separation of things as makes them
easy to be separately observed.

To distinguish, v. a. [disjungere, Lat.]

1. To note the diversity of things.

4 B. Rightly
Rightly to distinguish, is, by conceit of the mind, to judge things different in nature, and to discern which are the same, and which different.

2. To separate from others by some mark of honour or preference. They distinguish my poems from those of other men, and have made me their peculiar care. Dryd.

Let us resolve that roll with distrest eye, Which from the mire of falseness guide Flamen. To distinguish sth. adv. [from distinguishing] With distinction; with some mark of eminent preference.

3. To divide by proper notes of diversity. For as distinguishing the causes of the flood into those that belong to the heavens, and those that belong to the earth, the rains, and the abyss. Locke's Theory.

4. To know one from another by any mark or note of difference. So long as he could make me, with his eye or hand, Distinguish him from others, he did keep the deck. Shakespeare's Cymbeline.

We have not yet been seen in any house, Nor can we be distinguishing, by our face, For man or matter. Shakespeare, Tim. of the Shrew. By our reason we are enabled to distinguish good from evil, as well as truth from falsehood. Bacon's Essays.

5. To discern critically; to judge. Sweet prince, the untainted virtue of your years Hath not yet div'd into the world's deceit; Nor more can you distinguish a man, Than of his outward show! Shakespeare, Richard III. To discern critically.

6. To constitute or determine; to speculate; to make different from another.

St. Paul's Epistles contain nothing but points of Christian instruction, amongst which he seldom fails to enlarge on the great and distinguishing doctrines of our holy religion. Locke.

7. To make known or eminent. To distinguish. v. n. To make distinction; to find or shew the difference. He would wisely distinguish between the profit of the merchant and the gain of the kingdom. Shakespeare's Comedy of Errors.

The readers must learn by all means to distinguish between proverbs, and those polite speeches which beautifully conversate. Swift.

Distinguishable. adj. [from distinguishing.]

1. Capable of being distinguished; capable of being known, or made known, by notes of diversity.

Impeccant, they left a race behind Like to themselves, distinguishable leaves From Gentiles, but by circumcision vain. Milton.

The whole art of distinguishing, as it relates to perception and decision, to choice and pursuit, or averse, is distinguishable to us. Hale's Origin of Mankind.

I shall distribute duty into principal and eminent parts, distinguishable as they relate to God, our neighbour, and ourselves. Government of the Tongue.

Being distinguished in aqueous juices, it is by the eye distinguishable from the edible body. Boyle.

In fine, it is impossible to give any complete idea of a subject, which, in itself uncommunicable, contains nothing but one uniform appearance, or conception in the mind, and is not distinguishable into different ideas.

2. Worthy of note; worthy of regard.

I would endeavour that my betters should think me by the merit of something distinguishable, instead of my thinking them.

Swift.

Distinguished. participial adj. [from distinguishing.] Eminent; transcendent; extraordinary.

For sins committed, with many aggravations of guilt, the furnace of wrath will be seven times hotter, and burn with a distinguishable fury. Rogers.

A complex idea, but in its favourite line With says so strongly distinguishing'd, and divine. Pope's Odyssey.

Distinguished. n. f. [from distinguishing.]

1. A judicious observer; one that accurately discerns one thing from another.

If writers be just to the memory of Charles II, they cannot deny him to be a man of known kind, and a perfect distinguishing of their talents. Dryden.

2. He that separates one thing from another by proper marks of diversity.

Let us admire the wisdom of God in this distinguishing of times, and villains from the fan. Brown's Vulgar Errors.

Distinguishingly, adv. [from distinguishing.] With distinction; with some mark of eminent preference.

Some call me a Tory, because the heads of that party have been distinguishably favourable to me. Pope.

Distinguishment, n. f. [from distinguishing.] Distinction; observation of difference.

To make corrections upon the following reports, I considered whether any credit at all were to be given to their distinguishing traits. Grant's Bills of Mortality.

To DISTORTE. v. a. [distortus, Lat.] 1. To wringe; to twist; to deform by irregular motions.

I see her face each nauzous draught, And fo obligingly am I am bough'd. I bleat the hand from whence they came, Nor dare I part my face for shame. Swift.

Now mortals partake his lovely form. Swift.

2. To put out of the true direction or pollice.

With fear and pain Distorted, all my mother shape thus grew. Transform'd. Wuth all amotions, envy and revenge, so drawn I and distorts the understandings of men. Tilton.

3. To wrest from the true meaning.

Something must be distorted before the intent of the divine indite. Pearson on Poetry.

Distortion. n. f. [distortus, Lat.] Irregular motion by which the face is wrinkled, or the parts disordered.

By his distortions he reveals hiselas. He by his tears and by his sighs complaints. Prior.

In England we see people lulled asleep with solid and elaborate diversions of piety, who would be warmed and transported out of themselves by the bellowings and disquisitions of enthusiasm. Addison's Spectator.

To DISTRACT. v. a. part. past. distracted; distraitly; anciently distracted; and sometimes dijtrasted. [distrautus, Lat.] 1. To pull different ways at once.

The needle endeavors to conform unto the mediam; but, being distracted, driven that way where the greater and powerfuller part of the earth is placed. Brown's Vulgar Errors.

2. To separate; to divide.

By far, by sea.

—Most worthy Sir, you therein throw away The absolute friendship you have by land; Distraits your army, which doth much confust Of war—my ador'd, is no less wherefore, Act. and Clotp. 3. To turn from a single direction towards various points.

If he cannot wholly avoid the observer of the fever, he hopes to dijtray it by a multiplicity of the object. Swift.

4. To fill the mind with contrary considerations; to perplex; to confound; to harass.

While I suffer the terrors I am dijtrasted. Pindar. Come, coulo, canst thou quench, and change thy colour? Murder thy breath in middle of a wood, And then again begin, and stop again, As if thouwert dijtrayed and mad with terror? Shakespeare, Richard III.

It would burst forth; but I recover breath, And hence dijtray to know what I utter. Dryden's All for Love.

Distracted. adj. [from distracting.]

Cauliflower perplexity. Where any unmindful through distracting cares, I've stretched my arms, and touched him unaware. Dryden.

To DISTRAIN. v. a. [from distracting, Latin.]

1. To seize; to lay hold on as an indemnification for debt.
Of that peculiar mixture out of which the bodies of vegetables and animals are formed, the water in the common vehicle and distributor to the parts of those bodies. Woodward.

**Distribution.** n. f. [distributed, Lat.]
1. The act of distributing or dealing out to others; dispensation.

Of great riches there is no real use, except it be in the distribution. Bacon's Essays.

Providence has made an equal distribution of natural gifts, whereas each creature generally has a share. L'Éléphant.

Every man in a great station would imitate the queen in the distribution of offices in his disfavor. Sir W. Temple.

2. Act of giving in charity.

Let us govern our charitable distributions by this pattern of nature, and maintain a mutual circulation of benefits and returns. Atterbury.

3. [In logic.] As an integral whole is distinguished into its several parts by division; so the word distribution is most properly used, when we distinguish a universal whole into its several kinds of species. Watts.

**Distributive.** adj. [from distribute.]
1. That which is employed in assigning to others their portions; as, distributive justice, that which allotts each to his sentence or claim.

If justice will take all, and nothing give, justice-making is not distributive. Dryden.

Observe the distributive justice of the authors, which is constantly applied to the punishment of virtue, and the reward of vice, directly opposite to the rules of their best critics. Swift.

2. That which assigns the various species of a general term.

**Distributively.** adv. [from distributive.]
1. By distribution.

2. Singly; particularly.

Although we cannot be free from all fin collectively, in facts, that no part thereof shall be found inherent in us; yet, distributively as the last, all great and grievous actual offences, as they offer themselves one by one, both may and ought to be by all means avoided. Hooker.

3. In a manner that expresses singly all the particulars included in a general term; not collectively.

An universal term is sometimes taken collectively for all its particular ideas united together; and sometimes distributively, meaning each of them singly and alone. Locke.

**District.** n. f. [districtus, Latin.]
1. The circuit or territory within which a man may be compelled to appearance. Gower.

2. Circuit of authority; province.

His governors, who formed themselves upon the example of their grand monarch, prattled all the arts of despotic government in their respective districts. Addison.

With item distributum, to their own district, to drive the future crowds.

**Distr.** m. f. [from the verb.]
1. Dificredit; loss of credit; loss of confidence.

To me reproach.

Rather belong, dishonor, and all disgrace. Milton.

2. Suffocation; want of faith; want of confidence in another.

You doubt not me; nor have I spent my blood, To have my faith no better understood: Your soul's above the baftards of dishonor. Nothing but love could make you so unjust. Dryd.

**Distr.** adj. [drut, and full.]
1. Apt to distrust; Iustitious.

Generally offer doubtful thoughts in their breasts. Rape. Of Senses.

2. Not confident; deficient.

The great corruptors of divorce have never been so distrustful of themselves. Gower. Of the Tongue.

3. Distrustful; of himself; modest; timorous.

Distrustful words with modest caution speaks; But being once said in full vailis breaks. Pope.

**Distr.** adj. [from distrustful.]
In a distrustful manner.

The youth with wants and hardships must engage.

Pride and rebellious most distrust his age. Prior.

**Distr.** to confound; to put into irregular motions.

3. To interrupt; to hinder: as, care distrusts study.

4. To turn off from any direction: with from. This is not usual.

It oft-times may succeed, to as perhaps shall give him, if I find not; and distrust must countenance their delinquent. Milton.

**Distr.** n. f. [from distrustful.]
Confusion; tumultuary emotion.

Influent without distrust they took alarm, And onward move embattled. Milton.

**Distr.** n. f. [from distrustful.]
Perplexity; interruption of a settled state.

The denomination of money concerns trade, and the alteration of that necessity brings disturbances to it. Locke.

2. Confusion; disorder of thoughts.

They can survey a variety of complicated ideas without fatigue or disturbance. Watts on the Mind.

**Distr.** n. f. [from distrustful.]
3. Tumult; violation of peace.

This mischief had not then befallen, and more that shall befall: innumerable.

Distrusts on earth through female fasces. Milton.

**Distr.** n. f. [from distrustful.]
1. A violator of peace; he that causes tumults and public disorders.

He flands in the fight both of God and men most justly blameable, as a needless disturber of the peace of God's church, and an author of dissension. Hooker.

Men that make an insult upon society, ought to be humbled, as disturbers of the public tranquillity. Addison.

Ye great disturbers, who in endless noise, In blood and horror, seek unnatural joys; For what is all this bustle, but to thin Thofe thoughts with which you dare not alone? Granville.

4. B 2 

2. He
To DISJOINT. v. a. [dis and unite.] 1. Separation; disjunction. Bob. Reft is left oppofite to motion, the immediate caufe of difunion. Vexillifn. Disunion, the diaftrict of the corporal principles, and the vital caufe of death. Shay. Correlated Cosmos. Let not peace be made before the difunion of France and Spain. Add.4n's State of the War. The strength of it will join infift to France, and grow the closer to it by its difunion from the refh. Add.4n's on the War.

2. Breach of concord.

To DISUNITE. v. a. [dis and unite.] 1. To separate; to divide. Hail. The breach they then divide, and difunite the ribs and limbs. Pope's Odifey. 2. To part friends or allies. Hail. Because they difunite, to become separate. While every particular member of the publick provides foarly for itself, the feparation of the body publick do difunite and defect, and do become unable to support the whole. South. DISUNITY. n. f. [dis and unity.] A state of actual feparation. Disunity is the natural property of matter, which is nothing else but an infinite confufion of pifical monads. More. DISUAS'GE. n. f. [dis and ufanage.] The gradual ceafation of ufe or ufanage. They cut off prefently fuch things as might be extinguifhed without danger, leaving the refh to be abolished by diufage through track of time. Hook. DISUDE. n. f. [dis and ude.] 1. Ceflation of ufe; defufedil; want of practice. The diufe of the tongue is the nief effehtial reftoration. Add.4n's Guardian. 2. Ceflation of ufanage. The obligation upon the lands did not prohibite, or come into diufage, but by fifty confecutive years. Abuvtons.

To DISUSE. v. a. [dis and ufe.] 1. To ceafe to make ufe of. No war, now inverts the courfe As nature's institutions are in force, Unaccompanied, though diufed. Dryden's Fabick. Pray in arms, diufed inverts his limbs decay'd. Dryden. 2. To disaffust: with from or to a more properly from. Diufe me from the quafy pain Of being belov'd and living. Davis.

D'he shall his troops for fighting fields prepare, Diffus'd to toils and triumphs of the war. Dryden's Aegid. To DISVOUCH. v. a. [dis and vouch.] To defray the credit of; to contradict. Every letter he hath writ hath difcharged another. Shakespeare. DISVULSED. adj. [dis and vuit.] Deprived of the wits; mad; diftracted. A word not in ufe. She ran away alone; Which when they heard, there was not one But half a being after to be got. As they had been disvulued. Dryden's Nymphidia. DIT. n. f. [dictch, Dutch.] A ditty; a poem; a tune. Obloque. No bird but did her flite notes twinge; No fong but did contain a lovely wifl. Fairy Queen. DITATION. n. f. [dictation, Latin.] The art of enriching. Those eastern authors intended rather homage than ditation; the befieled virgin comes in the form of power. Hall's Conftitution. DITCH. n. f. [biech, Saxox; diich, Erft.] 1. A trench cut in the ground, between uffle. Some asked for manors, others for acres that lay convenient for them; that he would pull down his fences, and level his ditches. Adamf.4n's History of John Bull. Sudden the ditches foall, the meadows swim. Thomson. 2. Any long narrow receptacle of water; used fometimes of a fmall river in con- tempt. In the great plagues they were bean, in divers ditches and low grounds about London, many tofts that had take three inches long. Bacon. 3. The moat with which a fortrefs is fur- rounded. The ditches, fuch as they were, were altogether dry, and easy to be passed over. Kneiff. 4. Ditch is ufed, in combination, in any thing worthless, or thrown away into ditches. Poor Tom, when the foul ftrange races, can- doung for fallets, fwallows the old raf, and the dog. Shakespeare. To DITCH. v. n. [from the noun.] To make a ditch. I have employed my time, besides ditching, in finifhing my travels. Swift. DITCHIFIED. adj. [ditch'd and de- true'd.] Brought forth in a ditch. Finger of birth-branfed babe, Ditch-delivered's by a drab. Shad. Ditchify'd. TITCHER. n. f. [from ditch.] One who digs ditches. You merit your employment daily, Our thresher, ditches, gard'ner, bally. Swift. DITHYRAMBICK. n. f. [dithyrambick, Latin.] 1. A fong in honour of Bacchus; in which, ancently, and now among the Italians, the diftration of ebfuity is imitated. 2. Any poem written with wildnes and enthufiafm. DITHYRAMBICK. adj. Wild; enthufiafmick. Pindar does new words and figures roll Down his impetuours dithyrambick tide. Cowley. DIT'TANDER. n. f. The fame with pere- verpt. DIT'TANY. n. f. [ditlyamus, Latin.] Dityann hath been reformed, for many ages, upon the account of its foreign qualities in medicines. It is generally brought over dry from the Levant. Millar.

DIV.

Vigil reports of dityann, that the wild goat eats it when they are hot with darns. More's Antidote againsstdiftion. DIT'TED. adj. [from ditly.] Sung; ad- apted to multyce. He blow'd with his foot pipe, and smooth ditlyed long. Well knows to fill the wild winds when they roar. Milton. DITTY. n. f. [dictch, Dutch.] A poem to be sung; a fong. Although we lay altogether aside the confederation of ditty or matter, as we have not been unfpeakable to the power of sounds being framed in due fort, and carried from the ear to the spiritual faculties of our souls, it, by a native - prudence and efficacy, greatly available to bring to a perfect temper whatsoever is there touch. Hooker. Being young, I framed to the harp. Many an English ditty lovely well, And gave the tongue a helpfull ornament. Shakespeare. Strike the melodious harp, shrill timbres ring, And to the warbling lute ditty fings. Sandys. His annual wound in Lebanon, allard The Syrian damfels to lament his fate. In amorous ditties, all a summer's day. Milton. Mean while the rural ditties were not mute, Temper'd to the eaten frow; Rough fayer's ditties. Milton. They will be fighting and finging under thy in- exorable windows lamentable ditties, and call thee cruel. Dryden. DIVAN. n. f. [An Arabic or Turkish word.] 1. The council of the Oriental princes. 2. Any council assembled: used commonly in a fene of dillke. Forth rudi'd in baftle the great confulting peers, Ra'did from the dark dawn, and with like joy Congratulating approach'd him. Milton. Swift to the queen the herald Medon ran, Who heard the confult of the ditte dawn. Pope's Odyssey.

To DIVARICATE. v. n. [divaricats, Latin.] To be parted into two; to be divided. In the partitions are tranfayed across one of them divaricats into two, and another into feveral fmall ones. Westwood. To DIVARICATE. v. a. To divide into two. A slender pipe is produced forward towards the throat, whereunto it is at last inferted, and is there divaricats, after the fame manner as the spermac- tick vefles. Gree. DIVARICATION. n. f. [divaricats, Lat.] 1. Partition into two. Dogs, running before their matters, will stop at a divarication of the way, till they fee which hand: their matters will take. Ray. 2. Division of opinions. To take away all doubts, or any probable divarication, the curfe is plainly infcribed. Brown's Fulgar Errours. To DIVE. v. n. [bippa, Saxon.] 1. To fink voluntarily under water. I am not yet informed, whether when a diver drowns, having his eyes open, and withmuth upon his back, he fees things in the air greater or lit. Bacon's Natural History. Around our pole the fiery dragon glides, And, like a winding stream, the bears divides, The lea and the lake, by joint and synant of furface. Asher to dive beneath the fulhorn fees. Dryden's Futed. That the air in the blood-vessels of live bodies has a communicatin after the outward air, I think, terms plain, from the experiments of hu- man creatures being able to bear air of much greater density in diving, and of much life upon the tops of mountains, provided the changes he made gradually. Adamf.4n's. 2. To...
DIVERSiFICATION, n. s. [from diversify].
1. The act of changing forms or qualities.
   If you consider how variously several things may be compounded, you will not wonder that such fruitful principles, or manners of diversification, should generate differing colours.

DIVERSiFY, v. a. [dive'rify, prp.]
1. To make different from another; to distinguish; to discriminate.

Divers friends thought it strange, that a white dog should acquire a rich colour upon the effusion of spring-water.

Boyse on Colours.

DIVERSiFY, n. s. [from diversify, v. a.]
1. Difference; dissimilitude; unlikeness.
   Then is there in this diversity no contrariety.

DIVERSION, n. s. [diver'sion].
1. The act of turning anything off from its course.

Cut off the tops, and pulling off the buds, work retarding of the fruit a time and diversification of it to the fruits that were not forward.

Bacon's Natural History.

We have divers examples in the church of such as by fear, being compelled to sacrifice to strange gods, were rejected, and kept the office of preaching the gospel.

Whitgift.

The teeth bared when the child is a year and a half old; then they call them, and new ones come about seven years; but divers have backward teeth come at twenty, some at thirty and forty.

Bacon's Natural History.

I have ranked this diversification of Christian practice among the effects of our contentions.

Dray of Powy.

The cause by which any thing is turned from its proper course or tendency.

Fortunes, honours, friends;
Are mere diversions from love's proper objects,

Dunkin's Stepy.

Sport; something that unbends the mind by turning it off from care.
which the pride, the passions, and the folly of men have drest it up. Reger.

Div. still. u. s. [from divide.] The act of putting up.

The divulsion of mortality diversifies them from those laborious and avocating duties which are here requisite to be performed. Boyle's Sphæra. Love.

Divisible. adj. [from divide.] Separate; different; parted. A word not in use.

How could communities maintain Peaceful commerce from divisible heavens? Shakespeare.

Dividend. adj. [from divide.] Different; separate. A word not in use.

To divide a living child into two, and give half to the one, and half to the other. 1 Kings.

Let old Timotheus yield the prizes, Or both divide the crown? He could not, without the fairest part. She drew an angel down. Dryd. St. Cæl.

They were divided into little independent socie- ties, speaking different languages. Locke.

To divide, to distribute, by staking as a partition between.

Let there be a firmament in the midst of the waters, and let it divide the waters from the waters. Gen. 1.

Where seas, and winds, and devils will divide you. Dryd.

3. To divide by discord. Locke.

There shall five in one house be divided. Luke.

To deal out; to give in shares. Locke.

Then in the midst a tearing grain did break. The name of Anthony; it was divided Between her heart and lips. Shakespeare.

Divide the prey into two parts; between them that took the war upon them, who went out to battle; and between all the congregation. Num. 16.

Cham and Japhet were heads and princes over their families, and had a right to divide the earth by families. Locke.

To divide. u. n.

1. Part to; parted. 
2. To break friendship. Locke.

Sisterly divide. Shakespeare's King Lear.

Dividend. f. [from divide.] A share; the part allotted in division. Each person shall adjust to himself his peculiar share, like other dividends. Dryd. of Pirie.

If on such petty merits you confer So vast a prize, let each his portion share. Make a just dividend; and, if not all, the greater part to Dioneal will fall. Dryd.

2. [In arithmetick.] Dividend is the number given to be parted or divided. Cocker's Arithmetic.

Dividend. u. s. [from divide.]

1. That which parts any thing into pieces.

According as the body moved, the divides did more and more enter into the divided body; so it joined itself to some new parts of the medium, or divided body, and did in like manner forake others. Digby on the Soul.

2. A distributor; he who deals out to each his share.

Who made me a judge or divider over you? Luke.

2. A difuniter; the person or caufe that breaks concord. Money, the great divider of the world, hath, by a strange revolution, been the great uniter of a divided people. Swift.

4. A particular kind of compasses. Dividend. adj. [dividens, Latin.] Divided; shared or participated in common with others.

She shined, Revolv'd on heav'n's great axle, and her reign With thousand little lights dividually holds. Marv.

Divination. u. s. [divinatio, Latin.]

1. Divination is a prediction or foretelling of future things, which are of a secret and hidden nature, and cannot be known by any human means.

Alyffe's Parerg. Certain tokens they noted in birds, or in the emblems of beasts, or by other the like frivolous divination, as birds.

Surely there is no enchantment against Jacob, neither is there any divination against Israel. Numbers.

His countenance did imprint an awe, and naturally all souls to his old bow; as wands of divination downward draw, and point to beds where fors' reign gold doth grow. Dryd.

The excellency of the soul is for by its power of divining in dreams: that several such divina- tions have been made, none can question who believes the holy writings. Addison.

2. Conjectural preface or predication. Tell thou thy ear this divination lies, And I will take it as a sweet disgrace. Shakesp. Henry IV.

Divine. adj. [divinus, Latin.]

1. Partaking of the nature of God. His line Was hero-make, half human, half divine. Dryd.

2. Proceeding from God; not natural; not human. The benefit of nature's light is not thought ex- cluded as unnecessary, because the necessity of a divine light is magnified. Hiscr.

Instructed, you'd explore Divine constraint, and a God adore. Blackmur.

3. Excellent in a supreme degree. In this fene it may admit of comparis- fon. The divinity and the richest mind, Both by art's perfections and by nature's dower, That ever was from heaven to earth confin'd. Dryd.

2. Prefageful; divining; prescient. Yet out his heart, divine of something ill, Mil. gave him; he the fault'ring measure felt. Milton.

Divine. n. s.

1. A minister of the gospel; a priest; a clergyman.

Claudio must die to-morrow; let him be furnished with divines, and have all charitable prepara- tion. Shakesp.

Give Marcus leave to proceed in his discoveries; for his spoke like a divine in armour. Baco's Holy War.

A divine has nothing to say to the welfet con- greagation, which he may not express in a manner to be understood by the meanest among them. Swift.

2. A man skilled in divinity; a theolog- ian.

Th' eternal cause in their immortal lines. Was taught; and poets were the first divines. Dryd.
To DIVINE. n. a. [divine, Lat.] To
foretell, to foreknow; to prede.

Why dost thou say king Richard is death?
Dais thou little better thing than earth,
Dish his downfall?

To DIVINE. n. a. [divine, Lat.]

1. To utter prognostication.

Then is Cæsars and he knelt together.—If I
were to divine of this unity, I would not prope
ably to.
The prophets thereof divine for more

2. To feel presages.

If secret powers
Suggest but truth to my divine thoughts,
This pretty lad will prove our country’s knight.

3. To conjure; to guess.

The beft of commentators can but guess at
his meaning; none can be certain he has divine
rightly.

In change of torment would be ease.

Dram安居, n. f. [divine, French; from
divinité, Latin.]

1. Participation of the nature and
excellence of God’s deity; godhead.

As with new wine into intoxicated bath.
They swim in mirth, and fancy that they feel
Divinity within them breathing wings,
Wherewith to scorn the earth.

2. God; the Deity; the Supreme Being;
The Cane of causes.

“Tis the Deity within us,
’Tis Heaven itself that points out an hereafter,
And intimates eternity to man.

3. Fable god.

Vain, idle, deities that ne’er before
In Israel’s state had fixed their dire shades;
Beautifying divinities, and doves of gods.
Priis.

4. Celestial being.

God doubtless can govern this machine he could
create, by more direct and easy methods than em-
ploying these sublunary divinities.

Chyzer.

5. The science of divine things; theology.

Hearing him but reason in divinity,
And, all admiring, with an inward
You would defire the king were made a præst.

Truft not my age,

My reverence, calling, not divinity,
If this fastet lie not guiltifhes here
Under some being erring.

Shakespeare.

Among hard words I number those which are
peculiar to divinity, as it is a science.

Swifts.


They lay there is divinity in odd numbers,
either in nativity, chance, or death.

Divisible.

Capable of being divided into parts;
difceivable; separable.

When we frame in our minds any notion of
matter, we change their dire shades, and extension
and bulk, which is impenetrable, or divisible and
passive.

Beckley’s Stanzas.

Divisibility. n. f. [divisibilt, Fr.]
The quality of admitting division or
separation of parts.

The most subtile philosophers willpref the
affectors of infinite divinity.

Glumville’s Swifts.

This will easily appear to any one, who will let
his thoughts rove in the vast expander of faith, or
divinity of others.

Divisibility.

Naturalists disagree about the origin of motion,
and the indefinite divinities of matter.

Boyle.

Division. n. f. [diviso, Latin.]

1. The act of dividing any thing into

2. The flate of being divided.

Thou madest the spirits of the firmament,
and commanded it to part funder, and to make a
division betwixt the waters.

2. Eftor, vi. 41.

3. That by which any thing is kept apart;
parted, or separated.

Partitions of God’s.

4. The part which is separated from
the rest by dividing.

If we look into communities and divisions of
men, we observe that the different men, not the
witty, guides the conversation.

Addison’s Spect.

5. Division; discord; difference.

There was a discord among the people because
of him.

John, vii. 43.

As to our divisions with the Romans,
we have one source of passion, the fear; they would,
like small cattle in the ground, wait a cool
reason to cement them.

Diary of Pity.

6. Parts into which a discourse is distrib-
uted.

In the divifion I have made, I have endeav-
ored, the best I could, to govern myself by the
diversity of matter.

Locke.

Expect the heads of your divisions in as few
and clear words as you can, otherwise you never
be able to retain them.

Swifts.

7. Space between the notes of musick, or
parts of a musical composition; just-time.

Thy tongue
Maketh words as sweet as ditties lightly penned,
Sung by a fair queen in a summer’s bove;
With ravishing division, to her lute.

Shakespeare’s Henry IV.

Our tongue will run division in a tune, not
mining a note, even when our thoughts are
merely engaged elsewhere.

Glovilles.

8. Division.

I will put a division between my people and thy
people.

Exod.

9. [In arithmetick.] The separation or
partition of any number or quantity
given, into any parts assigned.

Cocker.

10. Subdivision; division of the
general into species.

Abound.

In the division of every crime,
Adam’s Marken, Mark’s.

Divisor, n. f. [divisor, Latin.]
The number which the dividend is
divided; the number which thsehow how many parts the dividend is to be
divided into.

Divorce. n. f. [divorce, French; from
divorcium, Latin.]

1. The legal separation of husband and
wife.

Divorce is a lawful separation of husband and
wife, made before a competent judge, on difag-
ognize had of the cause, and sufficient proof
made thereof.

Ayliffe’s Pargion.

To restore the king,

He counsels a divorcer, a lot of her,
That like a jewel has hung twenty years
About his neck, yet never lost her lute.
Shakespeare’s Henry VIII.

He had in his eye the divorce which had passed
betwixt the emperor and Scribonia.

Dryden’s Dedication to the World.

2. Separation; diufion.

Such motions may occasion a further alienation
of nations, and divorce of affections, in her from
any religion.

K. Charles.

These things, to be a bastard, and to be born
out of lawful wedlock, are convertible the one
with the other; and is hard to make divorce be-
tween those things that are so near in nature to
each other, as being convertible terms.

Ayliffe’s Pargion.

3. The sentence by which a marriage is
distilled.

4. The cause of any penal separation.

Go with me, like good angels, to my end;
And, as the long divorce of steel falls on me,
Make of your prayers one sweet sacrifice,
To His fanguifer feal to heaven.
Shaksp. Henry VIII.

5. To divide; to separate; to separate by
violenlce.

Were it consonant unto reason to divorce these
two sentences, the former of which doth show how
that is a redresser, and not marking the for-
mens, to conclude by the latter of them? Hooke.

The continent and the island were continued
together, within men’s remembrance, by a draw-
able bridge; but are now divided by broad
cilver.

Cavend’s Survey of Cornwall.

So
DI

DIV

Divorce; separation of marriage.

Write her a bill of divorce, and give it in her hand, and send her out of his house.

D. xxv. 1.

DI

DIUR'NECK. adj. [diurneck. \

Having the power to provoke urine.

DIURE'TIC. adj. [diuretic. \

Diuretics are decoctions, emulsions, and oils of embolic vegetables, that relax the urinary passages; such as relax ought to be tried before such as force and stimulare. Those emollients ought to be taken in open air, to hinder them from purifying, and on empty stomachs. Amoebus, cholera, cold, the moderates the rest.

And whistles sweet her diuretic strains. Young.

DIURNAL. adj. [diurnus, Latin. \

1. Relating to the day.

We observe in a day, which is a short year, the greatest heat about two in the afternoon, when the sun is past its meridian, which is the diurnal pholos, and the same is evident from the thermometer.


Thirdly, are those diurnals that leave cold the night, how we gather'd beams reflected, may with matter fire cement. Milton.

2. Constituting the day.

Why does he order the diurnal hours
To leave earth's other parts, and rise in ours?

Prior.

3. Performed in a day; daily; quotidian.

The prime orb, incredible how swifts, had otherrowd.

Diurnal. Milton.

Diurnal and annual revolution of the sun have been, from the beginning of nature, confiant, regular, and universally observable by all mankind.

DIURNAL. n. s. [diurnald. Fr. ] A jour-

nal; a day-book.

DIURNALLY, adv. [from diurnal.] Daily; every day.

As we make the enquiries, we shall diurnally communicate them to the publick.

Tailor.

DIU'TRITY. n. s. [diu'tritius, Lat. \

Length of duration.

As a continent, as it might be said that generation should not pass till it was fulfilled, they needed not suppos of such duration.

* Brown's Proverbs.

DIVULGE. n. [divulge, Lat. \

1. To publish; to make publick; to re-

veal to the world.

Men are better contented to have their com-

mendations suppressed, than the contrary much.

Hooker.

I will pluck the veil of modesty from the so

scenmg mihtens Page, and divulge Page himself
for a secure and willful Acton.

Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.

These anteters in the filet the knight record'd.

The king himself divulge'd, the land believ'd.

Dryden's Absalom.

You are deprived of the right over your own sentiments, of the privilege of every human crea-

ture, to divulge or conceal them.

Pope.

The cabinets of the fiek, and the closets of the dead, have been ransacked to publish private letters, and divulge to all mankind the most licen-
tious sentiments of friendship.

Milton.

2. To proclaim; to declare by a publick act.

This is true glory and renown, when God, looking on our revolution marks, the just man, and divulges him through heaven
To all his angels, who with true applause
Reconcile his praifcs.

Milton's Paraphrase. Left.

DIVULGER. n. s. [from divulge. ] A pub-

lisher; one that exposes to publick view.

I think not any thing in my letters could tend so much to my approach, as the odious divulging of them did to the infamy of the divulgers.

King Charles.

DIVULSION. n. s. [divulsion. Lat. ]

The act of plucking away.

Aristotle, in his Ethics, takes up the conced of the beavers, and the divulsion of his texitcles.

Brown's Proverbs.

To DI'ZEN. v. a. [divi'der, items corrupted from digit. ] To divide; to dle; to rig out. A low word.

Your ladyship lifts up the faith to be seen.

For sake I had di'zen'd you out like a queen.

Sweifs.

DIZZ'ARD. n. s. [from dizzy. ] A block-

head; a fool.

Dizz'iness. n. s. [from dizzy. ] Giddi-

ness; whir in the head.

Fixed furious hath the brain in force to di-

traction, and causeth an aching and dizzying in founder heads.

Glamis.

1. Giddi'; vertiginous; having in the head the sensation of turning round.

All on a sudden miserable pain
Surpris'd thee, dim thine eyes, and dizzy swarm in darkenes.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

2. Causing giddiness.

How fearful
And dizzy 'tis to cast one's eyes below!

Shakespeare's King Lear.

Giddy; thoughtless.

What follow, when misadventure canst thou gain? Or at thy wholes the dizzye multitudes,

Longer than thou canst feed them on thy self.

Milton.

To DIZ'Z'Y, v. a. [from the adjective. ] To whirl round; to make giddy.

Not the dreadful storm
Which shipman do the hurricane call,

Shall dizziness with more charmour Neptune's ear
In his Kent, that shall my promised forced

Falling on Dinomede.

Shak, Tragedies and Credilosa.

To divide him inventorially, would dizziness the architectism of memory.

Shakespeare.

To DO. v. a. Thou sah, he doth or done; pretter, did; part. pass. done. [bon, Sax. die, Dutch. ]

1. To practice or act any thing good or bad.

Thou shalt done evil all above that were before the.

I Kings.

Flee evil, and do good.

Psalms.

2. To perform; to achieve.

They helped, who hurt to final.

And he hath nothing done, that did not all.

Daniel.

DO

Learn to live well, that thou mayst die to do.

To live and die is all we have to do.

Dryden.

What is the reason the arm's wont smile and frown; and do all the lively puishes of the countenance?

Collins.

3. To execute; to discharge.

May one, that is a herald and prince,

Do a fair meagre to his kindred.

Shakespeare's Timon of Athens.

Pindar's is come.

To do you satisfaction from his master.

The jury prayed the court a guard, that they might do their confessions.

Benj.

4. To cause. This structure is obsolete.

A fatal plague which many did to die. Spenser.

Nought can quench misle by flaying flocks.

Nor sex of liquor cold, nor lake of fire.

Nothing but death can do me to restore.

Fair Q.

5. To transfuse.

The thing was not done in a corner.


6. To produce any effect to another.

If he did not care whether he had their love or no, he waved indifferently 'twas done them nei-

ther good nor harm.

Shakespeare's Comedias.

Then hail, Shakespeare, done good better frame.'

Shakespeare.

If there be any good thing to be done,

That may to thee do safe, and grace to me.

Speak to me.

Shakespeare's Hamlet.

'Tis true, I did so; nor was it in vain:

She did me right, and falsified my vengeance.

You did her too much honor: she hath neither face nor taste, if she dare not yield you. Swifts.

7. To have recourse to; to practise as the last effort; commonly in the form of a passionate interrogation.


8. To perform for the benefit or hurt of another.

I know what God will do for me. Sam. xliii. 5.

Acts of mercy done to the poor, shall be ac-

cepted and rewarded as done to our Saviour him-

self.

Atterbury.

9. To exert; to put forth.

Do thy diligence to come thither unto me.

2 Tim. iv. 9.

10. To manage by way of interchange or dealing; to have business; to deal.

I have been deterred by an indulgacion from having much to do with teams of so dangerous a nature.

Bacon.

What had I to do with kings and courts?

My humble lot had call me far beneath them.

Roper.

11. To gain; to effect by influence.

It is much that a jury with a fat brown will do with a fellow who never had the ache in his shoulders.

Shakespeare's Henry IV.

His queen, notwithstanding the hast preferred

him with divers children, and with a crown also,

though he would not acknowledge it, could do no-

thing with him.

Bacon.

12. To make any thing what it is not.

Off with the crown, and with the crown his head;

And whilst we breathe take him to do him dead.

Shakespeare.

13. To finish; to end.

As for this mercy, which he intends for Lear and Cordelia,

The battle done, and they within our power,

Shakespeare.

The may the reading of some part of the New Testament, not carefully, or in haste, as if you had a mind to have done; but attentively, as to be able to give some account of what you have read.

Dryden.

14. To
14. To conclude; to setle.
They did their work and don'd.

15. To put.
Nobly, Warwick, who should be the duke to death.

16. To do.
To do. \\
To Do. \\
To Do. v. n.

1. To act or behave in any manner well or ill.
Unto this day they do after the manner of others; they fear not the Lord, neither do they the law and commandment which the Lord commanded the children of Israel.

2. To make an end; to conclude.
This is only in the compound præterite.

3. To cease to be concerned with; to cease to care about; to desist from notice or practice: only in the compound præterite.
No man would make use of disposed parties to destroy one body, unless they were sure to matter them when they had done with them.

4. To fare; to be with regard to sickness or health.
Good woman, how dost thou? Be not the better that it pleases your good worship to ask.

5. To succeed; to fulfil a purpose.
Come, 'tis no matter; we shall do without him.

6. To deal with.
No man, who hath to do with the knowl, will think himself safe, unless he be his own judge, and guide him.

7. To be used for any verb, to have the reputation of the word: as, I shall come, if I do not, go away; that is, as, I come not.
Thus painters Cupids paint, thus poets do.

8. To be a word of vehement command; or earnest requent: as, help me, do; make haste, do.

If you but lift thy hand, do not alofe thy confidence; and if thou must die a little sooner, yet do not die impatiently.

Taylor's Rule of Holy Living.

—Look me—I will free thou and I shall thy rive.

Dryden's King.

9. Do is put before verbs sometimes expeditively: as, I do love, or I loved; I did love, or I loved.

This is the way to acknowledge God the Father, creator of heaven and earth, and the first Person in the Trinity, though they deny the reft.

Bacon's Holy War.

This just reproach their virtue don excite.

Expeéts their feeble aid do join.

10. Sometimes emphatically: as, I do hate him, but will not curst him now.

Pettition catch my soul
But I do love thee; and when I love thee no more,
Chaos is come again.

Shakespeare's Othello.

11. Sometimes by way of opposition: as, I did love him, but scorn him now.

To Doat. v. n. See To Dote.

DOCIBLE, adj. [docilis, Lat.] Tractable; docile; easy to be taught.
The affinities and similarieties and brambles is commonly set before them at all the food and entertainment of their tenderest and most docile.

Melville.

Docilness. n. f. [from docile.]
Teachableness; docility; readiness to learn.

I might enlarge in commendation of the noble hound, as of the docility of dogs in general.

Walton's Angler.

DOCILE. adj. [docilis, Latin.]
1. Teachable; easily instructed; tractable.

Dogs soon grow accustomed to whatever they are taught, and, being docile and tractable, are very useful.

Ellis's Voyage.

2. With is before the thing taught.
Soon docile to the secret art of ill.

With fines I could betray, with tender ill. Prior.

Docility. n. f. [docilitat, Fr. from docile, Lat.] Aptness to be taught; readiness to learn.

All the perfection they allowed his understanding was spined and docility, and all that he attributed to his will was a possibility to be virtuous.

Swift.

What is more admirable than the firmness of every creature? the docility of an elephant, and the insinuancy of a camel for travelling in deserts?

Grew.

DOCK. n. f. [bocca, Sax.] A plant; a weed.
The species are fifteen, ten of which grow wild, several of them being used in medicine; and the plant called the oriental cardew, is said to be the true rhubarb.

Millar.

Nothing seems.
But hateful dox, rough thistles, 3kew, burs, losing both beauty and utility. Shak. Henry IV.

My love for gentle Dermot stillers grows.

Than what tall dock that rides to thy node.

Cut down the dock: these roots again, but, know.

Love rooted out again will never grow.

Swift.

DOCK. n. f.

1. The stump of the tail, which remains after docking.

2. The solid part of the tail.
The tail of a great chimer is not well described by Boislau. The dock we eat half an inch thick, and two inches broad, like an apothecary's spurtata.

Green's Medicinal.

DOCTOR. n. f. [d delegation. Latin.]
A direction tied upon goods; a summary of a larger writing.

DOCTORAL. adj. [dotalis, Lat.] Relating to the degree of a doctor.

DOCTORALLY. adv. [from dotalis.] In manner of a doctor.

DOCTORSHIP. n. f. [from doctor.] The rank of a doctor.

The physicians referred to him to touch his pulse, and consider of his diseases doctors at their departure.

Havercal.

Clarendon.

4 C DOCTORIAL.
DO C

Doctrinal, adj. [doctrina, Latin.]
1. Containing doctrine, or something formally taught.

2. Pertaining to the act or means of teaching.

To this end the word of God no otherwise enters, than only in the nature of a doctrinal instruction.

What particular property or quality is that, which, being so where found but in sermons, maketh them effective to save souls, and leaveeth all other doctrinal means to do their particular effect? Hooker.

Doctrine is f. s. Something that is part of doctrine.

Not such as attest to every word in scripture, can be said in doctrinals to deny Christ. Starbucks.

Dorically, adv. [from doctrina.] In the form of doctrine; positively; as necessary to be held. Scripture accommodates itself to common opinions, and employs the usual forms of speech, without delivering any thing doctrinally concerning those points.

Didactic, adj. [doxastic, Latin.]
1. The principles or positions of any sect or matter, which is taught.

To make new articles of faith and doctrine, no man thinketh it lawful: new laws of government, what church or commonwealth is there, that maketh not, either in one time or other? Hiu'er.

Ye are the sons of clerics, who bring all their doctrines thus to the light, and invite men with freedom to examine them. Addington.

The most principle in natural philosophy is the doctrine of gravitation, or mutual tendency of all bodies towards each other. What's Imp. of the Mind.

2. The act of teaching.

He said unto them in doctrine. Mark iv. 2

Document, n.f. [documentum, Latin.]
1. Precept; instruction; direction.

It is a most necessary instruction and document for them, that as her majesty made them dispensators of her favour, so she would have them to know their own distributions. Leamers. Let not any one be too much crowded with a heap or multitude of documents or ideas at once.

2. Precept, in an ill sense; a precept illentiously authoritative, magisterially dogmatical, solemnly trilling.

Gentle infinissime piece, as oil is the most degenerating of all liquors; but in magisterial do- nations, the person is themselves attacked, and made upon their guard. Government of the Tongue.

It is not unnecessary to digress in the doctrine of teaching authors into several classes.

Doddre. r.f. [tosteren, to shoot up, Dutch. Skinner.

Doddre is a globular plant; when it first shoots from the seed it has little roots, which pierce the earth near the roots of other plants; but the capsules of which it is formed form after clinging among these plants, the roots wither away. From this time it propagates itself along the stalks of the plant, entangling itself about it. It has no flowers, but consists of calliphanies or flake; brownish with a cast of red, which run to great length. They have tubercles, which fix them fast down to the plant, and by means of which they absorb the juices defined for its nourishment.

Doderred. adj. [from dodder.] Overgrown with dodder; covered with supercrecent plants.

Near the breath a lourly grew, 

Dodo, with which white-boughed encompass round 

The household gods, and shake the holy ground. 

Dryden's Anonid.
DOG

3. A reproachful name for a man.

4. To give or lend to the Dogs; to throw away. To go to the Dogs; to be ruined, destroyed, or devoured.

5. It is used as the term for the male of several species as the dog, fox, the dog otter. If ever I thank any man, I'll thank you; but that they call compliments is like the encounter of two dog sets. Shakespeare.

The same ill taste of fowls will force to join dogs foxes in the yoke, and dresser the wine. Dryden.

6. Dog is a particle added to any thing, to mark meanness, or degeneracy, orworthlefsness: as, dog rofe.

To Dog, v. a. [from the noun.] To hunt, as a dog, insidiously and inoffensively. I have dug'd him from the hither. Shaksp. I, his defpightful Jono, sent him forth from courtesy friends, with camping fowls to live, where death and danger dgs the beaft of worth. Shakespeare.

Sorrow dogging fun.

A defcriptions forced. Herriot.

I fear the dread events that dog them both,
Left all fome-gleeting touch the pretence
Of our renowned felfer. Thesef spiritual joys are dog'd by no fad fequels. Giamobile.

I have been purfued, dogged, and way-laid through feveral nations, and even now can think myself secure. Pope.

Hate dgs their rife, and infult mocks their fall. Vanity of Human Wifhes. Walton.

DOG-FISHER. n. f. [dog and fisher.] A kind of fift. The dog-fisher is good against the falling fickens. Wetten.

DOG-TEETH. n. f. [dog and teeth.] The teeth in the human head next to the grinders; the eye-teeth.

The best instruments for dividing of herbs are incisor-teeth; for cracking of hard substances, in bones and nuts, grinders, or mull-teeth; for dividing of flaths, sharp-pointed or dog-teeth. Artifices of Aliments. Arbuthnot.

DOG-TRICK. n. f. [dog and trick.] An ill turn; furly or brutal treatment. Learn better manners, or I shall serve you a dog-trick: I'll make you know your rider. Dryden. Des Subfiant.

DOG-BANE. n. f. [dog and bane.] A plant. Miller.

DOGGERELL. n. f. [dog and geller.] A kind of cherry.

DOG-GORFL. n. f. [dog and golf.] Of this word I know not the meaning, unless it be, that when meal or flour is fifted or bolted to a certain degree, the coarser part is called doghorl, or flour for dogs.

His only facket was, that now his dog-gefture was fo lofs, That either it muft quickly end,
Or turn about again, and mean. Hudson.

DOG-BRIAR. n. f. [dog and briar.] The briar that bears the hip; the cynophodon.

DOG-HEART. adj. [dog and heart.] Cheap as dogs meat; cheap as the calf bought for dogs.

Good here of hafteis, say you, and doggear? Dryden.
Dogmatizer, n. f. [from dogmatize.] An asserter; a magisterial teacher; a bold advance of opinions.

Discourse, n. f. [dog and ref.] The flower of the hip. Of the rough or fairy excellence, those on the brisk, or degrees, are a good idea. "Hamlet"

Dogshoat, n. f. [dog and flea.] Prettied fleck. "Juvvenal" indeed means a dowry husband, who now and eke by sowing; but then he is represented to have slept what the common people call dogfleap. "Addison".

Dogsmeat, n. f. [dog and meat.] Refuse; vile fluff; offer like the flesh fold to feed dogs. His reverence sought of me the flower of all the markets; these are but dogsmeat to 'em. "Dryden".

Dogstar, n. f. [dog and star; canicula, Lat.] The star which gives the name to the dog-days. All whom the raging dogstar's sultry heat, and now and here and now in town retreats. Add.

Dogstooth, n. f. [from dog and tooth.] A miller.

Dogstrot, n. f. [dog and trot.] A gentle trot like that of a dog. This said, they both advanced, and rode a dogstrot through the bowling-ground. "Hudibras".

Dog's tooth. n. f. [dog and tooth.] Tired as a dog; excessively weary. Oh, matter, matter, I have watch'd so long, That I'm dogtired. "Shak. Taming of the Shrew".

Dogwood, n. f. A species of cornelian cherry.

Doily, n. s. A species of woolen stuff; so called, I suppose, from the name of the first maker. We should be as weary of one set of seducers, though never so good, as we are of one suit, though never so fine; for a fool, and a silly stuff, will now and then their round of grace, and be worn for variety. "Congr. of the World".

Doings, n. s. [from To do.] This word has hardly any fingular.

1. Things done; events; transactions.
   I have but kill'd a fly.—"But how is this? has a father and mother? How would he hang his slander-gilding wings, and buzz lamented dinings in the air!" "Shak. Hen. VIII".

2. Facts; actions; good or bad. The next degree was to mark all Zelma's dinings, speeches, and fadations, and to take them unto her self, as a pattern of worthy proceeding. "Sidney".

If I'm traduced by tongues which slander know
My faculties nor perfect, yet will be
The chronicles of my doings, let me say
'Tis but the face of place, and the rough brake
That virtue must go through. "Shak. Hen. VIII".

And at both a certain fire among them came,
And of their doings great dislike declared,
And testified against their ways. "Milton".

3. Behaviour; conduct.
   Never the earth on his thumb shoulders bare
   A maid train'd up from high or low degree,
   That in her doings better could compare
   Mirth with respect, few words with courtesy. "Sidney".

4. Conduct; dispensation.
   Dangerous it were for the feeble brains of man to wade far into the dinings of the Mole Hill. "Hooker".

5. Stir; bustle; tumult,
   Shall there be then, in the mean while, no doing? "Hooker".

6. Fertility; merriment; as, joyously doing.

7. This word is now only used in a ludicrous, sene, or in low mean language. After such miraculous dinings, we are not yet in the power of putting Francisco's, "Shake. Tempest".

Dole, n. s. [doe, Dutch; dooght, Erse.] A small piece of money. When they will not give a dole to relieve a lame beggar, they will lay out ten to see a dead Indian. "Shake. Temple"

In Anna's wars a soldier, poor and old, had deedty earn'd a little purse of gold;
Tir'd with a tedious march, one luckless night He flept, poor dog! and tol it to his end. "Pope".

DOLE. n. f. [from desta; Bolman, Saxon.]

1. The act of distribution dealing.
   Thus in the dice of blows your foul may drop. "Shake. "

   The personal fruition in any man cannot reach to feel great riches; there is a coidhy of them, or a power of dole and directory of some, of a fame to them, but no solid use to the reader. "Bacon".

   At her general dole. Each receiver has his ancient soul. "Cleroverland".

2. Any thing deal out or distributed. Now, my masters, happy man he bin his dole, say I; every man to his buffets. "Shake. "

   Let them, and I will do, and are our quarters,
   Fall on, and happy man be his dole. "Hubris".

   Alotions or money distributed in charity. They had such firm dependence on the day,
   That need grew pamper'd, and forget to pray; So force the dole, so ready at their call.
   They foolish prepar'd to see the manna fail. "Dryden".

   Clients of old were fed: now a poor
   Divided dole is dealt at the outward door,
   Which by the hungry rout is flown disp'arch'd, "Dryden's Juvenal".

   What if his eye-fight, for to Israel's God
   Nothing is hard, by miracle endor's,
   He now doth deal, so readily at their call,
   And over heaps of laughter'd walk his way? "Milton".

5. [from dolor.] Grief; sorrow; misery; dolorifick.
   "They dole they lie; the poor old man, their father,
   Making such pitiful dole over them, that all
   Inhabitants take his part with weeping. "Shake. As you like it".

   Our sometime fellow, our queen,
   Have we, as 'twer, with a defeated joy,
   With mirth in funeral, and with digre in marriage,
   In equal state weighing delight and dole. "Tennyson's Hamlet"

   They might hope to change
   Torment with ease, and foment recompense
   Dole with delight. "Milton's Paradise Lost"

To Dole. n. s. [from the noun.] To deal; to distribute.

Dole. n. s. [dole and left in tellage. Dole.

Doleful, adj. [dole and fall].

1. Sorrowful; dismal; expressing grief; querulous.
   She earnestly intreated to know the cause thereof,
   Of that either the might comfort or accompany
   Her doleful humour. "Sidney"

   For none but you, or whom of you it leisure,
   Can rightfully are doleful lay. "Spenzer"

   With screwed face, and doleful voice, they only
   With perilous harangues of confidence against
   Caractacus, and the English leaders. "South".

   Jult then the hero exal a doleful cry,
   And in those ardents flames began to fry:
   The blind con DAG r'd within his veins. "Dryden"

2. Melancholy; afflicted; feeling grief; sorrowful.
   How oft a doleful fire cry'd to my heart, tarry, fon,
   When first he cry'd my love. "Sidney"

3. Dismal; impelling sorrow; dolorifick.
   It watereth the heart to the end it may freuity;
   Melteth the vituous pin, Full of great min-
   Milist and courage; serveth as a most approved remedy against all doleful and heavy accidents, which befall men in this present life. "Hooker".

   Happy the man, who now at last
   Has through this dismal vale of misery past.
   Who to his defend'd stage has carried.
   The tellious load, and laid his burden down. "Pope's Doleful".

Dolefully, adv. [from doleful.] In a doleful manner; sorrowfully; dismal; querulously.

Dolefulness, n. f. [from doleful.]

1. Sorrow; melancholy.

2. Querulousness.

3. Dismalness.

Dolesome, adj. [from dole].
   Melancholy; gloomy; dismal; sorrowful; dolorful.

Dolesomeness, n. f. [from doleful.]
   Dole; melancholy; dismalness.

Dole. n. s.

1. A contraction of Dorothy.

2. A little girl's puppet or baby.

Dollar, n. f. [dole, Dutch.] A Dutch and German coin of different value, from about two shillings and sixpence to four and threepence.

Dolorifick, adj. [from dolorificus, Latin.]

That which caues grief or pain.

The pain returned, dissipating that vapour which restrained the nerves, and giving the dolorifick motion
   Pleasure again. "Rap".

This, by the strengths and rarity of the fluid, is insensible, and not dolorifick. "Arbaton on Air".

Dolorous, adj. [from dolor, Latin.]

1. Grieveful; dolorful; dismal; gloomy; impelling sorrow.

   We are taught, by his example, that the presence of dolorifick and dreadful objects, even in minds most perfect, may, as clouds, overcast all delightful joy. "Hooker"

   You take me in too dolorifick a feast.

   I spake't you for your comfort. "Shake."

   Through many a dark and dreary vale
   They pafs'd, and many a region dolorifick
   O'er many a frozen, many a icy alp,
   Rocks, caves, lakes, fens, bogs, dens, and shades of death. "Milton's Paradise Lost".

   Talk not of ruling, in troubled life; the gommon
   Nor think vain words, he cries, can ease my soul. "Pope".

   Painful.

   Their dispath is quick, and left dolorful than the paw of the bear, or the sting of the lion. "Mercurius, Avaritia against Ailouts".

Doulour, n. f. [dole, Latin.]

1. Grief; sorrow.

   I've words too few to take my lease of you,
   When the tongue's office should be prudical,
   'Tis breath's abundant doleful of the heart. "Shak".

   Sorrow, lamentation, complaint.

   Never troubling him either with asking
   Questions, or finding fault with his melancholy; but rather fitting to his dolorful dispositions of their own and other folks misfortune. "Sidney".

3. Pain;
DOM

DOM, n. s. [domination, Lat.]
1. Sovereign authority; unlimited power.

T'\'s donations of bishops or kings of Eng-
land did ever retain in all their dominions, when the
pope's usurped authority was at the highest.

South. •

2. Pre-eminence; ascendant.

Objects placed foremost ought to be more finitish
than those cast behind, and to have dominion over
things confused and transient. Dryden's D\'uforgy.

3. A title or rank of any great man.

By him were all things created, visible and
invisible, whether they be thrones or dominions, or
principalities or powers. Col. 1. 16.

DON, n. s. [domi, Lat.]
The Spanish title for a gentleman or knight.

It is with us used ludicrously.

To the great don's wit.

Phæbus gives them full privilege alone
to damn all others, and cry up their own. Dryd.

2. We use it to put on; to

To dom'ny, n. a. [from dom'.] Quality or
rank of a gentleman or knight.

I'm none of those,

Your bosom-friends; or you suppose we
But Ralph himself, your truthful liar,

WH'S has dagg'd your dom'ny out of th'ire.

South.

To dom'ny, v. a. [To do on.]

To put on; to

To invoil with; the contrary to daff. Ob-

foleate.

The purple morning left her crimson bed,
And don'd her robes of pure vermilion

Fairfax.

Her helm the virgin don'ts.

Fairfox.

What I should do this role, and trouble you
Shakespeare.

DONARY, n. s. [donarium, Lat.] A
gift given to favored uces.

Dona'tion, n. s. [donatio, Lat.]
1. The act of giving any thing; the act

of bestowing.

He gave us only over beast, fish, fowl,
Dominion absolute; that right we hold
By his donation, but the thief thereof is so im-
printed in their hearts, as if every one laid claim
for himself unto that which was conferred upon all.

South.

2. The grant by which any thing is given
or conferred.

However the letter of that donation may be un-
gregarded by men, but the thief thereof is so im-
printed in their hearts, as if every one laid claim
for himself unto that which was conferred upon all.

Ralph's Eff'ory.

The kingdoms of the world to come are giv'n,
Permitted rather, and by thee up'ld

Other donation none thau canst produce. Milton.

Do'native, n. s. [donatius, Fr. from
donat, Lat.]

2. A
3. A gift; a largess; a present; a dole of money distributed.

The Roman emperor's caesars were, at certain solemn times, to bow to his soldiers a largess, which then they received near the gallipoles upon their heads.

They were entertained with publick feasts and solemnities, to make them more easily digest their tokens.

Dryden.

2. [Law.] A benefice merely given and collated by the patron to a man, without either presentation to the ordinary, or induction by the ordinary, or induction by his orders.

Cowell.

Never did gentle carry double triner;

His is the desirous, and mine the cure. Cleveland.

Done. part. pass. of the verb To do.

Another like fair tree grew thereby,

Whereof who did eat, chafous did know.

Both good and evil: O mournful memory!

But I, through one man's fault, hath done us all to dye.

Speigler's Fairy Queen.

Done. a kind of interjection. The word by which a wager is concluded: when a wager is offered, he that accepts it says done.


One thing, sweet-heat, I will ask;

Take me for a new-fash'd man—

Done, as I say, thou shalt this.

I'll throw my mask off when I like.

Cleveland.

Twas done and done, and the fox, by consent, was to be the judge.

L'Estrange.

Do' nor n. f. [now corrupted to dangerous, from dominum, low Latin, according to Manet.] The highest and strongest tower of the castle, in which prisoners were kept, as in Castile. It is now used of subterraneous prisons.

The gate tower, that was so thick and strong,

Which of the castle was the chief danger,

Wherein the knights were in prison,

Was even joynant to the garden-wall.

Ther as this Emely had her playing. Chaucer.

Do' nor n. f. [from done, Latin.] A giver; a benefactor; one who gives anything.

Litters thick beseech the done's gate,

And begging lords and teeming ladies wait.

The done is German, old Done, Do, as Dryden's Journal.

It is a mighty check to benefactors temper to consider how often good designs are frustrated and prevented to purpose, which, could the donors thereof have a foresight, they would have every thing very just to promote. Atterbury.

Do'dle n. f. [a cant word, perhaps corrupted from dare little: fainting.] A trifler; an idler.

To DOOM. v. a. [Beman, Saxon.]

1. To judge.

Him through malice fell,

Father of mercy and grace I thou didst not doom.

So thriftily, but much more to pay incalculable.

Millim.

2. To condemn to any punishment; to sentence.

He may be doom'd to chains, to flame, to death;

While proud Hypocrit shall mount his throne.

Smith.

Justly th' impartial fate conspire,

Dooming that sin to be the fire

Of such another soul.

Graeviiii.

3. To pronounce condemnation upon any.

The earth is full of sinners, appears,

And lives and crimes, with his afflicters; hear;

Round in his urn the blessed balls he rolls,

Abdolles the just, and doom's the guilty souls.

Dryden's Annals.

4. To command judicially or authoritatively.

Have I a tongue to doom my brother's death,

And shall that tongue give pardon to a slave?

Shakespeare.

To define; to command by uncontrollable authority.

Fate and the gods, by their supreme command,

Have doom'd our ships to seek the Latin land.

Dryden's Annals.

I have no will but what your eyes command;

Defin'd so love, as they are doom'd to rigid.

Graeviiii.

6. To doom, n. f. [Saxon; doom, Latin.]

1. Judicial sentence; judgment.

He's red, my lord, and all his paws do yield;

And humble thus, as on the whale's necks;

Expect your highness' doom of life or death.

Shakespeare.

To Satan, first in sin, his doom applied,

Though in mysterious terms, judged as then bid.

Milton.

And now, without redemption, all mankind

Must have been lost, adjured to death and hell

By doom forever.

Milton.

In the great day, wherein the secrets of all hearts shall be laid open, no one shall be made to answer for what he knows nothing of; but shall receive his doom, his conscience accusing or exculcating.

Locke.

2. The great and final judgment.

Search Windsor Castle, elses, within and out;

Strang[e] goods, unsear'd, for strewed room,

That it may stand till the perpetual doom.

Shak.

3. Condemnation; judicial sentence.

Reprove thy doom,

Or whilst I can ever tremble from my throat,

I'll tell thee thou dost evil. Shak's King Lear.

4. Determination declared.

If friend or foe, let him be gently urg'd;

—Reprove that doom of mercy, for his Clifford.

Shakespeare.

5. The fate to which one is defined.

By day the web and loom,

And homely household talk, shall be his doom.

Shakespeare's Flight.

6. Ruin; destruction.

From the same foes, at last, both felt their doom;

And the same age saw learning fall, and Rome.

Pope.

Doomsday. n. f. [doom and day.]

1. The day of final and universal judgment; the last, the great day.

The end, the great day, the end of the age,

Men, women, and children, and all the race,

As it were doomsday. Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.

They may serve for any theme, and never be out of date until doomsday.

Brown's Pledge. Burnetts.

Our final thus; but halters on for ever lighter.

Till doomsday wander in the shades of night.

This only holiday of all the year.

We privily in fandales may appear. Dryden.

2. The day of sentence or condemnation.

All dooms-day is my body's doom-day.

Shakespeare's Richard III.

Doomsday-book. n. f. [doomsday and book.]

A book made by order of William the Conqueror, in which the estates of the kingdom were registered.

The day's also brought in a reckoning of money by ones, per annos, per porti, which is mentioned in doomsday-book. Camden.

DOOR. n. f. [bore, dorse, Saxon; dores, Erfe.]

1. The gate of a house; that opens which gives entrance. Door is used of houses, and gates of cities or public buildings; except in the licence of poetry.

All the cattle are there; the gate of the garden,

And every door of free will open freely. Gayysagen.

In the city, a door

Conduits and of provisions hold in large,

For man and beast.

Milman's Paradise Lost.

To the same end men fev'l paths may make,

As many doors into one temple lead. Dryden.

For without rules there can be no art, any more than there can be a house without a door to conduct you in.

Dryden.

2. In familiar language, a house; often in the plural, doors.

Lay one piece of fish or fish in the open air, and another of the same kind and bigness within doors. Bacon's Natural History.

Let him doubt whether clothes be warm, and go naked; whether his house be frizzled and live without doors. Dryden's Folly.

Marvin's office is now the second door in the place, where he will pay for his sentences. L'Estrange.

Lamps, though they are bred within doors and never saw the actions of other species, put at those who approach them with their forheads.

Addison's Cato.

The Sultan entered again the peasant's house, and turned the owner out of doors. Addison's Goad Bate.

3. Entrance; portal.

The tender blade of grass appears,

And bade, that yet the breath of Erebus fear.

Stand at the door of life, and clodid thy year.

Dryden.

Pillage; avenue; means of approach.

The indestructible necessity of sincere obedience, flocks the door against all temptations to corruption. Hamond.

4. Determinations, and the work of the door.

With a bough, voice and supercilious brow,

To fervile duties, thou wou'dst fear no more;

The gallows and the whip are out of doors.

Dryden's Dufcroy, Preface.

His imaginary title of fatherhood is out of doors, and Cain is no prince over his brother. Locke.

5. Out of Door, or Doors. No more to be found; quite gone; fairly went away.

Should he, who was thy lord, command thee

With a bough voice and supercilious brow,

To servile duties, thou wou'dst fear no more;

The gallows and the whip are out of doors.

Dryden's Dufcroy, Preface.

6. At the Door of any one. Impartial; chargeable upon him.

In every which of which I have failed, the fault lies wholly at thy door.

Dryden's Dufcroy, Preface.

7. Next Door to. Approaching to; near to; bordering upon.

A singular word leads to a broil, and a note unpublish'd is next door to a tumult. L'Estrange.

Door-case. n. f. [door and cafe.] The frame in which the door is inclosed.

The making of frames for doorcases, is the framing of two pieces of wood atwitch at two pieces other.

Doorkeeper. n. f. [door and keeper.] Porter; one that keeps the entrance of a house.

He that hast given the following assistances to thee, defines to be even a doorkeeper in God's house, and to be a servant in the midst of God's ser.

Taylor's Preface.

Door Quit. n. f. A paper containing a warrant.

Before the institution of this office, no doer of license, nor warrant for pardon of alienation made, could be purchased without an oath. Bacon's Office of Alimentation.

Doorman. adj. [dermantine, French.]

1. Sleeping.

He is a dragon! if he be, 'tis a very peaceful one: I can infringe his anger is doorman or, should be from to tame, 'ds well making him, and he will sleep like a top. Congreve's Old Bachelor.

With this radius he is fain to strike and kill his foe, for which he lies, as it were, till it finishes within his reach.

Grevy's Moesame.

2. In a sleeping posture.

If a lion were the coat of Judah, yet were it not a lion rampant, but rather crouching and dormant.

Brown.

3. Private; not public.

There were other doorman mutters of soldiers throughout all parts of the realm, that were put in readiness, but not drawn together.

Bacon's War with Spain.

4. Concealed;
What should a bald fellow do with a comb, a
dumb devil with a pipe, or a blind man with a
looking-glass?
Burton.

2. A man fondly, weakly, and excessively
in love.

If in black my lady's bow be deckt,
It mourns that painting and usurping heart
Should rashly wound with a false apparel:
And therefore is the born to make black fair.
Shakespeare.

Our duty upon red and white are insensibly
perverted by the uncertainty both of the con-
tinuance of their mistress's kindness, and of the
taking of her beauty.
Byron.

Do'tingly, adv. [from dating.] Fondly;
by excessive fondness.

That he, to wedlock doth betray'd
Should hope in this heart town to find a maid!
Dryden's Journal.

Double, adj. [double; French: duplés; Latin: duplés, Eras.]

1. Two of a sort; one corresponding to the other;
in pairs.

All things are double one against another, and
he hath made nothing imperfect. Eccles. xii. 24.

2. Twice as much; containing the same
quantity repeated. It is sometimes used with to, and sometimes without.

Great hours are great barthoms; but on whom
They are call with envy, he doth bear two heads:
His cares must still be double his joys,
In any dignity.
Dryden's Faisey's Caro lis.

This sign of forty thousand pounds is almost
double to what is sufficient.
Swift's Drapier's Letters.

3. Having one added to another; having
more than one in the same order or pa-

telled.

It is a curiosity also to make flowers double,
which is effected by often removing them to
the new earth; 
so, on the contrary part, double flowers,
by neglecting, and not removing, prove single.
But as Natural History,
I met a savour, fat, old grey frise,
With a panach swollen so high, his double chin
Might rest upon it.
Dryden's Spanish Faison.

4. Two-fold; of two kinds.
Thus curled steel, and more accur'd gold,
Gave mischief birth, and made that mischief bold,
And double death did thenceforth devolve,
By steel assailed, and by gold betray'd.
Dryden's Ode.

No dar appear to lead his fiery light,
Darkeasts and tempermake a double night.
Dryden.

5. Two in number.

And if one power did not both see and hear,
One fights and sounds would always double.
Dryden.

6. Having twice the effect or influence;
having the power of two. Not used.

The magnifico is much belov'd,
And hath in his effect a voice potential,
As doth the double.
Shakespeare's Othello.

7. Deceitful; acting two parts, one open-
ly, the other in secret.

I th' presence
He would say untruths, and be ever double
Both in his words and meaning.
Shakespeare's Henry VIII.

Fifty thousand could keep ranks, who were not of
double heart.
1 Chron. xii. 33.

Double-plea. n. f. [duplicate placentum; Latin.]
Is that in which the defendant al-
leges for himself two several matters
in bar of the action, whereof either is
sufficient to effect his desire in deburring
the plaintiff.

Double-quick, is a complaint made by
any clerk or other to the archbishop of
the province, against an inferior or
famous, for delaying justice in some
case ecclesiastic. The effect is, that
the archbishop directs his letters, under
the authentic seal, to all clerks of his
province, commanding them to admo-
nish the said ordinary within nine days
to do the justice required, or otherwise
to cite him to appear before him or his
official; and lally to intimate to the
said ordinary, that if he neither per-
forms the thing enjoined, nor appears
at the day assigned, he himself will pro-
cceed to perform the justice required.
And this seems to be termed a double-
quarrel, because it is most commonly
made against both the judge, and him
at whose petition justice is delayed.
Pepin.

Double. adj. Twice over.

I am not to old in proportion to them as 1 for-
mority way, which I can prove by arithmetick,
for then I was double their age, which now I am not.
Swift.

Double is much used in composition, gen-
erally for double, two ways; as, double-
edged, having an edge on each side; or
for twice the number or quantity; as,
double-tiled, twice died.

Double-sounding. adj. [double and bite.]
Biting or cutting on either side.
But most their looks on the black monarch bend,
His riddle icles and his brave commend;
His double biting ax, and brassy spear,
Each asking a gigantic force to bear.
Dryden's Faisey.

Double-buttoned. adj. [double and buttten.]
Having two rows of buttons.
Others you see, when all the town's abroad;
Wp; in it embraces a kerssy coat,
Or double-buttned' snoise.
Gay's Trivia.

Double-dealer. n. f. [double and delil-
er.]
A deceitful, subtle, industrious fel-
low; one who acts two parts at the same
time; one who says one thing and thinks
another.
Double-dealers may pass muster for a while; but
all parties wash their hands of them in the conclu-
sion.
L'Engagev.

Double-dealing. n. f. [double and deal-
ing.]
Artifice; dissimulation; low or
wicked cunning; the action of one thing
with the profession of another.
Quoth he not the worse for me; there's gold.
—But that it would be double-dealing, Sir, I would
you could make it another.
Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.

Our poets have joined together such qualities as
are by nature most compatible; a valour with anger,
me-knots with pride, and prudence with dissimu-
lation; this last union was necessary for the good-
ness of Ulysseus; for, without that, his dissimulation
might have degenerate into wickedness and
double-dealing.
Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.

To double-deal. v. a. [double and die.]
To die twice over.
Yes, I'll to the royal bed,
Where first the mysteries of our love were asked,
And double-deal'd it with imperial crimes.
Gay's Trivia and Let.

Double-founted. adj. [double and fount.]
Having two sources.
Here the double-founted stream
Jordan, true limit eastward.
Milton.

Double-handed. adj. [double hand.]
Having two hands.
All things being double-handed, and having the
appearances both of truth and falsehood, we,
our affections have engaged us, we attend only to
the former.
Gay's Trivia and Let.

Double-headed. adj. [double and head.]
Having the flowers growing one to an-
other.
The double rich scarlet umbels is a large dou-
ble-headed flowers, of the rich scarlet
Vermilion.

To double-lock. v. a. [double and lock.]
To shoot the lock twice; to failen with
double security.
He immediately double-locked his door, and fast
down carefully to reading and comparing both
his orders and his letter.

Double-minded. adj. [from double and
mind.]
Unsettled; undecided.
A double-minded man is unstable in all his
ways.

Double-shining. adj. [double and shine.]
Shining with double luster.
He was
Among the east that first did take delight
To see the sports of double-shining day.
Sidney.

Double-tongued. adj. [double and tongue.]
Deceitful; giving contrary ac-
counts of the same thing.
The deacons must be grave, not double-tongued,
not given to much wine, not greedy of filthy lucre.
Tertull.

For much the fear'd the Tyrians double-tongu'd;
And knew the town to Joan's care belonged.
Dryden's Faisey.

To double. v. a. [from the adjective.]
1. To enlarge any quantity by addition of
the same quantity.

Rumour both double voice and echo
The numbers of the seas;
Shakespeare, Henry IV.
Pay him fit thousand, and disperse the bond;
Double for thousand, and then triple that.
Shakespeare's Richard III.
Our feet 'o proud the weaker to affile.
Or dubble his thimble if he fail.
Dryden.

This power of repeating or doubbling any idea we
have of any difficulty, and adding it to the former,
as often as we will without being ever able to
come to any stop or slum, is that which gives us
the idea of immanency.
Locke.

This was only the value of the flower, there
was besides a truth part of that number of
itizens of gold, which, if it was reckoned in a
decuple proportion, will double the sum.
Addison on Cato.

2. To contain twice the quantity
That reinforced against the adverse feats.

Still doubting ours, brave Rupert leads the way.

3. To repeat; to add.

He ran aloud Arter and fierce Palmon
In mortal battle doubling blow on blow.
Like lightning flam'd their salutons to fire.

Dryden.

4. To
1. To double. v. n.

1. To increase to twice the quantity.

"This observed in particular nations, that within the space of three hundred years, notwithstanding all casualties, the number of men doubled. Barthes's Bones." Dryden.

2. To enlarge the stake to twice the sum in play.

"Throw a 'Slippery,' by, and offer in the dead, offer—the crown on Bernice's head: I am resolved to double till I win." Dryden's Tyrannical Lover.

3. To turn back, or wind in running.

"Doubt not to double and goth back again, and make a long stroller." Double.

Who knows in which way the points? Dribbling and turning like a hunted hare! I find out the meaning of her mind who can. Dryden. So keep thy hunters, and thy feet so strong, Thy turns and doublets cannot save thee long.

Swifts.

4. To play tricks; to use sleights.

Do. ub. n.

1. Twice the quantity or number.

If the thief be found, let him pay double. Exid.

In all the four great mortality of above mentioned, I do not find that any week the plague increased to the double of the precedent work above five times.

Strong beer; beer of double the common strength.

Here's a pot of good double, neighbour! drink, and fear not your man. Shakespeare's Henry VI.

3. A turn used to escape pursuit.

"Man's best safety, Convolutions rack his nerves, and cars his breath; his flying life is shot by raving pains, Through all his doubles, in the winding veins."

Blackmore.

4. A trick; a theft; an artifice.

"These men are too well acquainted with the thief, to be sung off by any fates or spies. Add to this."

Doubler. n. f. [from double.] He that doubles any thing.

Doubler, n. f. [from double.]

1. The inner garment of a man; the waistcoat: so called from being double for warmth, or because it makes the dress double.

What a pretty thing a man is, when he goes in his coat and his hat, and leaves off his wig. Shak.

His doublet was of fluffy buff, And though not found yet cudgel proof. Houdah.

It is common enough to see a countryman in the doublet and breeches of his great grandfather.

Addison in Stile.

They do but mimic ancient ways at best.

As speis our grandfathers, in their doubles dress. Pope. Vols. I.

2. Two; a pair.

Those doublets on the sides of his tail seem to add strength to the muscles which move the tail fins.

Doublon, n. f. [French.] A Spanish coin containing the value of two pistoles.

 Doublon. n. f. [from double.]

1. In the quantity; to twice the degree.

Young Heli, as a muse by Mars begot, Born, Caesar-like, in noble and great deeds, Impatient to revenge his father's wrongs; His right hand double to his left succeeds. Dryd. Haply at night he does with horror thus A widow's daughter, or a dying son done; His neighbour's effigies he to-morrow sees, And double feels his wish in their increase. Prior.

To DOUBT, v. n. [doubter, doubting.]

1. To quash; to be in uncertainty.

"Even in masters divin, conceiving for a time, we may lawfully doubt and suspred our judgment, inclining neither to one side or other; as, name- ly, touching the time of the fall both of man and angel. Hecker.

Let no man, whilst the lives here in the world, doubt whether there be any hell or no, and thereupon live (as if absolutely) there were none. South. I doubt not but it appear to be a monstrous fully to decry holy things."

Can we conclude upon Luther's infallibility, because in a high notion, no way fundamental, an enemy writes that is of no weight? Add to this.

To question any event, fearing the worst. Doubting things go ill, often hurts more Than to be sure they do. Shaks. Cynthia.

"Admitting nothing, I urge to these Invalid, that which this then doubles up. Milts.

Sometimes with of in both the following senses.

Solyman said he had hitherto made war against divers nations, and always had the victory, whereas he doubted not also now. Kevel's History of the Turks.

Have I not manag'd my convenience well To try your love, and make you doubt of me?"

Dryden.

4. To fear; to be apprehensive of ill.

I doubt there's deep repentfulness in his mind. For the late flight his honour suffer'd there. Oneway. If there were no fault in the title, I doubt there are too many in the body of the author. Bakin on Learning.

This is enough for a project, without any name; I doubt more will be reduced into practice. Swifts.

5. To suspect; to have suspicion.

The king did all his courage bend Against those four which now before him were, Dribbling not without him him dort attend. Daniel.

To heistare, to be in suspicious; to wa- ter undetermined.

What fear we then, why doubt we to incence His utmost ire? Milts.

At first the tender blades of grass appear, And bodes, that yet the blast of Eurus fear, Stand at the door of life, and doubt to close the year. Dryden.

To DOUBT, v. a.

1. To hold questionable; to think uncertain.

He from the terror of this form so late Dribbled his empire. Milts's Paradise Left.

2. To think endangered.

He did ordain the interdices and prohibitions which we are to make entrance of strangers, which at that time was frequent, doubting novelties and comminution of manners. If they turn not back perversely; But that I doubt, Milts.

You that will be left fearful in the different, That gave the fundamental part of state, More than you doubt the change of it, prefer A noble life before a long. Shaks. Coriolanus.

4. To distrust; to hold suspic'd.

To teach vain wins a science little known, To admire superior sense, and doubt their own. Pope.

Doubt, n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Uncertainty of mind; suspic'd; un- determined state of flane.

Could any difficulty have been prop'd, the resolution would have been as early as the propos'd; it could not have had time to settle into doub't.

Those who have examined it, are thereby got past doub't in all the doctrines they profess. Locke.

2. Question; point unsettled.

He that appraises comments the flux of the wild low above the same; and no doubt but the animal is more or less healthy, according to the air it lives in. Archbloom on Almanacs.

'Tis past doub't, All Bedlam and Parantius is let out.

3. Scruple; perplexity; irresolution.

Our doubts are traitors, And make us lose by fearing to attempt. The good we oft might win. Shakspeare.

4. Uncertainty of condition.

And thy life shall hang in doubt before thee; and thou shall fear day and night, and shall have no assurances of thy safety. Dryd. I'm bound in

To fancy doubts and fears.

5. Sufpicion; apprehension of ill.

I define to be present with you now, and to change my voice; for I stand in doub't of you. Gal. in. 20.

6. Difficulty objected.

To every doub't your answer is the same, It is fell out, and fuby chance it came. Blackmore.

Dooubter, n. f. [from doubt.] One who entertains scruples; one who hangs in uncertainty.

Dooubtful. adj. (doubt and full)

1. Doubious; not settled in opinion.

Methods I should know you, and know this man; Yet I am doub'tful. Thus they their doubtfull confusions ended.

Milton.

2. Ambiguous; not clear in its meaning; as, a doubtfull expression.

3. That about which there is doubt, that which is not yet determined or decided; obscure; questionable; uncertain.

In handling the right of a war, I am not willing to intermix matter doubtfull with that which is out of the question for so in equal causes, whereof but one man's life is in question, which ought to be clear; so much more in a judgment upon a war, which is capital to thousands. Bacons.

In doubtfull cases, reason still determines for the safer side, especially if the cause be not only doubtfull, but also highly concerning, and the venture be a soul, and an eternity. Sailes.

There is first, the doub'tful whether his's, Or to the Tragedy definition require, Mve's that the ramparts might be broken down. Dryden.

Hazardous; of uncertain event.

We have suff'd one day in doubtfull sight, What fear's a' high, and well as I have heard. Milts. Newer councils to this.

What doubtfull war in end. Milts.

3. Not secure; not without suspicion.

Our manner is to always to cast a doubtfull and a more suspicion: eye towards a, over which we know we have least power. Hecker, Dissertation.

4. Not confident; not without fear.

With doubtfull face, and wavering resolution, I come, filling destroying my face, Sansion. Milts.

This was at last resolved.

If we were, agains't to great a for Comtending, and to doubtfull what might fall. Mitn.

7. Parring different qualities.
1. Soft wool, or tender hair. I love my husband still; but love him and his was when youthful grace, and the first dawn in the face of time. Dryden. On thy chin the springing beard began to sprout a double mould, and promise time. Prior.

2. The best fibres of plants which wing the seeds. Any light thing that moveth, when we find no wind, sheep a wind at hand; as when feathers, or down of fowls, fly by fro in the air. And to those he wove, that they might be clothed. Eton's Natural History. Lett. like 10, downward. Sandy.

3. [answering to wp.] Here and there. Let them wander up and down for meat, and grudge them not unfilled. Psalms, lxx. DOW. interj.

4. An exhortation to demolition. Go, some roll down the Savage; others to the inner court; down with them all. Shakespeare. If there be ten, think not, but down with them. But now they cry, down with the palace, fire it. Pull out th' affuring queen. Dryden.

5. A concomitant threat. Down, down to hell, and lay I fast three thither. Shakespeare.

6. [To go.] To be digested; to be received. If he be hungry more than wonten, bread alone will down, and if he be not hungry, 'tis not fit he should eat. I know not how absurd this may seem to the manners of demonstration; and probably it will hardly go together with any body, at first hearing. Locke. 

7. To down. a. [from the particle.] To knock; to suffuse; to suppress; to conquer. The hidden beauties seem'd in wait to lie, to down vast ground that would not willing give. Locke.

8. Beut down; directed to the ground. Wanton languishing bow'd on her eyes the downcast look of modesty. Sidney. My will, my lusts, has long experience found. And first discover'd to my soul its wound; 'Tis love, that hath the sway and my downcast eyes, and greatly dumbfelled, witness'd my fervid. Dryden.

9. Thy downcast looks, and thy diffident thoughts, Tell me no more, for I ask not the fœces. My cause has found. Addison's Cato.

10. [from down and fall.] Ruin; calamity; fall from rank or state. Why dost thou say King Richard it desip'd? Dost thou think thou knowest better thing than earth, Divine his downcast? Shakespeare's Richard II. We have seem'd, by the ways by which they had design'd to rise uncontrollably, to have directly procured their fall, and their own downfall. Drayton.

11. A sudden fall, or body of things falling. Each downcast of a flooded the mountains poor From their rich bowels, rolls a silver stream. Dryden.

12. Of Dejection. Not more about the matters of renown When tyrant Nura burn'd it'd imperial town, Shrink'd for the downcast in a dolorous cry, For which their gallant lords were doon'd to die. Dryden.

13. From a higher flatation to a lower. Look downcast on that globe, whose nether Life with light from hence, thine. Milton. Hills are ornamental to the earth, allowing pleasantries prospects to those that look downwards from them upon the subjacent countries. Who would take this man? Now upward will be fair. And with life less than angel, would be more. Now, seeking dejectures, but as griev'd appear To want the strength of bulls, the force of bears. Pope.

14. In a course of successive or lineal descent. A ring the eminent does wear, That downcast has succeeded in his bough, From son to son, some four or five descendants. Dryden.

15. Moving on a declivity; tending towards the centre; tending to the ground. Jeffrey's, suff'd with jaundices in his eye, Discolouring all the view'd, in.twain divesting Downward, and with a cocker on her fins. Dryden. DOWNWRIGHT. adv. [down and right.] About to be in travail of childbirth. Ewes, away! We shall chose downwright if I longer stay. Shak. 3. Completely, without stopping short. His paper was roll'd in such a position, that she fell downwright into a fit. Arbuthnot.

16. Open; plain; apparent; undisguised. An admonition from a dead author, or a covert from an impartial pen, will prevail more than a downright advice, which may be mistaken as spoken magisterially. It is downwright madness to strike where we have no power to hurt. L'Estrange. We have been found inns, inns, inns, and inns, do not to have downrights money; but the necessary part of her mind is engaged with a pretext of place. Spenser.

17. Directly tending to the point; plain; artless. I would rather have a plain downright wisdom, than a fallacious and affected eloquence. Bin Towne's Discoveries.

18. Unceremonious; honestly fury. When it came to the count to speak, old Fia flared him in the face, after his plain downright way, that the count was flirk'd down. Addison's Count Tarissi.

19. Without palliation. The idleness was direct and downright in the people, whose credulity is illimitable. Brown's Vandal Errours. Religion seems not in danger from downright atheism, since rational men must reject that for which their country's conscience is in woe. Rogers.

20. From a higher flatation to a lower. Thou knowest my downwring and mine spying; thou understandest my thoughts after all. Psalm cxiv. 2. DOWNSWAMP. DOWNWARDS. {adv. [beneapart, Sax.}

21. Towards the centre. As you rise up the gentle, the drop will ascend flower and flower, and at length reach, being carried downwards by its weight as much as upwards by the attraction. Milton. Nowise.

22. From a higher flatation to a lower. Look downcast on that globe, whose nether Life with light from hence, thine. Milton. Hills are ornamental to the earth, allowing pleasantries prospects to those that look downwards from them upon the subjacent countries. Who would take this man? Now upward will be fair. And with life less than angel, would be more. Now, seeking dejectures, but as griev'd appear To want the strength of bulls, the force of bears. Pope.

23. In a course of successive or lineal descent. A ring the eminent does wear, That downcast has succeeded in his bough, From son to son, some four or five descendants. Dryden.


1. **Draconian.** From Dracon, the name of a lawgiver in ancient Greece, whose laws were harsh and severe.

2. **Draffy, adj.** [from draft.] Worthless; shabby.

3. **Draffy, adj.** [corrupt for draught.] Employed to draw.

4. To **DRAW, v. a.** [Drazen, Sax.]
   - To pull along the ground by main force; to draw heavily along.
   - Such his aspect, when sullied with bloody dust; Drags by the cords which through his feet were threaded.
   - While I have any ability to hold a commerce with you, I will never be flient; and this shaking to a day that I can hold a pen, I will draw it as long as I am able.
   - To draw any thing burthenome, any thing from which one cannot disengage one's self.
   - Can I, who lovd so well, to part with all my bliss to save my lover, Oh can I drag a wretched life without him? Smith.

5. To **draw contemnuously along, as a thing unworthy to be carried.**

6. The **contempt** was no sooner extirpated but he was reproached with disfiguring words, brought and dragged to the very dust, which he had partly cleaved with his life.

7. To **pull roughly and forcibly.**

8. To **fall, that's justice;** But then, to drag him after! For to die.

9. The **weight of my misfortunes drag'd you down.** Dryden.

10. **To DRAG, v. n.** To hang so low as to trail or grate upon the ground.

11. From hence are heard the groans of ghosts, the pains


14. **Draff, n.** [from the verb.]

15. A net drawn along the bottom of the water.

16. Calling nets were spread in shallow bourns, Draffs in the deep, and baits were hung on hooks, the beak set a spas."
dra'go', n. f. [drag and ver.] A net which is drawn along the bottom of the water.

Dragons were made to fish within the net, and being drawn along the ground.

Dragons.

Some fishermen, that had been out with a dragon, and caught nothing, had a dragnet towards the evening, which put them in hope of a fingerfish at last.

One of our late great poets is sunk in his reputation, because he could never forgive any concert which came in his way, but swept, like a dragon, great and small.

Dragnet.

Whatever old Time, with his huge dragon, had conveyed down to us along the stream of ages, whether it be fishes or shellfishes, jewels or pebbles, sticks or straw, seaweed or mud, these are as good as the fathers. Watta.

The dragon, the dragon! A plant.

To DRAG'ON, n. f. [draco, Latin; dragon, French.]

1. A kind of winged serpent, perhaps imaginary, much celebrated in the romances of the middle ages.

I go alone, like to a lonely dragon, that his fear makes flags and tall'der of more than bees.

Swift.

Drake.

May be the raven's eye. Shakespeare's Cymbeline. And ye dragget of the fierce stag.

Whom glittering gold and shining armours grace;

In other nations harnets are found:

Their guarders genst and protect'rs ownd'd. Retire

On spiny volumes there a dragon ride;

Here, from our strict embrace, a flame he gleid.

Pope.

2. A fierce violent man or woman.

3. A constellation near the north pole.


DRA'GONET, n. f. [from dragon.] A little dragon.

Or in his womb might fuke some hidden nett Of many dragons, his fruitful feeds. Fairy Queen.

Dra'gonet. [dragon and jet.] A fierce flinging fly.

The body of the cherub is from bright coloured, and it may be, that the delicate coloured dragonet, may have likewise some curious quality. Barlow's Natural History.

DRA'GONISH, adj. [from dragon.] Having the form of a dragon: dragonlike.

An arbitrary word.

Sometimes we are cloud that's 'dragony';

A vapour sometimes like a bear or lion. Shakespeare.

Dragony.

Furious; fiery.

He fights dragon-like, and does subdue As soon as draw his sword. Shaksp. Coriolanus.

DRA'GON'BLEED, n. f. [dragon and blood.] So called from a falle opinion of the dragon's combat with the elephant.

The dragon's head, to named a form to form, have been imagined an animal prodigious. Hill.

DRA'GON'SHEAD, n. f. A plant.

DRA'GON'TREE, n. f. A species of palm.

DRA'GON'OON, n. f. [from dragon, German, to carry.] A kind of soldier that servesifferently either on foot or horseback.

Two regiments of dragon's suffered much in the late actions.

To DRAG'ON', v. a. [from the noun.] To perfecute by abandoning a place to the rage of soldiers.

In politics I hear you're scarce, directly bent against the French. Dryden to have his free-born dragon'd into a wooden flute.

Prior.

To DRAIN, v. z. [trainer, French.]

1. To draw off gradually.

Salt water, drained through twenty vessels of earth, hath become fresh. Bacon's Natural History.

The fountain drain the water from the ground adjacent, and leave but sufficient marlades to breed mists.

Bacon.

In times of distress it drained much coin of the kingdom, to furnish us with corn from foreign parts.

Wiltshire. No less his own expense, but drained our treasures, luxury and expenses interested at home.

Albemarle.

The last emperor drained the wealth of those countries into his own coffers, without increasing his troops against France.

Swift.

2. To empty by draining gradually away what it contained.

Sinking waters, the firm land to drain, fill'd the capacious deep, and turn'd the main. Roscommon.

The royal bays a tawny wolf shall drain; Dryden.

While cruel Nero only drain'd.

The mortal Spaniard's ebbing veins, by rude wash, and black as age.

How darkly thoughtless is his rage! Price. Had the world lath'd from its entire, those embers must have been drained of all their fluids.

Clytie.

3. To make quite dry.

When wine is to be bottled, with your bottlers, but do not drain them. Swift's Direc. to the Butler.

DRAIN, n. f. [from the verb.] The channel through which liquids are gradually drawn; a watercourse; a sink.

If your drain be deep, that you fear cistern falling into the ground. Milton's Hyperdody.

Why should I tell of ponds and streams.

What carpets we met with for our pains? Swift.

DRAKE, n. f. [of uncertain etymology.]

1. The male of the duck.

The duck should hide her eggs from the drakes, who will seek them if he finds them. Milton's Hyperbory.

2. [from draco, dragon, Latin.] A small piece of artillery.

Two or three shots, made at them by a couple of dracos, made them stagger. Carew.

DRA'M, n. f. [from drachm, drachm, Latin.]

1. In weight the eighth part of an ounce.

The trial being made betwixt lead and lead, weighing severally seven drams in the air, the balance in the water weigheth only four drams and forty-one grains, and abouteth of the weight in the air two drams and nineteen grains: the balance kept the same deep in the water. Bacon.

2. A small quantity, in a kind of proverbial fent.

One loving hour.

For many years of bowre can dience.

A dram of sweet is worth a pound of sour. Fairy Queen.

No dram of judgment with thy force as just & Thy body is of pity, and thy mind. Dryden, Fable.

3. Such a quantity of distilled spirit as is usually drank at once.

I should do this, and that with no raft potion, but with a sizzling draught, that should not work melancholy like phial. Shakespe. Winter's Tale.

Every drop of brandy, every pot of ale that you drink, Baflhe your character. Swift's.

4. Spirit; distilled liquors.

A fourth fez, by merrier manners known, A model to the maid that slips alone.

From the strong fastidious if it thus get free. Another Darby, Ward shall find it in this Peace.

To DRAPE, v. n. [from the noun.] In low language, to drink draughts; to drink distilled spirits.

DRA'NA, n. f. [drama.]

1. A poem accomodated to action; a poem in which the action is not related, but represented; and in which therefore such rules are to be observed as make the representation probable.

Many rules of imitating nature Aristotle's drew from Homer, which he fitted to the drama; furnishing himself also with observations from the theatre, when it is put under the care of Epidaur, Furies, and Sophocles.

DRA'MATICAL, adj. [from drama.] Represented; by representation.

DRA'MATIST, n. f. [from drama.]

The author of dramatick compositions.

The whole theatre reins with the prates of the great dramatist, and the wonderful art and order of the composition. Burnet's Roy. Hist.

DRA'KE, [the preterite of drink.]

To DRAPE, v. n. [drap, French; draper, low Latin.]

1. To make cloth.

It was rare for prices by statutes and this act did not prescribe prices, but shined them not to exceed a rate, that the weather might draw accordingly as he might affect it.

2. To jeer, or satirize. [dropper, French.]

It is used in this sense by the innovator Temple, whom nobody has imitated.

DRA'PER, n. f. [from Drake.] One who sells cloth.

A piece of cloth in a draper's shop be variously fold'd, it will appear of differing colours. Boylston Coll.

The draper and mercer may measure here. Hovel.

DRA'PERY, n. f. [dropere, French.]

1. Clothwork; the trade of making cloth; woollen manufacture.

He made statutes for the maintenance of draperies, and the keeping of wools within the realm. Bacon's Henry VII.

The reverend clergy should set an example, by containing themselves, and wearing gowns, and other habiliments, of Irish drapery.

2. Cloth; stuffs of wool.

The Bulls and Frogs had served the lord Stowe with drapery, which was worth many years.

A bullock's skin from John Bull.

3. The dress of a picture or nature.

Poets are allowed the same liberty in their descriptions and comparisons, as painters in their draperies and caparisons. Pope.

DRA'PET, n. f. [from drap.]

Cloth, covering. Not in use.

Thence they brought into a fleeting half, Whereto were many tables fill'd dirip'd,

And
DRAUGHT. n. [from draw].

1. The act of drinking.
   They hung up one of their horses, and drank it all at a draught; which is likely well done, for it did not hold half a pint. —Gulliver's Travels.

2. A quantity of liquor drunk at once. He had once continued about nine days without drinking, and he might have continued longer, if by deceiving himself one night with hard study, he had not had some inclination to take a small draught. —Dryden.

3. Liquor drank for pleasure. It was a draught for Juno when the banquet was over, I would not taste thy troublesome offer. Milton.

4. The act of drawing or pulling carriages. A general custom of using oars for all sorts of draughts, would be perhaps the greatest improvement. —Temple.

5. The quality of being drawn. It was a white light and much sweetness in the butt and draught for most uses, and of the easiest draught. —Temple.

6. Reproduction by picture. Her pencil drew white or her soul designed, and she the happy draught farthest the image in her mind. —Suckling.

7. Definition; sketch; outline. A good definition is but the first rate draught of virtue; but the following strokes are from the wither. —Swift.

8. A picture drawn. Whereas in other creatures we have but the trace of his footsteps, in man we have the draught of his hands; in him were united all the scattered perfections of the creature. —Swift.

9. The act of sweeping with a net. Upon the draughts a power, not one fish was left, but two pigs grew to a casket of silver. —Haller.

10. The quantity of fibers taken by one draughting the net. He drew on his pipe, and call his net, which brought him a very great draught. —L'Estrange.

11. The act of flooding with the bow. Jeffery of Boullion, at one draught of his bow, flooding against David's tower in Jerusalem, breached three tiers of birds with small altars. —Candide's Remains.

12. Diversion in war; the act of disturbing the main design; perhaps sudden attack. I perceive the manner of your handling, at the first, by his sudden draughts drew me onto the enemy, when he looketh not for you. —Sp zeit. Spain.

13. Forces drawn off from the main army; a detachment. Such a draught of force would lessen the number of those that might otherwise be employed. —Addison.

14. A pin; a drain. Whatever entreaty in at the mouth goeth into the belly, and is cast out into the draughts. —Shakespeare.

15. The depth which a vessel draws, or sinks into the water. With manly sticke, her paws of mighty strength, Deep in her draught, and walketh in her length. —Dryden.


DRAUGHT HOUSE. n. [draught and house.] A house in which filth is depurated. And they brake down the house of Baal, and brake down the house of the Lord, and made it a draught-house. —2 Kings.

DRAUGHT. v. a. pret. drew; part. p. draught. [began, Saxon.]

1. To pull along; not to carry. Then shall all Israel bring ropes to that city, and we will draw it into the river. —2 Sam.

2. To pull forcibly; to pluck. He could not draw the danger out of his belly. —Judges, ii. 12. 

3. To bring by violence; to drag. Who doth not even supply you, and draw you before the judgment-seat? —James, i. 6.

4. To raise out of a deep place. They drew up Jeremiah with cords, and took him up out of the dungeon. —Jer. xxxviii. 13. 

5. To suck. He hath drawn thee dry. —Eccles. xiii. 7. 

6. To attract; to call towards itself. We see that fall, laid to a cut finger, hexeth it; so it is drawn at, and it draws blood, as well as blood does itself. —Bacon.

7. To drive; to turn or defile the milk at last it can be generated. —Wilhelm von Tannen.

8. To procure as an agent cause. When he finds the hardship of slavery outweigh the value of life, "tis in his power, by reducing his master, to draw on himself death. —Litch.

9. To produce, or bring, as an efficient cause. When the fountain of mankind did draw corruption, and God's truth, by sin. —Sir J. Da. 

10. To draw out with predestination: eye, and lead At will the manchild and the woman child. 

11. As the magnetic hard iron draws. —Milton. All eyes you draw, and with the eyes the heart. —Of the pumice stone, the greatest part. —Dryden.

12. To inhale. Thus I call'd, and dray'd I know not whence, from where I first drew air, and first beheld this happy light. —Milton's Paradise Lost. While near the Lucina was his death, I drew the fulness air, and gage for breath, 

13. You taste the cooling breeze. —Addison or Italy. Why drew Mars'field's good bishop power breath, When nature flied him, and each gale was death? —Pope.

14. To take from anything containing or holding. They drew out the staves of the ark. —2 Chron.

15. To take off the spit or broacher. The reaf.

16. To take from a case. 

17. To take from the floor. We will our youth lead on to higher fields, And draw no swords but what are sanctified. —Shak. 

18. To take broach out of the oven. And the joint pairs boards into ovens after the batch is drawn. —Mortimer's Husbandry.

19. To unloose or slide back curtains. 

20. To close or spread curtains. 

21. To draw a sudden picture. 

22. To extract. Herbs draw a weak juice, and have a soft stalk. 

23. To procure as an agent cause. When he finds the hardship of slavery outweigh the value of life, "tis in his power, by reducing his master, to draw on himself death. —Litch.

24. To produce, or bring, as an efficient cause. When the fountain of mankind did draw corruption, and God's truth, by sin. —Sir J. Da. 

25. To extract. Herbs draw a weak juice, and have a soft stalk. —Batson. 

26. To procure as an agent cause. When he finds the hardship of slavery outweigh the value of life, "tis in his power, by reducing his master, to draw on himself death. —Litch. 

27. To produce, or bring, as an efficient cause. When the fountain of mankind did draw corruption, and God's truth, by sin. —Sir J. Da. 

28. To procure as an agent cause. When he finds the hardship of slavery outweigh the value of life, "tis in his power, by reducing his master, to draw on himself death. —Litch.
DRA

20. To convey secretly or gradually.
The lies in wait draw themselves along.

21. To contrast; to lengthen; to spin.

22. To utter languidly.
The brand, amid the flaming fuel thrown, or drew, or tumbled to draw; a dying grom.

23. To derive; to have from some original cause or donor.
Shall freeborn men, in humble awe, Submit to servile shame;
Who from content and custom draw
The same right to be ruled by law,
Which kings pretended to reign?

24. To deduce as from postulates.
From the events and revolutions of these governorships, are drawn the usual instructions of princes and statesmen.

25. To imply; to produce as a consequent inference.
What shows the force of the inference, but a view of all the intermediate ideas that draw in the conclusion, or proposition inferred?

26. To allures; to entice.
I'll call them to the trumpet's sound,
As by the strength of their illusion
Shall draw him on to his confusion.

27. To lead as a motive.
Your way is shorter;
My purposes do draw me much about.

28. To persuade to follow.
I draw this gallant head of war,
And call thee thine spirits from the world
To outlook conquer.

29. To induce; to persuade.
The English lords did ally themselves with the Irish, and drew them in to dwell among them, and let their children be fostered by them. Drieden. Their beauty is not more apt to move force to draw or deter their imitation than discourses.

30. To win; to gain:

This seems a fate deserving, and must draw me. That which my father loses. Shaksp. King Lear.

31. To receive; to take up; as, to draw money from the funds.
For thy thousand thousand ducats here is fix.

32. To extort; to force.
Do all objects, and so well express'd,
Draw gills from veins, and draw from the grom's breath.

33. To wreak; to disfrail.
I wish that both you and others would cease from drawing the felicities to your fantastical and absurd fancies.

34. To compose; to form in writing; used of formulary or juridical writings.
In the mean time I will draw a bill of properties, such as our play wants. Shakspere. Clas. Women.

35. To withdraw from judicial notice.
Go, wish thy face, and draw thy actions: come, thou must be in this humour with me. Shak.

36. To evict; to embowel.
In private draw your poultry, clean your trips, And from your ears, thy foolish抢劫ing wits.

37. To convey a criminal to execution on a fledge.
To draw in. To apply to any purpose by distortion or violence.

38. To draw in. To apply to any purpose.
A diput, where every little straw is laid hold on, and every thing that can be drawn in any way, to give colour to the argument, is advanced with subtlety.

39. To represent by picture, or in fancy.
I do arm myself
To welcome the elevation of the time;
Which cannot look with me as well.

40. To draw out.
To draw the whole world expecting who should reign,
After this carnal, o'er the conqueror's head.

41. To draw in. To contract; to pull back.
Now, sorting mubs, draw in the flowing streams;
Leave the clear streams whyle for funny plains. Gay.

42. To draw up. To inveigle; to entice.
Have they invented means to win
The woman, and make them draw in

DRA

The men, as Indians with a female
Tame elephant inveigle the male? Hudibras.
It was the profane spirit of faithless michtants
That drew me in, and deceived them. Swet.

To draw off. To extract by diffillation.

Authors, who have thus drawn off the spirits of their thoughts, should lie still for some time, till their minds have gathered fresh strength, and by reading, reflection, and meditation, laid in a new stock of elegancies, sentiments, and images of nature.

To draw out by a vent.
Step your vessel, and have a little vent-hole stopped with a gill, which never allowing to be called out till you draw off a great quantity. Mart. Halsp.

To draw down; to abstrain.
It draws men's minds off from the buttercups of party.

To draw out. To occasion; to invite.
Under colour of war, which either his negligence draws on, or his practices procure, he levied a Heywards.

To draw on. To caufe; to bring by degrees.
The examination of the sibble matter would draw on the consideration of the nice controvers.

47. To draw on. To caufe; to bring by degrees.
The examination of the sibble matter would draw on the consideration of the nice controvers.

48. To draw over. To rise in a full.
I took a recided oil of vitreous and by degrees mixed with its essential oil of womanhood, to draw over with water in a limbeck. Boyle on Colours.

49. To draw out. To persuade to return; to induce to change a party.
One of differing sentiments would have drawn Luther over to his party. Aubrey.

50. To draw out. To protract; to lengthen.
He must not only die the death.

51. To draw out. To beat out, as is done to hot iron.
Ruster a piece of iron out, or, as workmen call it, dronk out, till it comes to his batch. Male.

52. To draw out. To beat out, as is done to hot iron.
Ruster a piece of iron out, or, as workmen call it, dronk out, till it comes to his batch. Male.

53. To draw out. To induce by motive.
Whereas it is concluded, that the retaining diverse things in the church of England, which other reformed churches have cast out, must needs be such that we do not well, unless we can shew that they have done ill; What needed this went to draw out from us an occasion of foreign churches?

54. To draw out. To call to action; to detach for service; to range.
Draw out their fill, pick man by man,
Such who dare die, and dear will fell their death.

55. To draw in. To range.
Let him strike his superior offices, that the next time he is draw out, the challenges may be pos'd.

56. To draw up. To form in order of battle.
So Moley-Zeldan found us
Drawn up in battle, to receive the charge. Dryden.

57. To draw up. To form in writing; to compose in a formulary manner.
To make a sketch, or a more perfect model of a pit-
To draw n. f. [from the verb.]
1. The act of drawing.
2. The lot or chance drawn.

Drawback. n. f. [draw and back.] Money paid back for ready payment, or any other reason.

Drawbridge. n. f. [draw and bridge.]
A bridge made to be lifted up, to hinder or admit communication at pleasure.

Drawner. n. f. [from draw.]
1. One employed in procuring water from the well.
2. One whose business is to draw liquors from the cafe.

Draws. n. f. [from draw.]
1. From the bottom of the water, or the drawer of of thin water.
2. Whole businesse is to draw liquors from the cafe.

Draws, v. t. [from draw.]
Stand in some eye, room, while I question my pantry drawer to what end he gave me the fig.

Shakespeare's Henry IV.

Let the drawer to be ready with wine and fresh glasses.

Let the wafters have eyes, though their tongues must be hid in the bottom of the drawer. Shakespear.

I and my father, are not free to go about and make the drawers abroad, and my father and I know not to be provoked. Tasso.

That which has the power of attraction.

Love is a flame, and therefore we say beauty is attractive, because physicians observe that fire is a great drawer. Swift.

A box in a cave, out of which it is drawn at pleasure.

There may be other and different intelligent beings, of whose faculties he has as little knowledge, or apprehension, as a worm, that up in one drawer of a cabinet, hath of the sense or understanding of a man. Tickell.

We will supposse the China dish taken off, and a drawer of medals furnishing their room. Addison.

[In the plural.]
The lower part of a man's dress.

The Materie hardens the bodies of their children, by making them go stark naked, without Shirt or drawers, till they are ten years old. Locke.

Drawing. n. f. [from draw.]
Delineation, representation.

They have not a form from their fleas they shall take, and of one beauty many blunders make. Pope.

Drawingroom. n. f. [from draw and room.]
1. The room in which company assembles at court.

What you heard of the worst spoken of you in the drawing-room was not true; for the sayings of princes are generally as ill related as the sayings of wits. Pope.

2. The company assembled there.

Drama. n. f. [participle from draw.]
An actor was drawn together out of a thousand horses. Clarendon.

So lofty was the pile, a Parthenian bow, with violent drawn, must put the shaft below. Dryden.

1. Equal; where each party takes his own stake.

If we make a drama game of it, or procure but moderate advantage, every British heart must tremble. Addison.

2. With sword drawn.

What, art thou drawn among those heartless hinds? Shakespeare.

3. Open; put aside, or unclosed.

A curtain drawn in presence of our view.

Drama's Tyranny Live.

4. Evicered.

There is no more faith in thee than in a stoned grue; no more truth in thee than in a drama. Dryden.

5. Induced as from some motive.

The Irish will better be drawn to the English, than the English to the Irish government. Swift.

If this friendship was drawn together by fear on both sides, it was not like to be more durable than was the fear. Hazaraud.

Dravwel. n. f. [draw and wolf.]
A deep well; a spring of which water is drawn by a long cord.

The first concoct, tending to a watch, was adrawwel; the people of old were wont only to let down a pitcher with a handcord, for as much as they could draw from the well. Johnson.

To draw. v. o. [from draw.]
To utter anything in a flowing, drizzling way.

Then mount the clerks, and in one lazy tone Through the long heavy page draw on. Pope.

DRAY. n. f. [brae, Sax.] The DRAYCART. n. car on which beer is carried.

Let him be brought into the field of election upon his dray, and I will meet him there in a triumphant chariot. Addison.

When dray bound high, then never croft, behind, When huckling yest is blown with winds of trade. Gay.

Drayhorse. n. f. [draw and horse.]
A horse which draws a dray.

This truth is illustrated by a difference on the nature of the elephant and the draybeast. Tassilo.

Drayman. n. f. [draw and man.]
One that attends a dray or cart.

A brace of draymen bid God speed him well, and had the tribute of his fupple knee. Shakespear.

Haste not cobblers, draymen, and mechanics governed as well as preached? Nay, have not they by preaching come to govern? South.

Dra'pleugh. n. f. [draw and plough.]
A plough of a particular kind.

The drapleugh is the best plough in winter for minty clays. Prior's Hayfaled.

Drazel. n. f. [perhaps corrupted from drafal, the foam or dross of human nature; or from draffe, French, a whore.]
A low, mean, worthless wretch.

As the devil uses witches, to be their ruler for a space. Spen.

That, when the time's expired, the drasels For ever may become his vassals. Hudibras.

Dread. n. f. [braeb, Saxon.]
1. Fear; terror; affright; horror either felt or impressed.

Think'st thou that duty shall have dread to speak, When pow'r to flatt'ry blows? To plainness his honour Is bound, when majesty to folly falls. Shakespeare's King Lear.

Let not thy dread make me afraid. Yet.

Was ever any wicked man free from the thongs of a guilty conscience, from the secret dread of divine displeasure, and of the vengeance of another world? Prior.

If our fears can be awakened with the dread of evil, he has armed his laws with the terror of dread. Pope.

2. Habitual fear; awe.

The fear of you, and the dread of you, shall be upon every breast of the earth. Gen. ix. 2

3. The person or thing feared; the cause of fear.

Let him be your dread. Isaiah.

To thee, of all our good the sacred springs. To thee, our dearst dread; to thee, our father king. Prior.

Dread. adj. [braeb, Saxon.]
1. Terrible; frightful.
DRE

That ever this tongue of mine,
That bade the sentence of dread banishment
On your' proud man, should take it off again
With words of truth! Shakespeare's Richard II.
Dread was the mountain he was parted from.
So should a martenslook, be to dread, you grim.
Shakespeare.

To be oppos'd against the warring winds;
To stand against the deep dread bolted thunders.
Shakespeare.

Terrible felt the rebel host,
When, coming towards them, so dread they saw
The heart of the mountain opened two't. Miln.

1. Awful; venerable in the highest degree.
Thus, attended gloriously from heav'.
Shalt in the sky appear, and from thence send
The tumbling archangels to proclaim
Thy dread tribunal.
Herw colle of Paradise Low.

From this decent
Celestial virtues rising, will appear
More glorious and more dread than from no fall.

This seems to be the meaning of that
Contradicted phrase, dread majesty. Some
Of the old acts of parliament are said in
The preface to be mutumdfessi regis,
Our dreadful sovereigns.

To DREAD. v. a. [from the noun.] To fear in an excccive degree.
This may decide that which terrifies others, and
Which yet all, even those who most dread
dread, may in a little time encounter.

To DREAD. v. n. To be in fear.
Dread not, neither be afraid of them. Douet. 1. 2.

DREAD. n. f. [from dread.] One that
Lives in fear.
I have confounded much of my play towards the
dreadful popery. Swift.

DREADFUL. adj. [dread and full.]
1. Terrible; frightful; formidable.
The rigid interdiction which refuses
Yet dreadful in its miasma.

The full nights,
Accompanied with damps and dreadful gloom.
Milton.

Thy love, fill 'rm'd with hate,
Is dreadful as thy hate.
Greville.

2. Awful; venerable.
How dreadful is this place! Gent.

DREADFULNESS. n. f. [from dreadful.]
Terrible beauty; frightful.
It may justify fear for matter of extreme
terror to the wicked, whether they regard the
dreadfulness of the day in which they shall be tried, or
the quality of the judge by whom they are to be
used.

Dreadfully, adv. [from dreadful.]
Terribly; frightfully.
Not sharp revenge, nor hell itself, can find
A fiercer torment than a guilty mind,
Which day and night doth dreadfully concern,
Condemns the wretch, and fills the charge renew'd.
Dryden.

DREADLESS. adj. [from dread.] Fearless;
unsurprised; intrepid; unwhipt;
unsaddened; free from terror.
Dreadful, first he blaz'd that I from declare;
It was complant'd, that thou hadst done great tort
Unto an aged woman. Fairy Queen.
All night the dreadfuls' angel, unpursu'd,
Through round's wide champaign held his station.
Milton.

DREADLESSNESS. n. f. [from dreadfulness.] Fearlessness, intrepidity; undismayedness.

2. Immeurable, to whom danger then was a cause of
dreadfulness, all the composition of its elements
being nothing but fear, with swiftness of delight.
Sidney.

DREAM. n. f. [dream. Dutch.]
This word is derived by Merle Cuff, with
Vol. 1.

more ingenuity than truth, from ἑραμανα
τον θυσαν, the comedy of life; dreams being,
as plays are, a representation of something
which does not really happen.
This comedy of Thranus has enlarged by
quoting an epigram:

Σοφον λαμανη
τον θυσαν,
τον θυσαν,
τον θυσαν.
(Alca.)

1. A phantasm of sleep; the thoughts of a sleeping man.
We eat our meat in fear, and sleep
In the affliction of those terrible dreams
That use us nightly. Shakespeare's Macbeth.
In dreams they feaful spirits proceed;
Or, slip'sw课外, labour to fonte distasteful
Dryden.

Great dreams hand ready to restore
The pleasing slumber of all you saw before. Dryden.

2. An idle fancy; a wild conceit;
A groundless suspicion.
Let him keep
A hundred knights, who will not on'ty dream
Each hour, each fancy, each complaint, alike;
He may regard his cogitations. Shaksp. K. Lear.

To DREAM. v. n. To dream, or dreamt, of.
[from the noun.]
1. To have the representation of something in sleep.
Dreams have always of old ideas, with them
The outward fames are flipp'd, not suggested by any
external objects, or known occasion, nor under
the rule or conduct of the understanding.
 Lump. I dreamed that I was conveyed to a
wide and boundless plain.
Tatler.

2. It has of before the noun.
I have long dreamed of such a kind of man,
But, being awake, I do despise my dream.
Shak.

Dream of encounters 'twixt thine self and me;
We have been down together in my deep,
Unbuckling helms, filling each other's throat,
And with'd half dead with pestilence.
Shak. Coriol.

3. To think; to imagine.
These boys know little they are sons to th' king,
Nor Cymbeline dreams that they are alive. Shak.
He never has of the dulge, nor thought
That first orb more than a transient cloud.
Bunyan's Travels.
He little dreamed how night he was to ease,
Till trench'rous fortune caught him in the snare.
Dryden.

4. To think idly.
They dream on in a constant course of reading,
but not digesting.
Lolch.

I began to dream of nothing less than the
immutability of my work.
Smith.

5. To be sluggish; to idle.
Why does Anthony dream out his hours,
And tempts not life for a noble day? Dryden.

To DREAM. v. a. To see in a dream.
The Macedon, by force, was
Was caught to dream in herbs for Pusley. Dryden.
At length in deep's their bodies they compose,
And dream the future light, and early rosy.

DREAMER. n. f. [from dream.]
1. One who has dreams; one who has
fancies in his sleep.
The vision faded, and vanished from his sight.
The dreamer wak'n'd in a mortal fright.
Dryden.

If our dreamer please to try whether, the glowing
heat of a glass furnace be barely a wandering
imagination in the dreamer's man's fancy, by putting
his head into it, he may perhaps be wak'n'd
in a certainty.
Lamb.

2. An idle fanciful man; a visionary.

Some men he imagines me
With telling of the wool's dom and the ant,
Of dreamer Merito, and his prophecies. Shaksp.

3. A mope; a man lost in wild imagination;
A reverie.
The man of fence his meat devours,
But only clothes the peel and flower;
And he must be an idle dreamer.
Who leaves the pie and gnaws the dreamer. Prior.

4. A sluggish; an idler.

DREAMLESS. adj. [from dream.] Without dreams.

The forges of Mount Atlas, in Barbary,
Were reported to be both nameless and dreamless.
Camden's Remains.

DREAMER. n. f. Dread; terror.
The ill-fated owl, death's dreadful messenger.
The hoarse night raven, trump of doleful death.
Spen.

DREAMER. adj. [bequeath, Saxon, dreary.]
Mournful; dismal; sorrowful.

In urns and alters round,
A dream and dying found
Alight's the flames at their service quaint.

DREAMHEAD. n. f. [from dreamy.] Horrour;
dreadfulness; a word now no longer
in use.

A whisper, shortly from the shape of womaned,
Such as she was when Dallus the swoon'd,
She grew to hideous shape of dreamishness,
Plung'd with grief of folly late repented.
Spen.

DREAMMENT. n. f. [from dreamy.]
1. Sorrow; dismalness; melancholy.
I catch the winds and waters to him;
Your doleful dreamer. Spen. s Epitaphienum.

2. Horrour; dread; terror. This word
is now obsolete.

Almighty Jove, in wrathful mood,
To work the guilt of mortal sins is bent;
Hurls forth his thundering dust with deadly
fond,
Inroll'd in flames and smouldering dreameis.
Fairy Queen.

DREARY. adj. [bequeat, Saxon.]
1. Sorrowful; disfressful.
The meeter of death, the ghastly owl,
With dreamy thicks did also yield;
And hungry wolves continuallly did howl.
At her abhorred face, to horror and to foul.

2. Gloomy; dismal; horrid.
Of course they went through dreary shades, that
led
Along the vast dominions of the dead.
Dryden.

Town, forests, hews, and men promiscous
drawn'd,
With one great death deform the dreary ground.
Prior.

3. This word is scarcely used but in poetic
diction.

DREDGE. n. f. [To draw, in Fouchier, is to delay;
perhaps a net so often dropped may be called from this.]
A kind of net.

For other they have a peculiar dredge; a
thick, fishing net, fashioned to three fells of iron,
and drawn at the boat's stern, gathering whatever
ever it meeteth lying in the bottom.
Curran.

To DREDGE. v. n. [from the noun.] To
gather with a dredge.

The odours dredged in the Lyne find a welcome
acceptance.
Curran.

DREDGER. n. f. [from dredge.] One who
fitches with a dredge.

DREGGINESS. n. f. [from dreggy.] Fullness
of dregs or lees; foulness; muddiness; feculence.

DREGGISHE. adj. [from dreg.] Foul
with lees; feculent.

To give a strong taste to this dreggish liquor,
they fill in an incredible deal of brown or hop,

4 E whereby
whereby small beer is rendered equal in mischief to
from, Shakespeare in "Coriolanus."

dress; suffusion of dress; muddy; feulent.

Their numerous veins, such is the curious frame,
Receive the pure infusing streams;
But no corrupt or dryg parts admit
To form the blood or feel the limbs move.  
Blackmore.

Ripe grapes being moderately pressed, their juice
may, without much dryg matter, be figur'd
Boyle.

DREGS. n. f. [bearcpen, Saxon; dressig-
an, Ilandick.]

1. The sediment of liquors; the lees; the
grains; the feculence.
Finn would make him author of the wine,
If for the dryg or other reasons blame.  
Daven.. They often tread destruction's horrid path,
And drink the drags of the revenge's wrath.  
Sandys.
We from the dryg of life think to derive
What the first spirtly running could not give.
Dryden.

Such run on poets in a raging vein,
Even to the dryg and fumeing of the brain.
Pope.

2. Any thing by which purity is corrupted.
The king by this journey purged a little the
drag and leaven of the northern people, that
were before in so great affections towards
Bacon.

3. Drogs; sweepings; refuse.
Heaven's favourite thou, for better fates design'd
Then we're the dryg and rubbish of mankind.  
Dryd. What difference we must be under whether
God will regard our fasting, when we have no-
thing to offer him but the dryg and refuse of life,
the days of leaching and fast, and the years in
which we have no play at all.  
Bage.

To DREF, a. v. [see DRAIN.] To empty.
The fame with drain; spent differently
perhaps by chance.
She in the juice of her lady's fecrets; 'tis but
setting her mill a going, and I can draw her of
them all.
'Tis drain'd and emptied of its poison now.
A cordial Souther.

DRECHET. v. a. [paramcet, Saxon.]
1. To wash; to soak; to steep.
Our garments being as they were drenched in
the sea, held notwithstanding their freshness and
gleam.
Shakespeare.
To-day deep thoughts learn me with to drench
in mirth, that after no repeating drawls.
L'Homme.
Now we are dress'd, and the food refir'd;
Their moisture has already drench'd the plain.
Dryden.

2. To fatigue with drink or moisture: in an ill senfe.
In finish steep
Their drenched nature lies, as in a death.
Shakespeare's Macbeth.
Too oft, alas! has mutual hatred drenched my
blood.
Our friends in nature's blood.
Philes.

3. To defy by violence.
If any of your cattle are infected, specially let
both fiek and well blood, and drench them.
Mariner's Huchardy.

DRENCH. n. f. [from the verb.]
1. A draught; a fivell; by way of abor-
rence or content.
Let such be this, if the serey drench
Of that formidable lake beanna not shift.
That in our proper motion we ascend.
Milton.
2. Physick for a brate.
This is a pot or drink prepared for a sick
horrible, and composed of several drugs in a liquid
form.
Harry, says he, how many half thou think'st to
day? Upon my word here's a drin. k., says he; and
another, fourteen, an hour after.
Shak. Hen. IV.

A drinck of wine has with fucces been unr'd,
And through a horn the genet juwe in't.
Dryden.

3. Physick that must be given by violence.
Their counsels are more like a drench that must
be poured down, than a drop which must be
leisurly drank if I liked it.  
King Charles.

4. A channel of water.
DRENCHER. n. f. [from drench.]
1. One that dops or drees any thing.
Drench.
2. One that gives physick by force.  
Drench.
DRENT, participle. Probably corrupted from
drenching, to make a proverbial rhyme to drench,
or burn, a
What is it he saith, when I the present see
In danger rather to be drench than fiend?  
Fairy Queen.

To DRESS. v. a. [dreffr, French.]
1. To clothe; to invest with clothes.
The first regard
He made was, was like his brothers to be dres'd.
And, as his birth required, above the rest.  
Dryden.
2. To clothe pompously or elegantly. It
is used with up and out to enforce it.
Look upon pleasures not upon that side that
in next the fun, as where they look heauntously;
so that it comes towards you to be enjoyed;
for then they paint and smile, and dres them
up in tiulfe, and glass gems, and counterfeited ima-
gery.
French.
Few admist the native red and white,
Till poets dres'd them up to charm the sight.
Dryden.

Lilla Paolina wore, in jewels, when dres'd out,
the value of three hundred twenty-tw Lund
nine hundred and fourteen pounds thirteen thirlings
and four-pence.
Arden.

3. To adorn; to deck; to embellish; to
furnish.
When she was in her room in the middle of the
houfe, handomely dres'd up, for the commodi-
fiers to fit in.
Clarendon.
Skill is used in dresing up with power for all the
splendid satisfactions can add to it.
Locke.
The mind loves its natural refift of real truth,
and is reconciled insensibly to any thing that
are dres't up into any fain appearance of it.
Locke.

4. To cover a wound with medicaments.
In time of any fickness another chirurgeon dres'd
her.
W'tman.

5. To curry; to rub; a term of the fable.
Our infirmities are fo many, that we are forced
to dres and trend horfes and affay, that they may
help our noife.
Taylor.
Three hundred h Andres, in high flables fed,
Stood ready, faining all, and (most heartily drif' it

drift.
Dryd. f de. 

Driend. f. [from drefs.] A fixed
Well mouth'd well manag'd, which himfelf did
dres.
His aid in war, his ornament in peace.  
Dryden.

7. To reify; to adjourn.
Adam: well may we labour to dref this
This garden; fill to tent plants, herb, and flow'r.
Edik.

Well must the groud be dres'd, and better
dres'd,
New fall to make, and meliorate the soil.  
Dryden.

8. To prepare for any purpoce.
In Oriday: they dres their father with roots of
torment, instead of back.
Mariner's Huchardy.

9. To trim; to fit any thing for ready use.
When he dres'd the lamps he flipt burn in-
cent.
Elyas. 

When you dres your young hopes, cut away roots
or fogs.
Mariner's Huchardy.

10. To prepare viuets for the table.
Thus the voluptuous youth, bred up to
dres
For his fat grandfons fome divifion of the
In feeding his tutor with fUCCESS,
An heir apparent of the gumorous race.
Dryden.

DRESS. n. f. [from the verb.]
1. Clothes; garment; habit.
Dresses laugh'd at in our forefathers wardrobe
rooms or picture, when, by the circuina of time
and vanity, they are brought about, we think be-
coming.
Government of the Tongue
A robe obfene was o'er his shoulders thrown,
A dres by fates and furies worn alway.
Pope's Statuts.

2. Splendid clothes; habit of ceremony.
Full dres creates dignity, augments confcu-
ence, and keeps at distance an encroach'rer.  
Clariu.

3. The skill of adjuving dres.
The man of pleasure, dres, and gallantry.  
Pope.

DRES'SER. n. f. [from dres'.]
1. One employed in putting on the clothes
and adorning the perfon of another.
She hurries all her hand-maids to the task;
Her head alone will twenty dres's att.

2. One employed in regulating, trim-
ing, or adjuving any thing.
He unt the dres's of his vineyard. Behold,
these three years I comeicking fruit on this fig-
tree, and find none.  

3. The bench in a kitchen on which meat
is dres'd for the prepared for the table.
'Tis burnt, and so is all the meat:
What dogs are thefe? Where is the rafial cook?
How durt you, villains? bring it from the dres's,
And serve it thus.  
Shak. a magic dres's in her hand she had,
On which full many a tender meal she made.

When you take down driers, clip a dozen upon
the dres's.  
Swift's Directions to the Cook.

DRESS'ING. n. f. [from dres'.] The
application made to a fore.
The second day after we took off the dres'sings,
and found an eschar made by the caterick.
Wolmen in Tournay.

DRESS'ING-ROOM. n. f. [dres's and rooms.]
The room in which cloths are put on.
Lain boots might be found every day in his
dress-rlmg-room, if it were carefully searched.  
Swift.

D'REST, f. f. [from dres'.]
In flowery breaths the royal virgin dres't
His burning hoar, and kindly cloath'd his
Addition.

To D'RE, v. a. [contrasted from dribble.
To crop; to cut off; to decilate.  
A cant word.

Merchants gains come short of half the mart;
For he who drives his bargains a dres's a good
Dryden.

To D'RIBLE, v. n. [This word seems to have
come from drop by successive alter-
ations, such as are usual in living
languages; drop, drip, dipple, drible, from
then drive and driueller. Drip may indeed be the original word, from the
Danish dipp.]
1. To fall in drops.
Simulacres predilect on the surface owe their
form to the drenching of water that paffed over it.
Woodward in Ffis, a.
A drenching, difficulty, and a momentary sup-
preffion of urine, may be caused by the stone's
shutting up the orifice of the bladder.
Anatomy in Animals.

2. To fall weakly and flowly.
Believe not the drenching durt of love
Can place a complete form to.  
Shak. a
to flaver a child or idiot.

To D'RIBLE, v. a. To throw down in
drops.
Let the cook follow with a ladle full of soup,
and drible all the way up stairs.
Swift's Rev'd to Surman.

D'RELLET.
To Drink  

1. To swallow: applied to liquors. 
He had eaten no bread, nor drank any water, three days and three nights.  Sam. xxi. 12. 
We have drunk our water for money.  Lam. viii. 4.

2. To fuck up; to slobber. 
Set rows of asparagus with flowing them, 
And let the purple violets drink the dream.  Dryden.

3. To take in by any inlet; to hear; to see. 
My ears have yet not drunk a hundred words 
Of that tongue's utterings, yet I know the sound.  Shakespeare.

Thither write, my queen; 
And with mine eyes I'll drink the words you send, 
Though they be made of gall.  Shakespeare. 
Themselves? I set acts of gods, and heroes old. 
What ancient bands in hall and bow'rs have told, 
Attemper'd to the lyre, your voice employ; 
Such the pleasant ear will drink with pleasant joy.  Pope.

I drink delicious passion from thy eyes.  Pope.

4. To act upon drinking. 
Come, we have a hot venison pasty to dinner: 
Come, my gentle grey, I hope we shall drink down all unkindnesses.  Shakespeare.

He will drown his health and his courage in his belly; and, after all his drunkens, trophies, at length, 
Drank down himself too.  Swift.

5. To make drunk. 
Benumbed was drinking himself drunk in the pavilions.  1 Kings.

6. It is used with the intensive particles off, up, and in. Of, to note a single act of drinking. 
One man gives another a cup of poison, a thing so terrible as death; but at the same time he tells him that it is a cordial, and so he drinks it off, and dies.  Swift.

7. Up, to note that the whole is drunk. 
Alexander, after he had drunk up a cup of fourteen pints, was going to take another.  Aristotle on Cynics.

8. In, to enforce the sense: usually of animating things. 
The body being reduced nearer unto the earth, and emptied, became more porous and readily drink in water.  Brown's Vapours.

**DRI**

Tell what could drill and perforate the pole, 
And to the attractive rays adapt their holes.  Blackmore.

3. To make a hole. 
When a hole is drilled in a piece of metal, they hold the drill-bow in their right hand, but when they turn small work, they hold the drill-bow in their left hand.  Mason.

4. To delay; to put off: in low phrase; corrupted, I believe, from drrasteled. 
She had robbed him out of his youth: she drilled him on to five-and-fifty, and now will play him in his old age.  Addison.

5. To draw from step to step: a low phrase. 
When by such instructions they have once gotten within him, and are able to drill him on from one level to another, by the same arts they corrupt and quench him.  Swift.

6. To drain; to draw lowly. 
Drill'd through the fancy fratum every way. 
The waters with the fancy fratum rise.  Thomson.

7. To form to arms; to teach the military exercise. 
An old cant word. 
The role appears'd drawn up and drill'd. 
Ready to charge them in the field.  illiad.

**DRILL. n. f. [from the verb.]**

1. An infringement with which holes are bored. It is a point prefixed hard against the thing bored, and turned round with a bow and string. 
The way of tempering steel to make gravers, drills, and mechanical instruments, we have taught artificers.  Boys.

Drills are used for the making such holes as punches will not serve for; as a piece of work that has already its shape, and must have a hole made in it.  Mason.

2. An ape; a baboon. 
Shall the difference of hair be a mark of a different internal species? distinction between a chattering and a drilling, when they agree in shape and want of reason?  Locke.

3. A small drilling brook. This I have found no where else, and suspect it should be rill.
Springs through the pleasant meadows pour their drills. 
Which snake-like glide between the bordering hills.  Swayne.

To DRINK. v. n. preter. drank, or drunk; past, pasted, drunk, or drunken. [Spavana, Saxon.]

1. To swallow liquors; to quench thirst. 
Here, between the armies, 
Let's drink together friendly, and embrace.  Shakespeare.

She said, drink, and I will give thy camels drink also; to I drank, and she made the camels drink also.  Gen. xiv. 46.

He drank of the wine.  Gen. xi. 23.

When delights is the only end, and rests itself, and dwells there; then eating and drinking is not a feasting of God, but an inordinate action.  Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.

2. To feast; to be entertained with liquors. 
We came to fight you. — For my part, I am sure it is turned to a drinking.  Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra.

3. To drink to excess; to be an habitual drunkard. A colloquial phrase.

4. To drink to. 
To salute in drinking; to invite to drink by drinking first. 
I take your princely word for those redresses. 
I give it you, and will maintain my word; And thereupon I drink unto your grace.  Shakespeare.

5. To drink to. 
To wish well in the act of taking the cup.

Give me some wine; all full! 
I drink to the general joy of the whole table, 
And to our dear friend Banquo, whom we miss.  Shakespeare.

I'll drink to screen Bardolph, and to all the valour amongst London.  Shakespeare.

6. To DRINK. v. a. 

1. To swallow: applied to liquors. 
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One man gives another a cup of poison, a thing so terrible as death; but at the same time he tells him that it is a cordial, and so he drinks it off, and dies.  Swift.

7. Up, to note that the whole is drunk. 
Alexander, after he had drunk up a cup of fourteen pints, was going to take another.  Aristotle on Cynics.

8. In, to enforce the sense: usually of animating things. 
The body being reduced nearer unto the earth, and emptied, became more porous and readily drink in water.  Brown's Vapours.

**DRI**

Liquor to be swallowed: opposed to meat.

When God made choice to rear 
His mighty champion, strong above compare, 
Whole drink will only from the liquid brook!  Milton.

2. Liquor of any particular kind. 
We will give you rare and deep sleep.
Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.

The juice of fruits are either water or drinke. 
I reckon among the water all the fruits out of which drink is expressed, as the grape, the apple, and the pear.  Harvey.

O madman, to think unf of strengthened wine, 
And strongen drinks, our chief support of health!  Milton.

Theo, when the alliteratedark of time's complete, 
Are more commended than the labor'd drink!  Philips.

Amongst

**DRI**

To make a hole. 
When a hole is drilled in a piece of metal, they hold the drill-bow in their right hand, but when they turn small work, they hold the drill-bow in their left hand.  Mason.

4. To drink to. 
To salute in drinking; to invite to drink by drinking first. 
I take your princely word for those redresses. 
I give it you, and will maintain my word; And thereupon I drink unto your grace.  Shakespeare.
To drip. v. n. [drippers, Dutch.] 1. To fall in drops. 2. To have drops falling from it. 3. To be wet with, or covered with, a thin film of liquid. Swift.

DRIFFING, n. f. [from drip.] The fat which hogsweives gather from root meat. Shows all their secrets of soulekeeping. A great deal of work. Swift.

DRIPPING PAN, n. f. [drip and pan.] The pan in which the fat of root meat is caught. When the cook turns her back, throw smoking coals into the dripping pan. Swift.

DRIFFLE, adv. [from drip.] This word is used somewhere by Fairways for weak, or rare, drips, float.

To drive. v. a. 1. To produce motion in any thing by violence: as, the hammer drives the nail. 2. To force along by impetuous preulire. He builds a bridge, who never drives a pile. Pope. On鸵ults helments theory, Shiel's paid on half, and makes drive man along. Pope.

3. To expel by force from any place: with from. Drivers from his native land to foreign grounds. He with a genious rage refutes his wound. Dryden's Virgil.

His omnium flight the victors sail, Bums braid ours, and swallows Squadron drive. Pope.

4. To fend by force to any place with to. Time drives the winds from field to field. When rivers rage and rocks grow cold. Shaksp. Fate has driven 'em all

5. To chuse; to hunt. To drive the deer with bound and horn. Earl Percy took his way. Chevy Chas.

6. To force or urge in any direction. He flood and measured the earth he beheld, and drove afunder the nations. Hab. iii. 6.

7. To impel to greater speed. Such which the apple affected, till they had driven one of their corpuscles to the ceil, against whom they found in not the world to object, having only that his name was Targit. Hooker.

8. To guide and regulate a carriage. He took off her chariot wheels, that they drove them them by. Ex. xvi. 25.

9. To convey animals; to make animals march along under guidance. There find a herd of felters, wandering o'er. The neighboring hill, and drive 'em to the thore. Addison.

10. To clear any place by forcing away what is in it. We come not with design of wasteful prey, To drive the country, force the swains away. Dryd.

11. To force; to compel. For the metre fake, some in him sometime driven away, which require stricter placing in plain prose. Addison.

12. To hurry on inconsiderately. Most miserable if such unfellish fuss make them drive: on their time by the periods of sin and death. Taylor.

13. To disref: to frighten. This kind of speech is in the manner of depre- rate men fast driven. Spoiler's State of Ireland.

14. To urge by violence, not kindness. He taught the gospel rather than the law, and for'd him self to drive, but to draw to. Dryden.

15. To impel by influence of passion. I draw my gutter from his mad humour of love to living humour of madness. Shak. As you like it. Difficulties, which, though of a thousand angels, K. Charles, Lord Gogginion, being master of temper, and the most profound dilution, knew too well how to lead him into a mistake, and then drive him into choice. Addison. It is better to marry than to burn, says St. Paul; where we may see what driven men into a conjugal life: a little burning pushes or more powerfully than greater pleasures in prospect. Locke.

16. To urge; to press to a conclusion. The experiment of work that thineeth in the dark, we have diligently driven and pursued; the rather for that, of all things that give light here below, it is the most darkly, and hath least appa- rent motion. Barne's Natural History. We have thus the proper notions of the fore- elements, and both them and their qualities driven up and resolved into their most damp principles. Dryden on Buls.

To drive the argument farther, let us inquire into the obvious design of this divine architect. Cbee, on the Principles.

The design of these orators was to drive home particular point, either the condemnation or acquittal. Swift.

17. To carry on; to keep in motion. As a farmer cannot husband his ground so well, if he set at a great rent; so the merchant cannot drive his trade so well, if he set at great ofury. Bacon.

To DRIVE out. To expel. To scatter, and make myself and many of both houseloud of their places. K. Charles. As soon as they heard the name of Rosseti, they forthwith drove out their governors, and received the Turks into the town. Kent's History.

To Drive, v. n. 1. To go as impelled by any external agent. The needle endures to conform unto the current; but, being dissuaded, drives that way where the greater and powerfull part of the earth is drove. The needle's Pilgrim Errors.

Love, first to one, fill faze at anchor rides, And dares the fury of the winds and tides; But lifting once that hold, to the wide ocean born, Drives away at will, to every wave a breeze. Dryd. Nor with the rising wind would vainly Drive: But left the helm, and let the velsl drive. Dryden's Eneid.

2. To ruth with violence. Fierce Boreas drives against his flying falls, And rent the sheaths. Dryden's Eneid. Near as he draws, thick barbarions of smoke With gloomy pillars cover all the place; Nor light the least incendiary. Shakespeare By sparks that drive against his forced face. Dryd.

Then with so swiftly aneb the flood drove back- ward, It lift from underneath the icy herd. Dryden's All for Love. The bees drive out upon each other's backs, T'imbros their hives in claffers. Dryd. Din Schaff. While thus he birthed.

Peribous' dart drove on, and nail'd him to the wood. Dryden. As a ship, which winds and waves fulfill, Now with the current, now with the gale, She sells a double force, by turns obey Th' imperious tempest, and th' impudent seas. Shakespeare.

The wolves escaaped away, however, as hard as they could drive. L'Estrange. Thick as autumnal leaves, or driving sand, The moving squadrone blacken all the strand. Pope's Idiad.

3. To pass in a carriage. There is a litter ready: lay him in 't And drive toward Dover. Shaksp. King Lear. Th' flaming chariot-wheels, that shoke Heaven's everlasting frame, while o'er the necks Thou drivest of warring angels disfar'd. Milton.

4. To tend to; to consider as the scope and ultimate design. Authors driue at these, as the highest elegance, which are but the friguidites of wit. Bacon.

We cannot widely mistake his discourse, when we have found out the point he drives at. Locke. They look no further than his before than the next line, where it will inevitably follow, that they can drive to no certain point, but ramble from one subject to another. Dryden.

We have done our work; and are come within view of the end that we have before in driving. Addison on the War.

5. To aim: to strike at with fury. Four vagues in buckram let drive at me. Shakspere's Henry IV. At
DRY. n. [from dry.]

1. The perforin or inflammation which gives any motion by violence.

2. One who drives beasts.

3. One who drives a carriage.

Not the fierce drive, with more fury lends
The bounding fah, and, ere the stroke intreats
Love in the wheels his panting body binds. Dryas Virg.

To DRI'ZZLE. v. a. [dri'fle,n. German, to shed dew.] To shed in small flow drops, as winter rains.

When the sun sets, the air doth dri=izzle dew. Spenser.

In softening wintry d'izzled snow,
And all the conduits of my blood freeze up,
Yet hath my night of life some memory. Shakespeare.

To DRI'ZZLZ. v. n. To fall in short flow drops. And dri=izzling drops, that often do round
The frene=st hair, and, ere the stroke intreats
Love in the wheels his panting body binds. Dryas Virg.

To DRI'ZZLE. v. n. To drive, to shed, as rain.

The bee which makes no honey, and is therefore driven out by the relt.
The fact=ed judge, with his fair=ly hum.

To DRO. n. f. [droen, Sax.] The neighboring mountains, by reason of their height, are more exposed to the dews and d'izzling rains than any of the adjacent parts. Addison in Trufy.

DROZZLY. adj. [from dri=izzle.] Shedding small rain.

This during winter's d'izzling reigns be done.
'Till the new rain receives the ex=tinguished sun. Dryden's Virgil.

DROIL. n. f. [by Junius understood a contradiction of dri=zzle.] A drone; a flag.

To DROIL. v. n. To work flaggishly and slowly; to plod.

Let such wit be slain, born to base vocation.
Drudge in the world, and for their living d'izzle,
Which have no wit to live without toil. Spenser.

Droozle does contrast and narrow our facul-
ities, to know which to apprehend and which things in
which we are conversant: the d'izzling prattling scarp
peace thinks there is any world beyond the neigh-
boring markets. Government of the Tongue.

DROILL. n. f. [dri'zle, French.] One whole buffalo that is raise mirth by petty tricks; a joker; a buffoon; a jackpaddling.

As he was running home in all haste, a droll takes him up by the way. L'Estrange.

Why, how now, Andrew! cries his brother droll
To-day's conveyance, methinks, is something dull. Prior.

Demurely, dear droll! retires east
An with our follies gluts the heighten'd mirth. Prior.

A farce; something exhibited to raise mirth.

Some as yolly fame exists now,
For lofty limes in Smithfield droll. Swift.

To DROIL. v. n. [dri'zle, Fr.] To jeer; to play the buffoon.

Such auglit designs as inspire your inquiries,
Usped to be disclosed among fantastic flocks, that have
only wit enough to make others and themselves ridiculous.

Glouver.

Men that will not reason into their fences,
May yet be laughed or droll'd into them. L'Estrange.

Let virtuous infule and droll on,
Yet what shall be able to droll away nature. Swift.

Drollery. n. f. [from droll.] Idle jokes; buffoonery.

They hang between heaven and hell, borrow the
christians faith, and the atheists drollery upon it.
government of the Tongue.

DRO'MEDARY. n. f. [dromedaris, ItaL.] A foart of camel so called from dromedaries, because it is said to travel a hundred miles a day.

Dromedaries are smaller than common camels, slenderer, and more nimble; and are of two kinds: one larger, with two small bunks, covered with hair, on its back; the other leifer, with one hairy eminence, and more frequently called camel: both are capable of great fatigue. Their hair is soft and shiny; they have no fangs and fore-
teeth, nor horn upon their feet, which are only
covered with a fleshy skin; and they are about four feet and a half high, from the ground to the top of their breasts. Carver.

Straw for the horses and dromedaries brought they unto the place.

1 Kings.

Moles, after these camels and dromedaries,
And d'izzled them with a whitewash of o. Milton.

DRONE. n. f. [broen, Sax.] The lazy drone, and d'izzled among with a whitewash of o. Milton.

DRONE. n. f. [broen, Sax.] The bee which makes no honey, and is therefore driven out by the relt.
The fact=ed judge, with his fair=ly hum.

Delivering 0̇r to executors pale
The lazy yawning drone. ShakSp. Henry V.

Luxurious kings are to their people long;
They live, like drones, upon the publick cult.

All, with united force, combine to d'izzle.

The lazy drones from the laborious hive. Dryden's Virgil.
wine, being overpowered by so vast a quantity of water, will be turned into it; he speaks very improbably.

...comparing... &c.

2. Diamond hanging in the ear.

The drops to thee, Brillante, we confess; And, Momentilla, let the watch be thine. Pape.

DROPS.

1. To pour in drops or single globules. His heaviness shall drop down deep. Desp. xxxiii. 28.

2. To let fall from a higher place. Other s or chimney tops and turrets row, And drop their anchors on the heads below. Dryden.

3. To drop to go; to dismiss from the hand, or the possession. With bresle's power check him from my sight, And bid my will avouch it yet I must not. St. John himself will scarce forbear. To his bite and drop a tear. Swift.

4. To utter slightly or casually. Not by thy words against the house of Isaac. Amos.

5. To insert indirectly, or by way of description. St. Paul's epistles contain nothing but points of Christian instruction, amongst which he seldom falls to drop in the great and distinguishing doctrines of our holy religion. Scott.

6. To insert or intermit life. Where the seal is unmanly or immoral, we ought to doubt their hope, or rather never entertain them. Collier on Dafis.

...in their favour, they suddenly spurn the pursuit. Swift's Story.

7. To quit a matter. I have beant the hoil till I have worn out these flows in your service, and not one penny left me to buy more; so that you must even excuse me if I drop you here. E. J. Extra.

8. To let go a dependant, or companion, without farther association. She drifed him on to five-and-fifty, and will drop him in his old age, if she can find her account in another plan. They have no sooner fetched themsevles up to the fashion of the polite world, but the town has acted them. Mention either of the kings of Spain or Poland, and he talks notably; but if you go out of the Gazette, you drop him. Addison.

9. To furnish to vanish, or come to nothing. Thus was the fame of our Saviour perpetuated by the perpetuity of the marks; which would indue that tradition, account of him to after-ages and redify it, if, by passing through several generations, it might drop away that was material. Quaint, as those fashion, always declined from those of quality to the middle fort, and thence to the vulgar, where they are dropped and vanish. Swift.

10. To bedrop; to specdle; to varigate, with spots, Variss flilla corua guttis, or springing, with quick glance, Shew to the sun their wavy coats, dapp'd with gold. Milton.

DROPOV. n. u. 1. To fall in drops, or single globules. The quality of the soul is not brain; It dapples as the gentle rain from heaven. Upon the place beneath. Shak. Merchant of Venice.

2. To let drops fall; to discharge itself in drops. Heavens dropped at the presence of God. Ps. lxviii. 8.

...of my drooping clay I lay, The cruel, nation, covetous of prey, Stain'd with my blood th' unholpious coak, Beneath a rock he fight'd alone, And cold Lycus's wept from every dropping stone. Dryden.

3. To fall; to come from a higher place. Philosophers conjecture that you dropped from the moon, or one of the stars. Gulliver's Travels.

In every revolution, approaching nearer and nearer to the sun, this comet must at last drop into the sun's body. C locality.

4. To fall spontaneously. May so thy thoughts, till, like ripe fruit, thou drop into thy mother's lap; or be with cafe. Gave, not hardly pluck'd. Milton.

5. To fall in death; to die suddenly. That in the dold of blows your son might drop. Shakespeare.

6. To die. None say Seneca, so from recollets us to the thoughts of our own death, as the prospect of one friend after another dropping round us. Dryd. to Pope.

7. To sink into silence; to vanish; to come to nothing; a familar pharce. Virgil's friends thought fit to let this incident of Helen go. Addison's Tracts. I heard of threats occasioned by my verses; I sent to acquaint them where I was to be found, and to set them up. Pope.

8. To come unexpectedly. Either you come not here, or, as you grace, some old acquaintance, drop into the place. Careless and qualmis, with a yawning face.

He could never make any figure in company, but by giving diligence at his entry; and therefore takes care to drop in when he thinks you are just seated. Spectator, No. 448.

9. To fall short of a mark. Often in drops or overshoots by the disproportions of distance or application. Collier.

DROPPING. n. f. [from drop.]

1. That which falls in drops. Thrifty wench ferapes kitchen-Ruff, And bussing, the droppings and the small of waiting candies. Daven.

2. That which drops when the continuous storm ceases. Strain out the last dull droppings of your senile, And rhyme with all the rage of importance. Pope.

DROPLET. n. f. A little drop. Those shed in us our human griefs, Scour'd our brink's flow, and thieved our dappled, which Fromiggard nature fall. Shakespeare's Timon.

DROPSQUE. n. f. [drop and squan.] Sprawled into the shape of drops. Woolfs.

DROPSWORT. n. f. [drop and wort.] A plant of various species.

DROPSICAL. adj. [from dropisy.] Diseased with a dropisy; hydrophelial; tending to a dropisy.

The diet of nephritic and dropetical persons ought to be such as is opposite to, and subdueth, the allkefent nature of the falls in the forum of the blood. Arbuthnot in Amens.

DROPSY. n. f. [hydrpos. Latin; whence anciently hydrosy, thence dropisy, drop-ff.] A collection of water in the body, from too lax a tone of the solids, whereby digestion is weakened, and all the parts flushed with fluxency.

...in a species of dropisy, is an extravagance of water lodged in the cells of the membrana adipsa. Stara.

DROSS. n. f. [broth, Saxon.]

1. The recrement or dulpnament of metals. Some found'd the draft from that the moral came, Some flirr'd the molten ore with indiet great, And every one old twinkle, and every one did sweat.

...that mixture of a little draft contain the chough to deprive behov'd of to much gold, rather than learn how, by art and judgment, to make leason of the metal from the other. Hunter.

2. Ruff; incrustation upon metal. An emperor, bid under a crust of dropsy, after cleaning, has appeared with all his titles fresh and bright. Addison.

...leavings; sweepings; any thing remaining after the removal of the better part; drogs; feculence; corruption.

Fair proud, now tell me why should fair be proud, Sith all world's glory is but draft unclean; And in the shadow of death till I find smooth, However now thereof ye little ween? Spec.

That most divine light only thineth on those minds which are purged from all worldly dags and honorless vanities. Relig.

All treasures and all gain esem as dropsy, And dignities and power, all but the highest. Mil.

Such precepts exceedingly diffuse us to piety and religion, by purifying our souls from the dropsy and fitch of seclusdel delights. Til.

DROSINESS. n. f. [from drophy.] Foulers; feculence; ruff.

The furnace of affliction refines us from earthly droffs, and softens us for the impregn of God's grace. Bra. DROSSY. adj. [from drafts.]

1. Full of scorious or recrementious parts; full of drogs. So both the fire the droggy gold refine. Dioscy. For, by the fire, they omit not many droggy and corious parts, but whatsoever they had received either from earth or leadstone. Brown's Vulgar Errors.

2. Worthles; foul; feculent. Your intention hold.

As fire these drophs rhymes to purify, Or as elixir to change them into gold. Dioscy.

DROSTHEL. n. f. [corrupted perhaps from drestchel. To drestchel, in Chaucer, is to idle, to delay. Droch, in Friack, is delay.] An idole wench, a flagguard. In Scottish it is the same. Brown.

DROVE. n. f. [from drive.]

1. A body or number of cattle: generally used of oxen or black cattle. They brought to their nations many droves of cattle; and within a few days were brought out of the country two thousand muntons. Hayward, that learned is unqualified with our modern droves. Brown.

2. A number of sheep driven. To an herd of oxen we regularly oppose, not a drove, but a flock, of sheep.

A drove of sheep, or an herd of oxen, may be pluralized.
managed by any noise or cry which the drivers shall acquaint them to.

III. Any collection of animals.

The fowds and fweat, with all their merry dross.

Now to the moon in waving morrice move.

Milton.

4. A crowd; a tumult.

But if to fame alone thou dost pretend,

The mifer will his empyrean lands,

Set wide with doors, adorn'd with plated bars.

Where drivers, as a city-gate may pass.

Dryden's Jaword.

DRow'v'n, part, from drove. Not now used.

This is thought indeed;

Had we done at first, we had drove them home.

With clouts about their heads.

Shakespeare.

Dro'v'er, n. [from drowe.] One that fats oxen for sale, and drives them to market.

The prince hath got your hero.

—I with him joy of her.

Why, that's spoken like an honest drower, so they tell bullocks.

Shak. Much ado about Nothing. The drower, who's fellow drower meets.

In narrow paiffages of winding streets.

Dryd. Junw.

DROUGHT. n. [byzoboe, Saxon.]

1. Dry weather; want of rain.

O earth, I will befriend thee more with rain

Than youthful April shall with all his flowers;

In summer's drouth I'll drop upon thee still.

Shak. And yet dry summer's heat, and the sun's fierce rays,

That to the garnering earth its corn fo rare is

Shakespeare'sitmap.

To fouthe the Persian bay,

And inaccessible th' Arabian drouth.

Milton. As torrents in the drouth of summer fail,

So perish'd man from death shall never rise.

Sandsy. Their fea, their drouth, having no water to

Gain upon the gather'd cloud's for rain.

Dryd. Upon a flower, after a drouth, earthworms and

Land-fails innumerable come out of their lurking-places.

Bay.

2. Thirst; want of drink.

Hicarcas, pin'd with hunger and with drouth.

Milton.

One, whose drouth

Yet fears alike 'twixt, his eyes the current stream,

What liquid murmurs heard new thirst exults.

Milton.

DROUGHTINESS. n. [from droughy.] The state of wanting rain.

DROUGHTY. adj. [from droughy.]

1. Wanting rain; sultry.

That a camel, so patient of long thirst, should be bred in such drouth and parched countries,

where it is of such eminent use for travelling over

dry and sandy deserts where no water is to

be had, must be acknowledged an act of providence

and benignity.

Ray on Creation.

2. Thirsty; dry with thirst.

If for any years

Exhibit no fertility, alas! thou must

With tasteless water wash thy drouthy throat.

Philips.

To Drown. v. n. [from drown, below.] Orphaned, Skinner; from pursuance, Sax. Mr. Lyce.

1. To suffocate in water.

They would from drower those that refused to

fain down the popular stream.

King Charles.

When of God's image only he found

Scarcely from the weary grave, and had

From his sons drownd.

Thrace.

2. To overwhelm in water.

Of fo much as it needs

To dew the fervorous flow'rs, and drown the woods.

Shakespeare.

DROGGY.

1. Idleness; indolence; inactivity.

It filleth out well, to slack off your drowginess.

For it seemed to be the trumpet of the base

Bac'tan's Holy War.

Drow'wished. n. f. Sleepiness; inclination
to sleep. Obsolete.

The royal virgin shook off drowstiness

And rising forth of her softer bower,

Look'd for her knight, and bid him happy day.

Dryden.

Dro'wy. adj. [from drowe.]

1. Sleepy; heavy with sleep; lethargick.

Drowsy am I, and yet can rarely sleep.

Sidney. Men are drowsy, and desirous to sleep, before

the face of an ague, and do use to walk and wriggle.

Bacon's Natural History.

The flowers, call'd out of their bed,

Sleep and raise up their drowsy heads.

Chawelland.

Drunkens at last and drowsy, they depart

Each to his house.

Dryden.

2. Heavy; lulling; causing sleep.

Sir Guym, mindful of his vows yest'night,

Uprose from drowsy couch.

Fair Qum.

While thus she rested, on her arm rec'd

The heavy willows waving with the wind,

And feather'd quills that warbled in the shade,

And ruffling streams that through the meadow

Dray'd.

In drowsy murmurs lull'd the gentle maid.

Add.

3. Stupid; dull.

Those inconstancies a body would think,

Even our drowsy, with all his drowsiness training,

Could never have been capable of.

Astorbur.

To DRUB. v. a. [druber, to kill, Danibh.]

To thieve; to beat; to bang; to thump;

To thwack; to cudgel. A word of contempt.

He that is valiant, and darts fight,

Through drougy, can no honour by'ts.

Hudibras.

The little chief had been fondly drunked with

a good honest cudgel.

Le Frenche.

Though the bread be not mine, if it had been

the least weight in weighter.

I should have had a 'rapped Luise.

Drub. n. f. [from the verb.] A thump; a knock; a blow.

The blows and drows I have receiv'd

Have bru'd my body, and beroa's

My limbs of strength.

Hudibras.

By setting an unfortunate mark on their followers,

They have expos'd them to innumerable drows

and contusions.

Asthon. To DRUDGE. v. n. [brecan, to vex, Sax. drougten, to care, Datch.] To labour in mean offices; to toil without honour or dignity; to work hard; to flave.

And to crack'd fiddle, and hoarse labour.

Iniquity, did drougten and labour.

Hudibras.

The poor drowgty little: we must learn to watch

Our labours late, and early morning.

Mail winter frosts; then, cold and fed with sparrings

Rife to our toils, and drudge away the day.

Ornery.

Advantages obtained by industry, directed by philosophy, can never be expeted from drugging

ignorance.

Glavecle.

Soon he came to court,

Preferring his hire his drowgty to the gate,

To drudge, draw water, and to rung-wait.

Dryd.

I made no such bargain with you, to live always

drujoyng.

Dryden's Dedication, Add. This is an age, in which drowgrying!

One little fingle hour of love is more.

Granville.

Drudge. n. f. [from the verb.] One employed

in mean labour; a drowgty; one doomed to serve.

To conclude, this drudge of the devil, this
divine,


He flies above and laughs the while

At they, eren't his drudge, to execute

What's in his wrath shall bid. Miltons Par. L.f.

And riled with our flave.

Our captive, at the publick mill our drudge,

And don't thou, at our schooling and command,

Dispute thy owning. Miltons Agasivus.
4. A drudge. This seems the meaning here.

He (from his first sight proceeded
Through sweet degrees: that this brief world affords,
To each as many as the passive dregs of life
Freely commissary. Shakespeare.

To DRUG. v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To season with ingredients, commonly medicinal.

The suspected groans
Do mock their charge with lies. - I've drugged
Their roasts, that death and nature do contend about them. Shakespeare.

2. To tincture with something offensive.

Of their essence;
Hunger and thirst-commanding; I've drugged as oft
With hostile dainties, with their jaws
With foot and fenders filled. Milton's Par. Lost.

Dru'get, n. f. A flight kind of woollen stuff.

In drugg'd drue, of thirteen pieces a yard, for
Philip's son amidst his Persian guard. Swift.

Dru'gist. n. f. [from drug.] One who sells physical drugs.

Common mixture we bought at the druggist's. Boyle.

Dru'cifter, v. n. [from drug.] One who sells physical simples.

Common oil of turpentine I bought at the druggist's. Boyle.

Dru'nken, adj. [from drink.]
1. Intoxicated with strong liquor; inebriated.

This was the more when, falling on the guard,
Drunken up in rank and file, they flung apparel
Of flaming arms to make a short essay;
Then fallen to be drunken, the business of the day.

Drunken. We generally conclude that man drunken, who
Takes pains to be thought sober. Spottiswoode.

2. Drenched or faturated with moisture.

I will make mine arrows drunk with blood. Dryden.

Drun'kard. m. f. [from drunk.] Drunk.

On giving excessive use of strong liquors; one addicted to habitual ebriety.

Some blood drunk on me would brighten opinion
Of my more frequent endeavours. I've seen drunkards
Do more than this in sport. Shakespeare. King Lear.

Drunken men imagine every thing turneth round: they imagine that things come upon them; they fee not well things far off: these things that they fee near hand, they fee out of their place, and sometimes they fee things double. Bacon.

2. Given to habitual ebriety.

Saturated with moisture.

Then let the earth be drunken with your blood. Shakespeare.

4. Done in a state of inebriation.

When your carriages, or your waiting valets,
Have done a drunken slumber, and defined
The precious image of your delight;
You straitly are on your knees for pardon, pardon. Shakespeare.

We should for honour take
The drunken quarters of a rake. Swift.

Drun'klenly, adv. [from drunken.] In a drunken manner.

My blood already, like the pelican,
Half thou turn out, and drunkenly cannot.'

Dru'kennes. n. f. [from drunken.]

1. Intoxication with strong liquor.

Every going off from our natural and common temper, and our usual severity of behaviour, is a degree of drunkenness. Taylor's Rule of Lying Holy.

2. Habitual ebriety.

The Lascaronians trained up their children to hate drunkenness, by bringing a drunken man into their company. world.

3. Intoxication or inebriation of any kind; disorder of the faculties.

Passion is the drunkenness of the mind, and therefore in its present workings not controllable by reason. Spenser.

D.R Y. adj. [brv; Saxon.]
1. Arid; not wet; not moist.
'The pure be a little wet on the inside, it will make a differing found from the same pipe dry.

When God said,
Begeter'd now, ye water under heaven,
Into one place, and let dry land appear!
Milton.

So, if you have, the sun,
From clear to cloudy, from hot to cold,
And dry to moist. 

2. Not rainy.
At March and a May portend a wholesome summer, if there be a showing April between.

The weather, we agreed, was too dry for the season.

3. Not succulent; not juicy.
I will drain him dry as hay:
Dry shall neither night nor day.
Hang upon his jowls cold.
He shall live a man food;
Shakespeare, Much Ado.

4. Being without tears.
Dry mourning will decays more deadly bring:
As a north wind blown with a shaft forward spring:
Give forward vent, and let the fancies go.
Dryden.

5. Thirsty a-thirst.
So dry he was for sway.
Shakespeare, Timon. 

As we should take that our life in writing may be neither dry nor empty, we should look in the same way to writing or wishing with fast-like descrip- tions: either is a vice. 

Bunyan.

It remains to treat concerning ornaments within or without the fabric; a piece not so dry as the nearer contemplation of proportions and therefore I hope therein somewhat to refresh both the reader and myself. 
Watts's Articulate.

Thy fire burns by heat, is an empty dry return to the question, and braves us all ignorance.
Gay.

It is a dry table, with little or nothing in it.

Authority and friendship work upon some, dry and sober reason works upon others. 

L'Estrange.

To clear up this theory, I was willing to try some dry facilitiers with which the schools are filled. 

careless.

These epithets will become dry, and more assentable of ornament.

Pope.

7. Hard; severe. [Dryly ancienly for| endure; dry, Scotch. 

The rain was given to men, but kept ever royal chere in his house; the other would ask of those that had been at the table, if they were never a stout or dry blow given them.

Baron's Enquiry.

That fire burns by heat, is an empty dry return to the question, and braves us all ignorance.
Gay.

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Pope.

8. Sight.

Sight: to be dry, of rock: of coral: cold.

Dryed beh't Adam could not, but wept.

Dryly.

1. Without moisture.

2. Coldly; frigidly; without affection.

The archaic, curious to himself how dryly the king had been used by his council, did strive to recover the kings situation. 

Pope's Essay V.

Would thus, to honour and present suits climb, be hold in milite. how some mighty crimes:

Whose dangers, death, or, be death of unto him.

For virtue is but dry plait's, and flares.

Dryden's Journal.

3. Jejunely: barrenly; without ornament or embellishment.

Some dryness, within invention's aid, D餘yld write receipts how poems may be made.

Paper.

Dryness. w. s. [from dry.]

1. Want of moisture: siccity.

The Africans are conceived to be particularly parched and afflicted by the sun, by dryness of the soil; from water and distressed of water.

Brown's Vducer Earths.

Such was the disparity which did first disperse: Form, order, beauty, through the universe.

While dryness, moisture, colored might radiate,

All that we have, and that we are, fabled.

Dryden.

To dry, v. n.

1. To free from moisture; to assay: to exhaust.

The earth was wet, if you were so contented, or till there, Kats, twice burnt and dried away.

Heat dried bodies that do easily sapere, as parchement, leaves, roots, and clay: and to each time was dry.

Bacon.

Flowers, if they be dried in the shade, or dried in the hot sun, a small time, keep both.

Bacon.

The ordinary streams are dry:

In the leaves, the cause of the father of the flock, who, dying, his face upon the neighbouring rock.

Dryden.

2. To exhale moisture.

When great were no more, or grief and rage were one.

Within her soul: at least two rage arose.

Vol. I.

Which, burning upwards in sarcile, dries.

The rays that good considering in her eyes.

Dryden.

3. To wipe away moisture.

Then she with her right the wanton the riper.

See, ye your left returning.

Dryden.

T'}-tid, All alone

The widow's life in mourning.

Dry'd up her tears.

Dryade's Allusion.

4. To search with thirst.

Their honourable men are famished, and their multitude dries up with thirst. 

Dryden's Allusion.

5. To drain; to exhaust.

Heus Ely'sis in an evil hour.

Drain an imperishable bowl, and thought itself in exaltation in rigorously steep.

Impregnate: him death's iron steep steeped.

Dryden.

6. To dry up. To deprive totally of moisture; to take all moisture away.

The water of the sea, which formerly covered it, was in time exhaled and dry'd up by the sun.

Wordsworth.

To dry, v. m. To grow dry; to lose moisture: to be drained of its moisture.

Dry to the death; that which has the quality of want of moisture.

The ill effects of drinking are relieved by this plant, which is a great dryer and opener, especially by perspiration.

Pope.

Dry'd up. [dry and eye.]

Without tears; without weeping.

Night: with what the heart of rock could long:

Dry'd up behold'd Adam could not, but wept.

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Dryden.

The manor supplies an oil for the incision of the bones and ligaments in the articulations, and particularly of the ligaments, preserving them from dryness and rigidity, and keeping them supple and flexible.

Roy on the Chymis.

Is the face ever likely to be involved in the fun, or to be emptied by buckets? Why then must we fancy this impossible dryness, and then, upon that fictitious account, bullfinch natural.

Dryden.

2. Want of succulence.

If he 'ill'd

His visage with his voluptuousness,

Full torrid and unwieldly.

Call on him for 't.

Shakespeare, Antony and Cleop.

The differences of mucous flesh depend upon the hardness, tenderness, moisture, or dryness of the fiber.

Aristotle.
DUC.

Thee demoniacks let me dub
With the same of legion club.
Soul's,
As light as duck's a man of worth;
Venus shall give him form, and Anthe birth. Page.

DUB, n. f. [from the verb.] A blow; a knock.

As skilful coopers hoop their tubs
With as much dexterity.

DUBIOUSLY, adv. [from dubious.] A thing doubtful.

A word not used.

Men often swallow falsities for truths, doubts for certainties, falsities for possibilities, and possibilities for certainties. Brown's Vulgar Errors.

DUBIOUSLY, adj. [dubious, Lat.] Doubtful; uncertain; without any determination.

DUBIOUSLY, adv. [dubious.] Uncertain; that of which the truth is not fully known.

No quick reply to dubious questions made.

We also call it a dubious or doubtful proposition, when there are no arguments on either side.

Watts's Logic.

3. Nor plain; not clear.

Satan with left toll, and now with ease,
Waits on the calmer wave, by dubious light. Milton.

4. Having the event uncertain.

His utmost pow'r with adverse pow'r oppos'd,
In dubious battle, on the plains of heav'n. Milton.

DUBIOUSLY. n. f. [from dubious.]

Uncertainty; doubtfulness.

She speaks with dubious, not with the certainty of a Latin. Brome.

DUBITABLE, adj. [dubious, Lat.] Doubtful; uncertain; what may be doubted.

DUBITATION, n. f. [dubitation, Latin.]
The act of doubting; doubt.

—Many of the ancients denied the antipodes; but the experience of our enlarged navigation can now set them beyond all dubitations. Brown's Vulgar Errors.

Dubititation be called a negative perception; that is, when I perceive that I see not what I would see.

Duc.

DUCAL, adj. [from duke.] Pertaining to, or the office of, a ducal coronet.

DUCAT, n. f. [from duke.]

A coin struck by dukers; in silver, valued at about four shillings and six pence; in gold, at nine shillings and six pence.

I cannot inutile raise up the grafs
Of full three thousand dukats. Shakespeare.

There was one that died in debt; it was reported, where his creditors were, that he was dead one fold, he laid carried five hundred dukats of mine into the other world. Bacon.

Duck.

Duck, n. f. (ants, ducks, to dip, Dut.)

1. A water fowl, small and tame.

The ducks, that heard the proclamation cried, and fear'd a prosecution might better,
Full twenty mile from town their voyage take,
Gone, with others of the liquid lakes. Dryden.

Grebe, if you find your load subject to turn ducks into it.

Mirabeau's History.

2. A word of endearment, or fondness.

Will you buy any tape, or lace for your cap,
My dainty duck, my dear duck? Shak. What's Your Name?

3. A declaration of the head; so called from the frequent action of a duck in the water.

Back, shepherds, back; enough your play
Two next sunbeams holy day;
Mirth and cheerfulness are but the due reward of innocence of soul. Abel's Divine Dialogue. Abraham's, or instead of bliss, is rather bitter in its effect than otherwise, according to the Sacred Writs. There is a respect due to mankind, which should be felt by all the wise to protect innocent multitudes.

2. Proper; fit; appropriate.

Properly to be called, is to be given in due season, and in due manner, and not to be called, is to be called in a manner not fit for the thing called.

3. Exact; without deviation.

You might be able to decide, by the due process of law, to what extent the act is lawful, and what shall be the extent of the damages.

4. Consequent to; occasioned by, or affected by.

Proper, not usual, is to be used, in accordance with the usual practice, and not as usual.

5. The motion of the due time, the due place, and the due manner, are the due things.

Act, by the due time, and in the due place, and in the due manner, and not by the due time, and in the due place, and in the due manner.

DUE, n. s. [from the adjective.]

1. That which belongs to one; that which may be justly claimed.

My due from thee is my due, and my due from thee is my due. Shakespeare.

The son of Duncan, from whom this tyrant holds the due of birth, is the son of Duncan, from whom this tyrant holds the due of birth. Shakespeare's Macbeth.

2. Full, complete.

The full of honor to the full of honor. Shakespeare's Othello.

3. Take this pardon, not as given by you, but as my merit and my beauty due. Dryden.

No popular assembly ever knew, or pretended, what was due to them. Southey.

4. Right; just title.

The key of this infernal pit by due. And the command of heaven, all-powerful king, I keep. Milton's Paradise Lost.

5. Whatever custom or law requires to be done.

Befied, by, you would yield, or yield by, or any other due, and none but ye. Milton.

They pay the dead annual dues. Dryden.

6. Custom; tribute; exactions; legal or customary perquisites.

In respect of the due duty due that are paid at many other parts, this especially retains the name of free.

To DUE, v. n. s. [from the noun.]

To pay as due; perhaps for endear. It is perhaps only in this single passage, proper to give the spirit of their prose. That I thy enemy due thee within. Shakespeare.

DUEs.T.L. n. s. (duellum, Latin.) A combat between two; a single fight.

In many armies, if the matter should be tried by duels between two champions, the victor should go on due virtue, and yet, if it be tried by the guns, go on the other side. Sec. 8. Dizknot not of your right. As of a dought or the local wounds. Of head or heart. Shakespeare's Paradise Lost.

That I that wrong'd you, I say thy life have fought. Was not more justly fought. Walter.
DULL adj. [dull, Welsh; bole, Saxon; del, nad, Dutch.]
1. Stupid; dolthit; blockish; unappre-
henfive; indolent; flow of understand-
ing. Such is their evil hap to play upon dull spirited
men.
He that has learned as wit by nature, nor
attains to the profanest of gross brevity, or comes of a
very dull kindred.
Sometimes this perception, in some kind
of dull, is more observable than the sense; so that
the sense is but a dull thing in comparison of it.
Every man, even the dullish, is thinking
more than the most eloquent can teach him to ut-
ter.
2. Blunt; obtuse.
Meeting with Time, Slack things, said I.
The fity is dull; when it is for blame.
3. Unready; awkward.
Gymnasia a great while flood still, with a kind of
dull amazement, looking atest upon her.
O help thou my weak wit, and sharpen my dull
tongue.
Memory is so necessary to all conditions of life,
that we are not to fear it should grow dull for want of
exercise; if exercise would make it stronger.
Lucre.
4. Hebated; not quick.
This people’s heart is waxed gross, and
their ears are dull of hearing.
The princes of Germany had but a dull fear of the
greatness of Spain, upon a general apprehen-
sion; now that fear is sharpened and pointed.
5. Sad; melancholy.
6. Sluggish; heavy; flow of motion.
Thenceforward the waters waxed dull and flow,
And all that drunk thereof did faint and forbear
grow.
7. Grofs; clowdy; vile.
She excels each mortal thing
Upon the dull earth dwelling.
Shaksp. Two Gentlemen of Verona.
8. Not exhilarating; not delightful; as
: to make dizziness dull sunk.
9. Not bright; : as, the mirrour, it dull, the
fire is dull.
I’ll not be made a sort and dull-eyed fool.
To break the head, relent, and flyb, and yield
To Christian intercessors.
Shaksp. Merchant of Venice.
10. Drowsy; floppy.
11. Dull. v. a. [from the adjective.]
1. To flupify; to infuriate.
So was the dulled with all, that we could come
near to hear her speeches, and yet not perceive the
hurt to her language, nor her lamentation.
Sidney.
Those drugs the bar
Will flupify and dull the sense awiile.
Shaksp. Cymbeline.
2. To blunt; to obtuse.
Borrowing dulls the edge of industry.
Shaksp.
This entrance of the battle did that the courage of the
Spaniards, though it dulled their swords.

To add to this, the more; to weaken.
Nothing hath more dulled the wits, or taken
away the will of children from learning, than care
in making of Latin.
3. To add; to make melancholy.
4. To hebetate; to weaken.
Now forced to overlook with beakish tears,
The troublesome noise did dull their dainty ears.
Shaksp.
5. To damp; to clog.

Dullness.
They spoke not a word:
But like dull statues, or unbreathing stones,
Star’d each on other.
Shaksp. Richard III.

DUMP.
1. Mute; incapable of speech.

DUMPLING n. f. [from dump, heavy.]
A sort of pudding.

Dumb.

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DUN

DUN, adj. [Saxon.] 1. A colour partaking of brown and black. We are not to expect a fair and full white, such as is that of paper, but some dusky of colour, for to the nature of brown there is a mixture of light and darkness, or of white and black, that is, a grey, or dun, or ruff brown. Næsson's Olfich. 2. Dark; gloomy. Corne. thick night. And still the dun smoke of hell. Shak. He then survey'd... Hell and the gulph between, and Satan there Carried him to the wall of heaven on this... In the dun's fulness. Milton's Paradise Lost. 7. DUN. v. a. [Saxon, to clainm.] To claim a debt with vehemence and importunity.

Passer of thy luck, and bow'r of thy billy; they'll never sleep alone again. I shall be disturbing this every day. When thou dost' thy parents, seldom they, Without their least presence. Dryd. Juv. Remember what the world is. Swift.

DUN. n. f. [from the verb.] A clamorous, importunate, troublesome creditor. Thus, while my gentle minutes lose love, When thou dost'st my gentle part, a dun, A horrible monster I haste by gods and men. To my eternal acced, ascend. Phillips. It gives your eyes to be pilled by the grieve by some rascal dun-bit, the foremost in my bills. Addison's John Bull.

DUNCE. n. f. [A word of uncertain etymology; perhaps from Dumn, Dutch, stupid.] A dollard; a dot; a thick-skulled, a stupid, indocile animal. Dunces, the bull. I once allowed. To tickle, on thy flow, the thick-skulled crow. Dryd. Was Ephphates' great dance to imagine a thing, inadvertent in itself, should be directly opposite to the law of God. Swift. I never knew this town without dancing and who had itt not enough to give rise to some new wood. Swift.

DUNG. n. f. [Saxon.] The excretion of animals used to feed the ground. For dung, all excrements are the residue and perversions of nourishments. Bacon's Nat. Hist. I judge the likeliest way to be the perforation of the body of the tree in several places, one above the other, and the filling of the holes with dung, mingled with the medicine; and the watering of those slums of dung with fillets of an infusion of those plants in dung, and made to be used in three or four days. Bacon's Natural History. For when from herds the pure part must be won, From gods by killing, this is better done By piling dung than by the fire. Dryd. He soon would learn to think like me. And blest his ravish'd eye to see Such order from confusion sprung. Such gods a humbling from dung. Swift.

To DUNG. v. a. [from the noun.] To manure with dung.

Dung was of old, that dungs of grounds when the wind bloweth, and in the decrease of the wind doth help them. Bacon's Nat. Hist. There, as his dream foretold, a cart he found That carried compost forth to dung the ground. Drydyan.

DUR'GEO'N. n. f. [from dungion, the tower in which prisoners were kept. Occasionally strong words are in time called dungaeus.] A close prison: generally spoke of a prison dark or subterraneous. Then up he took the lumbered fenestrae coarse, And, ere it had out the his swoon awake, His to the cable brought with bawdy force. And in a dungion deep him three without remorse. Swift.

DUR. To DUR', v. a. [from the noun.] To trick; to cheat. The th' is a bigot keep, a genius cut; Falchion through petty, and dullish with wit. Pope. DU'PLE, adj. [pluris, Latin.] Double; one repeated.

Du'PLICATE. v. a. [from the verb.] Duplication proportion to the square of the ratio. This, in a rank of geometrical proportions, the first term to the third is said to be in a duplicate proportion of the first to the second, or as its square to the square of the commensurate. Glasscote.

2. To fold together. Du'PLICATE. v. a. [from the verb.] Duplication proportion to the square of the ratio. Duplication proportion to the square of the ratio. This, in a rank of geometrical proportions, the first term to the third is said to be in a duplicate proportion of the first to the second, or as its square to the square of the commensurate. Glasscote.

2. The act of doubling. What great pains hath been taken concerning the manufacture of a circle, and the duplication of a cube, and some other questions of this nature, 

DURABILIT'TY, n. f. [durabilis, Latin.] The power of lasting; continuance; endurance. Stories, that in dignity of nature inferior unto plants, yet exceed them in firmness of structure, or durability of being. Hester. Our times upon the earth have neither certainty durability. Hest. 3. DURABLE, adj. [durabilis, Latin.] 1. Lasting; having the quality of long continuance. The bones of his body may compare to the hard rocks and stones, and therefore strong and durable. Nature's 0cft. Wk.
DURABLENESS. n. f. [from durable.] Power of lasting; duration. The different consistence and durability of the coins whereby they confide, are more or less. A bad poet, if he cannot become immortal by the goodness of his verse, may by the durability of the metal that supports it. 

Du'RA'BLY adv. [from durable.] In a lasting manner. There indeed he found his fame flourishing, his monuments engraven in marble, and yet more durably in men’s memories. 

Du'rance. n. f. [from durance; law French.] 1. Imprisonment; the custody or power of a jailor; a prison. 

The Duke and Helen of thy noble thoughts, Is in base durance and contemptious pris’ns: 
Hast thither by mechanic dirty hands. — Shakespeare. 

A poor, innocent, forlorn stranger, languishing in durance, upon the false accusations of a living, insolent, whoring woman. — South. 

There’s neither iron nor gore, Portcullis, heavy doors, nor bolts, nor grate; 
And yet men durance there abide, 
In dungeons twice three inches wide. — Hals. 

Notwithstanding the warning and example before me, I commit myself to lasting durance. — Congreve’s Old Bachelor. 

2. Endurance; continuance; duration. 

A doubtful word. Sick nature at that instant trembled round, 
And mother earth’s life felt as the felt the wound: 
Oh, what a vision was this new made shape! 
How far more mighty than heaven’s love, hell’s hate! — Dryden. 

Dura'tion. n. f. [durate; Latin.] 1. A sort of distance or length, the idea which we get not, from the permanent parts of space, but from the fleeting and perpetually varying parts of succession. Locke. 

2. Power of continuance. 

Duration is a circumstance so essential to happiness, that if we conceived it possible for the joys of heaven itself to pass us in an instant, we should find ourselves not much concerned for the attainment of them. — Riggs. 

3. Length of continuance. 

Arbitrary, by greatness of action, does not only mean it should be great in its nature, but also in its duration; that it should have a due length in it. — Addison’s Spectator.

7 to DURE. v. n. [dura; Latin.] To last; to continue; to endure. 

The delights and pleasures of the world are most pleasing while they dure. — Raleigh’s History. 

DUR'eful. adj. [from endure and full.] Lasting; of long continuance; durable. Not in use. The dureful task, whose top is not yet met, is long ere it conceives the kindling fire. 

But when it is once dast born, it dast divide 
Great heals, and make its fame to hav’n apostles. — Spencer.

DUR’ESSE. n.f. [French; hardship, severity.] 

1. Imprisonment; constraint; confinement. 

2. [In law.] A plea used, by way of exception, by him who, being cast into prison at a man’s suit, or otherwise by threats, beating, &c. hardly used, feels any bond to him during his imprisonment. This the law holds as invalid, and supposes to be confined. — Fuller. 

Dur’ing, prep. [This word is rather participial from dure; as, during life, during date, continuance. It means merely the number of the name.] 

To tenderness to, with, or toward. Dusk from the firmness of the lower clay, therefore commit myself to covered. There being a tender gilt in the middle, there should be a circlet to keep up the further. — Addison on Ancient Medals.

DUSK. v. n. [dusky; Dutch; dusky; dim; dark; dimly; darkly.] 

1. Tending to darkness; obscure; not luminous. 

Here lies the dusky tomb of Mortimer, Childe with ambition of the meaner sort. — Shakespeare. 

There these winds and dusky valleys hide and 

Dusky adj. [from dust; dusky; Dutch.] 

1. Tending to blackness; dark-coloured; not clear; not bright. They did plot 
The means that dusky Dis my daughter got. — Se. Alc. 

It is not green, but of a dusky brown colour. — When love in dusky clouds involves the skies, 
And the sainted crescent shoots its bright eye through.

2. Tending to blackness; dark-coloured; not clear; not bright. The surface is of a dusky yellow colour. — Woodward. 

By mixing such powders, we are not to expect a strong and full white, such as that of paper; but some dusky ochreous one, such as might arise from a mixture of light and darkness, or from white and black that is, grey, or dun, or roller. — Newton’s Opticks.

3. Gloomy; sad; intellectually clouded. 

While he continues in life, this dusky tomb of horror, this melancholy prospect of final perdition, will frequently occur to his fancy. — Addison’s Spectator.

Unnatural, a dusky melancholy spirit. 

As ever full’d the fair face of light, 
Dusky; to dark new scenes.

DUSK. v. n. [dusky; Dutch; dusky; dim; dark; dimly; darkly; 

1. Earth or other matter reduced to fine particles. 

The dusky should have ascended to the roof of heaven, 
And rais’d by your people tunes. — Shakespeare’s Antony and Cleopatra.

Dusk helps the fruitfulness of trees, informing as they cast dust upon them; that powdering, when a flower comes, makes a falling to the trees, being earth and water finely dissoned. — Bacon’s Natural History.

2. The grave; the state of dissolution. 

The spirits, learning, physics, mutt. 

All follow this, and come to dust. — Shakespeare’s Othello. 

Thou out of the ground wal’st taken, know thy birth! 
For dust thou art, and shalt to dust return. — Aldous.

3. A mean and rejected estate. 

God raiseth up the poor out of the dust, to set them among princes. — 1 Sam. 1. 5.

Dust v. a. [from the noun.] 

1. To free from dust. 

To sprinkle with dust. 

Dustman. n.s. [dust and man.] 

One whose employment is to carry away the dust. 

The dustman’s coat offends thy clothes and eyes. 

When through the street a cloud of ashes flies.

DUSKY adj. [from dust; dusky; Dutch.] 

1. Filled with dust; clouted with dust. All our yesterday’s have lighted foot. 

The way to dusty death. — Shakespeare. 

Arms and the dusty shield his admir, 

And often strange in some new are. — Dryden.

2. Covered
DU T

2. Covered or scattered with dust. Even Drudgery or dirty clothes; As at the car less of dirty boots. The palace does how do the Swift's Summer.

D U T C H E S S , n. s. [ducessa, French.] 1. The lady of a duke. The duke of Cornwall, and Regan his duchess, will be here. Shakespeare's King Lear. Addison on Italy. Swift's

D U T C H Y - C O U R T , n. s. A court wherein all matters appertaining to the duchy of Lancaster are decided by the decree of the chancellor of that court. Gowell.

D U T T E O U S , adj. [from dut.] 1. Obedient; obligious; respectful to those who have natural or legal authority. Great Arangorbe did ducal care express, And duchess not too far his great force. Dryden.

D U T I F U L , adj. [duty and full.] 1. Obedient; submissive to natural or legal superiors; reverent. She died in an extreme old age, without pain, under the care of the duchess of that county. Swift's to Pope.

2. Expressive of respect; giving token of reverence; respectful; reverential. There was the kis the ground, and thank the trees, bles the air, and do dutiful reverence to every thing the thought old accompanied her at her forth meeting. Sidney.

D U T I F U L L Y , adv. [from dutiful.] 1. Obediently; submissively.

2. Reverently; respectfully. His daughter Philothea he found at that time dutifully watching by her mother, and while only watching her. Sidney. With his joyous, nimble wing, Flew dutifully back again, And made an humble chapel for the king. Swift's.

D U T I F U L N E S S , n. f. [from dutiful.] 1. Obedience; submission to just authority.

2. Reverence; respect. It is a strange kind of civility, and an evil duchess. It is, to friends and relations, to suffer them to be with them without reproof or medicine, rather than to seem unmannerly to a great master. Taylor's Rule of Loving Godly.

D U T Y , n. [from dux.] 1. That to which a man is bound by any natural or legal obligation bound. When ye shall have done all those things which are commanded you, ye are unworthy servants. We have done that which was our duty to do.

2. Acts or forbearances required by religion or morality. In this fens it has a plural. Good my lord, You have begot me, bred me, lov'd me: I return'd duchess back, as are right first; Ouey you, love you, and most honour you. Shakespeare's.

All our duties in due order, because in all our duties we have the Divine assistance, and remember that you are bound to do all those duties, for the doing of which you have prayed for the Divine assistance. Taylor's Devotions.

3. Obedience or submission due to parents, governors, or superiors; loyalty; piety to parents. I thinke that dutiful shall have a dreed to speak. When pow'r to flat'try bows? To plainness honour Is bound, when majestly to folly falls. Shakespeare's King Lear.

God's party will appear first, and the king's not greater; it is not probable, that those have to submit of duty to him that had none to God. Dryden of Pyry.

4. Act of reverence or respect. They both awoke, Did duty to their lady as became. Fairy Legends.

5. The busines of a soldier on guard. The regiment did duty there punctually. Clare, whole.

6. The busines of war, service. The night came and sever'd them, all parties being tired with the duty of the duty. Clare, whole. See how the madmen bleed! Behold the guls, with which their matches, love, rewards their pains! For seven long years, on duty every day, Let I their obedience, and their mony's pay! Dryden.

7. Tax; import; custom; toll. All the wines make their way through several dutys and taxes, before they reach the port. Addison.

Such shekels as they now flew, were the old ones in which duty was to be paid to their law. Addington on Coin.

D W A R F , m. / [breci, Saxox; dwerf, Dutch.] 1. A man below the common size of men. Get you gone, you dwerf! You minimus, of hind-rank, kno-grist made. Shakespeare's

Such dwerfes were some kind of spea. Brevon, They, but now who fear? In bigness to surpass earth's giant sons, Now less than fillet dwerfes, in narrow room Throng numberless. Addison's Paradise Lost.

2. Any animal or plant below its natural bulk.

In a delicate plantation of trees, all well grow'd; fair, and smooth, one dwerf was knotty and crooked, and the reft had it in derision. L'Eapr. Saw off the stock in a smooth place; and for more that itabent, cut them within four fifts of the ground. Martin.

3. An attendant on a lady or knight in romances.

The champion floor, Erminia disconsolate from her course brave, And to the dwerf whilst his needs she gave. Spenser.

4. It is used often by botanists in composition; as dwarf, dwarf-elder, dwarf-honey-suckle.

D W A R F - F I S H , adj. [from dwerf.] Below the natural bulk; low; small; little; petty; aplicable. Their dwerf fish pages were As cherubins, all gilt. Shakespeare's Henry VIII.

And you are gog no high in his esteem, Because I am to dwerf, and to low! Shakespeare's

This unhand fasciaccia, and boccius, dwerf, The king doth like zit, and it is well prepar'd: To whip this dwerf was, these pigmy arms, From out of the circle of his territories. Schiller's King John.

A thicket close beside the grave there flood, With bristles and brambles chock'd, and dwarfish wood. Dryden.

We should have left oak and elmes, and the other tall and lofty fans of the forest, and have found nothing but dwerf thorns, and creeping roots, and defpicable mushrooms. Bentley.

D W A R F P I L L Y , adj. [from dwerf.] Dwarfish.

D W A R F S H I N E S S , n. f. [from dwerf.] Minuteness of figure; littlenes.

'Tis no wonder that science hath not outgrown the dwerf'shins of its primitive figure, and that the intellectual world is but a miniature of the original sphere. Glumville's Beest.

To D W A U L E . w. a. [bapelan, Saxon, to wander; duwelen, Dutch.] To be delirious: a provincial word mentioned by Juinus.

To D W E L L . w. n. preterite dwell, dwelt; dwelt at. [dauila, old Teutonic, is stay, delay; duelia, I handick, to stay, to stand still.]

1. To inhabit; to live in a place; to reside; to have habitation.

If they brother that dweilith by thee be waxen poor, and be fold unto thee, thou shalt not compel him to serve as a bond-servant. Lev. xxi. 39.

He shall dwell alone, without the camp shall his habitation be. Lev. xii. 46.

John Haywood and Sir Thomas More, in the parish wherein I was born, dwelt and had peculiar; Why are you dwelt, lady? Why do you frown? Here dwell to frown, or anger; from these gates Sorrow flies far. Milton.

2. To live in any form of habitation.

Abraham journeyed in the land of promise as in a strange country, dwelling in tabernacles. Heb. xii. 9.

3. To be in any state or condition.

'Tis fitter to be that which we defir, Than by destruction dwell in doubtful joy. Shak.
4. To be suspended with attention; to hang upon with care or fondness.

He in great passion all this while did dwell;
More busying his quick'ry eyes her face to view,
That his dull ears to hear what the dull tell.

Spenser.

The attentive queen
Dwell on his accept.

Smith's Fools, and Hipplid.

Thus was that face, on which I dwell with joy,
Ere Greece assembled Sestos to Troy,

Dryden.

5. To continue long speaking.

He preach'd the joys of heav'n, and pains of hell,
And warn'd theinner with becoming zeal;
But on eternal mercy lov'd to dwell.

Dryden's God forsook.

We have dwel'd pretty long on the confidences of space and duration.

Locke.

Those who defend our negotiators, dwell upon their zeal and patience.

Swift.

7. To dwell. v. t. To inhabit. Not used.

I saw and heard; for we sometimes
Who dwell'd this wild, constrain'd by want, come forth
To town or village nigh.

Milton's Par. Reg. ann.

Dweller. n. s. [from dwell.] An inhabitant; one that lives in any place.

"The houses that keep'd up, did of necessity enforce a dweller, and the proportion of land for occupation being kept up, did of necessity enforce that dweller not to be beggar or cobbler, but a man of some fortune.

Bacon's Henry VII.

Their cries soon waken all the dwellers near;
Now murmuring noises ride in every street.

Dryden.

Dwelling. n. s. [from dwell.]

I. Habitation; place of residence; abode.

His dwelling is low in a valley green.

Under the foot of Raurac momole hors. Fairy Queen.

Hazor shall be a dwelling for dragons, and a desolation for ever.

John xix. 33.

If he have several dwellings, let him fortify them so, that what he wanteth in one he may find in the other.

Bacon.

God will assemble
To visit all the dwellings of just men,
Delighted.

All dwellings else
Flood overwhelm'd, and them with all their pomp
Deep under water roll'd; sea cover'd and o'ermise.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

The living few, and frequent funerals, then
Proclaim'd thy wrath on this forsaken place;
And now thyself, who are return'd again,
Thy searching judgments to their dwellings trace.

Dryden.

The force of fire ascended first on high,
And took its dwelling in the vaulted sky.

Dryden's Devil.

2. State of life; mode of living.

My dwelling shall be with the beasts of the field.

Daniel.

Dwelling-house, n. s. [from dwell and house.]

The house at which one lives.

A person ought always to be cited at the place of his dwelling-house, which he has in respect of his habitation and usual residence; and not at the house which he has in respect of his estate, or the place of his birth.

Addison's Rambler.

Dwelling-place, n. s. [from dwell and place.]

The place of residence.

People do often change their dwelling-places, and some must die, whilst others do grow up into strength.

Spenser.

To Dwindle. v. n. [epinon, Saxon.]

1. To shrink; to lose bulk; to grow little.

Thy dwindled legs seem crawling to the grave.

Dryden.

Proper names, when familiarized in English, dwindle to monosyllables; whereas in other languages they receive a longer turn, by the addition of a new syllable.

Addison.

Our drooping days are dwindled down to nought.

Their period finish'd as 'twas well begun.

Thomson.

2. To degenerate; to sink.

'Tis now dwindled down to light Judy Buff.

Norris.

If there have been such a gradual diminution of the generative faculty of the earth, that the habit dwindled from noble animals to puny mice and insects, why was there not the like decay in the production of vegetables? Surely.

He found the expected council was dwindling into a convulsed, a packed assembly of Italian bishops, not a free convention of fathers.

Addison.

Afterburn.

Religious societies, though begun with excellent intentions, are found to have dwindled into fatal clubs.

Swift.

3. To wear away; to lose health; to grow feeble.

Weary few months nine times nine,
Shall he dwindles, peak, and pine.

Chapman's Mother.

We see, that some small part of the foot being injured by a wrench or a blow, the whole leg or thigh thereby looses its strenght and nourishment, and dwindles away.

Leech.

Dys.

Physicians, with their milky cheer,
The love-fick maid and dwindling beef repair.

Gas.

4. To fall away; to be diminished; to moulder off.

Under Grenville, there were only five hundred foot and three hundred horses left, the rest were dwindled away.

Cotton.

Dye. See Die.

Dying. The participle of die.

1. Expiring; giving up the ghost.

2. Ting'ing; giving a new colour.

Dysanth. n. s. [Dy'santh.] Government: sovereignty.

Some account him fabulous, because he carries up the Egyptian dyestuffs, before the Flood, yes, and long before the creation. Hall's Origin of Mankind.

Greece was divided into several dyestuffs which our author has enumerated under their respective princes.

Page.

Dy'scraic. n. s. [Dy'scraic.] An unequal mixture of elements in the blood or nervous juice; a distemperance, when some humour or quality abounds in the body.

Died. In this pithy dying of blood, we must vomit off the plunis, and purge upon interniments.

Place in the Homeri.

Dysentery, n. s. [Dysenter, French, from Dysenteria.] A loocons, wherein very ill humours flow off by blood, and are also sometimes attended with blood.

Died.

From an unusual inconstancy of the weather, and perpetual changes of the wind from east to west, proceed epidermis-dysenteries. Arbuth. on Arb.

Dyspæsy. n. s. [Dy'spæsy.] A difficulty of digestion, or bad fermentation in the stomach or guts.

Died.

Dysphonia. n. s. [Dysphonia.] A difficulty in speaking, occasioned by an ill disposition of the organs.

Died.

Dysphœsa. n. s. [Dysphœsa.] A difficulty of breathing; straitness of breath.

Died.

Dysuria. n. s. [Dysuria.] A difficulty in making urine.

Hurney.
E A D

EAG\n
EAGER. adj. [eager, Saxton; aigre, French].
1. Struck with desire; ardently withihing; keenly desirous; vehement in desire; hotly longing.
   Of action eager, and intent of thought.
   The chief your honourable dangeringers.
   Dryden's Oidt.
   Eager to read the feats. Atahies came. Dryden's. (fEn.
   With joy the ambitious youth his master heard.
   And eager, for the journey, too prepared.
   He leaves the world beneath, him to survey.
   To praise the chariot, and to give the day.
   Dryden.
   Love intangible, and eager on his bliss.
   Smasher of other words.
   Addison's. Oidt.
   2. It is used sometimes with of, sometimes with for, sometimes with on or after before the thing fought.

3. Hot of disposition; vehement; ardent; impetuous.
   As apt to quicken the spirits as toallay that which is too eager.
   Homer.
   Nor do the eager. clamours of disputants yield more relief to eclipsed truth, than did the founding blast of old to the labouring moon.
   Glanville's. Scipio.
   Imperfect zeal is hot and eager, without knowledge.
   Eager his tone, and ardent were his eyes. Dryden.
   A man, charged with a crime of which he thinks himself innocent, is apt to be too eager in his own defence.
   Addison's. Cato.

4. Quick; busy; easily put in action.
   His Numbers. genius.
   Is well disposed to mischief, were he prompt.
   And eager, that it must not be snatched. Addis. Cato.

5. Sharp; flower; acid.
   With a sudden vigour it doth posset
   And curb, like eager droppings in milks.
   Backly and wholesome blood.
   Shaks. Hamlet.

6. Keen; severe; biting.
   The fire bites throughly it is very cold.
   —It is a nipping and an eager air.
   Shaks. Hamlet.
   The fields shinketh, but the bone redeth, where
   by the cold became more eager.
   Ovid's. Natural History.

7. Brittle; inflexible; not ductile. A cant word of artisans.
   Cold will be sometimes so eager, as artists call it, as it will as little endure the hammer's blow as glass.
   Ovid. (f

EXGERLY, adv. [from eager.

1. With great ardor of desirw; with impetuosity of inclination.
   To the holy was how fait and eagerly did men go, when the print perfumed them that whatever died in that expedition was a martyr to
   Saint. How eagerly he flew, when Europe's fate
   Did for the food of future actions wait.
   Stepeny.

2. Ardent; hotly.
   Brutus gave the word too early.
   Who having some advantage on Octavius,
   Took it too eagerly; his followers fell as spoil.
   Whilt we by Anthony were all confesse.

   Abundance of rain froze to eagerness as it fell, that it formed the depth of winter and a huddled mass been came in.
   Eagerly, ad.

EAGRENESS. n. s. [from eager.

1. Keenness of desirw; arour of inclination.
   She knew her distance, and did judge for me.
   Making my eagerness with her restraint. Shaks.

EAGRE. adj. [eager, Saxton; aigre, French].

EAGLE. n. s. [aigle, French; aquila, Latin; ailer, Erle].
1. A bird of prey, which, as it is reported, renews its age when it grows old. It is also said not to drink at all, like other birds with sharp claws. It is given out, that when an eagle fees its young so well grown as to venture upon flying, it hovers over their nest, and excites them to imitate it, and take their flight; and when it fees them weary, or fearful, it takes them upon its back. Eagles are said to be extremely sharp-fitted, and, when they take flight, spring perpendicularly upward, with their eyes steadily fixed upon the sun.
   Calmet.

   —Draw forth the monstros of the abyss profound,
   Or fetch th' aerial eagle to the ground.

2. The standard of the ancient Romans.
   Art's filled followed with its eagle. Pope.

EAGLE-EYED. adj. [from eagle and eyed.

Sharp-fitted like an eagle.
   As he was quick and periscopic, so he was inwardly eagle-eyed, and varied in the humours of his subjects.
   Evelyn.

   Every one is eagle-eyed to see
   Another's faults and his deformity.
   Dryden.

EAGLE-EYED. n. s. [eagle and speed.

Swiftness like that of an eagle.
   Aptom, with eagle eye'd the cut the sky
   Instant invisible to mortal eye.
   Pope.

EAGLESTONE. n. s. [A tone said to be found at the entrance of the holes in which the eagles make their nests, and affirmed to have a particular virtue in defending the eagle's nest from thunder.

   —Culpeper.
EAR

It must have great virtues and effects in accelerating or rendering delivery; so that, if tied to the arm of a woman with child, it prevents abortion; and if to the leg, it promotes delivery. On such idle and imaginary virtues was raised all the credit which this famous doli possessed for many ages.

If you drop the holes of a hawk's bell it will make no ring, but a flat noise or rattle; and so do the uten, or egglins, which hath a little likeness in it. 

Eagle, n. s. [from eagle.] A young eagle.

This treatise of his sons did the king express in an embodiment, wherein was an eagle with three eagles tyrrant, whose wing was open, and the fourth pecking at one of her eyes.

EAGLE, n. s. [argos, in Runick, is the ocean; eggar, in Inlandick, is to agitate, or take up.] A tide swelling above another tide, observable in the river Severn.

For as one eagle rides in triumph over the tide, the tyrant palatins, how and stir, did in extremes appear, and flash'd upon the soul with equal force. Dryden.

EARLY, adj. [earl, Saxon; earl, Dutch.]

1. The whole organ of audition or hearing.
2. That part of the ear that stands prominent.
3. Power of judging of harmony; the sense of hearing.
4. The head; or the person; in familiar language.
5. The scarlike force was now weakened, the city broken down about their ears, and most of them wounded. Better parts over an affidavit from one found, than draw the whole herd about a man's ears.
6. The highest part of a man; the top.
7. The privilege of being readily and kindly heard; favour.

Affluus was earnest suitors to Dionysus for some grant, which would give no ear to his suit; Affluus fell at his feet, and then Dionysus granted all. They being told there was small hope of ease, were willing at the first to give an ear. To any thing that founded liberty, if on a pilgrimage, or near a thimble, he gain his peace's ear, or lose his own. Pope.

Dilpofition to like or dislike what is heard; judgment; opinion; taste.

He laid his face shelter, and in fewer words, according to the flight and ear of their times. Dryden.

EARLY, adj. [earl, Saxon; earl, Dutch.]

1. Having ears, or organs of hearing.
2. Having ears, or ripe corn.
3. The cover of the three ear's field.
EARL, n. s. [earl, Saxon; earl, Dutch.]

A title of nobility, anciently the highest of this nation, now the third.

Thanes and kinmen.

Henceforth be earl, the first that ever Scotland had. Dryden.

EARL-MASTERS, n. s. [earl and masterful.]

He that has chief care of military solemnities.

The marching troops through Athens take their way.

The great earl of marshall orders their array. Dryden.

EARELDOM. n. s. [from earl.] The seigniory of an earl; the title and dignity of an earl.

The duke of Clarence having married the heir of the earl of Ulster, and by her having all the earldom of Ulster, carefully went about redressing evils. Spenser's Irishness.

When I am king, claim thou of me the earldom of Hereford. Shak's Richard III.

EARLINES. n. s. [from early.] Quickness of any action with respect to something else: as, earliness in the morning, the act of rising soon with respect to the fun; earliness of growth, the act of growing up soon in comparison with other things of the same kind.

The next morning we, having driven with the fun's earliness, were beyond the profession of the highest turrets. Sidney.

The goodness of the crop is great gain, if the goodness of the earliness of coming up, Bacon.

EARLY. adj. [earl, Saxon, before.] Soon with respect to something else; as, in the morning, with respect to the fun; in time, with respect to creation; in the season, in comparison with other products.

Skeptics. One of the tiniest wits of the body, Menaced for death: the weakest kind of fruit Drops earliness to the ground, and so let me. Shak's Fug'.

It is a curiosity to have several fruits upon one tree, and the mate when some of them come early, and some come late. Bacon's Natural History.

God made all the world, that he might be worshipped in some parts of the world; and therefore, in the first and most earl, in the church, was earliness, that he might have such places erected to his honour! Swift.

The things, forgetting ev'ry care and pain, Their early fruit and milk-white turtle bring. Pope.

Sickness is earliness old age: it teaches us difference in our earthly state, and inspires us with thoughts of a future.
EAR

One would have thought you had been half in earthen. Ad.

2. [Earmuffs, pane, Danish; arm; French.] Pledge; handlest; first fruits; token of something of the fame kind in futurity. The apotes term it the handest or earnest of that which it promises to the Master. Which leader shall the doubtful, victorious by faith. And give an earnest of the war's success. Which it may be looked upon as a pledge and earnest of quiet and peace. The meritice received, great as they were, earnefts and pledges of greater.

3. The money which is given in token that a bargain is ratified. You can't comfort against our persons. Join'd with an enemy proclaim'd, and from his coffer Receiv'd the golden earnefts of our death. Shakespeare. Pay back the earnest penny receiv'd from Satan, and fling his away. "Decay of Pitty.

EA^rnestly. adv. [from earnest.]

1. Warmly; affectionately; zealously; importantly; intently. When earneftly they seek
Such proof, confirm'd courage began to fail. Milton. Shame is a blemish of the human soul, which every man most earneftly dreads. South. Earnestly he spoke the goodnews and power of an all-mighty and almighty God. Smirabinet.

2. Eagerly; defirously. Why to earneftly seek you to put up that letter? Shakespeare.

My soul, more earneftly release'd, Will outstrip her's; as bullets flown before, A latter bullet may o'ertake, the powder being more. Donne.

EA^rnestness. n. f. [from earnest.]

1. Earnenefs; warmth; vehemence; impetuosity.

Often with a solemn earneasfs,
More than, indeed belong'd to such a trifle, He begirt me to sfil this.
Shakespeare's Othello. Acidity and confidence doth in both these great effects, as a man may doubt, that, besides the deadly darts and earneasfs, and perturbing and impertinence, there should be some secret binding, and footing of other men's spirits to such persons. Bacon's Natural History. Museus was overaw'd; his fond complaints Have so much earneasll and passion in them. I hear him with a secret kind of horror, And tremble at his vehement of temper. Addison's Cato.

2. Solecism; zeal; seriousness.

There never was a charge maintained with such a show of gravity and earneasfs, which had a flater foundation to support it. Addison.

3. Solitude; ease; intemperance.

With overbearing, and earneasll of finishing, their pieces, they often did them more harm than good. Dryden.

EAT. n. f. [from ear, to plow.] A plowed field. Not now in use. First use is made with cracking flames to burn the fluffy blade. May's Virg.

EARTH. n. f. [from ear, to plow.] Made of earth; made of clay.

Abbot's remove.

Green earthen pots, bladders, and muddy seeds Were thinly scatter'd. Shakespeare. As a violin was digging the ground by padas, he found an urn, or earthen pot, in which there was another urn, and in this letter a lamp clearly burning. Wilkins.

The most brittle water-container was used among the Egyptians, who, or Strabo fayth, would hold sometimes in the boats made of earthern ware. Arckoums on Cym.

EARTHFLAX. n. f. [earth and flax.] A kind of fibrous fossil.

Of English tale, the earthen flax is called pilifer, or parge; the flax, earthflax, or fraxman's hair. Woodward.

EATHINESS. n. f. [from earth.] The quality of containing earth; grofness.

EATHHLLING. n. f. [from earth.] An inhabitant of the earth; a man.
1. Habitat of the earth; a mortal; a poor frail creature.

2. Controlling; the soul of God, that flame which he raised for a small time, semeth magnetic.

Drummond.

Earthly, adj. [from earth.]

1. Not heavenly; vile; mean; forbid.

But I in this world, where to do harm
Is often-trod; to do good, sometime
Accompanied dangerous folly.

Shakespeare, Muchob.

When faith and love, which parted from thee
Had ripened thus, right full to dwell with God,
Might thereby resign this earthly load.

Of this call is all the world.

Milton.

2. Belonging only to our present state; not spiritual.

Our common necessities, and the lack which we have, as well as ghastly are of earthly favours, is in kind easily known.

Hooker.

You have scarce time
To deal from spiritual leaven a brief span,
To keep yourself from audit.

Shakespeare, Henry VIII.

It must be our solemn business and endeavour, at fit season, to turn the stream of our thoughts from earthly towards divine objects.

Atterbury.

3. Natural; not moral.

Great grace that old man to him given had,
For God he often saw, from heaven bright.
All were his earthly eyes even both blind and bad.

Sudden he view'd in, quite of all her art,
An earthly lover lurking at her heart.

Pope.

4. Any thing in the world; a female hy-

perbole.

Oh, if we dance all night, and dress all day,
I heard the small, or chassé's old dance did.
Who would not form what household cares produce!
Or who would learn one earthly thing of life?

Earthnut, n. f. [earth and nut.]. A pig-
nut; a root in shape and size like a nut.

When there are earthnuts in several patches, though the roots lie deep in the ground, and the fitches be dead, the fitches will by their root only where they grow.

Roy.

Earthquake, n. f. [earth and quake.]

'Tis certain a gleam, heat, or fire being in any part of the earth swiftly, by some accidental gust or ob-

struction in the passages through which it used to be gone, and that part of the earth naturally assembled in greater quantity into one place, creates a great rath-

eration and instancence of the waste of the absys, putting it into very great commotions and making the earth a trembling, expanded from the face of the absys, occasions that agitation and con-

clusion which we call an earthquakes.

These tremors were like an earthquake, making the very foundations of all, than nothing in the world hath more of horror.

King Charles.

It was his youth, his valor, or facet.

These might perhaps be found in other men.

'Twas that respect, that aweful homage paid me;

That fearful love which trembled in his eyes,

And that fierce eye which he bequeathed his soul.

Dryden.

The country, by reason of its vast caverns

And subterraneous fires, has been miserably torn by

earthquakes, so that the whole face of it is

Addison on Italy.

Earthshaking, adj. [earth and shake.]

Having power to shake the earth, or to raise earthquakes.

By the earthshaking Neptune's mane,

And Tethys great javelin cast.

Milton.

Now by the earthshaking frame earthshaking pow'r,

Fort's daughter Pallas watch'd the faring hour;

Such was the wind's last fraction

And hush'd the blitling breathes of the fiery, Pope.

Earthworm, n. f. [earth and worm.]

1. A worm bred under ground.

Worms are found in snow commonly like earth-

worm, and therefore it is not unlike that it may likewise pot forth plants. Recent Natural History.

Upon a flower, after a drought, earthworms and earthinsects innumerable come out of their lurking places.

of.

2. A mean forbid wretch.

Thy vain content, dull earthworm, care,

I won't for refuge Styx.

Shakespeare.

Earthly, adj. [from earth.]

1. Consisting of earth.

Long may the world abide in Richard's lot to sit,

And join his Richard in an earthen pit.

Shakespeare.

Lamps are inflamed by the admission of new air.

When the cypresses are open, and the earth is in a fever

embryon of the world's Woe! Woe! Woe! Woe! Woe!

All water, especial what that is, is termed

with matter, light in comparison of the common earthen

terrine.

2. Composed or partaking of earth; ter-

rene.

To survey his dead and earthy image,

What were it but to make my sorrow greater.

Shakespeare.

Him I had pronounced, he, O indignity!

Subjected to his service angel-wings,

And framing ministrals to watch and tend.

Their earthen gods in the Paradize Effi.

3. Inhabiting the earth; terrestri-

al.

These earthy spirits black and exsence are;

I tell you other Gods of form more fair.

Dryden.

4. Relating to earth.

Mine is a shrunken, in a watry fup;

And in an earthly, the dark dungeon rhine.

Dryden.

5. Not mental; gross; not refined.

Teach us; dear creature, how to think and speak;

Lay open to my ear, my great secrets,

Smother'd in errors, feeble, shallow, weak,

The folded meaning of your words declar.

Shakespeare.

No is my fame

So earthy, as it is by the full material force

Of eyes, or lips, or cheeks.

Donnans’s Suply.

Ease, n. f. [ease and fall.]

Quiet; pessable; fit for rep.

I say a black; suspicious, threatening cloud,

That will encounter with our glorious sun.

Dryden.

He is at his easy”.

Henry VI.

Ease’s, m. s. [from ease.

1. Affluence; support; relief from ex-

penses.

He has the advantage of a free lodging, and some other benefactions.

Dryden.

2. [In law.] A service that one neigh-

bour has of another by charter or pre-

scription, without profit; as a way through his ground, a fence, or such like.

Cotel.

Easilly, adv. [from easy.]

1. Without difficulty.

Sounds more facility, and at great distance; but they require a medium well disposed, and their transition is easily fledged.

Bacon’s Nat. Hist.

She asked the reason of his woe;

She’d, but with an air and manner That made it easily foreseen.

She fear’d too much to know.

Prior.

2. Without pain; without disturbance; in tranquility.

It is not to bid defiance to all mankind to condon-

their universal opinions and deliberations, it is in-

stead of palling your life as well and easily, you res-

olve to joke as it is and miserable as you can

Temple.

3. Readily; without reluctance.

I can easily resign to others the praise of your illustrious family.

Dryden’s Delc. to State of Am.

Not soon forget, the efficacy of...

And much she suffis, as the much believes.

Prior.

Easiness, m. s. [from easy.

1. Freedom from difficulty.

Believe me, friends, loud tumults are not laid.

With half the easiness that they are rair.

Bird Johnson.

Easiness and difficulty are relative terms, and re-

tain to some power; and a thing may be difficult to a weak man, which yet may be easy to the same peron, when aided with a greater strength.

Tilling.

The meaning easiness of Pindarick verle has made it, easy, but it has not been considered.

Dryden.

You left a companion which was a half shriveled.

And for whole easiness I utmost grieve.

Dryden.

This plea, under a colour of friendship to religion, is made to it by the easiness of the objections, it offers.

Regis.

2. Flexibility; compliance; readiness; not opposition; or reluctance.

His yielding unto them in one thing might hap-

en, they in another, but the like easiness of would extending farther unto them...

Hiller.

Sinc.
Since the custom of iffafe to alter and change laws is evil, no doubt but bear a tolerable for it is better to rest on a dangerous remedy.

Give to him, and he shall but laugh at your effa.s, and live his life, but, when you have done, look after your own. This is the crafty way to secure, loosely is to lay the foundation of it early in liberty, and in effa.s to part with others whatever they have or like. Verses on a writing-

1. Freedom from constraint; no effort; not freedom.

"Affable and mystick thoughts you must express with guilty care, but shining effa.s for much better brighter through the doom."

4. Right; tranquility; ease; freedom from pain.

I think the reason I have allowed such a great interest in that coin and effa.s I enjoy when asleep.

EAST. m. [Pers. Saxon; late Effa.s.

1. The quarter where the sun rises, opposite to the West.

2. The regions in the eastern parts of the world.

3. would not be the villain that thou thoughtest.

EASTLING, adj. [from Effa.s].

1. A native of some country eastward to another.

The heathenish, public and sa.ing Easling, that spake Irish, and swarming Easlings.

2. A species of waterfowl.

EASTERY, adj. [from Effa.s].

1. Coming from the parts toward the East.

When the effa.s winds or breezes are kept off by some high mountains from the valleys, whereby the descending mists, doth become the unhurtful.

2. Lying towards the East.

These give us a view of the most easily, southernly, and eastern parts of England.

3. Looking towards the East.

Water to he clear, clear, without the least tinge, drawn from springs with an effa.s abhorrance.

EASTERN, adj. [from Effa.s].

1. Dwelling or found in the East; oriental.

Like eastern king's lady that he keep, RYI, that he keep. RYI,.

2. Lying or being towards the East.

The eastern end of the ridge rises up in precipices.

3. Going towards the East.

A step at a time has carried me in either her eastern or western shores, or even in places affixed from the mouth to know her longitude, or by which whole I was going eastward or westward as can easily be known in any clear day or night; much he is gone northward or southward.

4. Looking towards the East.

ALL angels catch.

Eastward, adv. [East- and toward].

Towards the East.

This the way which performs in motion further than the sun, getting it from the east, appears when the sun is east.

What shall we do, or where direct each flight?

2. To consume; to correct.

Eastward, adv. [East- and toward].

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2. To consume; to correct.
houe where provisions are sold ready
dressed.
An hungry traveller laid into an eating-house for his dinner.

From s. e. Saxon. The edges of the roof which overhang the house.

Every night he comes
With mussick of all sorts, and fongs compos'd
To her unworthines: it nothing feals.
To cheer him from his cares: for he perifhts.
As if his life lay on't.

Shakesp. All's well that ends well.

This read in his book, like Winter's drops.

From caves of reeds. Shakesp. Temp. 1. If in the beginning of Winter the drops of the caves of houses come more slowly down than they used, it portends a hard Winter.

Under'd with a flower still,
When the gulf hath blown his fill,
Finding on the rustling leaves,
With minute drops from off the trees.

The ticks hang down from the caves of houses.

Woodward.

To Caves-drop. n. a. [cover and drop.]

To catch what comes from the caves, in
Traps, through the leaves, under windows.

Caves-dropper. n. s. [cover and drop.] A
Listener under windows; an inaudible listener.

Under our tents I'll play the caves dropper.

To hear if any mean do shrink from me.

Shakesp.

ECCLES. n. s. [ebba, epbdob, Saxon; ebb, Fr.]

1. The reflux of the tide towards the sea.

opposed to flow.

The clear sun on his wide watry glads
Gaz'd her, and of the truth wave lawnly grew.

As after thists; which made their burning think
From flaming lake to quaking eddies, that shall
With soft foot towards the deep.

Hither the feet at stated times retort,
And those the sudden winds into port;
Then with a gentle edd retire again,
And render back their cargo to the main.

Addison on Italy.

2. Decline; decay; waste.

You have finished all the war, and brought all things to that low eddy which you speak of.

Spenser on Ireland.

This side of man's life, after so many ups and declines, ever runneth with a perpetual eddy and falling stream, but never floweth again.

Raleights History.

Thus all the treasure of our flowing years,
Our eddy of life for ever takes away.

Rymer's.

The greatest age for poetry was that of Augustus Cæsar, yet painting was then at its lowest edd and Prints still declinable.

Dyer.

Near my apartment I kept a princely
That his hourly eddy of life may fee.

What is it he apries too?
Is it not this?
To fend the flow remain,
His last poor eddy of blood in your defence.

Addison's Cato.

To EBB. e. n. [from the noun.]

1. To flow back towards the sea: opposed to flow.

' Though my tide of blood
Had prou'dly flow'd in vanity till now,
Now it doth turn and eddy back to the sea.

Shakesp. Tempest.

From thence the tide of fortune left their bowers,
And ebb'd much faster than it flow'd before.

Dryden's En.

2. To decline; to decay; to waste.

Well, I am standing water:
I'll teach you how to flow.

Do so: to edd
Hereditary flux inflects me.

Shakesp. Tempest.

For ever lovely stream, for ever stay!

Mallofr.

EEN. n. s. [eben, Latin.] A hard,
Ebon. black, valuable wood.

Which admits a fine gloss,
yxph, who pined into a found for love of Narellus.
The pleasant myrtle may teach th' unfortunate Echelos.
In the shades he found the renowned name of a goddess.

2. The return or repercussion of any found.
The found, filling great spaces in arched lanes,
cannot be guided; therefore there hath not been any
means to make artificial robins. Bacon's Nat. Hist.

3. The found returned.
Babbling Echo mocks the sounds,
Replying highly to the well-brand'ed horn,
As if a double hunt were heard at once. Shaksp.
With what hunt?
The sounds shall make the wellin answer them,
And thrice thrill robins from their hollow earth.
Shakespeare.
O woods, O mountains, hills, locks, dales and bowers!
With other echo late I taught your shades
To answer, and refund far other song! Milton.
To you I morn, to thee the dead I sing:
The woods shall answer, and the echo ring.
Pope.
'Tis not enough no harpstrings gives silence;
The sound must emit an echo to the scene. Pope.

Eccho. u. t. v. r. u. t.
To refund; to give the repercussion of a voice.
At the parting
All the church echo'd. Shaksp. 'Twas seeing of the shrines.
Through rocks and ravens, sakes the name of Della founds.
Della echo'd, and echoing rock rebounds. Pope.
To be founded back.
Hark, how the found diffuses blam'd Rome!
Shake her proud hills, and rolls from dome to dome!
Her mist'd princes hear the echoing noise,
And, Alcione, dreads thy wrath and awful voice.
Bl. Amore.

Eccho. u. t. v. r. u. t.
To send back a voice;
To return what has been uttered.
Our seaports do but echo the same note.
Decimal of Poetry.
With peals of shouts the Tyrians prattle the song;
Those peals are echo'd by the Trojan throng.

Explaination:

The act of clearing up an affair by verbal expropriation.
The relation of the Graces in the discovery of the index.
Clarendon.

Excl. u. t. v. r. s. [French.]
Splendour; show; glory.
Jufire. Not English.
Nothing more contributes to the variety, surprise, and eclat of Homer's battles, than that artificial manner of giving his heroes to each other.
 Pope's Essay on Homer.

Eclatick adj. [exalted-] Selecting; chusing at will.
Cicer was of the eclatick seat, and chose out of each such position at came nearest truth.
Watts in the Mind.

Eclatoma. n. s. [ex and alxan.] A form of medicine made by the incorporation of oils with syrups, and which is to be taken upon a liquorice stick. Quincy.

Eclip. n. s. [excliptic-] A term used in the sciences, and applied to any object that appears to be eclipsed by any other. Ussher.

Eclipses. n. s. [excliptic-] A term used in the sciences, and applied to any object that appears to be eclipsed by any other. Ussher.

1. An obscuration of the luminaries of heaven; the sun is eclipsed by the in-tervention of the moon; the moon by the sun; or the moon by the earth. The word originally signifies departure from the place, to which Milton alludes.

Signs of yeow.
Silver'd in the moon's eclipse. Shaksp. Macbeth.
Over planets-Russian, track'd thy path.
Then suffer'd.
Milton's Paradise Lost.

So though the sun victorious be,
And from a dark eclipse let free,

The influence, which we fondly fear.
Afflicts our thoughts the following year. Weller.
An eclipse of the sun is when the atmosphere of the earth, between the sun and the moon, hides the light of the sun from falling upon and being reflected by the moon: if the light of the sun is kept from the earth by the dark region of the moon, there is a total eclipse; if from a part only, it is a partial one.
Locke.

Darkness; obscurity.
All the poverties of our fathers suffers a partial eclipse of spiritual life.
Revelst's H'ift. Experience we have of the vanity of human glory, in our eclipses and eclogues. King Charles.

1. To darken a luminous body.
Let the eclipsed moon her throne regain. Sandys.
Now if the earth were flat the dark'd moon Would seem to all eclips'd as well as one. G lofty.
2. To extinguish; to put out.
Then here I take my leave of thee, false son: Born to eclipse thy life this afternoon. Shaksp. Henry VI.

3. To cloud; to obscur.
They had been taken more of common greatness, however now eclips'd with fortune. Sidney.

Prize him to his father:
Let the prince's story
Seem to eclipse, and call a cloud on him. Denham's Soply.

Let other men write his polished fate
Of conquer'd nations tell, and kings reel'd o'er;
But mine shall form of his eclipse's state,
Which, like the sun's more wonder does afford. Dryden.

He descended from his father, and eclipsed his divine Majesty with a veil of flam.
Galaxy's Sermon.

4. To disgrace.
She said the king, that her husband was eclips'd in Ireland by the no-countenance his majesty had shewed towards him.
Clarendon.

Another proud heart doth himself enup'd
All power, and us eclips'd. Milton: Ene. Lat.

Ecliptick. u. s. [excliptic-] A great circle of the sphere, supposed to be drawn through the middle of the Zodiack, and making an angle with the Equinoctial, in the points of Aries and Libra, of 23° 51'. which is the sun's griesest declination. This is by some called via falsa, or the way of the sun, because the sun, in his annual motion, never deviates from this line. This line is drawn on the globe: but in the new astronomy the Ecliptick is that path among the fixed stars, which the earth appears to describe to an eye placed in the sun, as in its annual motion it runs around the sun from Wint to Est. If you suppose this circle to be divided into twelve equal parts, they will be the twelve signs.
Harr. Harris.

All stars that have their distance from the Ecliptick northwards not more than twenty-three degrees and a half, may, in progression of time, have declination southward, and lie under the Ecliptick. Brown's Vulgar Errors.

The terraqueous globe had the same size and position, in eclips'd. Eclipted of the sun, that it now hath: its axis was not parallel to that of the Ecliptick, but inclined in like manner as it is at present. Woodward's Natural History.
You must conccive an oblong island, which passing through the centre of the sun and the earth, extends itself on all sides as far as the firmament: this plane is called the Ecliptick, and in this the centre of the earth is perpetually carried, without any deviation. Bentley.

Ecliptick adj. Described by the ecliptick line.
1. Excessive joy; rapture.

2. Excessive grief or anxiety. This is not now used.

3. Enthusiasm; excessive elevation and absorption of the mind.

4. Avidity; rapaciousness; elevated beyond the usual bounds of nature.

5. Madness; distraction. This sense is not now in use.

6. Living; rapturous. Elevated beyond the usual bounds of nature.

7. A thin or cut part of a blade.

8. A narrow part rising from a broader.

9. Sharpness of mind; proper disposition for action or operation; intenseness of desire.

10. To give Pencelli one employs his flettens; One grasps a Cercop in eftacated dreams. Pope.

11. To tend to external objects. This sense is, I think, only to be found once, though agreeable enough to the derivation.

12. To rise to the highest degree of joy.

13. To bring the top of the flakes with some small long edges on each side. metre's foot.

14. They are edges of teeth.

15. To furnish with an edge.

16. To sharpen; to enable to cut.

17. To give the object its edges; to edge her champion's sword, and urge my men.

18. To edge.

19. To set forward beyond a line.

20. To put forward a point.

21. A narrow face.

22. Edges.

23. Edges.

24. Edges.

25. Edges.


27. Edges.


29. Edges.

30. Edges.

31. Edges.

32. Edges.

33. Edges.

34. Edges.

35. Edges.

36. Edges.

37. Edges.

38. Edges.


40. Edges.

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47. Edges.

48. Edges.

49. Edges.

50. Edges.

51. Edges.

52. Edges.

53. Edges.

54. Edges.

55. Edges.

56. Edges.

57. Edges.

58. Edges.

59. Edges.

60. Edges.
2. Republication; generally with some re-
ification or correcting.

These are of the second edition. Shaksp.
The last edition of our redemption is in our
ituractions of God's image on the
n of nature in a second and
Fate edition.

South. I do not se a life as he who published the last work of

Baker. The Code, composed by himself, was to

be the text of the first edition, and the forth in a few
Add. The

editor.

To EDUCATE. v. a. [educare, Latin.] To

educate; to bring up; to instruct youth.

their young education all their care employ.

The nature, the virtue of the parent is, if

And make provision for the future State. Dryd. Virg.

Education was worke, in proportion to the grandeur

of the parent's mind; if any one of the

The

with

All nations have agreed in the necessity of a strict

education, which confuted in the obligation of

addition, by a mistake of the type editors. Pape's Notes on Shaksp.
DIFFICULTY.

1. Admiration of the qualities of a woman, softness, unmanly delicacy, mean submision.

2. Indecency, loose pleasure.

3. Admiration of the qualities of a woman, softness, unmanly delicacy, mean submision.

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12. Indecency, loose pleasure.

13. Admiration of the qualities of a woman, softness, unmanly delicacy, mean submision.


15. Admiration of the qualities of a woman, softness, unmanly delicacy, mean submision.


17. Admiration of the qualities of a woman, softness, unmanly delicacy, mean submision.

18. Indecency, loose pleasure.
EFF

Two white spiny incrustations, with effusores
clear in form of thorns, the breaking out of
Woodward.
3. [In phylek.] The breaking out of
some humours in the skin, in diaffemors
called exanthemous; as in the measles,
and the like. Quincke.

To effuse, v. o. (effusus, Lat.) The
beginning in the coins, and formeth to
an effus APR of the serum of the blood.

EFFUSE'nt. adj. (effusus, Lat.)
Shooting out in form of flowers.
Yellow effusive spiny incrustations on flores.

EFFUSE. n. s. (effusus, Latin.) That
which issueth from some other principle.
Effusores readers might effusly increase. Milton.
These effusions are not the accession of the
air upon the collision of two hard bodies, but rather
the inflammable effusores discharged from the
bodies collidet. Brown.

From the bright effusus of his head
They borrow that reflected light,
With which the last lamp they feed,
While beams dispel the damps of evening eight.

EFFU'VIA. n. s. [from effusus, Latin.]

EFFU'VÌUM. Tho' small particles which
are continually flying off from
bodies; the fulbility of which appears from
the water of a broken glass, being
together, to produce very sensible effects, without any
sensible diminution of the body from
whence it arise. Quincke.

If the earth were an electricity, and the
air but the effusum thereof, we might believe that
from attraction, and by effusion, bodies tended
to the earth.

Neither the earth's diurnal revolution upon its
axis, or any magnet effusus of the earth, nor the
fire, or atmosphere which envelopeth the earth,
can produce gravity. Westward.

If these effusores, which do upward tend,
Because 'twas heavy than the air, ascend;
Why do they ever from their height retreat,
And why return to their central seat? Blackm.

EFFUX. n. s. (effusus, Latin.)
1. The act of flowing out.
Through the copious efflux of matter through the
orifice of a deep ulcer, he was reduced to a
skeleton. Harvey.

2. Effusion; flow.
I give some of man's piety, after receiving of
the faith, was the telling and centering their
profession. Hammond.

3. That which flows from something else;
emulation.
Termineth, summer! Thomson's Summer.
Of all material beings, first and last! Bliss.

4. The act of flowing out more properly
effusion, and that which flows more properly
efflux.
To the Lord. vi. v. us. (effusus, Latin.)
To run out; to flow away. This is not
often in use.

Five thousand and seven centuries of years
are effusus since the creation. Boyle's Scept. Law.

EFFUSION. n. s. (effusus, Latin.)
1. The act of flowing out.
By effusion and attraction bodies tend towards
the earth. Brown.

2. That which flows out; effluvium; ema-
nation.
There are some light effusores from spirit to
spirit, when men are one with another; as from
body to body. Bacon.

To EFFUSE. v. o. (effusus, French.)
1. To force; to break through by violence.
In all that has to be seen,
But huge great iron cliets and coasts strong,

EFFUSIONS. n. s. (effusus, Latin.)
All bare'd with double bonds, that ne'er could
wrest
Then to effuse by violence or wrong. Fairy Queen.

2. To force; to ravish; to violate by force.
Then gan her beauty fine as brightest joy,
And burst his beauteous heart's effusus her chastity.

3. To strain; to exert with effort or vehem-
ence. This work is now not used.

The palmer left his ear unto the noise,
To whom it was impertinent to be inquired;
Again he made another charge of effusus,
That bad him come in haste. Spenser.

To EFFUSE. v. s. (effusus, Latin.)
To make in any certain manner; to shape;
To fation.
Merciful and gracious, thou gavest us being,
Raffing us from nothing, and effusus as from
its own image.

EFFUSION. n. s. [from effusus, Latin.]
The act of fashioning or giving form to.
Nature begins to fet upon her work of effusion.

They pretend to solve phenomena, and to give
an account of the production and effusus of the
universe.

Effort. n. s. (effort, French.) Struggle; strain;
vehement action; laborious en-
deavour.
If this having gained victors, we have made
the same effusus as if we had left them, France
could not have withheld us.

The first sects, which was in the State of the War.
Though the same firm, with all diffusive eyes,
Blush in the robe, and in the diamond blaze.
We prize the strongest effusus of his pure.
And always fet set above the flowers. Pope.

EFFUSUS. n. s. (effusus, Latin.)
The act of digging up from the ground; de-
terration.
He set apart annual sums for the recovery of
manuscripts the effusus of coins, and the procuring of
mamanuscripts.

EFFUSABLE. adj. (effusus, French.)
Dreadful; frightful; terrible. A word not
used.

Perilous symptoms declare nothing a propor-
tional effusus of their sensible nature but adequate
cases. Harvey.

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nation.
There are some light effusores from spirit to
spirit, when men are one with another; as from
body to body. Bacon.

To EFFUSE. v. o. (effusus, French.)
1. To force; to break through by violence.
In all that has to be seen,
But huge great iron cliets and coasts strong,
the conjunction of two words of the same meaning.

In their head effusions placed Englishmen, who purchased all their lands. 

Spenser's State of Ireland. 

the reposing of the which now draw their 

ill. 

But in haste to see that silver brooch. 

Spenser. 

The Germans deadly hated the Turks, whereas it was to be thought that new wars flourished on the effervescent. 

Knol!l's History. 

Effusions, Of sweet heart mine, my love repay. 

And all the year shall be holiday. 

Gne Pgh. 

E. G. [exempli gratia]. To the case of an instance or example. 

Ect. n.s. [See Æger.] An impetuous or irregular flood or tide. 

From the peculiar disposition of the earth at the bottom, wherein quick actions are made, many while these evers and flows in seas charabees and rivers; as it observable about Trent and Humber in England. 

Brown's Pulver Errors. 

To Ect. v. a. [ergo, Latin.] To throw out food at the natural vents. 

Divers creatures sleep all the Winter; as the bee, the hedge-hog, the bat, and the bee: these all was there when they sleep, and ergo not. Bacon's Nat. Hist. 

Ect.ion, n.s. [ergis, Lat.] The act of eating the digested food at the natural vents. 

The animal foot or spirits manage as well their spontaneous actions as the natural or involuntary exertions of digestion, breath, and circulation. 

Hain't Origin of Mind. 

Egg, n.s. [egg, Saxton; ooyg, Erse.] 

1. That which is laid by feathered and fome other animals, from which their young is produced. 

An egg was found having lain many years at the bottom of a mire, where the earth had somewhat effervescent it; and this egg was come to the hardness of a stone, and the colours of the white and yellow perfect. 

Egg is perhaps the highest, most nourishing, and card of animal food, and most indigestible. 

Arbuton. 

2. The spawn or sperm of other creatures. 

Therefore think him as the serpent's egg. 

Which hatch'd, would, as his kind, grow mischief. 

Egged of each different kind. 

In its own egg, chron'd by the solar rays, 

Organs involv'd and latent life displays. 

Blackmore. 

3. Any thing fashioned in the shape of an egg. 

There was taken a great glass bubble with a long neck, such as chemists are wont to call a philosophical egg. 

Bye. 

To Egg. v. a. [eggia, to incite, Inlandick; eggan, Sax.] To incite; to incitate; to provoke to action; for this, edge is, 

I think, sometimes ignorantly used. 

Study becomes pleasant to him who is pursuing his genius, and whose ardour of inclination egg him forward, and carrieth him through every obstacle. 

Derby's Psyche-Teraphy. 

Eglantine, n.s. [eglantier, French.] A species of rose; sweet-brier. 

Over-canopied with luminous woodbine, 

With sweet mulk roxes, and with eglantier. 

Shaks. 

Shakspeare used in any works that he flanders, 

Out-sweeten't not thy breath. 

Saxon.<br>

Scent away with eglantines were spread. 

A hedge about the fields, a covering over them. 

Dwyd. 

Egg, n.s. [egg; ege, Lat.] The fault committed in writing by the frequent repetition of the word egg or I; too frequent mention of a man's self in writing or conversation. 

The most violent egality which I have met with, in the course of last reading, is that of Cardinal Wolsey's, who in his letters & speeches, 1 and my king. Spectator. 

Egost. n.s. [from egg.] One that is always repeating the word eg or I, a talker of himself. 

A tribe of Egolls, for whom I have alway a mental aversion, are the authors of memoirs, who are never mentioned in any works but their own. 

Spelt. 

To Egostize. v. n. [from egg.] To talk much of one's self.

Egregious, adj. [ergregious, Lat.] 

1. Eminent; remarkable; extraordinary. 

He might be able to adorn this present age, and furnish himself to the records of egressions exploits both of art and war. 

More against Attila, 

One to empor be. 

Egregious prince; whose manifold childhood shew'd His mingled passions, and parented joy. 

Phillips. 

An egressious and pregnant instance how far virtue in particular perhaps is worthier regard. 

Astron. His John Bull. 

Egregiously, adv. [from egregius.] Eminently; shamefully. 

Make the Moor thank me, love me, and reward me.

For making him egregiously an aff. 

And praeter his proper, which to many Even to madness. 

Shakespeare's Othello. 

He discovered that, besides the extravagance of every article, he had been egregiously cheated. 

Arbuton's John Bull. 

Egress. n.s. [egressus, Lat.] The power or act of going out of any place; departure. 

Gates of burning ambition, 

Bart's own efforts, the force, through the 

Which amid. Milton. 

This water would have been locked up within the earth, and its egress utterly debared, had the strata of tone and marble remained continuous. 

Woodwards's Nat. Hist. 

Egressio, n.s. [egressio, Lat.] The act of going out. 

The vast number of troops is experienced in the swarms; their tumultuous manner of issuing out of their tribes, and the perpetual egress, which seemed without end, are imaged in the bees pouring out. 

Pope. 

Efgst. v. n. [fug, French; perhaps from aegis, four.] A species of cherry. 

The bosom, the mind, the whole life more to white, is sweeter than the red: but the egression is more light. 

Bacon. 

To Eject. v. a. [eject, Lat.] 

To throw; to flout; to dart out. 

Being rooted futile way in the thing, nothing near to deeply as the quills of fowls, they are the more egressio. 

Grew's Musesan. 

The mighty magnet from the more dar's 

This thought a portable force, through the parts, its active rays ejected, tincture, 

Irradiate all the wide circumference. 

Blackmore. 

Ejaction, n.s. [from ejaculate.] 

1. The act of dartin or throwing out. 

There fore must to be acknowledged, in the act of every, an ejaculation or irradiation of the eye. 

Bacon's Essays. 

There is to be observed, in those ejaculations which will not easily incorporate, what the effects are; as the ebullition, the precipitation to the bottom, the ejaculation towards the top, the expulsion in the middle, and the like. 

Bacon. 

2. A short prayer dartin out occasionally, without solemn retirement. 

In your dressing let there be ejaculations fitted to the several actions of dressing; as at washing your hands, pray God to cleanse your soul from fin. 

Taylor's Guide to Devotion. 

Ejacularly, adj. [from ejaculate.]
next in order to the seventeenth; twice ninth.

In the eighteen
th year of Iobam, died Ioban. 1 Kings.

Eightfold. adj. [right and fold. 1 Eight times the number or quantity.

Eightly. adv. [from eight.] In the eighthly, living creatures have voluntary motion, which plants have not. Bacon. Natural History.

Eighth. adj. [from eigth.] The next in order to the seventh-ninth; eight tenth.

Some balances are so exact as to be finnely turned with the eigthteenth part of a grain.

Shakespeare Othello.

Eighly. adj. [eight and ten.] Eight times ten; fourscore.

Eighty odd years of sorrow have I seen,
And each hour's joy wak'd a week of weep.
Shakespeare.

Among all other climacterics three are most remarkable; that is, seven times seven, or forty-nine; nine times nine, or eighty-one; and eight times nine, or seventy-two, which is conceived to carry with it the most considerable fatality.

Bynum's Pallad.

Eiglne. adj. [seine, Fr. [law.] Denotes the eldest or first born. Here it signifies unalienable, as being entailed.

It happeneth not seldom, that to avoid the yearly oath, for averment of the continuance of some estate for life, which is clog, and is not subject to forfeiture for the natural incapacity after his death, it is offered for a pardon unobtain'd before the time; in which case, some mitigation of the utmost value and dignity is desired.

Etsc. n. f. [capill, Sax.] Vinegar, vinegar; any acid. An old word.

Call it thy kind
How thou refinest Christ, as with sawe pollewe,
If those pale thy face; remember these words.

Either. pron. [either, Sax; author, Scottish.]

Which either of the two; whether one or the other.

Legatus flutus both.

Of both it is flatter'd; but he neither loves,
Nor either cares for him. Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleopat. So like to arms these champion were, That as they were a very pair.
So that a man would almost swear,
That either had been either. Drayton's Nymph. Going made a fast friendship with either, either of them believing he could deceive the other. Chaucer.
I do not ask whether bodies do so exit, that the motion of one body cannot really be without the motion of another; to determine this either way, is to beg the question for or against a vacuum. Locke.

Each; both.

In the processes of natural beings, there form seem to be creatures placed, as it were, on the confines of several provinces, and participating sometimes of either.

Hale.

Seven times the fun either tropick twixt;
The Winter band's, and the Spring region's;
Dryden's Virgils.

3. It is used sometines of more than two; any one of a certain number.

4. Any of an indeterminate number, as in the following passage:

Henry VIII. Francis I. and Charles V. were fo great; they were so renowned; a feeling might be gotten by either of the three, but that the other two would let the balance of Europe upright again. Bacon.
1. The next joint or curvature of the arm below the shoulder.

2. Any flexure or angle.

3. To be at the elbow: to be near; to be at hand.

4. Eld. n. s. [elbow and chair.]

A chair with arms to support the elbows.

Swan and elbowchair, in the opera of Dunciad, has done upon the English stage with good success.

ELBOWCHAIR, n. s. [elbow and chair.]

5. To pull with the elbow.

One elbow hims his joints in the theatre.

Dryden, the Irishman.

6. To pull; to drive to a distance; to encroach upon.

It troubled and stretched out.

And elbow all the kingdoms round about. Dryden.

7. To elbow, v. n. To jut out in angles.

ELD. n. s. [saxon; old; scotch.]

1. Old age; decrepitude.

Her heart with joy unsought. St. Wulf.

2. Old persons; perfons worn out with years.


ELDER. adj. The comparative of ed, now corrupted to ed. [elb, caleb, saxon, ed, scotch.]

Surpassing another in years; survivor; having the privileges of primogeniture: opposed to younger.

They bring the composition of younger daughters concerning themselves in attitu to their elder sisters.

Hooker.

ELDERLY. adj. [From elder.]

1. Seniority; primogeniture.

The world, while it had fearcice of people, underwet no other dominion than paternal and elder.

Raleigh.

2. Prebendary; ecclesiastical senor; kirk; feign.

That controversy sprang up between Bera and Praun, about the matter of communications; whether there ought to be in all churches an elder, having power to communicate, and one of that of eldership to be of necessity certain chosent out from amongst the laity.

Hooker, Preface.

ELDEST. adj. The superlative of ed, now chosent to ed. [elb, elbont, caleb, saxon.]

1. The eldest; that has the right of primogeniture.

We will establish our estate upon our elder Malemon, whom we name hereafter. The prince of Cumberram. Shakspere, Macbeth.

The nudder's and her eldest daughter's grace. Dryden.

It seems had brud him to prolong her space.

2. The person that has lived most years.

Eldly parents signifies either the eldest men and women that have had children, or those who have long lived. Locke.
1. Regularly or bestowed by election or choice.

2. Exerting the power of choice.

Electively, adv. [from elect.] by choice; with preference of one to another. The word is of ancient origin, and should have such an influence upon the spirits, as to drive them into those muses; I am not subtle enough to divine. They work not electively, or upon proposing to themselves an end of their operations.

Electoral, n. s. [from elect.] having the dignity of an elector.

Electorate, n. s. [from elect.] The territory of an elector.

Electrical, n. s. [electrum, Lat.] 1. Amber; which, having the quality when warmed by friction of attracting bodies, gave to one species of attraction the name of electricity, and to the bodies that so attract the epithet electric.

2. A mixed metal; change silver plate or vessel into the compound stuff, being a kind of silver electrum, and turn the reef into coin.

Electrical, adj. [from electric] See Electre.

Electre. A property in some bodies, whereby, when rubbed as paper to as grow warm, they draw little bits of paper, or such like substances to them.

Electry, n. s. [electrus, Lat.] 1. A mournful song.

2. A funeral song.

Electus, n. m. [elementum, Lat.] 1. The first or constituent principle of any thing.

2. The four elements, usually so called, earth, air, water, of which our world is composed. When it is fed alone, element commonly means the air.

Elegance. 1. A composition of gardeners which are altogether Norman, and which lead to the beautiful wildness of nature, without the noise of elegancies of art.

Elegant, adj. [elegant, Lat.] 1. Pleasing by minute beauties.

2. Fine; not coarse; not gross.

3. Fond, with care and elegant with ease.

Elegantly, adv. [from elegant.] 1. In such a manner as to please.

2. Nently; nicely; with minute beauty; with pleasing propriety.

3. Observe the point cleanly and elegantly, and in part gravity and in part excellency.

Elegy, n. s. [elegans, Lat.] 1. Used in Elogees.

2. Pertaining to elegies.

3. Mournful; sorrowful.
To Voitnt. a.

The elephant hath joints, but not for courtesy; his legs are for necessity, not flexure.

2. Ivory; the teeth of elephants.

High'er o'er the gate, in elephant and gold,
The crowd shall Caesar's Indian war behold.

Dryden's Vigil.
ELL

[Text content is not clearly visible or legible, hence unable to extract meaningful natural text.]
ELU'S·ORY. adj. [from elude.] Tending to elude; tending to deceive; fraudulent, deceitful; fallacious.

It may be feared they are but Parthian shots, ambuscade retreats, and elusory vicissitude.

 Borrow. Pulga·r Error.

To ELU'SE. v. a. [elus, Latin.] To wash off.

The more oily any spirit is, the more pernicious; because it is harder to be expelled by the blood.

Borrow. Succ.

To ELU'SER. v. a. [eludre, Latin.] To drink out; or drain out.

The pressure of the air upon the lungs is much less than it has been computed by some; but still it is something, and the alteration of one tenth of its force upon the lungs may make some difference in illustrating the blood as it passes through the lungs.


duarth on Air.

ELY'SIAN. adj. [elys, Latin.] Pertaining to Elysium; pleasant; deliciously soft and soothing; exceedingly delightful.

The river of life, through midst of heaven.

Rolls o'th' Ely' sian flowers her amber stream.

Milton.

ELY' SIUM. n. s. [Latin.] The place assigned by the heathens to happy souls; any place exquisitely pleasant.

To have thee with thy lips to thee my mouth, So shouldst thou either turn my lying soul,

Or I should breathe it into thy body.

And then it's to sweet Elysium.

Skat. Hen. VI.

EM. A contradiiction of them.

Men after long elus农业 diets waxd fat, and.

almost new.

All dying of the consumption, die elusated and

lethful.

Bacon.

EMACIATION. n. s. [emaciat, Latin.]

To waste to deprive of height.

Men after long emacial diets waxd fat, and

almost new.

Bacon.

EMACULATION. n. s. [emacativo, Latin.]

The act of freeing any thing from spots or fouleens.

Diff.

EMANANT. adj. [emanant, Lat.] Iffing from something else.

The first act of the divine nature, relating to the world; and his administration thereof, is an emanant act; the most wise cound and purpose of Almighty God terminate in those two great transient or emanant acts or works, the work of creation and providence.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.

To EMANATE. v. n. [emans, Latin.] To issue or flow from something else.

EMANATION. n. s. [emanatio, Latin.]

1. The act of issuing or proceeding from any other substance.

Artihood said, that it threatened by connoted reflexu and emanation from God, the infinite and eternal nature of the light fluxes from the sun.

Smith.

2. That which issues from another substance; an efflux; effluvium.

The experience of those profitable and excellent emanations from God, may be, and commonly are, the foundation of our sciences.

Another way of attraction is delivered by a teamous emanation, or continued effluence, which, after some distance, extrudes itself into the gypsies, Turks, and vile coifters, which pour at length into their former dimensions.

Smith.
EMB

Such were the features of her heavenly face;
Her lips were form'd, with such harmonious grace;
So soft was her face, as the whole
Harmonious to immortality.

Emancipation. [from emancipate, Lat.,
To set free from servitude; to relieve from slavery.
Ordinary in opinions holds the dominion in the chains of error, without hope of emancipation. Clareveille's Strophes.

To Embarrass. n. a. (embarrass, Span.)
A prohibition to pass; in commerce, a stop put to trade.
He knew that the subfeds of Flanders drew so great commodity from the trade of England, as by embargo they would soon wax weary of Perkin. Bacon's Henry VII.

After an embargo of our trading vessels in the rivers of Bouxhees, and other points of sovereign affront, there did succeed the action of Rhenia. Pepyn. I was not much concerned, in my own particular, for the embargo, which was wrought upon us. Dryd.

To Embark. v. a. (embarquer, French.)
1. To put on shipboard.
Of mankind, so numerous, All left, in one small bottom swam embark'd.
Clarendon.
2. To engage another in any affair.
To Embarrass, v. a. [embarraser, Fr.]
To perplex; to diffus; to entangle.
I saw my friend a little emibarrased, and turned away.

Embankment. n. f. [from embank.]
To engage in any affair.

To Embank. v. a. [embank, French.]
1. To make up into a bundle.
2. To bind up; to inclose.
Below her head she did somewhat twine,
And her straight legs most bravely were embank'd.
In golden buckstis of softly cordain. Fairy Queens.

To Embalm. v. a. [embaumer, French; embalsmer, Span.] To impregnate a body with aromatics, that it may refit putrefaction.
Embalm me, then lay me forth; although unqueen'd, yet like A queen, and daughter to a king, into me. Shakespeare.

I would shew future times What you were, and teach them t'urge towards such: Verbe embolis virtus, and toms or thrones of thymes,
Preserve frail tranitory fame as much As spice doth bodies from corruption save. Dryden.

Muse; at that name thy纳入 sorrow shut; Those tears eternal that embalm the dead. Pope.

Embalm. n. l. [from embalm.] One that practises the art of embalming and preserving bodies.
The Romans were not so good embalmers as the Egyptians, so the body was tenderly confirmed. Bacon's Natural History.
EMB

 affidavit of those that underwrote the art of speaking
 are not the art of speaking well. Lecks.
 That which was once the most beautiful spot of
 Italy, covered with palaces, embellished by emperors,
 and celebrate by poets, has since nothing to
 Adorn in Italy.

 EMBLISHMENT. n. f. [from emblish.] - Ornaments: adventitious beauty: decoration:
 adjectives, any thing that conveys the power of pleasing.
 Cultivate the wild incitement of
 With adduction, discipline, and liberal arts,
 The embellishments of life. Addison's Cat.
 Appurtenances, vitiés, and intercourses of all kinds
 between those who are engaged in the traffic, are the frequent
 and familiar embellishments of the legends of the
 Roman church. Atherbury.

 EMBRING. n. f. The ember days. A word used by old antiquaries, now obsolete.
 For caster good in many ways,
 Keep emb'ren'g well, and falling days;
 What law commands, we ought to obey,
 For Friday, Saturday, and Wednesday.
 Toller.

 EMBRERS. n. f. without a flagellar [emph, Sat.]
 Emberweek; ember, fork, abend, hot ashes or cinders. Hot cinders: ashes not yet extinguished.
 Take hot cinders, and put them about a bottle filled with new beer, almost to the very neck: let the bottle be well stop'd, let it fly out: and continu'd
 times renewing the cinders every day for the space of a
 ten days.

 EMBRSTER. n. f. [from emphrser.] - A globe of fiery phænix inscind
 With bright emblem and horrid arms. Milton

 EMBLIS. n. f. [W. Ems.] - Inlay; enam'd; any thing inflected into the
 body of another.

 2. An occult representation; an illusive picture: a typical designation.
 She had all the royal makings of a queen,
 The rod, and bird of peace, and all such elements.
 Lord Byron, Henry VIII.
 If you shew your bane in your emblem, thou shall see what
 that country is naturally to the beast.

 Emblematic.

 1. Comprising an emblem; allusive; occult;
 representatively.
 In the well fam'd modest
 With emblematical edifice and order,
 Thou'dt see where 'twas on battlements should rise,
 Where gates should open, or where walls should close.

 2. Dealing in emblems; using emblems.
 By tongue andudder to our friends explain.
 What does your emblematical worth mean. Prior.

 Emblematical. adj. [from emblem.] - In the manner of emblems; allusive;
 occult representation.
 Others have spoken emblematically and hieroglyphically, as to the Egyptians and the phoenix was the hieroglyphick of the
 sun. Swift.

 Emblematis. n. f. [from emblem.] - Writers or inventors of emblems.
 Those lines are full maintained by symbolical

 Emblemist. n. f. (inpheemist.) -
 1. Interconnection; injection of days or years to
 produce regularity and equation of time.
 The civil constitutions of the year were after
 different manner in several nations; some using

 EMB's year, but in diverse fashions; and some follow
 the moon, finding out emblems or equinoxes, even
to the addition of whole months, or to make as
many as they could. Cheyns of Time.

 The time inflected; intercalary time.

 Emblus. n. f. [efable.] - Any thing
 inflected and acting in another, as the
 sucker in a pump.

 Our members make a fort of an hydraulic engi
 nee, in which a chemical liquor reeling blood,
is driven through elastic channels by an emblem,
 like the heart. Arbernoun.

 To EMBROSS. v. a. [from buss, a protuberance, French.] - To form with protuberances; to cover
 with something rising into lumps or
 bunces.

 Tither hath made his everlasting mansion
 Upon the beauteous verge of the salt
 flood;
 Which once a-day, with his emiss'd breath,
 The turbulent surge that cover. Shak. Trom.

 The art be a tile,
 A plague fore, or embossed carbuncles.
 In my corrupted blood.
 Shak. King Lear.

 And shall all his flesh emboss,
 And all his people.

 All crowd in heaps, as at a night-amain.
 The bees drive out each other's backs,
 To emboss their hive in clusters. Dryd. Don. Shaksf.

 To engrave with relief, or rising work.
 Then o'er the lofty gate his emblem'd.
 Andr. 's death, and offering to his ghost.

 [from emboss, French, to inclose in a box.] - To inclose; to include; to cover.

 The knight his thrallish spear again alley'd
 In his brain'd-plated body to emboss,
 Den.yr. John the day, as the did weep and walk,
 A knight her met, in mighty arms embossed.

 [from emboss, French, to inclose in a
 thicket.

 Like that self-begetter bird,
 In th' Arabian woods embossed.
 Milton's Agenor.

 5. To hunt hard.
 When a deer is hard run, and foams at
 the mouth, he is said to be embo'd: a dog also, when
 he is strained with hard running, ecipically upon hard
 ground, will have his knees swelled, and then he
 is said to be embossed, from buss, French, a tumour.

 EMBRUSH. v. a. [from buss, French, to brush, French.] - To brush off, to
 smooth, to polish, to scrape off dirt from
 anything.

 Oh, he is more mad
 Than Thalmas for his shield; the boar of Thessaly
 Was never to emboss.
 Shak. Lear.

 And thou must emboss him; you shall see his
 fall to-night.

 EMBRUSEMENT. n. f. [from emboss.] -
 1. Any thing standing out from the
 rust; junceum.
 I with all, in the very middle, a fair mount,
 with three attic and alleys, enough for four to
 walk a-breast; which I would have to be perfect
 circles, without any bulwarks or embasures.
 Bacon's Essays.

 2. Relief; rising work.
 They are at a loss about the word prescise;
 some fancy it expresses only the great embossment
 of the others believe it hung the helmet in
 alto relieve.
 Addis on Italy.

 To EMBRUSE. v. a. [healisse, French.] - To
 to include in bottles; to bottle.

 Sirom, firriment fruit.
 Embossed, king as Pharamond Troy
 Withold the Greeks' endures
 Philips.

 To EMBROCH. v. a. [from becoro.] - To
 cataract; to deprive of the entrails; to
 excoriate.

 The schools.
 Embossed of the schools, have left off
 The danger to infect. Shak.

 Embossed will I thee by and by;
 Till then, in blood, by noble blood.
 Shak. Henry IV.
An apertare in the wall, through which the cannon is pointed; battlement.

To EMBRACE, v. a. [from brew.] To decorate; to embellish; to deck; to grace; to adorn. Not now in use.

So, both agree their bodies to engrave;
The great eye turn to the sky, and,
And, with fat Cyprus, feemly it embrace. Dryden.

To EMBRACE, v. a. [from embrace.] To rub any part disfigured with medicinal liquors.

1. The act of rubbing any part disfigured with medicinal liquors.

2. The lotion with which any disfigured part is walled or embossed.

We endeavoured to ease by diffusive and emollient carbuncles, and emulsions of various sorts. Wifeman's Surgery.

To EMBROIDER, v. a. [broder, French.] To border with ornaments; to decorate with figured work; to diversify with needlework; to adorn a ground with raised figures of needlework.

Such an accumulation of favours is like a kind of embroidering, or lifting of one favour upon another.

Embro'der'd with flowers it had flood,
That became a garden of a world.

Warton.

To EMBROIDERER, n. f. [from embroider.] One that adorns clothes with needlework.

Blue silk and purple, the work of the embroiderer, Eceif.

EMBROIDERY, n. f. [from embroider.]

1. Figures raised upon a ground; variegated needlework.

Write,
In embro'der'd tuffs, flow'rn purp'fed, blue and white,
Like sapphire, pearl, in rich embro'dery,
Buckled below fair knight'shood's beaming knee.

Shaksf.

Laces and embroideries are more costly than either warm or coldly. Pope.

2. Variegation; diversity of colours.

If the natural embroidery of the meadows were help'd and improve'd by art, a man might make a pretty landscape of his own poetries.

Spencer, No. 444.

To EMBRO'IL, v. a. [broiller, French.] To disturb; to confuse; to distress; to throw into confusion; to involve in troubles by disaffection and discord.

I had on poison, defign, or preparation to embroil any kingdom in a civil war. King Charles.

Rumour next, and chance,
And tumult and confusion, all embroil'd,
And diversify'd with a thousand various mirths. Milton.

When she found her venom spread to far,
The royal house embroil'd in civil war,
Rais'd on her duky wings the cleaves the flocks.

Dryden.

9. To perplex; to entangle.

The Christian antiques at Rome, though, of a frether date, are so embroil'd with fable and legend, that one receives but little satisfaction.

Ifaëf. or Addicion on Italy.

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EME

which made the lays emerge more obliquely out of the second refracting sphere of the prism, the image soon became an inch or two longer, or more. Newton's Opticks.

3. To rise; to mount from a state, of depressio, or obscurity; to rise into view. Deform-

a
d

And shining stars defend to fable night. Dryd. Fab. And when, from dew laden emerging bright, Aurora breaks the light with orient light, Let each deplor his dead. Pope's Odyssey.

Then from ancient gloom emerge'd. Thomson's Summer.

A rising world.

EMERGENCY. n. s. [from emerge.]

1. The act of rising out of any fluid by which it is covered.

We have read of a tyrant, who tried to prevent the emergence of murdered bodies. Browne's Vulgar Errors.

2. The act of rising or starting into view.

The emergency of colours, upon coalition of the particles of such bodies, as were neither of them of the colour of that mixture whereas they are in-


gredients, is very well worth our attentive obser-

vation. Boyle on Colours.

The white colour of all refracted light, at its very first emergence, where it appears as white as before its incidence, is compounded of various colours. Newton's Opticks.

3. Any sudden occasion; unexpected cat-

ually.

Most of our rarities have been found out by eas-

ful emergency, and have been the works of time and chance rather than of philosophy. Censure's Sceptics.

4. Preparing necessity; exigence. A fent

not proper.

In any case of emergency, he would employ the whole wealth of his empire, which he had amassed together, in his fabulous annals. Addison's Freecider.

EMERGENCY. adj. [from emerge.]

Rising out of that which overwhells or obscures it.

Love made my emergent fortune once more look. Above the main, which now shall his the thames. Ben Jonson.

Immediately the mountains huge appear

Emergent, and their broad bare backs unheavn. Milton.

Rising into view, or notice, or honour.

The man that is once hated, both his good and his evil deeds oppresses him; he is not easily emer-

gence, Ben Jonson.

Proceeding or rising from any thing.

The belief holds a fatality, and a fixed unalterable course of events; but then they hold alo, that they fell out by necessity emergent from and inherent in the things themselves, which God himself could not alter. South.

Sudden; unexpectedly casual.

All the lords declared, that upon any emergent occasion, they would mount their searts upon their horses, and instantaneously dizziness. Emerson.

EMERGEO. n. s. [corrupted by ignorant

EMERGEO. ] pronunciation from hemor-

hoids, awseeping. ] Painful swellings of the hemorrhoidal veins; piles.

He destroyed them and smote them with emerods, 1 Sam. 21.

EMERSION. n. s. [from emerg.] The

time when a star, having been obscurc

ed by its too near approach to the sun, ap-

pears again.

This time was in the heliacal emergon, when it becomes at greatest distance from the sun. Emerson's Vulgar Errors.

EMERY. n. s. [jarnyl, Lat. smend, Fr.] Emery is an iron ore, confiderably rich. It is found in the island of Guernsey, in Tufcany, and many parts of Germany. It has a near relation to

the magnet. The lapidaries cut the ordinary gems on their wheels by sprinkling the wetted powdered over them; but it will not cut diamonds. It is useful in cleaning and polishing steel.

EMETICAL. adj. [from emetic.]

Having the EMETICAL quality of provoking vomits.

Various are the temperaments and operations of herbs; some purgative, some emetic, and some

laxative. Hale.

EMETICALLY. adv. [from emetic.] In such a manner as to provoke to vomit. It has been complained of, that preparations of silver have produced violent vomits; whereas we have not observed duly refined silver to work emetic-

ally, even in women and girls. Boyle.

EMICTION. n. s. [emictiat, Lat.] Spark-

ling; flying off in small particles, as spigot

liquors.

Iron, in as forts, will fall into effulution with noise and emiction, as also a crust and fumid exhalation. Brown.

EMICTION. s. [from emiction, Lat.] Urine; what is voided by the urinary passages.

Gravel and stone grind away the flesh, and effuse the blood apparent in a fungine emiction. Harvey on Consumptions.

To EMIGRATE. v. a. [emigrate, Lat.] To remove from one place to another.

EMIGRATION. n. s. [from emigrate.] Change of habitation; removal from one place to another.

We find the originals of many kingdoms either by victories, or by emigrations, or innate conmotions. Ray on the Creation.

EMINENCE. n. s. [eminutia, Lat.] 1. Loftsiness; height.

2. Summit; highest part.

Mountains shound with different vegetables, every verteu or emininc affording new kinds. Ray on the Creation.

EMINENCY. s. [from eminet.] A part rising above the rest.

They must be smooth, almost imperceptible to the touch, and without either eminence or cavities. Gla

dstone's Delineator.

4. A place where one is exposed to general notice.

A farty or libel on one of the common stamps, neer meets with that reception as what is aimed at a person whose merit places him in eminence, and gives him a more conspicuous figure. Addison's Spectator.

EXALTATION; confpicuoufness; state of being exposed to view; reputation; ce-

lebrity; fame; preferment; greatness.

You've too a woman's heart, which ever yet Affected eminence, wealth, sovereignty. Shaksp. Henry VIII.

Alterations are attributed to the powerful effent

under princes, where the eminence of one enobles the reft. He deferv'd no such return. From me, whom heercated what I was, In that bright eminence; and with his good Unpraised once. Milton's Paradise Lost.

Where men cannot arrive to any eminence of effaye, yet religion makes a comphensation, by teach-

ing content. Thfe two were men of eminency of learning as well as of eminency. Addison's Critics.

Shaking the floors. Swift.

Supreme degree.

Whatever pure thou in the body enjoy'd, And pure thou wert created, we enjoy In eminence. Milton's Paradise Lost.

Notice; distinction.

Let not remembrance still apply to Banquo, Prevent him eminence both with eye and tongue. Shaksp.

A title given to cardinals. Shaksp.
Round about her work the id! empaie.
With a fair border wrought of sunny bow'er. Spen fer.
Keep yourselves in breath,
And when I have the drier found,
Empale him with your weapon round about. Shak.
They have empal'd within a sodiack.
The first-born, fun, and keep twelve signes awake
To wash him with the Grief and Crab comfort
And fright him back. Donne.

Thank my charms,
I now empale he in my arms.
Cleveland.
Imperfected, empal'd with circling fire.
Yet unform'd.
Milton's Par. Los. Per.

4. To put to death by staking on a spike.

Who can behold, refuse to be empal'd?
His skin fixed on, and resolved yet alive? Southern.
Let them each be broken on the rack;
Then, with what life remains, empal'd and left
To write in his own blood the bloody tale. Addition.
Nay, I don't believe they will be contented with
hanging; they talk of empaing, or breaking on the wheel.
Arbuthnot.

EMPAINE NEE, n.s. [from pare; Fr.]
The writing or entering the names of a jury into a parchment schedule, or roll of paper, by the sheriff, which he has summoned to appear for the performance of such public service as juryes are employed in.
Cowper.

Who can expect upright verdicts from such packed, corrupt juries &c. be not allowed to make exceptions against this incompetent empaln? Decay of Piety.

To EMPAINE, v. a. [from the noun.]
To summon to serve on a jury. A law term.
I shall not need to empaln a jury of moralists or divines, every man's own breed sufficiently instructing him. Government of the Tongue.

EMPALLANCE, n.s. [from parler, Fr.]
It signifies, in common law, a definite or peremptory demand of the public, the judge, that the whole matter be laid to rest; and it is sometimes used for the conference of a jury in the cause committed to them.

EMPALM, n. s. [emphal.n.]
A powder to correct the bad tent of the body.

To EMPALL, v. a. [from faison.]
To move with paffion; to affect strongly; to throw off from equanimity.
Until my eyes strange things presented were,
Pifuring that which I mind empal'd
That yet those thoughts empaln me full near, Spen fer.
So, frounding, moving, or to heigh upgrow.
The temper all empal'd & thereon, Milton.

To EMPALL. v. a. [from people.]
To form into a people or community.
He wonder'd much, and 'gan enquire
What stately building durft so high extend
Her lofty tower runs, and what unknown nation there empalned were?
Spen fer.

EMPERESS, n.s. [from emper, now written empire.]
1. A woman investied with imperial power.
Long, long, may you on earth our empress reign.
Ere you in heaven a glorious angel stand. Davie's.
2. The queen of an emperour.
Livinia will I make my empress.
Rome's royal mistis, malvis of my heart.
Shak.

EMPEROUR, n.s. [from emperor; French; imperator, Lat.]
A monarch of title and dignity superior to a king: as, the emperour of Germany.
Charles the emperour.
Under whose lee the queen his sun.
Makes visitation. Shaksp. Henry VIII.

EMPERY, n.s. [emper, French; imperium, Latin.]
Empire; sovereignty; dominion. A word out of use.

A lady
So fair, and sudden to an emperour,
Would make the great'rt king double.
Shaksp.

Take on your charge
And kindly government of this your land;
Not as protectors, {xward, substitutes,
But as succedually from blood to blood,
To yours, born your emperour, your own. Shaksp.

EMPHASIS, n.s. [emphazis, emphazas.]
A remarkable stress laid upon a word or sentence; particular force impressed by syll. or pronunciation.

Oh, that brave Cesar!
Be chock'd with such other emphases, Shaksp.

Empathy nozth must so much regard the time as a certain grandeur, whereby some feature, pellable, word or sentence is rendered more remarkable than the rest, by a more vigorous pronunciation, and a longer stay upon it.

These the questions have force and emphases, if they be understood of the antediluvian earth. Burnet's To.

EMPHATIC.' adj. [emaphat.] 1. Forceful; strong; striking.
Where he endeavours to diffuse from carnivorous appetites, how emphatical is his reasoning! Garrick.

In proper and emphatic terms thou didst paint the brave Cesar's face, Shaksp. Arbuthnot's John Bell. 2. Striking the flight.
It is commonly granted, that emphatical colours are light itself modified by refractions. Boyle on Col.

EMPHATICALLY, adv. [from emphatical.]
Strongly; forcibly; in a striking manner. How emphatically and eloquently do you ever do what proclaim the truth that I have been speaking of? South.

EMPHASIS, n.s. [emphazis, emphazas.]
Empathy is a light lofty humour, easily yielding to the pressure of the finger, sitting again in the instant you take it off. Wilm. Emerson.

EMPHASIS, n.s. [emphazis, emphazas.]
Holy; puffed up flooded; sown.
The signs of a sanguine are these: the inflammation letter its redness, and becomes drowsie and livid; the tendences of the skin goes off, and feels to the touch flabby or emphysemous; and velicates, filled with ficer of different colours, spread all over it. Shaksp. *Shakespeare.*

To EMPHERE, v. a. [from pierce.] To pierce into; to enter into by violent appulse.
The weapon bright, Taking advantage of his open jaw, Ran through his mouth with so improbable might, That deep empir'd this darksome hollow maw. Spens.

EMPHIGHT, preterite and part. From To sight; or pitch. [See Pitch.] Set; fixed; fullened.
But he was wary, and ere it empight.
In the meaner mark, advanced his hold atween. Spens.

EMPIRE, n. s. [empire, French; imperium Latin.]
1. Imperial power; supreme dominion; sovereign command.
Afford, ye fair ones, who is judgment fit,
Your ancient empire o'er love and wit, Rowe.
2. The region over which dominion is extended.
A section extended over vast tracts of land, and numbers of people, arrives in time at the ancient name of kingdom, or modern of empire. Temple.

Sexus Tomples.
Hath the presence, emfay, and command The empire of the sea. Shaksp. Act. and Cleop.

3. Command over any thing.
EMPRICK. n.s. [emprik.] This word seems to have been pronounced empick by
EMP

by Milton, and empirick by Dryden. Milton’s pronunciation is to be preferred. A trier; an experiencer; such perfons as have no true education in, or knowledge of, anything but ventrare upon hearsay and observation only. Quinley.

The name of Hippocrates was more ofﬁcial to perfume such men as Galen, than to move a ﬂy empiricks.

That every plant might receive a name; according to the deﬁces it caurs, was the wish of Paracelius; a way more likely to multiply empiricks than herbalists. Such an avocation and contum for all manner of innovators, as physicians are apt to have for empiricks, or lawyers for pettifore.

The little writer, empirics, is of that sort, according to his word; to each disease the chance remedies: The learn’d in school, whence science frist began, Studies with care the anatomy of man. Dryden.

EMP. adj. [from the noun.]

1. Verfed in experiments.

Of ﬂy, the empirick alchymist can, or holds enough, to turn salt into gold. Milton.

2. Known only by experience; pratiﬁed only by rote, without rational grounds. The most sovereign preﬁgure in Galen is but empirick to this prudent. Shakespeare.

3. An empirick, or one of such art, is a man of art or practice, who has not the education, or the knowledge, of a philosopher, but has a great store of practice; and has been serv’d so long. handsome. Empirickly.

EMPICALLY. adv. [from empiric.]

1. Experimentally; according to experience. We shall empirically and sensibly deduce the causes of blackness from originals, by which we generally observe things distinguated. Brown’s Phil. Enr.

2. Without rational grounds; charlatanically, in the manner of quacks.

EMPICISM. n. s. [from empiric.] Dependence on experience without knowledge or art; quackery.

EMPILASTER. n. s. [Empiaster.] This word is now always pronounced, and generally written plaster. An application to a sore of an oليمious or viscous fululence, spread upon cloth. See PLASTER.

All the perfons applied to the breasts, ought to have a hole for the nipples. Wifeman’s Surgery.

To EMPILASTER. v. a. [from the noun.]

To cover with a plaster. They must be cut out to the quick, and the fora empiricks, or the great Mercurian, for the purpose. Empiastic.

adj. [from empirick.] Vifious; glutinous; ﬁt to be applied as a plaster.

Refin, by its emplastic quality, mixed with oil of oﬀer, perfects the conjuction. Wifeman’s Surgeon.

Empiastic applications are not fuelent to defend a wound from the air. Architellon on Air.

To EMPLAID. v. a. [from plead. To in- dic; to prefer a charge against; to accuse. To terrify and torture them, their tyrannous emplaites, and to make their emplaites serve to their end, and thereby subject them to prison, and thereby confuse them with nothing. Wyncoll.

Amply thought thunders the immediate voice of Jupiter, and empiaized them of impetity that referred to it natural causality. Glaunow’s Serfs.

Since none of the living villages dare emplait, and the magistrate of the lands. Dryden.

EMPLOY. v. a. [employer, French.]

1. To busy; to keep at work; to exercise. It is used both as agent; as, the king employed the minister; or cause, as, the publick employ’d the minister.

For thire, at least, in compass of the year, Tylers and such employ the ﬂax and hemp into yarn. To turn the wheel. Dryden’s Virgil.
EMP

Let thy nimble feet
Tread tumbid circles, which may always meet
In point to him; and figures to express
The grace of him, of the great empr. Benjonson.

2. A female invested with imperial dignity; a female sovereign.

Empresses of this fair world, resplendent Eve! Milton.
Yet, London, empress of the northern clime,
In high estate thou greatly didst expire. Dryden.
Within the vaults they lye, from heaven receiv'd her birth!
Her beams transmitted to the subject earth;
Yet this great emper. of the human soul,
Does only with imagin'd power controul.
For, if restless passion, by rebellions sway,
Compels the weak unfit luster. Prior.

Empire's, &c. [empire, French.] Attempt of danger; undertaking of hazard; enterprise.

Noble minds of yours, allied were
In prize puruit of chivalrous empire. Fairy Queen.
A double compass must you make,
If you achieve resolv'd by this empire.
Fierce faces threat'ning wars;
Giants of mighty bone, and bold emprise.
Milton. Thus, till the sun had travell'd half the sin
A Machado born the bold emprise:
Emptier, &c. [from empty.] One that empties; one that makes any place void by taking away what it contained.
The empi'rers have empti'd them out, and married their vine-branched. Natum, ii. 2.

1. Absence of plenteous; insomnity.
Where cities floor, well fenc'd, and numerous, desolation reigns
And empires dismay'd, void, unhlood'd;
The night men's eyes, and might beneath.
Philips.

2. The state of being empty.
His coffers found
With holow poverty and empliance. Shakespeare.
And gold fishes, vanity contains;
Nor could another in your room have been.
Except an empti'sad had come between. Dryden.
The ordinary air in which we live and repose,
is of so thin a composition, that it contains hundred and forty-nine parts of its dimensions are mere emptinesses and nothing; and the remaining one only, molten and real substance. Bentley.

4. Want of substance or solidify.
He, which castes the graces and the loves to take up their habitation in the hardest marble and to submit in the emptiness of light and shadow.
Dryden's Deferency, Pref.

5. Unfatisfactoriness; inability to fill up the desires.
O frail child of human things,
Now to your cot your emptiness we know. Dryden.
From the judgment about the worth or emptiness of things here, according as they are or are not of use, in relation to what is to come after. Aitneyburg.

6. Vacuity of head; want of knowledge.
Eternal causes his emptiness betray,
As hollow dreams run dinning all the way. Pope.

Emption. n. s. [emptio, Latin.]
The act of purchasing; a purchase.

There is a dispute among the lawyers, whether Glaucon his exchanging his golden armory with the brass one of Elydson, was empliation or empliation.

EMPTY. adj. [empy, Saxon.]
1. Void; having nothing in it; not full.
I did never know to fill a voice issue from empy head, but he is truly the empti'ntd speak makes the greatest found.
The put was empti', there was no water in it. Gen. 1:2.
Way to the reliefs to fill, and you empy one to fill the other, and you empy nothing by dist:
full remains one velly empti'. Burns.

2. Evacuated; no longer full.
Himself he frees by secret means unseen,
Empliation, in empy head; self ezempted clean. Sprag.

3. Devoid; unfurnished.
Vol. I.
ENF
Good actions still must be maintain'd with good,
As bodies nourish'd with reflecting food.
Dye'd
2. Read: define or depreding another;
content; contention; discord.
What madmen's rules in brainick men,
When for so flight and frivolous a cause,
Such fouls emulated all arise.
Discouraging the base, Shakespeare,
Emularion, n. [from emulate.] Inclined
to emulation; rivalling; disposed to,
A competitor.

Emulator, n. [from emulate.] A rival; a

2. Emulgent adj. [emugeus, Latin.] To

1. Rivalling: engaged in competition.

What the Gault or Moor could not effect,
Not emulating Carthage, with their length of spine,
Shall be the work of one. Ben Jonson's Carolina.
She is in perpetual disaffection, or actual enmity
with her, but always emulated and薮eful of her,

2. Devisor of superiority; devisor to rise
above another; devisors of any excellence
possessed by another; with of the
object of emulation.

By strength
They measure all; of other excellence
Not emulgent, nor care who they excels.
By fair rewards our noble youth we raise
To emulous merit, and to thirst of praise.
Prior.
Good Howel, emulgent of the Great Art, Prior.

3. Facedious; contentious;
Whose glorious deeds, but in the fields of late,
Made emulgent millions 'mongst the gods themselves,
And drave great Mars to passion. Shakespeare.
Emulation, j. [from emulan, Latin.] With
desire of excelling or outgoing another.
So tempt them, and emulgent vie
To bribe a voice, that emulsors would not buy. Gracc.
Emulsion, n. [emulsion, Latin.] A
form of medicine, by bruising oily fluids and kernels,
and pouring out their substances with some liquor,
that thereby becomes milky.
Quincy.
The aliments is diversify'd by an operation terming
that of making an emulsion; in which operation
the oily parts of our, and feeds, by bruising
ground in a marble mortar, and gradually mixed
with some water liquor, or dissolved into a sweet,
thick, turbid, milky liquor, renambling the chyle is.
Emunctories, n. [emunctorium, Latin.] Those
parts of the body where any thing
excrementitious is separated and collected,
to be in readiness for ejection. Quincy.

To Enamoured, v. [from enamell.] To

1. To inflame to variegate with colours,
fixed by fire.
Milt. I, also, sh.
Frame and enamelled plate, and drink in glass? Donne.

ENG
See Pat with books, with fruits Pomana crow'd;
Here blushing Flora paints the enamell'd ground.
 Pope.
I bequeath to the Earl of Orsey the enamell'd
Giver plates, to distinshish horsie by. Swifts.
2. To lay upon another body as to vary it.
Higher than that, a circling row
Of goodliest trees, laden with the fairest fruit,
Bloms, and fruits, and flowers, as
Appeard with gay enamell'd colours mix'd. Milton.
To Enamell, v. n. To prattice the use of
enamel.

Though it were booth to colour or enamel upon
the glades of turquoise, yet to glut the tubes
of them may render them more acceptable to the users,
without leaving the clearness of the object. Byl.

1. Anything enamelled, or variegate with
colours, fixed by fire.
Down from her eyes welled the pearls round,
Upon the bright enamel of her face;
Such honey drops on flowering flowers are found,
When Phebus holds the crimson mom in chase.
Fairfack.

There are various sorts of coloured glasses, plates,
enamells and fustious glasses. Woodward's Natural
History.

The fabulance is to gain in other things.

To Enameller, n. [from enamel.] One
that prattice the art of enamelling.

To Enamour, v. a. [Amour, French.] To

1. To enamour with; to make fond:
with of before the the thing or person loved.
Afflication is enamour'd of thy parts,
And thou wouldst be so Enamour'd.
Shake.

My Oberon! what visions have I seen!
I thought I was enamour'd of an afs. Shakespeare.
You are very near my brother in his love, he
is enamour'd of Shakespeare.

Or should the, confident,
As sitting queen ader on beauty's throne,
Defend'd with all her winsome charms begirt,
'To Enamour, n. [enamour, Latin.] Explan-
ation. exposition. Dict.

Earthethritis. n. [yen and defus.] The
injurious of one bone into another
to form a joint.
Earthethris is where a good round head enter's into
a cavity, whether it be a croupi, or pronouci.
as that of os coxa, receiving the head of the os
femorii; or glean, which is more shallow, as in the
scapula, where it receives the humerus.
Wiffman.

Enanation. n. [enate, Latin.] The act
of swimming out; escape by swimming.

To Enamour. v. a. [from cage.] To

1. To fill up in a cage; to coop up; to confine.
He suffer'd his kindam March,
Who is, if every owner were right
Indeed, his king was so escape in Wales,
'cause there with ommon to lie torreface.

Like Bajazet ename'd, the shepherd's troth,
And yet, his own fair, that hair of Donne.
To Enamor, n. [from camp.] To
pitch tents; to fit down for a time in a march;
To settle a temporary habitation.

He enump'd at the mount of God, Exod. xiii. 5.
The French knew how to make war with the
Biglup.
Englisli, by not putting things to the hazard of a battle, but wearing them by long sieges of towns, and strong fortified encampings. 

EncaMCipit. v. a. To form an army into a regular camp; to order to encamp. 

The people were encamped against Gibboniennes. 

Kings.

EncaMpanMent. n. f. [from encamp.]

1. The act of encamping, or pitching tents. 
2. A camp; tents pitched in order. 

Their enemies served to improve them in their encampments. 

Some encampments are built on the heights of ground. 

Bevan.

One of Addiott's most formidable fortifications. 

The fortification of South Sydney.

Knees.

The fortification of Bowers.

Encli'ticks. 

2. To enclose; to hide as in a cave. 

Do not encircle yourself, but mark the other's, the gibes, and notable foams, that dwell in every region of his face. 

For I will make him tell the tale anew. 

Shakes.

Encinte. n. f. [French.] Inclosure; ground inclosed with a fortification. 

A military term not yet naturalised. 

To Enchaine. v. a. [enchain, French.] 

To enrobe; to irritate; to provoke. 

The wind-shake'd surge, with high and monstrous main, 

Seems to call water on the burning bear, 

I never did like molestation view. 

This Shakespeare's Orbello. 

To Enclain. v. a. [enclain, French.] 

To fasten with a chain; to hold in chains; to bind; to hold in bondage. 

What should I do! while here I was enchain'd, 

No glimpse of godlike liberty remain'd. 

Dryden.

To link together; to concataculate. 

The one contradicts and enchains his words, speaking prettily and short; the other delights in long-branch'd accents. 

Howel.

To Enchant. v. a. [enchance, French.] 

1. To give efficacy to any thing by fongs of enchantment. 

And now about the caudron sing, 

Like elves and fairies in a ring, 

Enchanting all that you put in. 

Shakespeare. 

Too dear I prize'd a fair enchanting face; 

And bathe with this enchant'd juice her hair. 

That door where no admittance now is found, 

But where my soul is ever roaming round, 

Granville.

2. To indulge by charms or spells. 

A wine cup, where charm'd circle, 

Where all his spirits for ever should be enchain'd. 

Sidney. 

John thinks them all enchain'd: he requires if Nick had not given them some intoxicating potion. 

Arbuth

3. To delight in a high degree. 

One whom the music of his own vain song 

Doth ravish like enchanting harmony. 

Shakespeare. 

Too dear I prize'd a fair enchanting face; 

Beauty unchain'd is beauty in disgrace. 

Pope.

EnchaMntr. n. f. [enchant, French.] 

A magician; a sorcerer; one who has spirits or demons at his command; one who has the power of charms and spells. 

Such phantoms; such apparitions, are enchantresses which men applaud in themselves, conjured up by the magic of a strong imagination, and only seen within that circle in which the enchantress stands. 

Dryden. 

Glied, by valour and stratagems, put to death tyrants, enchanters, monsters, and knaves. 

Spell. 

A man, that black enchanters, whole-dire arts. 

Endow'd our knights, and broke our virgin hearts. 

Guion.

Enchantingly. adv. [from enchant.] 

With the force of enchantment. It is improperly used in a passive sense in the following passage. 

He's gentle; never should, and yet learned; full of noble devices; all of us enchantingly below. 

Shakespeare.

EnchaMnlement. n. f. [enchantment, French.] 

1. Magical charms; spells; incantation; sorcery. 

The Turks thought that tempest was brought upon them by the charms and enchantments of the English. 

Kesler.

2. Irresistible influence; overpowering delight. 

Warmth of fancy will carry the loadest and most universal applause, which holds the heart of a reader with a force which nothing but the knowledge of the French can expel. 

Pope.

EnchaMntress. n. f. [enchantress, French.] 

1. A sorceress; a woman versed in magical arts. 

Yet am I here to incite in any other body so as to be held fast, but not concealed. 

Like polit'd ivy, beautiful to behold; 

Or Parian marble, when enchant'd in gold. 

Dryden. 

2. To adjoin to, and enclose, in an enclosure. 

Which, in their natural situation, shine like jewels enchant'd in gold, look, when transposed into nests, as if let in lead. 

Fenton.

3. To adjoin by raifed or embossed work. 

When was Shrewsbury's head more quickly cur'd? 

Or look'd the earth more green upon the world? 

Or nature's cradle more enchant'd and pur'd? 

Ben Johnson.

EnchaMnson. n. f. [enchanson, old law French; Caupe; occasion. 

Skinner. 

Cowley. 

Bartholomew. 

Corts, gild'd his, well mow'd site; I shou'd to tell 

The songs enchant'd that me kither led. 

Fairy Queen.

To Encircle. v. a. [from circle.] 

To surround; to inclose; to encircle in a ring or circle; to enring. 

That thrangest guelt the Paphian realms obey, 

A royal demesne it was; a fine estate. 

Pope. 

Beneath a sculptur'd arch he its enchant'd; 

The peers engraving, form an awful round. 

Pope.

Encirclet. n. f. [from circle.] 

A circle; a ring. 

In whose enchiplet if ye gaze, 

Your eyes may tread a lover's maze. 

Sidney. 

EncaMntics. n. f. [enchantment, French.] 

Particles which throw back the accent upon the foregoing syllable. 

To Encluse. v. a. [enclose, French.] 

1. To part from things or grounds common by a fence. 

The protector cau'd the proclamation to be fet forth against enclosures, commanding that who had enclosed lands,acci'dent to lie open, should lay them open again. 

Haywood.

As much land as a man tills, and can use the product of, so much he by his labour encloses from the common. 

Encluse. v. a. [enclose, French.] 

1. To fence the land, the usual way is with a barb, set with quick. 

Morgan's Husbandry.

2. To environ; to encircle; to surround; to encompass; to shut in between other things; to include. 

The firce now a betty, and an ox, and a jafer: they shall be set in gold in their enclosures. 

Ex. xxviii. 10.
FIVE TURF; MARCUS,

Have I sought with thee; too often hast thou bete me:
And wouldst do so, I think, should we encounter.

To be a stranger as Shakspeare's Cordial,

1. To engage; to fight; haste with before the thing.

Our war
Will turn into a peaceful comic spot.

When ladies crave to be encounter'd with. Shaks.

Both the wings of his feet had begun to encounter
With the Christians. Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.

Those who have the most dread of death, must be content to encounter with it, whether they will or no.

2. To meet face to face.

3. To come together by chance.

ENCOUNTERER, n.f. [from encounter.]

1. Opponent; antagonist; enemy.

The lion will not kick with his feet, but he will strike such a stroke with his tail, that he will break the back of his encounter with it. More.

The doctrines of the reform have kept the field against all encounterers.

2. One that loves to accost others. An old term.

3. See, these encounters? some of tongue,

They give a coaling welcome ere it comes;

And wide upon their thoughts. Every idle

To every idle meeting. Shaks. Troilus and Cressida.

To ENCOURAGE. v. a. [encourager French.]

1. To animate; to incite to any thing. They encourage themselves in an evil matter, 

2. To give courage to; to support the spirits; to inspire; to embolden. 

Kinds of mistick encourage men, and make them warlike, or make them soft and effeminate. Bacon. 

I would encourage the rebels, I would urge the Protestant loyalty. King Charles.

3. To raise confidence; to make confident. 

I doubt not but there are ways to be found, to all that are in the world, and that the judicious Hooke encourages me to stay. Locke.

ENCOURAGEMENT. n.f. [from encounter.]

1. Incitement to any action or practice; incentive.

2. Encoragement of. 

Such strength of heart

Thy could not tame a给予; nor small Encouragement, Godolphin, wife and jul. Philips. 

3. Favour; contenance; support.

For when he dies, farewell all honour, bounty.

All generous encouragement of arts. Orrery's Orphans.

The rewards of laying down their lives against an established religion, because those who have no religion will profane themselves of that which has the encouragement of the law. Rigeaux.

ENCOURAGING, n.f. [from encourage.]

One that supplies incitements to any thing; a lover.

Live then, thou great encourager of arts,

Live ever in our thankful hearts. Dryden.

As the pope is a matter of polite letters, and a great encouragement of that Rome; these arts are immediately under the encouragement of the prince. Addison.

To ENCOURAGE. v. a. [accourager from a cour, a hook, French.]

1. To make invasions upon the right of another; to oppress another into another men's possessions to draw them away.

Those Irish captains of counties have encroached upon the queen's freeholders and tenants. Spenser.

2. To advance gradually and by stealth upon that to which one has no right: with or before the subject.

This hour and time if for the near care, I grow too wise,

And do encounter upon death's side. Herbert.

Telephone, let loose from under ground,

Before her death's face and allight.

And every moment flies to the fight,

Affairing to the sides, encroaching on the light. Dryd. To ENCOURAGER. v. n.

1. To creep on gradually without right.

The superstition that riches voluntarily, and by degrees implant itself with the rites, even of every divine service, done to the true God, must be considered as a creeping and encroaching evil.

Th' encroaching ill you early should oppose

Blister'd, its worse, and by indulgence grows. Dryd.

2. To pass bounds.

They fainted for the serpent, whom they called Ophiom, with Eurynome, the wide Encroaching Eve perhaps, had first the rule. Of High Olympos.

Milton's Paradise Lost. 

Their cures with hedges are destroyed on the round.

Excuseth the encroaching cattle from th'gyround. Dryd.

ENCROACHER, n.f. [from encroach.]

1. One who feizes the possession of another by gradual and silent means.

The hold encroachers on the deep,

Gain by degrees huge tracts of land.

'Till Nepunse, with one general sweep,

Turns all again to barren farms. Swift.

2. One who makes progress in any gradual advance beyond his rights. 

Full drest creates dignity, augments confidencis, and keeps at distance an encourager. 

Encroachment. n.f. [from encroach.]

1. An unlawful gathering in upon another man. For example: if two men's grounds lie together, one that proffes too far upon the other; or if a tenant owe tw illings rent-fervice to the lord, and the lord takes three: to the Spencers encroached to themselves royal power and authority.

Cowl.

But this usurper his encroachment proud,

Stays not on man; to God his tow'r intends

And defiance. Milton's Paradise Lost. 

If it be a man's known principle to depart from his right, ill men will make unjust encroachments upon him.

Atturby.

2. To advance into the territories or rights of another. 

As a man had a right to all he could employ his labour upon, so he had no temptation to labour for more than he could make ufeful: this left no room for controversy about the title, nor for encroachment on the right of others. 

Locke.

The ancient Romans made many encroachments on the sea, and laid to foundations of their houses within the very borders of it.

Addison on Italy.

The people, since the death of Solomon, had already made great encroachments.

Swift.

To ENCOURAGE, n.f. [encourager, French.]

1. To clog; to load; to impede.

We have, by this many years experience, found that exceeding great good, not encumbered with any notable incumbrance.

Hake.

Encumber'd with his witt, without defence. Dryd.

2. To entangle; to embarrass; to obftruct.

The verbal copier is encumbr'd with so many difficulties at once, that he can never distinguish himself. Dryd.

The god awak'd,

And thrice in vain he shook his wing,

Encumbr'd in the thickening fire. Prior.

3. To load with debts; as, his estate is cumbr'd and mortgageed.

ENCUMBRANCE. n.f. [from encumber.]

1. Clog; load; impediment.

Philosophers agreed in despising riches at all, considering them as unnecessary encumbrances of life.

Hake.

Deal limits are an encumbrance to the body, instead of being of use to it. Addison's Freethinker.

2. Excessiveness; useless addition.

Strip from the branching Alps their pine load,

The huge encumbrance of horrid weeds. Tho'fam.

3. Burthen upon an estate. 

To
END

ENDARM. n. s. [from endarter.]
1. The cause of love; means by which any
thing is endear- ed.
2. The state of being endear- ed; the state
of being loved.
Is not the separate property of a thing the great
cause of its endearment among all mankind? South.
When a man shall have done all that he can
to make his friend, and emptied his purse to cre-
ate endearment between them, he may, in the end,
be forced to write vanity and frustration. South.
ENDA VOUR, n. s. [endeavour, French; en-
devour.]Labour directed to some certain end; effort to
make or to avoid.
My studied purpos- es went
Beyond all man's endeavours. Shaksp. Henry VIII.
He made his endear- ments,
Shaksp. Here their appointment we may both discover,
And look on their endear- ments. Shaksp. Am. and Cle.
A letter is an invitation of an author to be an endear-
ment of a lover to write like one who has written be-
fore him on the same subject.
Dy- dryn. In the midst of a forceful game with
more passion, endear- ment, and application, and there-
fore often succeed. Temple.
She could not make the leaf endear- ment towards
the comprehending of any thing that has vital and an-
ergetic parts.
Such an affiance as will quicken men's endeav-
ours for the obtaining of a letter good, ought to
advantage men more powerfully in the pursuit of that
which is infinitely greater. Ticklson.
This is the hinge on which turns the liberty of
intellectual beings, in their conduct; after- ward,
and steady pro- curement of, true felicity. Locke.
ENTEndeavour, v. n. [from the noun.]
To labour at a certain pur- pose; to work
for a certain end. It has commonly after
before the thing.
I could with that mere of our country cloyed
endeavour after a hand- some addition. Addis- on.
Of old, the- se meet rewards who can excel;
And thence were prais'd, the- se but endear- ment well.
Pope.
ENDavour, v. n. [endeavour.] To attempt; to
strive.
To pray', repine, and obedience due,
Though but endear- ment with sincere intent,
May not like the flow, mine ear not thine. Mil- it.
ENDA VOUER, n. s. [from endear- ment.]
One who labours to a certain end.
He appears an humble end- ear- ment, and speaks
honestly to no purpose. Rynm. The Tragedy.
ENDG OON, n. s. [endeavour.] A plain figure of eleven fés and angles.
ENDM IAL. adj. [endeavour.] Peculiar to
ENDM I N.ECk. n. [endeavour.] A dife- a- cing proceeding from
some cause peculiar to the country where it reigns; such as the free- dom to the nor-
cern nates.
We may bring a consummation under the notion of
a pendent vine endem- ical, or rather a vertic- al disease, to England.
Harvey.
Solan- ced, from the fre- quency of the plants springing up in any place, could gather what en- dem- ical disease the inhabitants were subject to. Ray.
An endem- ical disease is what is common to the people of the country.
A dis- ease which has been a plague to endem- ical
Egypt, is its invasion and going off at certain sea- 
sons. Arbo- nutin.
ENDER. v. n. [from denticula.] To make
free; to endear- ence.
To endear- ame those things which have been beautified and en-
riched out of other tongues by en- dearing and endearing strange words. Camden.
To ENDICT. v. n. [endeavour, French; dic- 
eum. Latin.]
1. To charge any man by a written ac- cusa-
ation before a court of justice; as, he was endear-
ted for felony. It is often writ-
ten index.
2. To draw up; to compose; to write.
How shall Fibbert into me endear- me
shum, he can write. Gray.
Hear words, the endear- ed; useful rules, indices.
To repeat and when we indulge our fights! Pope.
END ETS v. n. [ceptenda.]
To compose.
Your battles hereafter shall endear- me,
And draw the image of our deeds in light. Waller.
END EMENT, n. s. [from end.]
A END EMENT, a bill or declaration made in
form of law, for the benefit of the com-
monwealth; or an accusation for some
offence exhibited unto jurors, and by
their verdict found to be true, before an of-
censor can have power to punish the same
offence.
Cow- el.
Is it necessary that the species of the crime be de-
declared or defined in the articles, which our English
lawyers call an indictment or information. Ayly-
gh.
We never draw any indictment at all against them,
but think commendable even of them. Locke.
The language and all may be cancelled in the court of heaven,
and yet the indictment run
on in the court of conscience.
South.
Attend the court, and then shall briefly find
In that one place the manners of mankind;
The little phren, then return again,
Call thyself a wretch, and, if thou dar'st, complain.
Dryden.
EN DIVE, n. s. [endower, French; intender, Latin.] A plant.
Endow, or lussory, is of several sorts; as the white, the green, and the cur-
ed.
ENDLESS. adj. [from end.]
1. Having no end; being without conclu-
ion or diminution.
Nothing was more end- less than the common me-
thod of comparing eminent writers by an oppo-
nition of various passages in them. Pope.
2. Infinite in longitudinal extent.
A river, to- ward his mouth, is end- less to do,
To such as seek a longer course. The Tragedy.
3. Infinite in duration; perpetual.
Some of the heathens, how cur- ious forever in fear;
In fancy and in acts of all their works, our
be- a- crum, and outward ceremonies, could
very once endeavour to reframe herein the church's
care for the end- less good of their children.
Hooker.
But after labours long, and God delay,"
Brings them to final peace, and happy el- di- l- geno. Spencer.
All our glory extinct, and happy state,
Here flow's- us' end- less mercy! Milton.
4. Incepfant; continual.
All the plains and frits in my realm,
Shall in proportion find her end- less praise.
Shaksp. Each playing Blast shall end- less lives below,
And felt Belinda's blush for ever. Pope.
ENDLESSLY. adv. [from endless.]
1. Incefpantly; perpetually.
The soul, though it has made a fine entry
of grace to all those who humbly seek, yet it is
where engages that it shall importantly and end-
lessly renew its affections on those who have often re-
garded it. Dry- dey of Par- tney.
2. Without termination of length.
ENDLESSNESS. n. s. [from endless.]
1. Extension without limit.
2. Perpetuity; end- less duration.
3. The quality of being round without an 
end.
The Tropic circles have
Yes, and those small ones, which the poles en- grave,
All the same roundness, evenness, and all
The endles- sness of the Equinoctial. Delume.
To ENDURE, v. n. [from enduart.] To
make free; to endear- ence.
A French gentleman speaking with an English of
the law- fulke, the English said that was meant of
the women themselves, not of male claiming by
words. The French said, do you think I find that gles?
The English answered, Look on the backside of the record of the law fulke, and
there you will find endour. Bacon's Apology.
Your most excellent letters endouer this super-
fer- iption, To the king who hath the fun for his
helmet. Howell.
All the letters I can find of yours I have fastened
in a foil cover, and the rest in bundles endur-
ent. Swift in Pope.
2. To cover on the back. This is not used.
Charles, or elephants, endur- ed with- out woe.
Milton's Paradise Regained.
ENDORSE, n. s. [from endorse.]
1. Superfeription; writing on the back.
2. Ratification.
The endorse- ment of supreme delight,
Write by a friend, and with his blood. Her- bert.
To ENDOW, v. n. [endorse, Latin; endow-
emer, French.]
1. To enrich with a portion. He
shall freely endow- her to be his wife. Exe- cuta.
2. To supply with any external goods.
An alms-house I intend to endow very hand-
some- ly for a dozen sparerunaced balemen. Addis- on.
3. To enrich with any excellence.
I at first with two fair gifts
Created him endow'd; with happy gifts
And immor- tal- ity. Pope.
This other fervor but to counterfeit woe.
Milton.
Among those who are the most richly endowed by
nature, and accomplished by their own industry, how
few are there whose virtues are not exceed'd! Addis-
on.
God did never command us to believe, nor his
ministers to preach, any doctrine contrary to the rea-
son he hath pleased to endow us with. Swift.
4. To be the fortune of any one.
I do not think
So fair an outward, and such ful- wnnth,
Endow a man but him. Shakespeare's Cymbeline.
To ENDOW, y. t. [from endow.]"
**End.**

*Ende'd with royal virtues as thou art, Might'st thou expel this minister from thy throne? Milton.*

*Whatever other knowledge a man may be endowed withal, he is but an ignorant person who does not know God, the author of his being.* Tilton.

*There is no Christian pastor with a power thereby, he is enabled to resist and conquer temptations.* Tilton.

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2. In the following passage it seems incorrectly printed for *endure.*

*Their endurance of all evils, of pain, and death.* Spenser's *Ireland.*

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2. Patience; sufferance. A great thing of small One can create; and in what place but Thrive under evil, and work safe out of pain. Through labour and endurance. Milton.

*Their fortitude was most admirable in their presence and endurance of all evils, of pain, and of death.*

3. State of suffering. I would fain know whether men take a rational for their patience, or pretend it for the sake of the endurance of their higher faculties, but only out of the protection of the lower. Davies *on Ireland.*

*The enemy thinks of safety three times thoughtless men for the next moment.* Addington on the War.


*Any one who regards another with malignity loves his friend.* Kent *in Tis' the Law.*

*One that dislikes.*

He that doth despise his enemies, ought to be looked on as an enemy to truth and knowledge. Locke.

*Bold is the critic, who dares prove These their honest friends to love; and Bolden he who dares prove That they were enemies to war.* Prior.

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5. In [Theology.]* The fiend; the devil. Defined as from the danger of the enemy.* Common Prayer.

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1. To bear; to sustain; to support unbroken. The harden's of bodies is caused chiefly by the injuriousness of the spirits, and their impurity with the tangible particles, which make them not only hard, but fragile, and left enduring of prefire. Bacon.

*Both were of shining steel, and wrought to force.* As might the frokes of two such arms endure. Dryd.

2. To bear with patience. So dear I love him, that with all him death. I could endure; without him, live no life, Milton.

*The gout haunts us all; the rich, the nice and the lazy, who grow to endure much, because they can endure little.*

By the same torture thou art condemned, and must endure our law. *Shakespeare's *Cymbeline.*

*This is one of such fongs as they thought necessary for the enduring of the plague, they destroyed all the rest.* Knowle's *Stitch.*

3. To undergo; to sustain. I w thistoe die, yet dare not death endure. Dryd.

4. To suffer. The deer endure the worm but eight months, and is complete at six years. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

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To *Endure.* *v. n.*

1. To last; to remain; to continue. Labour not for the meat which perisheth, but for that meat which endureth unto everlasting life. John.

*Doth the crown endure to generation?* Prov. 6.

*By being able to repeat measures of time, or span of stated length of duration in our minds, we can imagine duration, where nothing does really endure ever so long.*

*A charm that shall age endure.*

The mind beneficent and pure. Aesop.

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2. To brook; to bear; to admit. For how can I endure to see the evil that shall come unto my people? Or how can I endure the deftruction of my kindred? *Ezra v. 6.*

*Our great English lords could not endure that any kingdom should be preferred itself, which; than the others; they could hardly endure that the crown of England should have any power over them.*

Devise.

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**Endur'ance,** *n.*

1. One that can bear or endure; suffers; sufferer; sufferer.
Enforce, v. a. [enforce, French.] 1. To give strength to; to strengthen; to support. 2. To make or gain by force. The little lute, enforcing various ways, Mildly the arch of his disordered fight. Did fail to ground. Sometimes with little bans, sometimes with their gray's, Enforce their charity. Shakespeare's King Lear. 3. To put in act by violence. Enforced as far as he could Enforce from the old Assyrian kings. Shaks. 4. To instigate; to provoke; to urge on; to animate. Fear gave her wings, and rage enforced my flight Through the wide deeps of Fairy Queen. If you knew to whom you shew this honour, I knew you would be proud of the work, Than customary, bounty can enforce you. Shaks. 5. To urge with energy. Which laws in all revokes case we must allow, That lack of means enforce you not to evil. Shaks. A just disdain conceived by that queen, that so wicket a rebel should prevail against her, did move and shou'd enforce her to bend over that mighty army. Enforce to v. a. To prove; to evince; to shew beyond contradiction. Which laws in all revokes case we must allow, That lack of means enforce you not to evil. Shaks. A just disdain conceived by that queen, that so wicket a rebel should prevail against her, did move and shou'd enforce her to bend over that mighty army. 6. To compel; to constrain. From every door with force I will allow, That lack of means enforce you not to evil. Shaks. And his old hate to you. Shakespeare. Cariblana, the recoilest with him, by enforcing the ill con. Equation of his refuel to take the office, which would be interpreted to his dislike of the court. Clarendon. 7. To prefs with a charge. Little used. In this point charge him home, that he afflicts Tyrannick pow'r! If he evades us, Enforce him with the eyes of the people, And that the gods on the Annizes Was never distributed. Shakespeare, Cariblana. 8. To v. o. To prove; to evince; to shew beyond contradiction. Which laws in all revokes case we must allow, That lack of means enforce you not to evil. Shaks. A just disdain conceived by that queen, that so wicket a rebel should prevail against her, did move and shou'd enforce her to bend over that mighty army. Enforce. n. f. [from force.] Power; strength. Not used. He now devises thee charlie to finge fight, As a petty enterprise of small enforce. Milton. Enforceably, adv. [from enforce.] By violence; not voluntarily; not spontaneously; not of right. If thou didst put this few'crow habit on, To extatify thy pride, 'twere well, but thou Dost it enforceably thou'dt courtier be, Went thou not beggar. Shakespeare's Timon of Athens. Enforcement. n. f. [from enforce.] 1. An act of violence; compulsion; force offered. Confess two, hers, and by what rough enforcement, You get it from her. Shakespeare. 2. Motion against; these enforcements, may easily matter or resist them. Raleigh's History. 3. Sanction; that gives force to a law. The rewards and punishments of another life, which the Almighty has established as the enforcement times of this law, are of weight enough to determine the choice. Locke. 4. Motive of conviction; urgent evidence. The personal defeat of God himself, and his affront on his holiness to his divinity, was an enforcement beyond all the methods of wisdom that were ever made use of in the world. Hammond. 5. Prejg exigence. Not by the Law, but by God. The leisure and enforcement of the time, Forbids to dwell on. Shakespeare, Rich. III. To Enthusiasm. n. a. [from enthusiasm.] Compeller; one who elicits by violence. When a man adds a cylinder or roller down an hill, 'tis certain that the man is the violent en- forceer of the full motion of it. Hammond. Envoiul'dred, adj. [from auri, French.] Mixed with lightning. Ophel. Hearten'd by his presence, and what cries, With few envoiul'dred'nd' and kissing fire, The hell-bred beast rush forth to the skies. - Shakespeare. To Enthusiastic. n. a. [from enthusiastic.] 1. To admit to the privileges of a freeman. The English colonies, and some of the trifles of the French, enfranchised special charities were admitted to the benefits of the laws. Davie. Romulus was the natural parent of all those people that were the first inhabitants of Rome, or of those that were after incorporated and enfranchised into that name, city, or government. Hale. 2. To fet free from slavery. Men, bearing wine, come from drinking healths to a draught at a meal; and, lastly, to discontinue altogether: but if a man have the fortitude and resolution to enfranchise himself at once, that is the best way to settle his interest. If they won a battle, prisoners became slaves, and continued so in their generations, unless enfranchised by their masters. Temple. 3. To free or release from captivity. The Franks. Did hold his eyes look in her crystal books. Belike, that now the hath enfranchis'd them, Upon some other name for fealty. Shakespeare. 4. To denizen; to enfranchise. These words have been enfranchised amongst us. W. To Engage. v. o. 1. To conflict; to fight. Upon advertisement of the Scots army, the earl of Holland was sent with a body to meet and engage them. Clarend. 2. To embark in any busines; to enfranchise in any party. 'Tis not indeed my talent to engage In latter trifies, or to dwell my page With wind and noise. Dryden's Pl. 3. To engage; v. o. [from engage, engage, French.] 1. The act of engaging, impounding, or making liable to a debt. 2. Obligation by contract. We have, in excess, exceeded our engagement. Clarendon. 3. Adherence to a party or cause; partiality. This practice may be obvious to any who impartially, and without engagement, is at the pains to examine. Swift. 4. Employment of the attention. Play, either by our too constant or too long engagement in it, becomes like an employment or profession. Rutter. 5. Fight; conflict; battle. A word very poetical. Our army, led by valiant Torrissmond, is now in hot engagement with the Moors. Dryden, Encour'd by despair, or obstinate To fall like men in what is most dishonour, Feeble engagement, meeting glorious fate On the firm land. Philips. 6. Obligation; motive. This is the greatest engagement not to forfeit an opportunity. Macrobius. To Engag'd, v. a. [from goal.] To imprison; to confine. Within my mouth you have engag'd my tongue, Deeply penetr'd with'd my teeth and lips. Shakespeare. To Engage in, v. a. [from gardin.] To protect by a garison. Neptune with a guard doth engagement her strongly. Hor. To Engender. v. o. [from engender, French.] 1. To begot between different sexes. This natural love is engendered between left and idleness. 2. To produce; to form. Oh nature thou, who of the self-dame matter, Water'd thy proud child, arrogate man iniquity. Engender'd the black bond and elder blue. Shakespeare. Sidney. Even if fools do other fools begot; 'Tis by themselves, or by the body's part; 'Tis by themselves, what doth their work well, But they might souls engender ev'ry hour? Davie. 3. To excite; to cause; to produce. Say, can you fail? Your lothamcs are too young, And assistance engag'd? Shakespeare. The presence of a king engenders love Amongst his subjects and his loyal friends. Shakespeare.
1. To swallow up. It is now little used in any sense.
2. To turn or twist; to give a figure.
3. To glut; to pamper.
4. To engraft; to transplant.
5. To give; to pay; to spend.
6. To engrave; to etch; to cut; to incise.

England. n. f. [engraver, French; engraving, Italian.]
1. Any mechanical complication, in which various movements and parts concur to one effect.
2. A military machine.
3. A round, shaped, and formed thing; a statue, a picture, etc.
4. A round, shaped, and formed thing; a statue, a picture, etc.
5. Any means used to bring to pass, or to effect. Usually in an ill sense.
6. A round, shaped, and formed thing; a statue, a picture, etc.
7. A round, shaped, and formed thing; a statue, a picture, etc.
8. To engrave; to cut; to incise.
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120. To engrave; to cut; to incise.

England.
Both of them high at once their hands embrace, and both at once their huge bows down did fly.

2. To raise; to advance; to heighten in price. 

The desire of money is everywhere the same; its want varies very little, but as its greater scarcity enhances its price, and increases the scramble.

3. What is it but the appearance of what that enhances the value of plenty? L'Estrange.

The remembrance of the difficulties we now undergo, will contribute to enhance our pleasure.

4. To aggravate; to increase from bad to worse.

To believe or pretend that whatever our hearts incline to the will of God within us, is the principle of willing that hath led in the children of disobedience, enhanced and improved with circumstances of greater importance than the most assumable horridnesses were guilty of.

Hammond.

The relation which those children bore to the priesthood, contributed to enhance their guilt, and increase their punishment by liberal expatriation.

Enlargement. n.f. [from enlargement.]

1. Encrease; augmentation of value.

Their yearly rents are not improved, the landlords making no less gain by fines than by enhancement of rents.

Lucan.

2. Aggravation; increase of ill.

Jocular flanders have, from the lightness of the temptation, an enhancement of guilt.

ENIGMA. n.f. [enigma, Lat. enigmac.] A riddle; an obscure question; a position expressed in remote and ambiguous terms.

The dark enigma will allow a meaning; which, if well understood, from surmise will free the god's command. Dryd.

A custom amongst the ancients of proposing an enigma at festivals, and adjudging a reward to him that solved it.

Pope.

ENIGMATICAL. adj. [from enigma.]

1. Obsolete; ambiguously or darkly expressed.

Your answer, sir, is enigmatical. Shaksp.

Enigmatical deliveries comprehend useful vestiges, but being most of them intellectually obtuse, they have been misunderstood by most fools.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

Whilst they affect enigmatical obscurity, they abuse the mysteries of their divulged proceedings. Repl.

Anathema gives infallible of the enigmatical propositions in use at Athens, and of the forgeries and rewards upon the contrary or confession. Brown's Notes on the Odyssey.

2. Cloudy; obscurely conceived or apprehended.

Faith here is the attoll to these things which come to us by hearing, and are so believed by adherence, or dark enigmatical knowledge, but hereafter are free or known demonstratively. Hammond.

ENIGMATICALLY. adv. [from enigma.] In a sense different from that which the words in their familiar acceptation imply. Homer speaks enigmatically, and intended that these mothers are merely the erection of poetry.

Bronte.

ENIGMATICIST. n.f. [from enigma.] One who deals in obfuscate andambiguous matters; maker of riddles.

I may deal more intelligently with my reader than the above mentioned enigmatic has done, I shall prefix him with a key to my riddle. Addison.

To ENJOIN. v. a. [enjoindre, French.] To direct; to order; to prescribe. It is more authoritative than direct, and less imperative than commend.

To fall the aged old man,
I would bend under any heavy weight
That he'll enjoy me to. Shaksp. Much Ads.

Enoch and philosophers, and such as do continually enjoin themselves. Bacon's Natural History.

It endeavours to secure every man's interest, by enjoining that truth and fidelity be inviolably preserved.

Tillotson.

ENJOINER. n.f. [from enjoin.] One who gives injunctions.

Diict.

ENJOYNENT. n.f. [from enjoin.] Direction; command.

Critical truths or acts made by publick enjoinment, whereby determination might be fettled bey day debate. Brown's Vulgar Errors.

To ENJOY, v. a. [jouir, French.]

1. To feel or perceive with pleasure; to have a pleasing fene of; to be delighted with.

I could enjoy the pans of death, and fame in agony. Addis: Catso.

2. To obtain possession or fruition of.

Edward the last, in whom it pleased God, righteous and just, to let England see what a blesing fes and iniuity would not fuffer it to enjoy. Hooker.

He, who, enjoy
Plate's elyfium, leap'd into the sea,
Crombousit.

En:joyer. n.f. [from enjoy.]

1. One that has fruition or possession.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

3. To police; to gladden; to exhilarate; to glad; to delight. This fene is usual with the reciprocal pronoun, and is derived from enjoin.

Creatures are made to enjoy themselves, as well as to serve us.

When a man shall, with a sober, sedate, diabolical rancour, look upon and enjoy himself in the light of his neighbours' far and trade, can he please the imagination of any appetite in nature? South.

To ENJOY, v. a. To live in happiness.

Then I shall be no more! And Adam, wedded to another Eve, Shall live with her enjoining, I extinct.

Milton.

ENJOYER. n.f. [from enjoy.] One that has fruition or possession.

Dio.

ENJOYNMENT. n.f. [from enjoy.] Pleasure; happiness; fruition.

His hopes and expectations are bigger than his enjoyments. Tillotson.

To ENDURE. v. a. [from endure.]

1. To set on fire; to inflame; to put in a flame.

Edmund, endure all the sparks of nature To quit the world to King Lear.

2. To enrobe passions; to set the soul into a flame.

Your hand
Give sign for me to leave you: so I did,
Fearing to excite, of whose ardor
Which seem'd too much endur'd. Shakespeare.

3. To incite to any act or hope.

Do you not hope your children shall be kings,
When those who gave the reign of Cawder to me,
Promis'd no less to them?

That, trusted home,
Might yet endur'd you unto the crown. Shaksp.

To ENLARGE. v. a. [enlargir, French.]

1. To make greater in quantity or appearance.

The wall, in height and effect like glasses,
Which o'er each object calling various dyes,
Sent them forth, and others multiplies.

Pope.

2. To encrease any thing in magnitude; to extend.

Where there is something both lafing and scarce, and so valuable to be hoarded up, there men will not be apt to enlarge their posessions of land.

Lucy.

3. To encrease by representation; to magnify to exaggeration.

4. To dilate; to expand.

O ye Corinthians, our mouth is open unto you, our heart is enlarged. 2 Cor. vi. 11.

5. To set free from limitation.

Though the appear honest to me, yet at other places

ENLARGE. v. a. [from enlarge.]

1. To illuminate; to supply with light; to enlighten.

We sit from the full with those on age pari,
Enlight the other, and shall warm the pale. Pipp.

To ENLIGHTEN. v. a. [from light.]

1. To illuminate; to supply with light. God will enlighten my darkness. Psalms.

As the sun shineth to the whole world, so there is no faith but this one published, the brightness, whose...
He who performs his duty in a station of great power, must needs incur the utter enmity of many, and the almighty disfavour of more. Attorney.

To ENMABLE, v. a. [from marbe]. To turn to marble; to harden. Obsolete.

Their dying to delay,

They do not enbrace the proud heart of her,

That shall embrace them all,

To ENPRISE, v. a. [from fierce]. To transfix,

I am for mine employer, with his heart,

To ENRICH, v. a. [from rich].

A figure of nine angles.

ENNATICAL, adj. [from]. Ennatical days, are every ninth day of a sickness; and ennatical years, every ninth year of one's life.

To ENNOBLE, v. a. [from nobility].

To raise from commonalty to nobility.

Many fair promotions,

Are given daily to emble the

That scarce some two days since were worth a noble.

To dignify; to adorn;

To exalt; to raise.

God raised up the spirit of this great person, and ennobled his courage and conduct with the entire overthrow of this mighty host.

What can ennable, or, dotes, or ennable about all the blood of the illustrious Pope.

To elevate; to magnify;

None so lovely, sweet and fair,

Or do emblazon.

To make famous or illustrious.

The Spaniards could not as invaders land in Ireland, but only enbled some of the coasts thereof with filipwrecks.

ENRAGEMENT, n. f. [from enraged].

The act of raising to the rank of nobility.

He added, during parliament, to his former creation, the enenagement or advancement in nobility of a few others.

Exaltation; elevation; dignity.

The eternal wisdom enriched us with all enenagement, fitable to the measures of an untrained goodness.

ENRATATION, n. f. [from enrate].

The act of enrage.

Solution of a difficulty.

ENRITY, n. f. [from enrate].

Deviation from rule; irregularity.

Deviation from right; depravity; corruption.

We shall speak of the particular abuses and enratations of the government. Spenser's First of Ireland.

That this law will be always sufficient to bridge or restrain enratity, no man can warrant.

Here are many little enratities in the world, which our preachers would be very glad to see removed; but at the same time dare not meddle with them, for fear of betraying the dignity of the pulpit.

Atrocious crime; flagitious villany; crimes exceeding the common measure.

In this sense it has a plural.

It is not a bare speculation that kings may run into enratities; the practice may be proved by example.

Swift.

ENOIGNOUS, adj. [from enrate, Latin].

1. Irregular; out of rule; not regulated by any flaten measure.

Wallowing, unwieldy, ennoigne in their gait.

Milton.

ENO

Heaven.

Wanted's, as her prime; and paid at Wills both fancies, pouring forth more sweets.

Wild above rule, or arts, enignous blifs.

Milton.

2. Execrative; beyond the limits of a regular figure.

The enigmatic part of the light in the circumference were held points, ought to be considered in shorter telescopes than longer, because the shorter transmits light to the eye.


3. Disorder; confused.

I shall find time

From this enigmatic point, seek to give

Ladies their remedies.

Shakespeare's King Lear.

4. Wicked beyond the common measure.

Who in the sphere he flung mantis,

Far from the red, and solitary reigns,

A form enigmatic! Far unlike the race

Of human birth, in nature, or in face.

Pope's Ody.

ENOGRAGUALLY, adv. [from enrate]. Beyond measure.

One who could ever expound a notion so enigmatic and wondrous, as that at which the world was framed by chance.

Woodward.

ENMAGNITY, n. f. [from enrate]. Immeasurable excess.

Then those who have no opportunity to examine our faith, see the enigmatic and unknown, but what who were to be mistaken and deceived by the disciples?

Devy of Pity.

ENOUG, adj. [xenon, Saxon; gannob, Gothic; gomney, Dux.]

It is not easy to determine whether this word be an adjectival or adverb; perhaps, when it is joined with a substantive, it is an adjective, of which sense is the plural. In other situations, it stands as an adverb except that, after the verb To know, or To be, either expressed or understood, it may be accounted a substantive. It is pronounced as if it were written emagyn.

In a sufficient measure; so as may satisfy; so as may fassice.

Why would it go with, one content they cry. When thou hast good enough, and Emily? Dyes.

When there was not room enough for their bodies, they by consent separated, and enlarged their palaces.

Lukes.

ENOUG, n. s.

1. Something sufficient in greatness or excellence.

'Tis enough for me to have endeavored the union of my country, whilst I continued in public employment.

The indulgence and enjoyment we have, sufficient for our present happiness, we desire not to venture the change, being content, and that is enough. Lukes.

Enough for me that to the inflining train.

Find in these fields I fong the silent trains. Pope.

I will not quarrel with the present age: it has done enough for me, in making and keeping you two my stage.

2. Something equal to a man's powers or faculties.

Some great defects and main errors in his nature, customs, and proceedings, he had enough to do to lose himself, with a thousand little industries and useless.

Baco.
ERS

The physician is to enquire where the party hath taken cold or overcame.

To **ERNEST**. v. a. [enrich, French,]

1. To make wealthy, or to make opulent.

The king will enricb him with great riches and will give him his daughter. 1 Sam. xvi. 25.

Henry is able to enrich his queen.

And not so to enrich the earth. Shakespeare.

Great and glorious Roman queen of the earth, So far removed, and with the spoils enriched Of nations. Milton, Paradise Regained.

Those are so unhappy as to rob others, without enriching themselves.

Descant.

2. To make; to make fruitfully.

See the sweet breaks in silver maize every

Enricb'd meadows, and thop their deep Blackmore.

3. To rare; to supply with augmentation of any thing defirable.

There is not any one among them that could ever enrich his own understanding with any certain truth, or ever quickly therin.

**ERNESTMENT.** n. s. [from enrich,]

1. Augmentation of wealth.

2. Amplification; improvement by addition.

I have procured a translation of that book into the general language, not without great and ample additions, and explanatory notes. Shakespeare

It is a salt hindrance to the enter of our understandings, if we spend too much of our time and pains among infinities and intractable. Watt.

To **ERNEST**. v. a. [from riche.]

To form or to enrich their studies or ridges.

He had a thousand notes, Horn walk'd and walk'd like the enriched sea.

It was some bend. Shakespeare's King Lear.

To **ERNEST**. v. a. [from ring.]

To bind round, or to encircle.

Enricb'd the barly huggers of the elm. Shakespeare.

To **ERNEST**. v. a. [from riche.]

To ripen; to mature; to bring to perfection.

The Summer, how it enrich'd the year.

And Autumn, what our golden harvest were. Dante.

To **ERNEST**. v. a. [from riche.]

To dree; to clothe; to habit; to invest.

Her mother hath intended,

That quail in green, the shaft be looke enrich'd,

With ribbons pendant, flaring 'bout her head. Shak.

To **ERNEST**. v. a. [enrich, French.]

1. To insert in a roll, lit, or register.

There be enrol'd amongst the king's forces about thirty thousand men of the Jews. 1 Sam. x. 38.

We are fairly enrich'd in this heavenly family as servants, and as foals. Spratt.

The champains, all of high degree,

Who knowledge have, and desire to know,

Throng'd to enrich the holy.

The names of others, not their own enrich'd. Dry.

Men's, an ever-honour'd name of old,

High in Ultra's faithfull enrich'd. Pope's Odyss.

Heroes and braves of old.

By honour only were enrich'd.

Among their brethren of the skies.

To which, the queen, enrich'd all things, finds.

Swift.

2. To record; to leave in writing.

He favour conic to your subscription.

His oath enrich'd in the parliament, Law.

Laws, which none the less shall enrich.

Left them enrich'd as the soul of the spirit within

Shall on the heart engrave. Milton's Paradise Lost.

To **ERNEST**. v. a. [from enrich.]

To form; to enrich their studies or ridges.

From his infernal furnace both be throw.

Huge flames, which almost all the heaven's light,

Enrich'd in dulcimer strings and brimstone light. Fair Queen.

**ERNEST**. v. a. [enrich, French.]

He that makes the greatest registers.

Enrolment. n. s. [from enrich.]

Register; in which anything is recorded; record.

The king himself caufed to be enrolled, and testified by a necessary publick; and delivered the enol-

ments, with his own hands, to the Bishop of Salf.

To **ERNEST**. v. a. [from rest.]

To fix by the root; to implant deep.

He cannot so precisely weard this land,

As his milidssor present occasion:

His locks are so to enrich his friends.

That, shuffling to unfix an enemy,

He both unfasten and shake a friend. Shakespeare.

To **ERNEST**. v. a. [from round.]

To environ; to surround; to encircle; to inclose.

Upon his royal face, there is no note

How dread an army hath enrosted him. Shakespeare.

**ERNEST**. n. f. [Latin.]

1. Any being or existence.

2. [In chemistry.]

Some things that are pretended to contain all the qualities or virtues of the ingredients they are drawn from in a little room.

**ENSEMBL**. n. s. [encom, Italian.]

Example; pattern; subject of imitation.

This orthography is now justly disused.

Such life should be the honour of your light;

Such death, the last example of your night. Spener.

You and me for me with the Pope's light. Phil. ii. 17.

Such as would be willing to make use of our ensemple to do the same thing, where there is not the same necessity, may not be able to touch our practice and judgement.

To **ENSEMBL**. v. a. [from the noun.]

To exemplify; to shew by example; to give us a copy.

I have followed all the ancient poets historical:

first, Homer, who, in the performance of Agamemnon, exemplified a good governor and virtuous man.

Spener.

To **ENSEMBL**. v. a. [sanguin, Latin; ensemblanger, French.]

To linear with gene; to suffice with blood.

With cruel torture you do not unjoin, With carcase and arms, the ensemblave'd field Defeted.

**ENSEMBL**. n. s. [from schedule.]

To infer in a schedule or writing.

You must buy that peace

With full accord to all our just demands.

Enr'd, Enr'd, Enr'd, Enr'd, Enr'd, Enr'd, Enr'd, Enr'd,

Henry V.

To **ENSEMBL**. v. a. [from scarce.]

To cover as with a fort; to encase. Hamner.

I myself sometimes, hiding mine honour in my necessity, and faint to flirne, to hedge, and to lurch;

And yet your rage will encourage your rage, your cat-mountain looks under the fiercer of your ho-

bour. Shakespeare.

She shall not fee me, I will en force me behind the arms. Shakespeare, 's Henry V.

We make stiles of terrors, encolouring ourselves in seeming knowledge.

A fort of en cold to enforce.

Abiity and ignorance.

This he courageously invend,

And having enter'd, barricado'd,

Enc'd himself into his house.

As could be, underneath a table.

To **ENSEMBL**. v. a. [from scarce.

To cover up; to ena'ope by a seam or juncture.

A name engraved in the revetted of the temple, one day, and views, and with his hand on his thigh, Camper.

To **ENSEMBL**. v. a. [from fear.]

To caute-

rife; to flanch or top with fire.

Engra thy fertile and conceivings womb.

Let it no more bringe out ungrateful man. Shakespeare.

To **ENSEMBL**. v. a. [from field.]

To shield; to cover, to proteff.

The black marks.

Pradus an enfielded beauty, ten times louder

Than beauty could display. Shakespeare.

To **ENSEMBL**. v. a. [from frother.]

To en-
ens

enclave in a chest or cabinet; to preserve and secure as a thing sacred.

A phrenis, gag'd by a fad, a that fole bird, When to enquire his reliev in the fun's Bright temple, to Egyptian Thesus, bid, Milton, he for's com. With pious care a monkey to enquire. Tat's war. Pair fortune next, with looks fretten and kind, Radea twine ten enquire, a admir. Addit. Enforms adj. [enfornis, Latin.] Having the shape of a fowrd, as the xiphid-pides en or end cartilage.

Ensign. n. f. [enfign, French.]
1. The flag or standard of a regiment. Hang up your ensign, let your drums be still.
2. Any signal to assemble. He will lift up an ensign to the nations from far.
3. Badge; or mark of distinction, rank, or office. Princes that fly, their freeps left behind, Contempt or pity, where they travel, find; The ensign of our powr's about us bear, And ev'ry land pays tribute to the fair. Wrier. The marks or ensigns of virtues contribute, by their sobbless, to the ornament of the figures, as the decorous belonging to the liberal arts, to war, or sacrifice.
4. The officer of foot who carries the flag. [Formerly written ancient.]

Ensignbearer. n. f. [enfign and bear.] He that carries the flag; the ensign.

If it be true that the giant ever made war against heaven, he had been a fine ensignbearer for any common pavy. Sidney.

To Enslave. v. a. [from slave.]
1. To reduce to servitude; to deprive of liberty. He is conquer'd also, and enslav'd by war, Shall, with their freedom lost, their virtue lose. Milton.

To do this! I, whom you once thought brave, To fill my country, and my king enslav'd! Dryden. Long draughts of pest from monstrous limbs enslav'd He reeks, and falling fills the spurious cave. Dryden. And, when they were best, the most enslav'd, Those who in their understanding. Locke. While the balance of power is equally held, the ambition of private men gives neither danger nor fear, nor can possibly enslave their countrymen. Locke.

2. To make over to another as his slave or bondman. No man can make another man his slave, unless he hath first enslav'd himself to life and death, the lowest part of life, that he may command their passions, and you are freer than the Parthian king. Taylor's Rule of living billy. The more virtuously any man lives, and the less he is envious, the more ready he is to entertain the principles of religion. Tillotson.

A man, not having the power of his own life, cannot be oppressed, or his own enslave himself to any war, nor put himself under the absolute arbitrary power of another, to take away life when he pleases. Locke.

Enslavement. n. f. [from enslave.] The state of servitude; slavery; absolute subjection.

The children of Israel, according to their method of fining, after mercedes, and thereupon returning two forth enslavement to their enemies, had now palled seven years in cruel faylony. Shall.

ens

Enslaver. n. f. [from enslave.] He that reduces others to a state of servitude.

What indignation in her mind, Against enslavers of mankind! Swift.

To Ensure, v. a. [enfuir, French.] To follow; to pursue.

Flee evil, and do good; seek peace, and enslave it. 1 Cor. Prayer.

But now these Epicures begin to smile, And say, my definition is more false than true; And that I fondly do myself beguile, While those who contend I enslave. Dryden.

To ensure, v. a. 1. To follow as a consequence to premisses. Let this be granted, and it shall hereupon plainly ensue, that the light of true philosophy shining in the world, all other light of nature is as the sun in each fort drowned, that now we need it not. Hooker.
2. To succeed in a train of events, or course of time. The man was noble, But with his half attempt he wiped it out. Defray'd he his country, and his name remains To the ensuing age abhor'd. Shakespeare.

Bishops are placed by collision of the king, without any precedent election or confirmation ensufng. Haywod.

Of worse deeds worse sufferings must ensue. Milt. With moral heat and other final passion; What wars, what wounds, what slaughter shall ensue! Dryden.

Impute not then thoseills which may ensue To me, but those who with incontinent minds Pursue my life. Rowe's Ambitious Stepmother. Then grave Clarissa gracefully ware her fan; Since ensa'd, and thus the nymph began. Pope.

Ensurance. n. f. [from ensure.] 1. Exemption, protection, or security, obtained by the payment of a certain sum. The sum paid for security.

Ensurer. n. f. [from ensurance.] He who undertakes to exempt from hazard. The vain enouchers of life, And who can most perform, and promise least: E'en Short and Hobert, for lack of unequall title. Dryden.

To Ensure. v. a. [from sure, assure, French.]
1. To ascertain; to make certain; to secure. It is easy to ensure, by succeeding ages, but how to ensure peace for any term of years is difficult enough. Swift.

2. To exempt anything from hazard by paying a certain sum, on condition of being reimbursed for miscarriage. To promise or reimburse the chance of any miscarriage for a certain reward stipulated. A mendicant contracted with a country fellow for a quantity of corn, to ensure his sheep for that year. L'Estrange.

Ensurer. n. f. [from ensure.] One who makes contracts of ensurance; one who for a certain sum exempts any thing from hazard.

Entablature. n. f. [from table.] The Entablature. architrave, frieze, and cornice of a pillar, being in effect the extremity of the flooring, which is either supported by pillars, or by a wall, if there be no columns. Harris.

Entail. n. f. [stadium, talius. from the French. entail, cut, fromuder, to cut.]
1. The estate entailed or settled, with regard to the rule of its descent.

2. The rule of descend settled for any estate.

Engravers work; inlay. Obsolete. Well it appeared to have been of old work or rich en influence, and curious mold. Woven with tassels and wild imagery. Fairy Queen.

To Entrall. v. a. [taller, to cut; entailleur, French.]
1. To settle the descent of any estate, so that it cannot be by any subsequent possessor bequeathed at pleasure.

The crown to thee and to thy heirs for ever. Shak.

Bad Richard unconsciously refeng't the throne, A present how much more than his own! The title fadd entall'd, had Richard had a son. Dryden.

2. To fix unalterably upon any person or thing.
None ever had a privilege of infallibility entailed to all he said. Digby on Bedivere.

The interminable and unjust transmists their bodies infinite times, and destines their children, and enails a secret curse upon their elates. Tilson.

To cut. Obsolete. In the following passage it is neuter.

The mortal steel, delightedly entall'd, Deep in their shells, quite through the iron walls, That a large purple stream adown their glaume falls. Fairy Queen.

To Entangle. v. a. [from tangle.] To tangle; to subjugate; to subdue.

It's not your inky black, or your black silk hair, Your buple eyebrows, and your cheek of cream, That enans my spirits to your worship. Shaksp.

To Entangle. n. a. [A word of uncertain etymology.]
1. To wrap or inflame with something not easily extensible, as a net; or something adhesive, as bitres.

2. To lose in multiplied involutions; as in a labyrinth.

3. To twirl, or confuse in such a manner as that a separation cannot easily be made; to make an entangled knot.

4. To involve in difficulties; to embarrass; to perplex.

Now all abours, Mars what it does, yea very force entangles itself with strength. Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleop. He knew not how to wrestle with desperate contingencies, so as to be entangled in such. Cnr. adon.

5. To puzzle; to bewilderv.

The duke, being questioned, neither held silence as might, nor wholly denied it, but entangling himself in his doubtful tale. Haywod.

I suppose a great part of the difficulties that perplex men's thoughts, and entangle their understandings, would be easily resolved. Locke.

6. To ensnare by captious questions or artful talk.

The Pharisees took counsel how they might entangle him in his talk. Matt. xxi. 15. 7. To entangle with a variety of cares.

No man that warreth entangleth himself with the affairs of this life. 2 Tim. iv. 4. 2. To multiply the intricacies or difficulties of a work.

Entranglement. n. f. [from entangle.] The situation of any thing intricate or adhesive.

2. Perplexity; puzzle.

The most improved spirits are frequently caught in the entanglements of a tenacious involution. Glanville's Synops.

There will be no greater entanglements, touching the notion of God and his providence. Mait.

It is in fence against the entanglements of equivocal words, and the arts now of sophistry, that this doctrine have been multiplied. Le br.

Entangler. n. f. [from entangle.] One that entangles.

To Enter. v. a. [enter, French.]
1. To go or come into any place.
2. With the multitude of my redem'd, Shall.
To "Enter". v. n. [from enter.]-

to come in; to go in.

1. To come in; to go in;

2. To be fleshly to go and to enter to poffefs the land.

3. Other creature here,

Bash, bird, infect, or worm; duft enter once. 

4. To penetrate mentally; to make intellectual entrance.

5. He is particularly pleased with Livy for his manner of describing events and with Sallust for his entering into eternal principles of action. Addiian.

6. They were not capable of entering into the numerous conceruing springs of action. 

7. To engage in.

8. The French king hath often entered on several expensive projects, on purpose to dissipate wealth. 

9. Gentlemen did not care to enter intoibus till after their morning draught. 

10. To be initiated in.

O play and dance, that those who live well

Enter'd to fair, should turn aside!

As soon as they once entered into a taste of pleasure, politeness, and magnificence, they fell into a thousand violences, confusions, and uproarious divisions. Addiian.

11. Enter'nce. n. s. [enter and deal.] -

Reciprocal transations. Obfolute. 

For he is pratt'ld well in policy, and theft doth his courting most apply: To learn the entemce or princes strange, To mark th' intent of countens, and the change Of flates. Hubber's Tale.

12. Ente'ring. v. s. [from enter.] 

Entrance; passage into a place.

13. It old wait, to that there is no house, no entering in. 

Iphib. 

14. To Enterance. v. a. [entererfor, French.]

To internax; to interchange.

This lady walked outright, 'till the might see her enter into a fine close barber: it was of trees, with danger branches till they have been distinguished. Grant. 

15. To Ente'race. w. a. [enterer, Latin.]

A rupture from the bowels preffing through or dilating the peritoneum, so as to fall down into the groin. The remedy in such cases, is chiefly by trusses and bolters.

16. Quinxy.

If the intestine only is fallen, it becomes an entrectes if the omentum or epiploon, epiplocele; and if both, enteroplocele. 

17. Ente'roneal. n. s. [grave and opus.]

The anatomical account of the bowels and internal parts.

18. Ente'rphalos. n. s. [liverg and ego-]

An unbilical or navel rupture.

19. Ente'rpalace. n. s. [entr and palis, French.]

Parley; mutual talk; conference.

Before the ente'rpalace the Scots discharged against the English, not without breach of the laws of the field. 

20. Ente'rade. n. s. [entre and pled.]

The defcufion of a point incidentally falling out, before the principal caufe can take end.

For example: two several persons, being found heirs to land by two several officers in one county, the king is brought in doubt whether livery ought to be made before livery be made to either, they must enterplead; that is, try themselves between who is the right heir. 

21. Enterprife. v. s. [entreprise, French.]

An undertaking of hazard; an arduous attempt.

Now is the time to execute mine enterprife to the definition of the common. 

Jude, ii. 5. 

What on Warwick to this enterprife. Shakes.

The day approach'd, when fortune should decide 

This important enterprife, and give the bride. 

Dyd. 

22. To Enterpriser. v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To undertake; to attempt; to effay.

Nor shall I to the work this enterpricer.

2. To be willing, but afford thee equal aid. Milton. 

Princes were only chiefs of these assemblies, by whose conduits and authority the great armes were resolved and enterprised. 

Tempe. 

An epic poem, or the heroic action of some great commander, enterprised for the common good and honour of their country, and executed happily, may be as well written now, as it was of old by the heathens.

Dyd. 

3. To enterpriser. v. n. [entreprise, French.]

A man of enterprize; one who undertakes great things; one who engages himfelf in important and dangerous designs.

They commonly prove great enterprizers with happy success. 

Hayward on Edward VI.

23. To ENTERTAIN. v. a. [entertain, Fren.]

1. To converse with; to talk with.

His head was so well flored a magazine, that nothing could persuade him to undertake any in one. 

Laskc. 

2. To treat at the table.

You shall find an apartment fitted up for you; and shall be every day entertained with beef or mutton of my own feeding. Addiian. 

3. To receive hospitably.

Be not forgetful to entertain strangers; for thereby some have entertained angels unawares. Hez. viii. 2. 

Heavenly geny everlasting genies, To entertain my vows of thanks and praise. Shakes.

4. To keep in one's favours.

How many men would you require to the furnishing of which this you take in hand? And how long space would you have them entertained. 

Spencers. Ireland.

You, Sir, I entertain one for my hundred; only I do not like the fummons of your face. 

Shak. King Lear.

5. I weep and sigh, and, leaving to his service, follow you. 

So pleased am I enterpriser in this S. 

Shakes. Cymbeline.

5. To refer in the mind.

This pafspo God can entertain us towards us. 

Decay of Piety.

6. To please; to amuse; to divert.

David entertain'd him with the meditations of God's law, not his hidden decrees or counsels. 

Decay of Piety.

They were capable of entertaining themselves on a thousand subjects, without running into the common topics. 

Addiian. 

The history of the Royal Society shews how well philosophy becomes the progrefs of knowledge is as entertaining as that of arms.

Foner on the Clifftick. 

In gardens, art can only reduce the beauties of nature to a figure which the common eye may better take in, and is therefore more entertain'd. 

Pope's Pufa. i. 

7. To admit with satisfaction.

Reason can never permit the mind to entertain probability in opposition to knowledge and certainty. 

Locke.


ENTHUSIASM, n. f. [Greek θυσίασμα].
1. A vain belief of private revelation; a
   vain confidence of divine favour or com-
   munication.

Enthusiasm is founded neither on reason nor divine
   revelation, but rises from the consists of a warmed
   or overheating brain.

2. Heat of imagination; violence of passion;
   confidence of opinion.

3. Elevation of fancy; exaltation of ideas.
   In imagination, every height and life of
   poetry, which, by a kind of enthusiasm, or
   extraordinary emotion of soul, makes it seem to
   us that we behold things which the poet paints.
   Dryden.

ENTHUSIAST, n. [from entusiasme].
1. One who in vain imagines a private
   revelation; one who has a vain confidence of
   his intercourse with God.

Let an enthusiat be principiated that he or his
   teacher is inspired, and aided by an immediate
   communication of the prophetic Spirit, and you in
   vain bring the evidence of clear reasons against his
   doctrine.

2. One of a hot imagination, or violent
   passions.

Chaucer seems to have been of an arrogant turn, and
   an entusiast in poetry. Pope's Pref. to the II.

3. One of elevated fancy, or exalted ideas.
   At last divine Cecilia came, into the view of
   his imagination, the finest enthuasme from her
   sacred face, Enlarg'd the former narrow bounds,
   and added length to felonious souls,
   With nature's mother-wit, and art unknown before.
   Dryden.

ENTHUSIASTICAL. adj. [from enthusiastic].
1. Perfused of some communication with
   the deities.

He presented not to any graphic enthusiastic
   repute, or imitable unaccountable transports of
   devotion.

2. Vehemently hot in any cause.

3. Elevated in fancy; exalted in ideas.

An enthuasitick or propheticke byle, by reason of
   the eagerness of the fancie, does not allow itself
   the even thread of discourse.

At last fulfilled,

To raptures and enthuasme heat,
We feel the present Duty.

Thomson.

ENTHUSIMEMNE. n. f. [from entusiasme].
An argument containing only an antecedent
   and consequent proposition; a syllogis-
   m which the major proposition is sup-
   pressed, and only the minor and confe-
   quence produced in words.

Playing much upon the simple or inductive argu-
   mentation, to induce their entusiastis unto
   the people, they take up popular conceits.

Brown.

What is an entusiast, guite Comhar? Why
   an entusiastick orraig Crambe, is the major
   which is indeed married to the minor, but the marriage
   is kept secret.

 Arbuthnot and Pope.

ENTICE. v. a. [from entice].
1. To allure; to attract; to draw by blandishments or hopes of something
   sinful or destructive.

The readiest way to entangle the mind with false
doctrine, is First to enter the will to wanton living.

Albion's Schoolmaste.

If a man entice a maid that is betrothed, he
   shall for ever have her to his wife.

Ex. xxi. 26.

So let the young man, with enchanting sound,
   Enticing all to listen, and be drawn in.

Graville.

ENTICEMENT, n. f. [from entice].
1. The allure or tempting to ill.
   Suggests that he who is not willing to God, or that which he
   finds not of the good of the church endures every
   where open contempt.

And here to every thirsty wanderer

ENTIRE, adv. [from entire].
1. In the whole; without division.

Euphrytous, running, finketh partly into the lakes of
   Chaldaea, and falls not entirely into the Persian sea.

Raleigh.

2. Completely; fully.

How shall 't be, and all that he had made
   View'd, and his influences were all entirely good.

Milton.

Chyle may be said to be a vegetable juice in
   the stomach and intestines; as it passeth into the labe-
   ral it goes to the animal, and when it has circu-
   lated often with the blood, it is entirely so.

Addison.

General content entirely altered the whole frame
   of their generous and active love.

Swift.

3. With firm adherence; faithfully.

Which when his generall lady saw from far,

Great woe and sorrow did her soul affly,
   As weening at the end of the way:

And 'st to highbly, and entirely pray.

Fairly Queen.

ENTIRENESS, n. f. [from entire].
1. Totality; completeness; fulnes.

In an arch, each sangle stone, which, if severed
   from the rest, would be perhaps defensible, is suffi-
   ciently found by the entier stile of the whole
   fabric, of which it is a part.

Boyle.

2. Honestly; integrity.

To ENTITLER, v. a. [entitler, French].
1. To grace or dignify with a title or ho-
   norable appellation.

To give a title or discriminated appellation.

3. To supererogate, or prefix as a title.

Besides the Scripture, the books which they call
   ecclesiastical were thought not unworthy to be brought
   into publick audience, and with that name they en-
   titled the books which we term. Apopackages.

Hooker.

Next favourable thou,

Who highly thus to entitle me vouchsaf'd

Far other name deserving.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

3. How ready zeal for party is to entitle Christianity
   to their designs, and to charge atheism on those who
   will not submit.

Locke.

We have been entitiled, and have had our names
   prefixed at length to whole volumes of mean produc-
   tions.

Swift.

4. To give a claim to any thing.

But, we defended our own face line
   Entitled to your heart's, and rises divine.

Dryden's Virgil.

God diffus'd the martyr and confessor without
   the triall saintes and seers, not only to entitle
   many to the rewards of actius which they had never
   the opportunity of performing.

Addison.

He entitled himself to the continuance of the
divine poision and goodnes, by humiliation and prayer.

Atterbury.

Hardly even is the pious infant fatered; thus diffi-
   cult is that duty, by which alone he can be reconciled
   to his Creator, and entitiled to the mercies of the
gospel.

Rogers.

5. To grant a thing as claimed by a title.

This is to entitle God's care here and to what we
   please.

Locke.

ENTITY, n. f. [entitl, low Latin.]
1. Something which really is; a real being.

Dear hope, earth's lowly and heaven's debt;

The entity of things that are not yet;

Subtlest, but foulst being.

Crawfor.

Fortune is no real entity, nor physical existence,
   but a mere relative figuration.

Bentley.

His entity and opinion.

Hodrucks.

The souls of defunct bodies fly.

2. A particular specifie of being.

All emitters of air, though small and light, give
   an entity of sound, which we call crackling, puf-
   fing; as in a bay felt and bay leaves, call into
   the fire.

Bacon.

God's decrees of salvation and damnation, both

Romish and Reformed, affix to men's particular en-
   tity, absolutely considered, without any respect to
   demonomous.

Hammond's Fundamentals.

To ENTICE. v. a. [from toil.] To enmarch;
   to entangle; to bring into toils or nets.

He cut off their land-forests from their ships,
   and enticed both their navy and their camp with a greater
   power than theirs, both by sea and land.

Bacon.

To ENTOMB, v. a. [from tomb.] To put
   into a tomb; to bury.

Procussions were first begun for the interring of
   holy martyrs, and the visiting of those places where they were
   entombed.

Hooker.

The cry went on for thee, and yet it may again,

If thou wouldst entomb thyself alive.

A cake they reputation in a tent.

Shakespeare.

They within the beast's vault worm,

The choice and flower of all their troops entomb'd.

Donn.

ENTRAIN, n. f. without a singular. [en-
   trainer, Fr. entrain.]
1. The incontinent; the inward parts; the
   guts.

What, hath thy fiery heart so parlour'd thine
   entrails;

That not a tear can fall?

Shakespeare, Henry VI.
E
The
bone

it

T

T<I

The internal parts.
A precious ring that lightens all

Sunk down, and

And

Tlie earth hath

To

1

Wounded

Icfs for

no

marble than for io\d. Beit-jfcnfon.
a. [itttrakiare, Italian.]

To

A
Made

little

wicker baiket.

Whence

are you,

is

To

feveral wayi.

And all

The

3.

men and women

tlie

They have

their exits

Sbakefpeare.
entrealeJ oi him, and Rebecca his
Gen
xxv. 1 1
wi fe conceived
It were a fruitlefs attempt to appeafe a power,
whom no prayers could cntteat, no repentance reRogtrs.
concile.

The Lord was

.

paflltge

merely

by which

avenue.

plifyers;

a place

is

Hhakefp.

are the

entered;

And

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them

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6.

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of an

office

thing.

St. Augulline in the rff/rdwc** of one of his fcrmons,

aukes

The

Hakewellon Providence.
a kind of apology.
earl of Holland we have had occafion to men-

tion before in the

tiill

entrance upon this difcourfe.
Clarendon.

To Entra'nce. v.

n.

{from

tratrcf ; Iranfe,

Latin, to pafs over;
to pafs for a time from one region to
another.]
I. To put into a trance; to withdraw the
foul wholly to other regions, while the
boily appears to lie in a ilead flecp.
Z. To put into an extafy ; to make infenfib!e of prefent objefts.

French, from

/raw/Iii,

Willi delight I wa> entranced,

mi carried fo far

I

A

Is all this

We
1.

Tatter,
kept in order by the fiiuation.
aft of entrance ; ingrefs.
Bathing and anointing give a relaxation or «mollition ; and the mixture of oil and water is belter
than either of them alone, becaufe water entercth
better into the pores, and oil after entry foftenetli
Bacon's Natural Hijlor^.
better.
The lake of Conftance is formed by the enrry of
AddifM.
the Uhine.
By the entry of tJie chyle and air into the blood,
by the lafleals, the animal may again revive.
Arhmknut on Alimen:s,

The

The
The

3.

4.

Not

VL

Shakrfp.

To make

Not ufed;

a petition.

To

To iiiwrap;

1.

Entre'atance.

»./. [from «//fM/.] Petition; entreaty; follicitation. Notufed.

Nor was

their juft petition long deny'd.

heard,

Fahjax.

ENTRtATV.

Petin. J. [from entreat.'\
tion; prayer; follicitation; fupplication

requell.
If niy

weak

orator

Cm

ficm his mother win the duke of Yori{>
Anon exped him here; but if (he b«

Obdurate ta entrmiies.

Cod

forbid

<v.

a. [errvelofer,

French

]

to cover; to inveft withforac

integument.
To cover; to hide; to furround.
The beft and wholelom'ft fpirits of the night

2.

en.

Sbakefp. Meaf.for Mcaf.
velop you, good provoft.
cloud of fmokc envelops either holt.
And all at once the combatai.ts are loft
Darkling ihcy join adverfe, and fhock unfeen,
Courfers wiih courfere juftiiig, men with men. DryJ.
It is but to approach nearer, and that mift thaC
enveloped iliem will remove.
Nod^uraal (hades
Tfiis world envelop, and th' inclement air
Philips.
Pcrfuades men to repel benu.nbing frolls.

A

3.

To

line; to cover on the infide.
His iron coat, all overgrown wiih tuft.
Was underneath enveloped with gold,
Fairy ^ueen,
Daik'ned with filthy duft.

n.f. [French.] A wrapper;
an outward cafe ; an integument; a cover.

ENFELO'PE.
Send

ihcfc to paper-fpating

And, when

No

entreated Sot them, as valiant men.
Knolles,

made ihcy might be

any

folve; to clear; to difentangle. Diet,

To Enve'lop.

pain of perpetual Jifpleafurr,
neither to fpeak of him, entreat for him, or any way
Sbakefpeare.
fuftain liim.

Tijcfc twn entreatance

Bacan,

into

The day being come, he made his entry : he wis
man of middle Itature and age, and comely. Bacm.
To Enu'bilate. 1'. a. [e and nubile, LaDili.
tin.]
To clear from clouds.
To Enu'cleatb. f. a, \ertiicleo, Latin.]

They charged me, on

'I'hc Janizaries

of taking poffcffion of any cllaie.
of regiftering or fetting down

city.

in ufe.

The moft admirable myftery of nature is the
turningof iron, touched with the lo;idftonc, toward
the North-pole, of which I (lull have farther occafi.in
Uakeviill.
to entreat.
3.

aft

A notary made an entry of this aft.
The ac^ of entering puWickly

5.

f. n,

to difcourfe.

aft

in writing.

Mac.
;

Dryd.
curious eyes of thy invited friend ?
proceeded through the enrry, and were ne-

The

muft entrtat the time alone.

entertain; to receive.

treat

hurry made

On this account, becaufe thou art afraid
A dirty hull or entry fhould offend.

a

Notufed.

to amufe.

thv-m.

To

know

the reforts and falls of
main of it; Kke
a houfe that hath convenient llairs and entries, but
Bacon.
never a fair room.
ftiait long entry to the temple led.
Blind with high walls, and horror over head. Diyi,
are that

bufinefs, that cannot fink into the

Not ufcti.
offer a treaty orcorapaft.
Alexander was the firft that entreated peace with

2.

Moriimer.

French.]
paffage by which any one enters a

houfe.
fome there

To

1.

entrance of this king to his reign,
never was king either more loving, or better beljved.
Hayw. Ed'M. VI.

The beginning of any

20.

Prior.

fhield 1 ihould diftutb devotion.

ToEntrk'at.

or dignity.
From the tirft

J,

The

I .

Proferuino this hight.
thereof a filver feat.
With a thick arbour goodly overdight.
In which (he often us'd, from open heat,
Hcrfcif to (hroud, and plcafures to eiureat. Fairy S>^

Locke.

they wa:il their liberty.

lord,

French.] Small plates

chard ufed in pottages and entremets.
«./. [frovn enttr ; entree,

E'ntry.

The garden of
And in ihomidll

4. Initiation ; commencement.
This is that which, at firft <»/«»« baulks and
tools

vii.

cjfcinfenlibly produc'd delight.

— God

!

5. Intelkftual ingrcfs; knowledge.
He that travelleth a country before he hath fome
entrance into the language, g'leth to fchool, and not
Bacon's EJfays.
to travel.

Ecclef.
fir

To entertain;

4.

ways that lead

difmal yet to fenfe
More terrible at th' entrance than within. Milton.
Let this, and every other anxious thought.
At th' entrance of my thrclhjld be forgot. Dryjtn.

grim cave,

him

truly, entreaf

John, proteft my lady here ?
Entreat her not the worlc in that 1 pray
Sbakrfpeare'i Henry
You ufe lier well.
Well I. entreated her, who «cll deierv'd
callM
her
for
(he
always
ferv'd :
I
often ;
Ufe made her j-erfon eafy to my fight.

Muft you,

r

Chards of beet are plants of white beet tranfplanted, producing great tops, which, in the midlf,
hive a large white main Ihoot, which is rile true

ill.

worketh

fervant

rot evil.

...»

Many
his

or ufe well or

Whereas thy

He charged them to keep the paffages of the liiUy
country ; for by them there was an entrance into
JuMlh.
JuJea.
Palladio did conclude, that the principal entrance
was never to be regulated by any certain dimcnfvini,
H otton.
but by the dignity of the mailer.

To

To treat

3.

and their entrances.

to folicit ;
Lord for his wife.
Gen. XXXV. 21.
prevail upon by folicitation.
;

I have a wife, whom 1 proteH, I love;
would the were in heaven, lb (he could
Entreat fome pow'r to change this curriih Jew.

Sbak.

All the world's a llage.

n.

1

Sbakefftare.

That we do make our enlraiKe

To

2.

fure to find

guefe.

I

viii.

French.]
to importune.

a. \traeter,

Ifaac entreated the

he aft of entering.
The reafon, that I gather, he is mad.
Is a mad tale he toIJ to-day at dinner,
Of his own door being (hut againll his entrance.
Better far,

EcclrJ.

petition

n.f.

between the main difhes.

ce(rarily

injurious perfon lies in wait to entrap thee in

To

the holy privilege
Sbakefpeare' s Richard Ilf.

fsniVuary.

fet

entrap

thy words.

"^1

2.

\o

take advantage of.

An

1

South,

[from tmf.'l

to catch in a trap or fnare.
eyes, how ye do ftare

;

To Entre'at. v.

his head, that he gives entrance to fuch companions
Sbakefpeare.
Pmv, get you out.
Where diligence opens the door of the underltand-

Of

ENTliBME'TS.

The man mollwary,inhsr whelming lap. Fairy S^u.
He fought to entrap me by iutdligence. Sbakijp.

the porter his eyes in

ing, and impartially keeps it, truth
botii an entrance and a welcome too.

enfnare

a.

Misfortune waits advantage

3.

Has

fir ?

We (liouU infringe

rmramV.

involve unexpcftedly in difEcuIties or
diftrefles ; to entangle.

Spenfn's Protba!,

E'ntrance. ft./, [entrattt, French.]
The power of entering into a place.
1

became

To

2.

of fine twigs, enlrailed curioufly,

In which they gather'd flowers.

his fpirits

Henceforth too ralhly on that guileful net;
In which, if ever eyti entraffed are.
Out of her bands ye by no means (hall get. Spenfer.
Th; fraud of England, not the force of France,
Hath now entraft the noble-minded Talbot. Sbak.

To Entra'il. v.

mingle; to interweave; todivcrfify.
Over him, art ftri»ing to compare
Wi h nature, did an arbor green difpred,
Framed of wanton ivy, Bow'ring fair.
Through which the fragr.int eglantine did fpread,
His pricking arms entrail'ii with rofes red. Fairy Q^.

Spfnfer.
enforc'd to clofe his eyes.

Take heed mine

being now.

j

To

fo ravilh'd

I

To Entra'p. f.

loft

ribs, as entrails

fou ended

ftood cntranc'd,

Locke.

Moft of her

forry that

with her heav'nly note,
and had no room for thought
But all o'erpowxr'd with ecftafy of Wifi,
Dryden.
Was in a plcafing dream of paradife.

the hole,

that lay fo long hid in 3ie dark entrails of America.

all

am

I

Milton.
I

And fhews the ragged entrails of this pit. Sbalrfp.
He had brought to light but little ot that Irealure,

that

Adam, iww

Drydtn.

feaft.

m

fcoti.

Bacon' t Nat. llifi.
1 tear that harden'd heart from out her brcaft,
Which with her entrails makes my hungry hounds a

s.

E N V

E N T
from myfelf,

are all without bones; tkvt that a
fometimei found in the heart of a (lag.

nlrnUt

letter

Could

lie fit*

fop e

to write,

with An envelope

give

him more

To Enve'nom.

Svift.

delight.

I.

[iiom venom.
To tinge with poifon; topoifon; to impregnate with venom. It is never ufed
of the perfon to whom poifon is given,
but of tue draught, meat, or inftrument
by which it is conveyed.
The treacherous iiiftrument is in thy hand,
-v.

a.

'\

Sbtkefpeare,
Uiibalcd and envensm'd.
Alcide?, from Occhalia crown'd
With con*|ueft, feltth' etnfenom'd rohc, and tore,

TUro'

paiii,

up by the tgou Thelfaliaa pines.

Milt.

Not


ENGLISH

1. To make odious. Othello.

2. To make odious. Othello.

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EPIHEMOR-DROM-WORM. n. f. [from \( \pi \varepsilon \pi \iota \varepsilon \mu \varepsilon \rho \omicron \mu o\) and \( \tau \omicron \omega \mu \alpha \gamma \omega \).] A sort of worm that lives but a day.

Swammerdam observes of the epihemor-dromus-worms, that their food is clay, and that they make their cells of the same.

EPIHGLY. n. f. (Hebrew) A sort of ornament worn by the Hebrew priests. That worm by the high priest was richly composed of gold, blue, purple, crimson, and twisted cotton; and upon the part which came over his two shoulders were two large precious stones, upon which were engraved the names of the twelve tribes of Israel, upon each stone fix names. Where the ephod crowned the high priest's breast, was a square ornament, called the breast-plate, in which twelve precious stones were set, with the names of the twelve tribes of Israel engraved on them, one on each stone. The ephods worn by the other priests were of plain linen. Calmet.

He made the ephod of gold, blue, and purple, and scarlet, and fine twined linen.

array'd with, not saw.

As are those pearls of morning dew, which hang on herbs and flowers. Sandy.

EPICH. adj. [epichus]. (Latin.) Narrative; comprising narrations, not acted, but rehearsed. It is usually supposing the heroick, or to contain one great action achieved by a hero.

Holmes, whose name shall live in epic song, while music numbers, or while verse has feet. Dryd.

The epic poem is more for the manhood, and the tragedy for the passions. Dryd.

From morality they formed that kind of poem and fable which we call epic. Green.

EPICTH. n. f. [ephod]. An ephod, a robe worn upon a religious, or a public occasion. Porst.

A robe hung with the breast-plate of the ephod; a mantle, or a cincture, containing the names of the twelve tribes of Israel. Gen. xxxix. 2.

EPICTH. n. f. [epichucus]. (Latin.) Narrative; comprising narrations, not acted, but rehearsed. poet-chick. It is usually supposing the heroick, or to contain one great action achieved by a hero.

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EPICOUMEN. n. f. [from \( \varepsilon \pi \iota \kappa o \mu e \omicron \gamma e\) and \( \nu \omicron \).] An ephod, a robe worn upon a religious, or a public occasion. Porst.

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EQU

For the celestial bodies the equality and con-
stancy of their motions argue them ordained by

God.
The equality of the temperature of the air re-
duced the Atlantick lary. Arcturus on Air.

EQUABLE. adj. [equabiliti, Latin.] Equal
to itself; even. uniform in respect to form, motion, or temperature.

We shall have the right body of a planet to be an
equal and round, as a globule of glass represents it;
to be everywhere smooth and equal; and plain as
equatorial fields. Astronomy.

Nothing abates of the equal motion of it, neither too swift nor too slow: for too quick a motion produces an alkaline, and too slow has a mercurial effect. Astronomy.

EQUALLY. adv. [from equal.] Uniformly; in the same tenor; evenly; equally to itself.

If bodies move equally in concentric circles, and the
figures of their peripheries times be as the
cubes of their distances from the common centre, their
centripetal forces will be reciprocally as the
squares of the distances. Cleyton.

EQUAL. adj. [equalis, Latin.]

1. Like another in bulk, excellence, or any
other quality that admits comparison; neither
greater nor less; neither worse nor better.

If thou be among great men, make not thyself
equal with them. Eccles.

May join us; equal pair, to equal love. Milton.

Although there were no man to take notice of it,
every triangle would contain three angles equal
to two right angles. Hall.

2. Adequate to any purpose.
The score trusted not their own numbers as equal
to the English. Churston.

Even; universal.

He laughs at vulgar cares and fears;
At their vain triumphs, and their vain tears;
An equal temper in his mind he found,
When fortune flatter'd him, and when the frowns
flew. Dryden.

Think not of me, perhaps my equal mind
May learn to bear the fate the gods allot me. Smith.

In full proportion.

It is not permitted me to make my commendation
equal to your praise. Dryden's Fad. Dedication.

5. Impartial; neutral.

Each to his proper fortune must fall;
Equal and meekness I look on all; one
Kings, and Stags, and Men, and all,
And both shall draw the lots their fates decreed.
Dryden's Aes.

6. Indifferent.

They who are not disposed to receive them, may
let them alone, or reject them; it is equal to me.

Cleyton's Phil. Fins.

7. Equitable; advantageous alike to both
parties.

He submitted himself, and swore to all equal
conditions. Mac.

8. Being upon the same terms.

They made the married, orphans, widows, yea
and the aged also, equal in spoils with themselves.
Mac.

EQUAL. n.f. [from the adjective.]

1. One not inferior or superior to another.

He is enamoured on Hero: I defy you, diffuse
him from her; she is no equal for his birth.

He would make them all equal to the citizens of

Rome. Mac. x. 13.

Those who were once his equals, envy and
defame him; because they now see him their superior; and
those who were once his superiors, because they look
upon him as their equal.

Toil thou, therefore, to thy native land,
My plighted vow I gave: I have received
Each word with truth, with pleasure each believ'd:
The mutual contract was to bear 'rconnay.' Prior.

2. One of the same age.

EQUANIMOUS. adj. [equanimis, Lat.]
Even; not dejected; not elated.

EQUATION. n.f. [equrare, Lat.]
The investigation of a mean proportion collected from
the extremities of excess and defect, to apply it to
the whole.

We are to find out the extremities on both sides,
and from and between them the middle daily
motions of the sun along the ecliptick; and to frame
tables of equations of natural days, to be applied to
the mean motion by addition or subtraction, as in
the case shall require.

Holder on Time.

By an argument taken from the equations of the
times of the eclipse of Jupiter's satellites, it follows
that light is propagated in time, spending in its
passage from the sun to us about seven minutes of
time.

Newton's Opticks.

EQUATION. [In algebra.] Is an expression of
the same quantity in two dissimilar terms, but of equal value; as 2z = z + f.

Diz.

EQUATION. [In astronomy.] The differ-
bene between the time marked out by the
sun's apparent motion, and the time
that is measured by its real or middle
motion; according to which clocks and
watches ought to be adjusted.

Diz.

EQUATOR. n.f. [equator, Lat.]
The equator on the earth, or equinoctial in
the heavens, is a great circle, whose poles
are the poles of the world. It divides
the globe into two equal parts, the
northern and southern hemispheres.

It passes through the east and west points of
the horizon; and at the meridian is raised
as much above the horizon as is the com-
plement of the latitude of the place.

Whenever the sun comes to this circle, it makes equal days and nights all round the
globe, because he then rides due east and
due west, which he doth at no other
time of the year.

Harriss.

By reason of the convexity of the earth, the eye
of man, under the equator, cannot discover both the
poles: neither would the eye, under the poles,
discover the sun in the equator. Brown's Vid. Err.

On the other side, the equator therof is long,
and still remaining undiscover'd. Ray on the Creation.
Rocks rich to gems; and mountains big with mifer,
That on the high equinoctial rise.

Whence many a burning stream antipodes play.

Dibdin.

EQUATORIAL. adj. [from equator.] Pere-
taining to the equator; taken at the equa-
ator.

The planets have spherical figures, and obli-
guities of their equatorial to their eclipsic places.

Cleyton.

EQUESTRIAN. adj. [equestris, Latin.]

1. Being on horseback.

An equesrian lady appeared upon the plain.

Spellator.

2. Skilled in horsemanship.

3. Belonging to the second rank in Rome.

EQUERRY. n.f. [equerri, Dutch.] Master of
the horse.

EQUICKERIAL. adj. [equerrius, and erus, Latin.]

1. Having legs of an equal length.

2. Having the legs of an equal length, and
longer than the base; isosceles.

An equilateral triangle goes upon a certain propor-
tion of length and breadth, Digby on the
triangle.

We successfully draw in from angle to angle an
till seven equilateral triangles be described. Digby on

EQUIDISTANT.
EQUIDISTANT. adj. [equal and distant, Latin.] At the same distance.

EQUINOCTIAL. adj. [from equinoctial.]

In the direction of the equinoctial.

EQUINOX. n.f. [equinox and max., Lat.] 1. The times in which the sun enters into the first point of Aries and Libra or, for them, appearing exactly under the equinoctial, he makes our days and nights equal. He doth twice a year, about the 21st of March and 21st of September, which therefore are called the vernal and autumnal equinoxes. Harris. It almost not heliacally about the equatorial equal.

Brown.

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Brown.

To EQUIP. v. a. [from equipage.]

1. To furnish for a horseman or cavalier.
2. To furnish; to accoutre; to dress out.

The country are led alway in the following the town, and equipped in a ridiculous habit, when they fancy themselves in the height of the mode. Addison.

EQUIPAGE. n.f. [equipage, French.]

1. Furniture for a horseman.
2. Carriage of a state; vehicle.

Winged spirits, and chariots wing'd,
From th' armory of God; where fand of old,
Myriads, between two brakes mane-grown to the height
to fifty and forty, but that nothing new. No more than usual equipage blew.

Brown.

EQUIPAGE. n.f. [equipage, French.]

1. The act of dressing in equipage; not determined either way.

The will of man, in the state of innocence, had an entire freedom, a perfect equipage and indifference to either part of the contraction, to hand or to part. Stukeley.

EQUIPMENT. n.f. [from equip.] 1. The act of equipping or accounting.
2. Accoutrement; equipage.

EQUIPAGE. n.f. [equipage, French.]

1. Weight; equilibration; equality of force.

In the temperate zone of our life there are few bodies at such an equipage of honours; but that the pre-eminence of some one indiñphs the spirits.

Brown.

EQUIPAGE. n.f. [equipage, Latin.] Equality of force or power.

EQUIPAGE. adj. [equipallate, Lat.]

Having equal power or force; equivalent.

As the design is made of equipages, even in matter of blood.

Brown.

EQUIPAGE. n.f. [equipage and ponderant, Latin.] Being of the same weight.

The beholding man must make their equi-

distant to the water.

Ray on the Creation.

A column of air, of any given diameter, is equi-
power to a column of quicksilver of between twenty-nine and thirty little height.

Locke.

EQUIPAGE. n.f. [equipage and ponderant, Latin.] To weigh equal to any thing.

The heaviness of any weight doth increase pro-
inportion to the distance of one pound A at D, will equipage unto two pounds at B, if the distance A D is double unto A B.


EQUIPAGE. n.f. [equipage and ponderant, Latin.] Equilibrate; equal on either part.

Not in use.

The Scythians effected an indifferent equipage, or neutrality, as the only means to their averts.

Gay's Stanzas.

EQUIPAGE. n.f. [equitable, French.] 1. Just; due to justice.
2. Loving justice; candid; impartial; as, an equitable judge.

EQUIPAGE. adj. [from equitable.]

Justice; right; honestly.

Foul subordination is predominant.

And equity exalt'd your highness' land.

Shaksp.

Christy found both the private benefit of men and the public peace, enforcing all justice and equity.

Tuffrello.

2. Impartiality.

Liking their own somewhat better than other men, even because they are their own, must in equity allow us to be like unto them in this af-

Hooke.

3. [Law.] The rules of decision observed by the court of Chanery, as different from the literal maxims of law.

EQUIPAGE. n.f. [equus and -valere.]


Must the ferment of God be allowed that which he nightly prays for shall be granted? Yet, either formally by way of equity, or something else.

Hammond.

That there is any equipage or parity of worth between the gods and our war-brothers, and the good we hope for from God, all good Protestant do deny.

Smirke.

Civil causes are equivalent unto criminal causes, but this equivalency only respects the careful and diligent admission of proofs.

Addis's Parergon.

EQUIPAGE. n.f. [from the noun.]

To equipage; to be equal-to.

Whether the translation of five foote did not exceed Adam's fault, or whether the possibility of his reason did not equalise the facility of her induction, we shall refer to schoolmen.

Brown.

EQUIPAGE. adj. [equipate and valere, Latin.]

1. Equal in value.
The winds to breathe, the winter winds to morn, And strain to murmur, ere I cease to love. Pope.

flow'd ere the wounded season. Dryden.

Flow'd ere the wounded season. From [Ere and Long.] Before a long time had elapsed. Nec longam tempe.

The anger already began to paint revenge in many colours, ere he had not only gotten pity but pardon. The wild horse having ensnared with the flags, came to a man to despise aid, who mounted upon his back, and following the flag, ere long flew him.

Nothing is lasting that is feigned: it will have another face than it had ere long. But Janet,

They swum in joy, Ere long to faint at last to sink up, for which The world ere long a world of tears must weep. Milton.

I saw two false doves billing and ere long. Will take the reed. Dryden, Virgil.

It pleases me to think, that I know so small a portion of the works of the Creator, and with them and printed, they creep up and down on the surface of this globe, shall ere long shoot away with the swiftness of imagination, and trace the scenery of nature's operations. Schiller.

Ere rev. adv. [from ere and now.] Before this time. Ah, gentle soldiers, some short time allow. My father has repented him ere long. Dryden,

Had the word eternally been, science had been brought to perfection long ago. For Dry of Phry. To ERECT. W. a. [erecta, Latin.] To erect a straight line; to place perpendicularly to the horizon.

To Erect a Perpendicular. To croft one line by another at right angles.

To raise; to build. Happier walls expect. Which, wand'ring long, at last thou shalt erect. Dryden, Vigil.

There are many monumentalcilli to beneficial to the republic. Additions to Italian.

To establish anew; to settle. Great difference there is between their proceedings, who erect a new commonwealth which is to have neither regiment nor religion the same that was, and theirs who only reform a decayed state. Hester, He fells twenty, two distinct nations to be erected out of the first monarchy under different governments. Raleigh.

To elevate; to exalt. I, who am a party, am not to erect myself into a judge. Dryden, Fables. Perseus.

I am far from pretending infallibility: that would be to erect myself into an apostle. Locke.

All the little framers after some fall upon him, and have recourse to their own invention, rather than suffer him to erect himself into an author with impunity. Additions.

To mime consequences from premises. From fallacious foundations and misapprehended mediums, men erect conclusions no way inferrible from the premises. Brown's Fulger Erratics.

Men being too hasty to erect to themsevles general notions and illgrounded theories, find themselves deceived in their flack of knowledge. Brown.

Malone raise this proposition, of feting all things in God, upon their ruin. Locke.

7. To animate: not to deprive: to encourage. Why
ERR

2. Irregular; changeable.

They are incompatible with a slimy matter, cough,

thick of breath, and an erratical fever. Harvy.

ERRATICA]LLY, adv. [from erratical or erra-

titum] Without rule; without any estab-

lished method or order.

There is an endless generation erratically,

different from each other, but in specific and


ERR. n.f. [spur.] Sniffed up the noose with the

frightening. We see fogs or biting breezes, faceing power,

and other powders or liquors, which the physicians

call erubesc, put into the nose to drive phlegm from

the head. Paracelsus.

ERRONEOUS. adj. [from erra, Latin.]

1. Wandering; unsettled.

They roam

Erroneous and disconcert, themselves

Acused, and their chief imprisoned,

of military change.

This circle, by being placed here, lumped upon

the erroneous light, which otherwise would have dispo-

sition Newton.

Unblam'd abundance crown'd the royal board,

What time this done never her prudent lord;

Who now, to be raven's decoy, is down'd to morn,

Pope.

2. Irregular; wandering from the right road.

If the veins, instead of breaking, yield, it sub-

jects the person to all the inconveniences of erroneous

circulation; the blood flows into the veins deputed to

carry serum or lymph.

Archimedes on Alimens.

3. Mistaken; misled by error.

There art far from deceiving the innocent with

the guilty, and the erroneous with the malicious.

King Charles.

There is the erroneous as well as the rightly

informed, the South.

4. Mistaken; not conformable to truth;

physically false.

Their whole counsel is condemned, as having ei-

ther proceeded from the blindness of those times, or

from negligence, or from desire of honour and glory.

or from an erroneous opinion that such things might

be for a while.

Hooke.

A wonderful erroneous observation that walketh

about, is commonly received, contrary to all the true

account of time and experience.

Bacon.

The phenomena of light have been hitherto ex-

plored without error; and the breakings of the rays,

which is an erroneous supposition,

Newton's Optics.

ERRONIOUSLY, adv. [from erroneous.] By

mishap; not rightly.

The most of the greatest are considerably per-

suaded, that it is the will of God to have those things done which

they fancy.

Hook.

I could not discover the leality of this sentence;

but conceived, it perhaps erroneous, rather to be

rigorous than gentle.

Gilliver.

ERRONEOUSNESS. n.f. [from erroneous.] Physical falsehood; inconformity to truth.

The phenomena may be explained by this

theft; the head boweth not; the truth, together with the

erroneousness of our.

Boyle.

ERROR. n.f. [error, Latin.]

1. Mistake; involuntary deviation from truth.

Error is a mistake of our judgment givmng ascent

to things which is not true.

Locke.

Oh, hateful error, melancholy's child!

Why dost thou then to the apt thoughts of men,

The things that are right.

Shakespeare.

2. A blunder; an act or affiction in which a

mistake is committed.

In religion,

What damned error, though some barer brow

Will bide it.

Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.

He look'd like nature errant, as the mind

and body were not of a piece designed.

But made for two, and by mistake in one were joind.'

Dryden.

3. Raving excitation; irregular course.

What brought you living to the Stygian flat?

Drive'n by the winds and errors of the sea,

Or did you fear your lion's drow? Dryden.

4. [In theology.] Sin.

Blood he offered for himself, and for the errors

of the people.

Heb. xii. 11.

5. [In law, more especially in our common

law.] An error in pleading, or in the

process; and the writ, which is brought

for remedy of this oversight, is called

a writ of error, which lies to redress falle

judgment given in any court of record.

Cowell.

Ers, or Bitter Vetb. n.f. [quin-a cola amara-

ra.] A plant.

Ers. adv. [erf, German; erse, Saxon.]

1. First.

Six kings, if knight thou be,

Abandoned this forlorned place at erst.

For fear of further harm, I counsel thee.

Spenzer.

2. At first; in the beginning.

- Fame that is high, forth to the air,

Seem'd erst to lavish and profuse.

We may justly now accuse

Of distraction from her praise.

Military.

3. Once; as a signal now to low deceased,

As erst in higheft, behold him.

Military.

He taught us erst the helere's tail to view.

Gay.

4. Formerly; long ago.

The future, and thus, for ever, they be,

Were defin'd erst, nor can by fate's decree

Be now cut off.

Prior.

5. Before; till then; till now.

Open mine eyes,

Dim erst; dilated spirits, simpler heart.

Military.

The Rhodians, who, he thought themselves at

great variety, were now overtaxed, with a fuch milit.

Chief.

ERUBESCENCE. n.f. [rubescence, Latin.]

ERUBESCENCY. n. [tint.] The act of growing

red; redness.

ERUBESCENT. adj. [erubesci, Latin.] Reddish;

somewhate red; inclining to red-

ness.

To ERUC'T. v. a. [eructo, Latin.] To

belch; to break wind from the stomach.

Eru.'er. n.f. [from eructo.]

1. The act of belching.

2. Beleh; the matter veuted from the

stomach.

The signs of the functions of the intumesce,

being depraved, are erudition, either with the

stomach, wind, inordinate, or feald.

Archimedes.

3. Any sudden burst of wind or matter.

Thermis; are hot spites or fiery erudition;

such as burst forth of the earth during earthquakes.

Ironsides.

ERUDITION. n.f. [erudite, Latin.] Learning;

knowledge obtained by study and

instruction.

Fam'd by thy tutor, and thy parts of nature;

Thrice fam'd beyond all erudition.

Shaks.

The Poet, having a good erudition, having been

placed at study in Cambridge very young.

Sutton.

To your experience in late affair, you have also

joined no vulgar erudition,

Which all you modesty is not able to conceal; so to understand explicitly

the delicates of Horace, is a height to which few of our

noblest have arrived.

Dryden.

Some peculiarities in learning in their university

erudition, fill their sermones with philosophical terms.

Swift.

ERUGINOUS. adj. [eruginosus, Latin.] Par-

taking of the subfinence and nature of cop-

per.

Copper is a rough and acrimonious kind of

metal drawn out of ferrous and eruginous earths, par-

taking chiefly of iron and copper; the blue of
copper, the green of iron.

Bever.
To endeavour all we can either to elude or divert them.

Had David died sooner, how much trouble had he spared, which by ill temper was endured in the reign of his son, 

2. To pass unobserved by one.

Men are blinded with ignorance and error, many things may escape them, in many they may be deceived.

To fill the fame, although their airy change.

All but a quick poetick flight of genius.

Basham. 

The reader finds out these beauties of propriety in thought and writing, which eluded him in the tumult and hurry of credulity, and taking up times.

To escape. n. To fly; to get out of danger; to avoid punishment or harm. 

Bennadad, the king of Syria, escaped on horseback. 

Chronicles. 

They eluded all safe to land. 


Escape thy life; look not behind thee, neither stay thy foot in all the plain of Bashan, lest thou be consumed.

Gen. 

Whose pleasant God shall escape from her, but the same shall be taken by him.

Eccl. viii. 16. 

He might put on a hat, a medlar, and a kerchief, and so escape. 

Basham. 

Most virtuous villains had extraordinary escapes out of such dangers as have encroached them, and which have seemed inevitable.

Addison. 

2. Excorium; falsely. 

That made an escape, not so much to seek our own, as to be rid of that which afflicted us. 

Denham. 

He enjoyed neither his escape nor his honour long; for he was hewn in pieces. 

Hayward. 

Many of these virtues had extraordinary escapes out of such dangers as have encroached them, and which have seemed inevitable. 

Addison. 

3. In law. Violent or privy evasion out of some lawful restraint. For example, if the sheriff, upon a capias directed unto him, takes a person and endeavours to carry him to goal, and he in the way, either by violence or by flight, breaks from him, this is called an escape. 

Cowell. 

To elude. v. n. [from esceâte. old French.] 

To fly; to avoid; than; to decline. A word almost obblige.

She was like a young lion, who coming in the wind of the hunters, doth not know whether it is a thing to be or to be eschewed.

Sidney. 

Solus est, which this change of weather view,

Change the our minds, and former lives amended.

The old year's sins forspat let us eschew. 

And by the faults with which we did offend. 

Spenz. 

He who obliterates destruction shall eschew; 

A wife man knows both when and what to do. 

S. 

Of virtue and vice, men are universally to practhe the one, and eschew the other. 

Atty. 

Eschew'n, n. f. The skill of the family, the picture of the eschew armorial. 

Englishmen are a French word, from the Latin sectare, leather; and hence come to our English word buckler, lepe in the old Saxonenignifying leather, and back or buck a back or flag; of whom Rames, quitted close together with horn or bird wood, the antient Britons made their shields.

There be now, for martial encouragement, some degrees and orders of chivalry and some remembrance perhaps upon the eschewmen. 

We will pass over the escheats of the tribes of Israel, as they are usually described in the maps of Carus. 

Brown. 

Escour. n. f. [escur, French.] Convoy; guard from place to place.
The value of a nature were more unknown to me than it is, that I might believe his existence, without meditating at all with it's effects.

Bacon's Natural Dialogues.

He wrote the nature of things upon their names: he could view effects in themselves, and read forms without the comment of their respective properties.

South.

2. Formal existence: that which makes any thing to be what it is.

The visible church of Jesus is one in outward profession of those who believe in him, and are obedient to his laws.

Harbor.


In such conditions have I found, with such a darkness and heaviness of mind, that I might have been persuaded to have relinquishe my very essence.

Sidney.


As far as gods, and hear in essence, can perish.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

5. Species of existent being.

Here be four of your as differing as the four elements; and yet you are friends; as for Euphues, he is a baser creature, and without patron he may be the leath essence.

Euphues.

6. Con立志 subsistence.

For spirits when they please, Can either exsist alone, or hath a body, and are subject to all events.

Euphues.

7. The cause of existence. This fease is not power.

It is the Genus, and I leave to be, If I be not by her fair influence.

Foster's, Blaun's, cherin's, kept alive.

Shakespeare

8. [in medicine.] The chief properties or virtues of any simple, or composition collected in a narrow compass.

Perfume; odour; scent.

Our humble province is to search the fair; To save the power from too rude a gale, Nor let it imprison it's essence, &c.

Perfume; to perfume; to scent.

The husband rants, from morning to night, at effended sons and tardy courtiers.

Achilles's诗格.

ESSENTIAL. adj. [essential, Latin.]

1. Necessary to the constitution or essence of anything.

The discipline of our church, although it be not an essential part of our religion, should not be rashly altered, as the very substance of our religion will be injured in it.

Bacon.

From that original of doing good, that is essential to the infinite being of our Creator, we have an excellent capacity of transformation.

Euphues.

This power cannot be innate and essential to matters; and if it be not essential, it is consequently most manifestly it could never serve to us, unless it was formed and fitted into it by an imaginary and ui-

nate power.

Ben.
EST

on which the whole weight of the matter turns.

And if each systen in gradation rolls,
Aside effential to th' amazing whole,
The last connexion but one, and that
Only, but the whole must fall. Pope.

2. Important in the highest degree; principal.

Judgment's more essential to a general,
Than courage.

3. Pure, highly rectified; subtly elaborated;
Extracted so as to contain all the
Virtues of its elemental parts contrived
Into a narrow compass.
The juice of the fruit is an essential oil or balm,
Defiled by nature to preserve the fear from corruption.

Essential, n. f.

1. Existence; being.
His utmost aim to the height engrafted,
Will either confound us, or reduce
To nothing.

2. Nature; first or constituent principles.
The plague of sin has even altered his nature,
And eaten into his vices. South.

3. The chief point; that which is in any
Respect of great importance.

Essential idea, [v. laetalt, Latin.]

By the constitution of nature, really;
According to the true state of things.

That he loves himself,
Hath not essentially, but by circumstance.

The name of virtue.

Dryden.

Body and spirit are essentially divided, though not
Locality distant.

Glasse.

All fin essentially, and must be mortal.
South.

Knowledge is that which, next to virtue, truly
And essentially raises one man above another.

Addison's Guardian.

Essuing, n. f. [of the French essuir, esseruius.

1. He who has his presence forborn or ex¬
cuted upon any just cause; as sickne.

2. Allegement of an excuse for him that is
Summoned, or sought for, to appear and
Answer to a legal action, or to perform
Due to a court-baron, upon just cause of
Abatement.

3. Excuse; exception.
From every work he challenged effuir,
Facing cornet face of it; to betrayed.
His life he led in lawless estate.

To Establish, v. a. [etabilir, French.]

1. To make firm; to fix unalterably.
He may establish thee to-day for a people unto
King of their kind.

Dean.

I will establish my covenant with him for ever.

Isa. xxxv. 9.

The Normans never obtained this kingdom by
Such a right of conquest, as did or might alter the

2. To settle in any privilege or possession;
To confirm.
Soon after the rebellion broke out, the Presbyterian
Faction was established in all its forms by an ordnance
Of the lords and commons.

Swift.

3. To make firm; to ratify.
Every vow, and every binding oath to afflict the
Soul, her husband may establish or, her husband
May make it valid.

Numbers.

4. To fix or settle in an opinion.
So were the churches established in the faith.

Acts, xvi. 5.

5. To form or model.
Appointed in what manner his family should be
Establislied.

Clarendon.

6. To found; to build firmly; to fix im¬
moreably.
A fence not in use.
For he hath founded it upon the face, and established
It upon the flood.

P. xli. 12.

7. To make a settlement of any inheritance.
A fence not in use.
We will establish our estate upon
Our eldest son, Malcolm, whom we name hereafter.
The prince of Cumberland.

Shakes. Market.

Establishisher, n. f. [from establish.
He who establishes.

1. Reverence the holy fathers as divine establishments.

Real, of. Dish.

Establishment, n. f. [from establish.

1. Settlement; fixed state.
All happy peace, and godly government,
Is founded in these fixed establishments.
Fair Queen.

2. Confirmation of something already done;
Ratification.
He had not the soft power by way of recognition
Of right; as, on the other side, he avoided to have it by
New laws; but chose rather a kind of middle way,
By way of establishments.

Hooker.

3. Settled regulation; form; model of a
government or family.
Now come into general reformation, and bring to that establishment by which all men should be contained
According to the form.

Boyle.

4. Foundation; fundamental principle;
Settled law.
The sacred order to which you belong, and even
That establishment on which you subsist, have often been
Triumphed at.

Atterbury.

5. Allowance; income; salary.
His excellency, who had the sole disposal of
The emperors revenue, might gradually lessen your
Establishment.

Swift.

6. Settled or final rat.
Whilst we set up our hopes and establishments here,
We do not seriously consider that God has provided
Another place for us.

W. Wake.

Estate, n. f. [of estate, French.]

1. The general interest; the business of the
Government; the publick.
In this sense it is now commonly written state.

Many times the things added to judgment may
Be manum & taxum, when the reason and consequences
Thereof may reach to point of estate; I call matters of
State not only the parts of sovereignty, but what
Forever introduced any great alteration, or dangerous
Precedent, or concerneth manifestly any great portion
Or part of the publick.

Bacon's Essays.

2. Condition of life, with regard to prosperity
Or adversity.
Thanks to giddy chance.
She can rise headlong from our high estate.
Dryden.

3. Condition of an establishment in general.
Truth and certainty are not all secured by innate
Principles; but men are in the same uncertain,
Floating state with as without them.

Locke.

4. Fortune; possession; generally meant of
Possessions in kind, or realities.
She accused us to the king, though we went about to overthrow him in his own estate.
Shadwell.

Go, miser! gas for lucy fell thy soul.

Truck wares for, and trudge from pole to pole,
That man may fly, when thou art dead and gone.

See what a will estate he left his son?
Dryden, Pers.

5. Rank, quality.
Who hath not heard of the greatness of your
estate? When men say, that your estate is much
Exceeded with that sweet unifying of all
Beauties.

Sidney.

6. A person of high rank. This felse is
Disfigured.
She is a Dutchess, a great estate.
Latimer.

Here, on his birth-day, made a supper to his lords,
Captains, and chief states of Gallas.

Mark, vi. 21.

To Estate, v. a. [from the noun.
To settle as a fortune.
Why hast thou queen

Shan' n done my master

—A contract of true love to celebrate,
And some donation freely to the
On the black liver,

Shakes. Timon.
3. Valuation; alignment of proportional value; comparative judgment. The only way to come to a true 
estimate upon the evils between a publick and a private life, is to try both. 
Estrangement. Outward actions can never give a just estimate of us, since there are many perfections of a man which 
are not visible in actions. 

Additional Estimation. m. f. [from estimate.] 
1. The act of adjusting proportional value. 
2. Calculation; computation. 
3. Opinion; judgement. 
4. Esteem; regard; honour. 

Estrangement. m. f. [from estrange.] Alienation; distance; removal; voluntary abdication. 
Deprives, by a long estrangement from better things, come at length perfectly to loath, and fly off from them. 

Estranged. m. f. [from estrange.] 
1. Alienated, departed, estranged. 
2. To withdraw or withhold. We must estrange our belief from everything which is not clearly and distinctly evidenced. 

Eternal. adj. [from eternus.] 
1. Without beginning or end. 
2. Without limit; infinite. 

Eternalize. v. a. [from eternal.] 
To make eternal. 

Eternally. adv. [from eternal.] 
1. Without beginning or end. 
2. Unchangeably; invariably. 

That which is morally good, or evil, at any time, or
E "Te in any case, must be also eternally and unchangedly so, with relation to that time and to that case. South.

3. Perpetually; without intermission.
   Bear me, some god, to Baj's gentile tears.
   Or cover me in Umbria's greenest reeds.
   With parts of the earth's audacious deserts,
   And all the furrows laud their pride. Addison.
ETERNAL. adj. [eternal, Latin.] Eternal; perpetual; endless. The Cyclops' massive fall
On Mars his indomitable, had for his own course. Shak's.
ETERNITY. n. s. [Eternities, Latin.] 1. Duration without beginning or end.
   In this ground his precious root
   Still lives, which, when weak time shall pour out
   Its only fruit, and all its commoner.
   Dancing an endless round, again shall rise. Crab's.
   Thy immortal rhyme
   Makes this one short point of time.
   To fill up half the orb of round Eternity, Cowly.
   By repeating the idea of any length of duration which we have in our minds, with all the endless addition of number, we come by the idea of eternity. Locke.
2. Duration without end.
   Beyond is all abyss,
   Eternity, whose end no eye can reach! Milton.
   Eternity is a dreamless thought,
   Through what variety of untried being,
   Through what new sciences and changes must we pafs! Barrow's Plague.
To ETERNIZE. v. a. [eternize, Latin.] 1. To make endless; to perpetuate.
   I with two fair gifts
   Created him endow'd; with happiness,
   And immortality; then, truly last,
   This other 'ereb but to eternize woe. Milton.
2. To make for ever famous; to immortalize.
   Mankind by all means seeking to eternize himself,
   And his own fame, 'twas so; he is near his end, both
   By fames and writings. Sidney.
   And well befriends all knights of noble name,
   That covet in th' immortal book of fame
   To be eternized, that he may haunt. Fairy Queen.
   I might relate of thousands, and their names
   Eternize here on earth; but those elect
   Angels, contented with their fame in heav'n
   Seek not the praise of men. Milton's Paradise Lost.
   The four great monarchies have been celebrated by the writings of many famous men, who have extolled them; and thereby themselves.
   Both of them are set on fire by the great actions of heroes, and both endeavour to eternize them. Dryden's Dunciad.
3. Greek seems to have accented the first syllable.
   Hence came its name, in that the grateful Jove
   Hath eternia'd the glory of his love. Creeby's Martyr.
ETHER. n. s. [ether, Latin. 
1. An element more fine and subtle than air; air refined or sublimed. If any should suppose that ether, like our air,
   may contain particules which endeavour to recede
   from one another; for I do not know that this
   ether is; and that its particles are exceedingly smaller than those of air, and more than those of light
   the exceeding fineness of its particles may contribute
   to the greatness of the force by which those particules may recede from one another. Newton.
   The parts of other bodies are held together by the external preasure of the ether, and can have no other conceivable cau's of their cohesion and union. Locke.
2. The matter of the highest regions above,
   Where fields of light and liquid ether flow,
   Furg'd from the pond'rous dregs of earth below. Dryden.
ETHERIAl. adj. [from ether.] 1. Formed of ether.
   Man feels men when I prets th' etherial plains. Dryden.
2. Celestial; heavenly.

ETY. Go heavenly guilt, ethereal messages,
   Sent from whose good enkindling I adore. Milton.
   Thrones and imperial pow'rs, offspring of Heaven,
   Ethereal virtues! Such as she, being in good part freed from
   the entanglements of sense and body, are employed,
   like the spirits above, in contemplating the Divine
   Will in the works of nature; a kind of anticipa-
   tion of the ethereal happiness and employments
   of Glorinville.
   Vafi chain of being, which from God began.
   Ethereal. n. [from ether.] Formed of ether; heavenly.
   Behold the bright surface
   Of this ethereal mould, whereon we stand. Milton.
   ETHICAL. adj. [ethical.] Moral; treating on morality.
   Ethically. adj. [from ethical.] According to the doctrines of morality.
   My subject leads me not to discourse ethically, but
   Christianly of the fruits of the tongue.
   -Government of the Tongue.
   ETHICK. adj. [ethical.] Moral; delivering precepts of morality.
   In the part he entitled part of his works Ethick Epistles.
   ETHICKS. n. s. [without the singular.
   Ehon, the doctrine of morality; a system of morality.
   For all of moral virtues, she was all
   That ethics speak of virtues cardinal. Donne.
   I will never let politicks against ethics; for true ethics
   are but as a handmaid to divinity and religion.
   Bacon.
   Peritus professes the steeple philosophy; the most
   genorous among all the sects who have given rules of
   ethics.
   If the atheists would live up to the ethics of Epicureanism,
   they would make few or no precepts from the Christian religion.
   Bentley.
   ETHICKS. n. s. [ethical.] Heathen; Pagan; not Jewish; not Christian.
   So contemned as the ethick world durft not
   offer him, is the peculiar infolence of degenerated Christians.
   Gov. of the Tongue.
   I shall begin with the agreement of priests,
   whether Jewish or ethick, with the Sacred Writings.
   Grevo.
   ETHICKS. n. s. Heathens; not Jews; not Christians.
   This character of the ethick was then
   the same Cain, the son of Adam. Raleigh's History.
   ETHICAL. adj. [ethical and ethick.]
   Treating of morality.
   ETILOGICAL. n. s. [etiologish.] An account of the causes of any thing; generally of a dieterem.
   I have not particulars enough to enable me to enter
   into the etiology of this dieterem. Arbtihum.
   ETILOGICAL. adj. [from etiology.] Relating to etymology; relating to the derivation of words.
   Exeque this concisely, this etiological observation. Locke.
   ETIOLOGIST. n. s. [from etiology.] One who searches out the original of words; one who throw the derivation of words from their original.
   ETILOGY. n. s. [etymology, Lat. etymon and ethick.]
   1. The decent or derivation of a word from its original; the deduction of formations from the root of the word; the analysis of compound words into primitives.
   Confusion is generally taken for any universal diminution or colleviation of the body which accepta-
   tion its etymology implies. Locke.
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EVA. To make void; to evacuate; to nullify; to annul.
   The defect, though it would not evacuate a mar-
   riage, after cohabitation and actual consummation; yet it was enough to make void a contracted bond.
   -Henry VII.
   If the prophets recorded of the Messiah are not fulfilled in Jesus of Nazareth, it is impollible to know when a prophecy is fulfilled, and when not, in any thing or person whatsoever, which would uti-
   liy evacuate the use of them. South.

EVA'CULATE. v. a. [eucate, Latin.] To make empty; to clear.
   There is no good way of prevention but by evacuating.
   and emptying the church. Hooker.
   We tried by this; but it would manifest its gra-
   dity in so thin a medium, as we could make in our
   receiver, by evacuating it. Boyle.

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   liy evacuate the use of them. South.
E V A

E A V.

To avoid; to decline by flight or flighting. 

V A E.

Isadore's State of Innocence. 

3. To escape or clude by gofphilly. 

I can't imagine how the argument overthrows all that he brings to evade the testimonies of the fathers. 

4. To escape as insensible or unconquerable, as too great or too subtle to be seized or subdued. 

If we have been how a contingent even baffles man's knowledge, and evades his power. 

5. To evade, a. n. [evade, Latin.] The act of wandering; excursion; ramble; deviation. 

It is not now used with from. 

His wisdom, by often evading peril, was turned rather into a deity to deliver himself from dangers, than into a providence to prevent it. 

6. To evade or escape, a. n. [evade, Latin.] Vanishing; imperceptible; levelling beyond the perception of the senses. 

The canal grew still smaller and deader, so as that the evanescent solid and fluid will change. 

7. To evade or evade, a. v. [evade, Latin.] To diffuse in fumes or vapours. 

Such cold powders as are aromatic, their virtues lie in those parts which are of themselves volatile and easy. 

8. To evade or evade, a. v. [evade, Latin.] To drive away in fumes or vapours; to waft in the gaseous spirit. 

Poetry is of so fabulous a spirit, that in the pouring out of one language into another it will evaporate. 

9. To evade or evade, a. v. [evade, Latin.] To drive away in fumes; to disperse in vapours. 

If we compute that prodigious mass of water daily thrown into the sea from all the rivers, we should then know how much is perpetually evaporated, and call upon the continents to supply their insensible fumes. 

10. To evade or evade, a. v. [evade, Latin.] To give vent to; to let out in ebullition, or fallaces. 

My lord of Essex evaporated his thoughts in a fountain before the queen. 

11. To evade or evade, a. v. [evade, Latin.] The promulgation of the blessed gospel. 

This was the land fabled from iniquity, through the apostolical and miraculous evangelium. 

12. To evade or evade, a. v. [evade, Latin.] To spread over, to cover. 

Theodoric's Spring. 

13. The promulgation of the blessed gospel. 

E V E.

E V E.

To subvert: philosophy: artifice: artful means of eluding or escaping. 

We are too well acquainted with those answers: but his reasons, when'd they fit with them, cannot satisfy our apprehensions. 

For I observe all my obstinate vain, and resolutely, though through maze, I lead him to my own conclusion. 

1. Practicing evadence: elusive. 

Evadus, a spectator of the theatricals, An evader of the fly request. 

2. Containing an evadence, artificiously: elusively honest. 

E V A N E X T.

E V A N E X T.

To evaporate. 

1. Of giving thanks; the sacramental act in which the death of our Redeemer is commemorated with a thankful remembrance; the sacrament of the Lord's supper. 

It would not be amiss to put it into the evanistical part of our daily devotions: we praise thee, O God, for all days and seasons, 

E T A S T.

E T A S T.

Relating to the sacrament of the supper of the Lord. 

E V A N G E L I S T.

E V A N G E L I S T.

A formulary of prayers. 

E V A N G E L I S T.

An agreeable well proportioned mixture of qualities, whereby a body is said to be in a good state of health. 

E V E.

E V E.

1. The clove of the day; the latter part of the day; the interval between bright light and darkness. 

They, like so many Alexanders, have in these parts from morn till even sought, and theirs their swords for lack of argument. 

When the sun's orb both even and morée is bright, 

E V E.

1. In the context. 

On Summer even by hasted stream, 

E V E.

2. The vigil of fast to be observed before an holiday. 

In this frenzy only is used, not even. 

Let the immediate preceding day be kept as the even to this great fast. 

E V E.

1. Level; not rugged; not unequal; smooth and opposed to rough. 

To see a baggar's brat in frock, 

E V E.

2. The present face of Rome is much more even and level than it was formerly. 

The superficies of such plates are not even, but have many cavities and swellings, which, how shallow
EVE
EVE

fallow forever, do a little vary the thickness of the plaste.

Newton's Opticks.

e. Uniform: equal to itself. Which, having such a gentil wifl'se fide, Would scatter all the spices on the stream, And, in a word, yea even now worth this, And with nothing further.

Shakspere's Marthel.

f. Right level with parallel to.

That the net may be even to the middel of the altar.

Exod.

And shall lay thee even with the ground.

Luke, vii. 44.

4. Not having inclination any way; nor leaning to any side.

He was

A noble servant to them; but he could not carry his honour even. Shakspere's Coriandrum.

5. Not having any part higher or lower than the other.

When Alexander demanded of one what was the first feat of his empire, he laid a day hide before him, and defined to let his foot on one side thereof; which being done, all the other parts of the hide did rise up; but when he did let his foot in the middle, all the other parts lay flat and even.

David.

6. Equal on both sides; fair; not favouring either.

I am not

Henceforth be earth.

7. Without any thing owed, either good or ill; out of debt.

We reckon with your severall loves, And make us even with your hate.

Shakspere's Macbeth.

I will be even with thee, doubt it not. Shakf.

I do confesse.

The blind lad's cow's white he inhabites there; But the ewe with him nevertheless.

Suckling.

In taking revenge, a man is but even with his enemy, but in palling it over, he is superior.

Evelyn's Effays.

Even reckoning makes lading friends; and the way to make reckonings even is to make them often.

South.

The publick is always even with an author which has not a just defence for them: the contempt is reciprocated.

Addison.

The true reason of this Boog's doctrine was to be even with the magistrates, who stood against them; and they resolved at any rate to be against him.

Afterbury.

8. Calm; not subject to elevation or depression; not uncertain.

Defers compos'd affections ever ev'n,

Team that delight, and fights that wait to heaven.

Pope.

9. Capable to be divided into equal parts; not odd.

Let him tell me whether the number of the flies be even or odd. Taylor's Rule of living hope.

What verity there is in that mortal conceit in the later division of man by event and odd, subdividing the odd right unto the side, and even unto the left.

Brown's Salisbury Kerrs.

To Even. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To make even.

2. To make out of debt; to put in a state in which he good or ill is fully repaid.

Nothing can, I hope, content my fool.

Till I am evened with him wise for wife. Shakf.

3. To level; to make level.

This temple Xerxes evened with the wall, which Alexander is fall far above.

Kerel.

Bear, roll, and now chapers-walks and excavations for new the ground is supple, and it will even all the time.

Evelyn.

To Even. v. a. To be equal to. To be even disposed.

A like strange observation takes place here as at Stonger, that a revolving numbered nothing.

Leaves the Carron.

EVEN. adv. [often contrasted to ev'n.]

A word of strong affection; verify.

Even allowed those Gods profus'd the coasts, Spepey. Thou wait a felder.

Bacon's Advise to Wittyker.

EVEN. n. [from even.]

Even to Cato's wish; not fierce, and terrible Only in brokes. Shakspere's Marthel.

Dang'rous rocks, Which, having such a gentil wifel'se fide, Would scatter all the spices on the stream, And, in a word, yea even now worth this, And with nothing further.

Shakspere's Marthel.

It is not without the good man ventures; after this life, if there be no God, he it as well as the bad; but if there be a God, is infinitely better, even as much as unfable able and eternal happyness is better than extreme and endless man's misery.

Tilson.

He might even as well have employed his time, as some princes have done, in catching moles.

After.

2. Notwithstanding it was thought to do that. All I can lay of those being lies, I know they were bad enough to please even when I wrote them.

Dryden.

3. Likewise; not only fo, but also.

The motions of all those things might affect more of messe of times, if we could number them; but most of those motions are not evident, and the great lights are sufficient, and force also to measure every the motions of those other.

Holden.

Here all their rage, and ev'n their murmurs cease, And facred hience reign, and universal peace.

Pope.

4. So much as.

Books goe some turn to our thoughts that company does to our conversation, without finding our memories, or making us even fenible of the change.

Swift.

5. A word of exposition in which a secret comparison is implied; as, even the great, is the great like the mean.

Nor death itself can wholly whast your thins, But long contrasted fifth ev'n in the soul remains.

Dryden.

I have made several discoveries which appear, even to those who are versed in critical learning. Addison's Spectator.

6. A term of consideration.

Since you refus'd the notion, and corrected the malignity, I shall even let it pass. Collier.

EVENHANDED. adj. [even and band.] Impartial; equitable.

Evenhanded justice Returns the ingredients of our poltish'd chalice To our own lips. Shakspere's Marthel.

EVENING. n. [even, Saxox; avowed, Dutch.] The clofe of the day; the beginning of night.

I shall fall Like a bright exhalation in the evening, And no man fixe more than Turksh. Henry VIII.

The devil is now more laborious than ever, the long day of mankind drawing towards an evening, and the world's tragedy time nears an end.

Dryden.

Mean time the sun descended from the skies, And the bright ev'ning flar began to rise. Dryden.

It was the sacred rule among the Pythagoreans, that they should every evening retire, run over the actions and affairs of the day. Watts on the Mind.

EVENLY. adv. [from even.]

1. Equally; uniformly; in an equipoise.

In an infinite chaos nothing could be formed; no particular compound by mutual attraction; for every one there must have infinite mass round it, and therefore must rest for ever, being equally balanced by infinite attractions.

Beatty.

2. Levelly; without affection.

A path cleanliv'd, evenly and smoothly paved; not overturned and wasty, but of a pretty ground condition. Watson.

3. Without inclination to either side; in a posture parallel on the horizon; horizontally.

The upper face of the sea is known to be level by nature, and evenly distant from the centre, and waxes deeper and deeper the farther one taketh from the shore.

Bronzeur.

EVENLY. adv. [from evening.

1. At any time.

Men know by this time, if ev'n they will know, whether it be good or evil which hath been so long retent.

Hogger.

If thou hast that, which I have greater reason to believe now than ev'n, I mean valorus, this might thee in.

Shakspere.

You serve a m feter who is as free from the novy of friends, as ev're any king was.

Bacon.
EVE

Opening again, he lays his claim To hail the profit half the fame. Prior
The taller had been full in the family once, since the attainer of the great Duke of Suffolk. Addision in Italy.
8. EVE A. Any: [as ever, that is, even so or each is each one, all.] This word is still retained in the Scottish dialect.

I am old, I am old. -I love thee better than I love ever a fiery young boy of them all. Shakespeare's Henry IV.

9. It is often contracted into 'er. It is much used in contraction in the sense of above all, evergreen, green throughout the year; everdying, enduring without end; it is added almost arbitrarily to neutral parts and adjectives, and will be sufficiently explained by the following instances:

EVERBLUSHING, adj. [ever and blossoming.] Boiling up with perpetual murmurs. Fervent, still'd out of her breath. That everdying heart, that everdying bow.

EVERBURNS. adj. [ever and burning.] Unextinguished. His tail was fretted out in wood, rouseth. That to the house of heavenly gods it rau; And with expanded strength, The everburning lamps from thence it brought. Specier.

Torture without end. Still urges, and a fiery deluge fed. With everburning sulphur unconsum'd Milton. Ever'dying. adj. [ever and dying.] Eternal; enduring without end. Our souls, piercing through the impocity of flesh, behold the circle of heaven is begining to contemplate the everdying glory and term'less joy. Raleigh.


EVERGREEN, adj. [ever and green.] Verdant throughout the year. There will I hold him. A monument, and plant it round with statute. Of laurel, evergreen, and branching palm. Milton. The jurer, when in greater plente than can be exhausted by the sun, renders the word evergreen. Arisconus An Allmeti.

EVERGREEN. n. f. A plant that retains its verdure through all the seasons. Some of the hardiest evergreens may be transplanted, especially if the weather be mild and temperate. I find you are against filling an English garden with evergreens. Addison's Spectator.

EVERHONoured, adj. [ever and honored.] Always held in honour or esteem. Mentes an everhonour'd name, of old High in Ulysses' social life enrol'd. Pope's Odyssey.

EVERLASTING. adj. [ever and lasting.] 1. Lasting or enduring without end; perpetual; immortal; eternal. Whether we shall meet again, I know not. Therefore out everlasting fast held we: For ever, and for ever, farewell, Caflins. Shakespeare.

The everlasting life, both of body and soul, in that future state, whether in bliss or woe, hath been added. Hammond.

And what a trifle is a moment's breath, Laid in the scale with everlasting death! Denham.

2. It is used as past as well as future eternity, though not so properly. Everlasting. n. f. Eternity; eternal duration whether past or future. From everlasting to everlasting thou art God.

Psalm xx. 2.

We are in God through the knowledge which is of us, and the love which is borne towards us, from everlasting.

Isherker.

EVERLASTINGLY, adv. [from everlasting.] Eternally; without end. I'll hate him everlastingly. That blame me be of comfort any more. Shakespeare.

Many have made themselves everlastingly ridiculous. Swift.

EVERLASTINGNESS. n. f. [from everlasting.] Eternity; perpetuity; an indefinite duration. Nothing would make me sooner confess, That this world had an everlastingness. Than to consider that a year is run Since both this lower world's and the fun's fun. Dryden.

EVERLIVING. adj. [ever and living.] Living without end; immortal; eternal; inceffant.

It is not from hence the way, that leadeath right To that most glorious house, thatGliffareth bright With burning thars and everliving sire. Fairy Queen. In that he is man, he received life from the Father, as from the fountain of that everliving Deity. Hooker.

God's justice in the one, and his goodness in the other, is exercis'd for evermore, as the everliving subjects of his reward and punishment. Raleigh.

The infit of human bounty and inculca can be the effect of no thing else than the wisdom and skill of a powerful everliving agent. Newton.

EVERMORE, adv. [ever more.] Always; eternally. Most seems an explicable accident, added, unless it be explained originally from this time: as, evermore, always, henceforward; but this sense has not been strictly preferred.

It govern'd was, and guided evermore, Through wisdom of a matron grave and hoare. Faery Queen.

Sparks by nature evermore aspires, Which makes them now to such a highness flee. Bentley.

Religion prefers those pleasures which flow from the presence of God for evermore, infinitely before the tranitory pleasures of this world. Tilton.

EVEROPEN, adj. [ever and open.] Never closed; not at any time shut. God is the great eye of the world, always watching over our actions, and has an everopen ear to all our words. Taylor.

EVERPleasing, adj. [ever and pleasing.] Delighting at all times; never ceasing to give pleasure. The everplesing Pamela was content to urge a little tarder for me. Sidney.

Forcing Sheria's everplesing thore, The winds to Marathous the virgin bore, everplesing thy noble and ancient. Pope.

To EVER. v. a. [ever, Latin.] To overthrow; to subvert; to destroy. Not used.

The foundation of this principle is totally evervled by the ingenious commentator upon immortal, being lettered. Evertul.

To Evert. v. a. [evert, Latin.] To destroy; to overthrow. A proc is valid, if the jurisdiction of the judge is not yet evered and overthrown. Aslif.

EVERWATCHFUL, adj. [ever and watchful.] Always vigilant.

Place it at the helm he fat, and mark'd the skies, Nor close'd in sleep his everwatchful eyes. Pope. Very. adj. in old language everich, that is ever each; except sole, Saxox.

1. Each one of all. Every has therefore no plural significacion. He projected unto God, their necessities, and they or their requests for relief in every of them. Every.

The King madeth this ordinance, that every twelve years there should be sent forth two ships. Bacon.
EVI

The virtue and force of every thing, is thereby allied. - Hammond's Fundamentals.

Aristotle has long since observed, how unreasonable it is to expect the same kind of proof for every thing, which we have for some things. - Tilloston.

Every one, that has an idea of a foot, finds that he can repeat that idea, and, joining it to the former, makes that idea of a foot in more fullness. - Locke.

From pole to pole the thunder roars about; and broken lightnings flash from every cloud. - Pope.

1. everywhere. In all places; in each place.

2. The sublimes of the body of Christ was not everywhere seen, nor did it everywhere suffice death; everywhere it could not be obtained: it is not everywhere put, being elevated into heaven. - Hooker.

If I feed my unprofitable soul, how is it profitable to keep him from vice, which is everywhere do in fullness? - Locke.

'Tis no where to be found, at every where. - Pope.

every young. adj. [Saxon and Ang.]. Not subject to old age, or decaying; undecaying.

joy every where, unsaitd with pain or fear.

fill the wide circle of the eternal year. - Pope's Odyssey.

Every proper. n. s. [more and dropper].

This same method, as well as the following, is common to Jews and Pagans, who believe a house to be in the night to listen.

What makes you listening there? Get farther off; I preach not to thee, thou wicked every dropper. - Dryden's Spanish Tr蘅er.

Do but think how becoming your disposition is to be disgusted like a flake, and every dropper, under every woman's windows. - Dryden's Don, John.

Every estate. w. a. [Goy-jets, Lat.]. To search out. - Dryden.

Eug. n. s. [This word is so written by most writers; but since the original 13 SaxoM or Welsh yeow, more favours the older orthography of yeow, I have referred it thereto.] A tree.

At the first stretch of both his hands he drew, and almost join'd the horns of the tough eagle. - Pope.

EVICTION. w. a. [exeque, Latin.]

1. To dispossess of by a judicial course.

The law of England would speedily evict them out of their possession, and therefore they hold it the best policy to carry off the yeke of English law.

Davies on Ireland.

2. To take away by sentence of law.

His lands were evicted from him. - K. Jemile.

3. To prove; to evict. Little used.

This servile fluid has never been heard that homed in live animals by the fefts, however afflicted; nor its members evicted by any cogent experiment, Cyme.

EVICTION. n. f. [from evict.]

1. Dispossession or deprivation by a definitive sentence of a court of judicature.

If any of the parties be laid aside under pretence of arbitration, and the other party doth cautiously put the part at common law, yet the preterit court will set all the kings, and no relief had in eviction or dispossession.

2. Proof; evidence; certain testimony.

A plurality of voices carries the question, in all our disputes, rather than an expedient for peace than an eviction of the right.

EVIDENCE. n. f. [French.]

1. The state of being evict; clearness; indubitable certainty; notoriety.

2. Testimony; proof.

3. Evidence. The delivery of the evidence of the purchase unto Baruch.

Yet unreasonable it is to expect the same kind of proof and evidence for every thing, which we have for some things. - Tilloston.

Cato major, who had borne all the great offices, has left us an evidence, under his own hand, that he was veried in country affairs. - Locke.

They bear evidence to a history in defiance of vol. I.

Christianity, the truth of which history was their motive to embrace Christianity. - Addison.

3. Witness; one that gives evidence. In this sense it is sometimes plural, as, the evidence were favorable or sometimes regularly augmented, as evidences.

To wear he saw three inches through a door. - Dryden's Æneid.

There are bosom friends, which they must needs allow of as proper evidence; even the mighty volumes of visible nature, and the everlasting tables of righteousness. - Bentley.

To evidence. w. a. [from the noun.]

1. To prove; to evidence.

The horses must be evidenced by good testimonies to have been bred in Ireland. - Temple.

If they be principal & free of themselves, they need nothing to evidence them. - Temple.

These things the Christian religion requires, as might be evidenced from texts. - Tilloston.

2. To shew, to make discover.

To shew on earth hath he professed, which thy looks, Milton's Paradise Lost.

Although the same truths be elicited and explicated by the compass of animals, yet they are more clearly evidenced in the composition of man. - Hume's Origin of Mankind.

EVIDENT. adj. [French.]. Plain; apparent; notorious.

It is evident, that in the general frame of nature, that things most manifest unto senses have prove oblation unto the understanding. - Brown's Vulg. Err. They are incapable of making conquests upon their neighbours, which is evident to all that know their condition.

Children minded not what was said, when it was evident to them that no attention was sufficient. - Luke.

EVIDENTLY. adv. [from evident.]. Apparent; certainly; undeniably.

Laying their eggs, they evidently prove the cause of all effects of love. - Prior.

The printing private letters is the worst sort of betraying conversation, as it evidently has the most ill consequences. - Pope.

EVIDENT. [v. y. g.], SaxoM, ered. Dutch.]

1. Having bad qualities of any kind; not good.

He hath brought up an evil name upon a virgin. - Deut.

An evil disface causeth evil in his soul, and now that he lieth, he shall rise up against him. - Psalms.

The good figs are good, and the evil very evil, that cannot be eaten they are for evil. - Jeremiah.

Wicked; bad; corrupt.

Is thine eye evil, because I am good? - Art.

The imagination of man's heart is evil from his youth. - Gen.

3. Unhappy; miserable; calamitous.

And the officers did see that they were in evicition. - Exodus.

All the days of the afflicted are evil. - Proverbs.

4. Mischievous; destructive; ravencous.

It is his foul's cost; in evil heath hath desoured him. - Genesis.

EVI. n. f. [generally contracted to ill.]

1. Wickedness, a crime.

2. Not in the rigidons.

Of horrid hell can come no move damn'd.

In evil to top Mabehth: Shakespeare's Mabehth.

2. Injury; mischief.

Whatsoever evil go for good, evil shall depart not from his house. - Samuel.

Let thine enemies, and they that seek evil to thee, do.

3. Misfortune; calamity.

The fear of the Lord is full of evil. - Ecclesiastes.

4. Misfortune; calamity.

Shall we receive good at the hand of God, and shall we not receive evil? - Job.

A greatest man foundeth the evil, and hideth himself. - Prov.
And therefore was law given them to receive their natural piety. 

Milton's Paradise Lost.

That religion, teaching a future state of souls, is a probability; and that its contrary cannot, with equal probability, be maintained. 

The greater absurdities are, the more strongly they evince the falsity of that supposition from whence they flow. 

Acta.

Evincently. adv. [from evinci, to evince.] Capable of proof; demonstrable.

Implanted intuitions in brutes are in themselves highly reasonable and sufficient to their ends, and evincible by true reason to be such. 

Hate.

Evincibly. adv. [from evincive.] In such a manner as to force conviction. 

To deprive of manhood; to emasculate.

To eviscerate. v. a. [exuviere, Latin.] To open itself; to disembowel; to draw to deprive of the entrails; to search within the entrails.

Eviscitated. adj. [exuvitatus, Latin.] Avoidable; that may be escaped or flurnned.

Of divers things evil, all being not eviscitable, we take one which none, having only in case of so great usefulness may be taken.

Evish. v. a. [eviscitate, Latin.] To avoid; to shun; to escape.

To evish. v. a. To shun.

In the doth evisculate and shun.

A thousand irrigulous curled hours.

Which forced marriage would have brought upon her.

Shakespeare.

Evitation. n. f. [from eviscate.] The act of avoiding.

In all bodies there is an appetite of union and evitation, of fusion or contiguity, of union and separation, according as the forces of contiguity or separation are the stronger. 

Evisceration. n. f. [evisceratum, Latin.] External in a limited sense; of duration not infinitely but indefinitely long.

Evicitation. n. f. [evicipiticipat, Low Latin.] Duration not indefinitely, but indefinitely long.

Evolute. n. f. [evoluteus.] A coil.

Many brave young minds have oftentimes, through bearing the prais'd and famous elegies of worthy men, been lured up to affect the like commendations. 

Spenzer on Ireland.

If some men's appetites find more melody in diversity than in the harmony of the angelic quires; yet even those fond mis's be affected with holy, 

Percy of Death.

Evunch. n. f. [evonus.] One that is cultivated or emaciated.

He hath gathered the common wealth, and made 

Shakespeare. Henry VI.

It hath been observed by the ancients, that much of Venus doth dim the light; and yet evunches, which are unable to generate, are nevertheless also inoffensive. 

Bacon's Nat. Hist.

So charmed you were, you could'st awhile to cot 

On continent gird'd in an evunch's throat. 

Pepys.

To Evesuchate. v. a. To make an evunch.

There were an impossible art to ennuchate or castrate themselves.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

Evocation. n. f. [evocation, Latin.] The act of calling out.

Would truth dispense, we could be content with all that knowledge were, but rememberance, that intellectual acquisition were but reminiscimental evocation.

Brown.

Instead of a decent into hell, it seems rather a conjuring up, or an evocation of the dead from hell. 

Notes on Ossory.

Evolution. n. f. [evoluere, Latin.] The act of flying away.

Evolved. n. f. [evolvo, Latin.] To unfold; to differtaginate.

The animal foul once expands and evolvoes itself in its full orb and extent than the human soul. 

Hate.

This little active principle, as the body inclosed,
EXA

EXA

EXA

EXA

EXA

EXAMINATION, n. f. [from exam.] 1. The act of raising on high. 2. Elevation to power, dignity, or excellence.

The act of raising to power, dignity, or excellence.

EXAMINATION, n. f. [from examinat.] The act of examining by questions, or experiment; accurate disquisition.

I have brought him forth, that, after examination had, I might have something to write. Acts xlv. 26.

EXAMINER, n. f. [Latin.] An examiner; an enquirer.

An inference, not of power to pronounce a serious examination, Brown's Vulgar Errors. 75 EXAMINE, v. a. [from examine.] To try a person accused or suspected by interrogators.

Let them examine themselves whether they repent them (2 Cor. vii. 10.)

Alas, &c. 29.

Different men leaving out or getting in several false ideas, according to their various examination, Delhi, or variation of the subject, have different effects.

Lick. 14.

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Lick. 14.
EXA

EXAGNIOUS. adj. [exangius, Latin.] Having no blood; formed with animal juices, not fanguineous.

EXAMINATE. adj. [examinatus, Latin.]
1. Lifeless; dead.
2. Spiritless; depressed.

EXAMINATION, n. f. [from examine.]
1. Deprivation of life.
2. Antecedents, &c.

EXAMINATION, n. f. [examinatia.]
2. Ulcerous; effusive, eruptive.

EXAHERMATIA. n. f. [exaehermatia.]
2. Ulcerous; effusive, eruptive.

EXALTATION. n. f. [exaltare, Latin.]
1. To draw out.
2. To exalt; to raise.

EXAL'TATION, n. f. [exaltare.]
1. Act of drawing out; exaltation.

EXCABITUS. adj. [exabatus, Latin.]
1. Manual act of writing; the manner of manual writing.

EXCITATION. n. f. [excitare, Latin.]
1. The act of cutting into hollows.

EXCITATORY. n. f. [excitare, Latin.]
1. To provoke; to impel.

EXCITATION. n. f. [excitare.]
1. To cause to become excited.
2. To provoke; to impel.

EXCITABLE. adj. [exitable, Latin.]
1. Aggravated, malignant representation.

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EXCITATION. n. f. [exactiva.]
1. To exceed; to go beyond;
2. To exceed; to go beyond.

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EXCITABLE. adj. [exitable, Latin.]
1. To exceed; to go beyond;
2. To exceed; to go beyond.
EXC

The forum of the blood affords, by distillation, an
exceeding limpid water, neither acid nor astringent.
Arbutus

EXCEEDingly, adv. [from exceeding.] To
a great degree; greatly; very much.
They cried out more exceedingly, Cut off, them.

He screamed exceedingly. —Comm. xvii. 50.
The Earl of Surrery, lieutenant of Ireland, was
much feared of the king's enemies, and exceedingly
beloved of his subjects. Day's Ireland.
Precious stones look exceedingly well, when they
are set in those places which we would make to come
out of the picture. Dryden.

Is not this medium exceedingly more
subtle than the air, and exceedingly more elastic
and active?
Newton's Opticks.

Te EXCEL. w. u. [excellit, Lat.] To outgo
in good qualities; to surpass.
Venus her myrtle, Phoebus his bay;
Tea both excel where you vouchsafe to praise.
Waller.

How her heart's, how patience vast,
Thy father's bloom and death may tell.
Exceeding others, these were great;
Thou greater still, must thee excel.
Prior.

Te EXCEL. w. u. m. To have good qualities
in a great degree; to be eminent; to be
great in.
Then to Silvia let us draw,
That Silvia is excelling.
Reuben, unbeatable as water, thou shalt not exceed.
Gen. xli. 56.

It is not only in order of nature for him to go-
vern, that is the more intelligible; but there is no
less required, courage and learning. And, above all, he
might stand good abstinence from injuries to fit him
to govern a perplexed business. Some men, some
nations, excel in the one ability, some in the other.
Company are to be avoided that are good for noth-
ing; those to be sought and frequented that excel
in some quality or other.
Temple.

He match'd their beauties where they most excel:
Of love, honour, beauty, and of arms as well.
Dryden.
Let those teach others, who themselves excel;
And confine freely, who have written well. Pope.

EXCELSITY, m.t. [excellence, French; Excellency, Italian.
1. The state of abounding in any good qua-
2. Dignity; high rank in existence.
It is not wonderful, that base defiles should
be loathed and hated in men of their own excellence,
as to make them willing that their faults should
be like the souls of beasts, mortal and contemptible with
their bodies.
Hosier.

2. Dignity; high rank in existence.
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be loathed and hated in men of their own excellence,
as to make them willing that their faults should
be like the souls of beasts, mortal and contemptible with
their bodies.
Hosier.

The state of exceeding in any thing.
I have enough men of parts and conduct, foolish
heard any one commanded for having an excellence
in music.
Locke.

That in which one excels.
The criticisms have been made to discover
beauty and excellency than their faults and imper-
fections.
Addison.

Purity; goodness.
She loves him with that excellence,
That is the truest ornament of her excellence.
Shakespeare.

A title of honour. It is now usually ap-
pplied to generals of an army, ambassadors,
and governors.
They humbly flew unto your excellency.
The whole piece concluded of Shakespeare.
Excellent adj. [excellent, Latin.]
1. Of great virtue; of great worth; of great
dignity.
Arts and sciences are excellent, in order to certain
ends.
Taylor.

Eminent in any good quality. He is excellent in power and in judgment.

EXCELLENTLY, adv. [from excellent.]
1. Well; in a high degree.
He determined that mass would excel, because he
was made with hands, as he excellently declared.
Brown's Fiji. Errors.

That was excellently observed, says I, when I read
a pulling in an author, where his opinions agree
with mine.
Swift.

2. To an eminent degree.
Comedy is both excellently instructive and ex-
ceedingly pleasant; fault lathers in reformation;
and humour reflects faculty, so as to render it ridic-
ulous.
Dryden.

To EXCEP'T, w. u. [exceptio, Latin.]
1. To leave out, and specify as left out of
a general precept, or position.
But what is not, and is not put under him, it
is manifest, that he is excepted which did put
all things under him.
Cor.

Adam, behold
Th' effects, how the original crime hath wrought
To some to spring from thee, who never touch'd
Th' excepted tree.
Milton's Paradise Lost.

To EXCEP'T, w. u. [to object; to make
objection; to except a thing.]
A succession which our author could not except
against.
Locke.

EXCEPT, prep. [from the verb. This
word, long taken as a preposition or con-
junction, is originally the participle pas-
tive of the verb; which, like most others,
had for its participle two terminations,
except and excepted; All except one is all
one excepted. Except may likewise be,
according to the Tewtonick idiom, the
imperative mood: all except one; that is, all
but one, which you must except.
1. Exclusively of; without inclusion of.
Richard except, those whom we fight against,
Had rather we have us than him they follow.
Shakespeare.

God and his Son except,
Nought valued he nor fear'd.
Milton.

2. Unless; if it be not so that.
It is necessary to know our duty, because 'tis nec-
essary for us to do it; and it is impossible to do it,
except we know it.
Tillotson.

EXCEPTING, prep. [from except, and
EXCEPTION.]
With that inclusion of; with exception.
An imperfect. May I not live without control and
awe, Exceating till the letter of the law! Dryden's Per
People come into the world in Turkey the same way
they fall from the state of being the royal fa-
mily, get they but little by it. Cullerl in Dulz.ing.

EXCEPTION. n.f. [from except, exception.
Latin.]
1. Exclusion from the things comprehended
in a precept, or position; exclusion of
any person from a general law.
When God removed this charter of man's free-
reign over the creatures to Noah and his family,
we find no exception at all; but that Chast load
was as fitted with this right as any of his bre-
thren.
South.

Let the money be raised on land, with an
exception to some of the more barren parts, that
might be taken.
Adson.

2. It should have from before the rule or
law to which the exception refers; but it
is sometimes inaccurately used with to.

Pleads in exception to all general rules,
Your tale of follies, with your form of fools. Pope.

3. Things excepted or specified in.
Every act of parliament was not previous to what
it enacted; unless those two, by which the Earl of
Stafford and Sir John Fenwick left their hands may
be excepted.
Swift.
Who first taught fools enslav'd, and realms undone,
The erroneous faith of many made for one;
That proud exception to all nature's laws,
'T invent the world and counterwork its course. Pope.

EXCEPTIONABLE, adj. [from exception.]
Liable to objection.
The only piece of pleasantry in Milton is where
the evil spirits rally the angels upon the success of
their endeavor; this passage I look upon to be the
most exceptionable in the whole poem.
Addison.

EXCEPTIONAL, adj. [from except, and
EXCEPTION.]
They are so superstitious, happy, treasured, fierce,
and excitable, that they are not only the image of
the true character of friendship, but become the very
fosses of society.
Barclay.

EXCEPTIVE, adj. [from except, and
EXCEPTION.]
Including an exception.
An exception proposition will make complex syn-
grams, as none but physicians came to the con-
clusion, the nurse is no physician, therefore the
name not to be excepted. Thus we conclude.
Bacon.

EXCEPTIONLESS, adj. [from except, and
EXCEPTION.]
Cannot object; cannot except; cannot
expect or neglecting all exception; general; un-
iversal. This is not in use.
Forgive my general and exceptionless ruffian,
Perpetual founder gods! I do proclaim
Othello.

EXCEPTOR, n.f. [from except, and
EXCEPTION.]
Objection; one that makes exceptions.

The exceptor makes a reflection upon the im-
propriety of those exceptions.
Barnet.

To EXCERN. w. u. a. [exceptus, Latin.]
To strain out; to separate or emit by strainer,
and to find out by exception.
That which is dead, or which is excoriated,
hath antipathy with the same thing when it is site
and found, and with those parts which do except.
Bacon's Nat. Hist.
An unguent or sap prepared, with an opium, venerated
Ray on the Creation.

EXCEPTION, n.f. [exceptus, Latin.]
1. The act of gleaning; selecting.

The thing gleaned or selected.
That which has been consumed his works, having some few
exceptions.
Raleigh.

EXCESS, n.f. [excessus, Latin.]
1. More than enough; faulty superfluity.

Amongst the hens of three excesses and super-
fluities, there is stiped the want of a principal part
of duty.
Heater.

Goodness


EXC

Toodolf answers to the theological virtues; charity, and交友, and each word and phrase. The whole power of
in excels, caused the angels to fall; the desire of knowledge in excess caused man to fall, but in
chastity there is no excess, neither can angel or man,

come in danger by it.

Browne's Difcovery.

Members are crooked or distorted, or disproportionate
the rest, either in excess or defect. Key.

2. Exuberance; state of exceeding; comparative
excess, or paint. Leaks.

Exuberance. [n. f. from the verb.]

1. The act of giving and receiving reciprocally.

Then they parted, with exchange of harms;

Much blood the moundsers fall, and their teeth

Walter.

2. They lead their corn, they make exchanges;

they are always ready to serve one another. Addison.

3. The world is maintained by intercourse and

the whole course of nature is a great exchange, in

which one good turn is, and ought to be, the stated price

of another.

4. The form or act of transferring, properly by

bills or notes.

I have bills for money by exchange,

From Florence, and must here deliver them. Shaksp.

5. The balance of the money of different

nations.

He was skilled in the exchange beyond facts, and

in all the circumstances and practices thereof.

Hayward on Edward VI.

6. The thing given in return for something

received.

If one appear to prove upon thy person

Thy briny, main, and many treason,

There's my pledge: I'll prove it on thy heart,

There's more than meet, I know: what in that

world I is

That names me traitor, villain-like be he. Shaksp.

Spent all I have, only give me so much time in

exchange of it. Shaksp. Merry Wives of Windsor.

It may defend the silver coin go for more than

its value in all things to be bought; but just so much

as the denomination was raised, just so much less

of commodity had the buyer in exchange for it.

Lecks.

If blood you feel, I will my own reign:

O spare her life, and in exchange take mine.

Dryden's Inf. Emp.

7. The thing received in return for something

given.

The infer and love which was paid you by all,

who had the happiness to know you, was a wife

exchange for the honours of the court. Dryden.

8. The place where the merchants meet
to negociate their affairs; place of sale.

He that sigs the same words sometimes in one,

and sometimes in another significat, ought to pass,

in the schools for a fair a man, as he does in the

market and exchange, who sells several things under

the same name.

Locke.

No thing, no place is strange,

While his fair bosom is the world's exchange.

Dryden.

EXCHANGE. n. f. [from exchange.] One who
practizes exchange.

While bullion may be had for a small price more
than the weight of our current cash, these exchanges
generally chose rather to buy bullion than risk of melting down our coin, which is criminal by

the law.

S. W.

EXCHATE. n. f. See Exchate.

He by my rhinks thinks to make them great.

To make one great by others lies is bad exchate.

Spenfrin.

EXCHEATER. n. f. See Exchate.

These earls and dukes appointed their special
officers as sheriffs, admiral, receiver, havener,
custome, burgess, esquire, receiver, comptroller, governor, ex-

chate, feodary, auditor, and clerk of the market.

Carew.

EXCHÆKER. n. f. [exchequer, Norman French; schatuarium, low Latin, from schat, a treasure; German; The ex-

chate, to which these brought all their revenues be-

longing and paying of money. It is also a
court of record, wherein all causes touching
the revenues of the crown are handled.

Harris.

I will be cheater to them both, and they shall be
excheaters to me.

Shakespeare.

Are excheat, and the exchequer's empty, Danham.

Clipped money will pass whilst the king's bankers and at least the exchequer takes it.

Locke.

EXCELE, n. f. [acc. Dutch; excalam, Latin.] A hateful tax levied upon commodities,

and adjudged not by the common judges of property, but wretched

bodied by those to whom excuse is paid.

The people should pay a rattle tax for their

thief, and an excuse for every thing which they

should not.

Hayward.

Ambitious now to take excuse

Of a more fragrant paradise.

Clavellad.

Excis. With hundred rows of teeth, the thief excises,

And on all trades like Caffarwa the seeds. Marvin.

Hire broad houfes, and oppres the poor.

By fam'd excis. VInd Translation

T. Excite. n. a. [from the noun.] To

levy excuse upon a person or thing.

In South-sea days, not happier when form'd

The lord of thousands, than if now excis'd. Pope.

Exciseman, n. f. [excise and man.] An officer

who infects commodities, and rates the tax

excise.

Excis'n, n. f. [excise, Latin.] Excitation;

distraction; ruin; the act of cutting off;

the flate of being cut off.

Pride is one of the fatal instruments of
care.

Dryy. Pyle.

Such conquerors are the instruments of wretchedness

on these nations that have filled up the measure

of inequality, and are grown ripe for excis'ton. Atterbury.

EXCITATION. n. f. [from excite, to excite, Latin.] 1. The act of exciting, or putting into

motion.

All putrefactions come from the ambient body,

either by ingress of the ambient body into the body

putrefied, or by excitation and fallication of the body

putrefied, by the body ambient. Baurou.

2. The act of roaring or awakening.

The original of doubtful and spiritual ideas may

be owing to sensitation and reflection, the recollection

and fresh excitation of them to other occasions.

Hodg. Logic.

EXCITE. v. t. [excite, Latin.] 1. To

roast; to animate; to stir up; to encourage.

The Lacedemonians were more excite to desire

of honour with the excellent verfs of the poet

Tirannus, than with all the exhortations of their cap-

tains.

That kind of posy which excite to virtue, the
greatest of men, is of greatest use to human kind.

Spenfrin's Ireland.

2. To put in motion; to awaken; to raise.

The motive by which one is stirred up, animated,
or put in action.

It stand I then.

That have a father killed, a mother flain'd,

Excitements of my reason and my blood,

And let all sleep.

Shakespeare.

EXCITE. n. f. [from excite.] 1. One that

stirs up others, or puts them in motion.

They never punished the delinquency of the

multitudes and their exciters.

King Charles.

2. The cause by which any thing is raised or

put in motion.

Hope is the grand excite of industry.

Decay of Plea.
EXCLAMATION, n. f. [exclamatio, Latin.]
1. To cry out with vehemence; to make an outcry; to cry out querulously and outrageous.
2. A loud or joyous expression.
3. The act of exclaiming.
4. A loud expression.
5. To express in an exclamation.

EXCLUDER, n. f. [from exclam.] 1. A person who excludes.
2. A thing that excludes.

EXCLUSION, n. f. [from exclam.] 1. The act of shutting out or denying admission.
2. The state of being shut out or excluded.

EXCLUSIVE, adj. [from exclam.] 1. Excluding.
2. Exclusively.

EXCOMMUNICATION, n. f. [from excommuni-.
1. An ecclesiastical interdict; exclusion from the fellowship of the church.
2. To excommunicate a person.

EXCORIATION, n. f. [from excori-.
1. The act of stripping off the skin.
2. Tostrip off the skin.

EXCRETORY, adj. [from excreta.]
1. Pertaining to the excretion of waste products.
2. Pertaining to the excretory system.

EXCREMENS, n. f. [from excreta.]
1. Excreta.
2. Excrementitious matter.

EXCREMENT, n. f. [from excreta.]
1. Excrement.
2. Excreta.

EXCREMEN, n. f. [from excreta.]
1. Excrement.
2. Excreta.

EXCREMENTAL, adj. [from excrement.]
1. Pertaining to excrement.
2. Containing or consisting of excrement.

EXCREMENT, n. f. [from excrement.]
1. A deposit of excrement.
2. A deposit of excreta.

EXCREMENTOUS, adj. [from excrement.]
1. Containing excrement.
2. Containing excreta.

EXCRUCIATING, adj. [from excruciation.
1. Severe and excruciating.
2. Severe and excruciating.

EXCRUCIATION, n. f. [from excruciation.
1. A state of severe and excruciating pain.
2. A state of severe and excruciating pain.

EXCULPATE, v. t. [exculpate, Latin.]
1. To clear from blame or guilt.
2. To absolve from blame or guilt.

EXCULPATION, n. f. [from exculpate.
1. A defense or justification.
2. A defense or justification.

EXCULPATORY, adj. [from exculpate.
1. Pertaining to exculpate.
2. Pertaining to exculpate.

EXCUPT, v. t. [exculpate, Latin.]
To clear up; to make clear.

EXCURSION, n. f. [from excursion.
1. A trip or journey.
2. A trip or journey.

EXCURSIONAL, adj. [from excursion.
1. Pertaining to excursion.
2. Pertaining to excursion.

EXCURSIONIST, n. f. [from excursion.
1. A person who makes excursions.
2. A person who makes excursions.

EXCURSIONAL, adj. [from excursion.
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2. Pertaining to excursion.

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2. A trip or journey.

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EXCURSIONAL, adj. [from excursion.
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matter excreted from the body; offensive or offensive to the body.

The excrescentious moisture pustic in birds through a fever and more delicate flavor than in birds.

Toil of the mind destroys health, by attracting the spirit from the talk of conversation to the brain; while others are conversing with them cloudless and excrescentious vapors.

Harvey.

The lungs are the grand exsanguinatory of the body; and the main end of respiration is continually to make a fluid, and to excrete an excrescentious fluid out of the mass of blood.

Woodward.

An animal fluid in no ways excrescentious, mild, elaborated, and nutrition. Aubachot on Animals.

Excrescence. n. s. [excrescens, L.]

Excrement. n. s. [excrescens, L.]

Excrecence. n. f. [excrecens, L.]

Sometimes growing out of another without use, and contrary to the common order of production; preternatural production.

All beyond this is monstrous, tis out of nature, tis an excrescence, and not a living part of poetry. Dryden.

We have little more than the excrescences of the Spanish monarchy. Addison on the War.

They are the excrescences of our souls; which, like our body, has a lot; horrid or becoming, as we cut or let them grow. Taylor.

Tumors and excrescences of plants, out of which generally diffusely a vein or a worm, are at first, made such infects which wound the tender buds. Bently.

Excrescent, adj. [excrescent, L.]

That which grows out of another with preternatural superfluity.

Exurge the whole, or leap the excrescent parts of all, our veins have erected artes.

Then see how little the remaining fuel, which ferc'd the path, and mulct the times to come. Pope.

Excrescence, n. f. [excrecens, L.]

1. Separation of animal substance; ejecting somewhat quite out of the body, as of no further use, which is called excrescence.

Quincy.

The symptoms of the excrescence of the bile vitiated are a yellowish skin, white head faces, foolish appetite, and inviolat out.

Aubachot on Animals.

2. The thing excrescent. The moss from apple-trees is better than an excrescence. Bacon.

Excrescive, adj. [excrescit, L.]

Having the power of separating and ejecting excrescences.

A diminution of the body happens by the excrescive faculty, excising and evacuating more than necessary. Harvey or Catesby.

Excrementary, adj. [from excruxing.]

Having the quality of separating and ejecting superfluous parts.

Excruciation, n. f.

The instrument of excrescence.

Excrescences of the body are nothing but tender blisters of the stumps, deriving an appropriated juice from the blood. Catesby.

Excrescible, adj. [from excrescens.]

Liable to torment. Ditto.

To excruciating, t. a. [excruciatus, L.]

To torture; to torment.

And here my heart long time excrescent.

Amphictyon leaves I read all that night. Chapman.

Leave them, as long as they keep their hardnesses and impatient hearts, to those gnawing and exsanguinating tears, those whips of the Divine Nemesis, that excrecous evanesce even athanasia the mind. Bently.

Excration, n. s. [excassate, L.]

The act of watching all night. Ditto.

To excutiate, t. a. [ex and captus, L.]

To clear from the imputation of a fault. Ditto.

Excrescence. n. s. [excrescens, L.]

The act of watching all night.

Ditto.

To excutiate, t. a. [ex and captus, L.]

To clear from the imputation of a fault.

Bently.

Excursus, n. s. [excursus, L.]

To pass beyond limits; A word not used.

His disfigure was an affright, oft excursing to an orphantia; so his friends, in all his joints to his luggage. Harvy.

Excursion. n. s. [excursus, French; excursion, Latin.]

1. The act of deviating from the flated or destined path; a ramble.

The mule whole early voice thoufand to sing,

Preferr'd her heights, and prund't her tender wing;

Her guide now left, no more attempts to ride, But in low numbers short excursions tries. Pope.

2. An expedition into some distant part.

The mule is off. It is an excrescence beyond the utmost expansion of matter, and makes excrescence into that incomprehensible.

Locke.

3. Progredion beyond fixed limits.

The cause of the flows that excretae of the seashore, into the extremes of cold and heat, are very obscure.

Arbuthnot on Air.

4. Digression; ramble from a subject.

Expect not that I should barge for this excrescence, If I shall give the common, to inoff the bleelight of Christ in heaven.

Boyle.

I am too weary to allow myself any excretae from the main design.

Excursus, t. s. [from excursion, Latin.]

Rambling; wandering; deviating.

But why to far excursion, when at hand

Fair-handed Spring unbids every grace! Thomson.

Excursable, adj. [from excursion.]

Pardonable; that for which some excuse or apology may be admitted. Excusableness, n. s. [from excursable.]

Pardonableness; capability to be excused.

It is not only those of the excretae that finds satisfaction, to procure the ensuing consolation. Boyle.

Excusation, n. f. [from excursus.]

Excuse; plea; apology.

Pretices, excusations, and other speeces of refection he beacouse, though they proceed, to process of modestly, they are bravery. Bacon's Essays.

Goodness to be admired, that it related not his argument in the punishment of his excretae.

Excusatory, adj. [from excursion.]

Pleading excuse; apologatistic; making apology.

To excusatile, t. a. [ex, Latin.]

1. To extenuate by apology.

Bad men excuse their faults, good men will leave unpardoned.

Ben Jonson.

He acts the third crime that defends the first.

2. To disengage from an obligation; remit attendance.

I have bought a piece of ground, and I must needs go and fetch it; I pray thee have me excused, Luke.

I and attended throughout that whole journey, which he was not obliged to do, and no doubt would have been obliged for it. Clarendon.

3. To remit; not to exact; as, to excuse a forfeiture.

4. To weaken or mollify obligation to any thing; to obtain remission.

Nor could the real danger of leaving their dwellings to go up to the temple, excuse their journey. Soub.

5. To pardon by allowing an apology.

O those, whose turn art, excuse the force.

These men have us'd; and O before out cruel! Addison.

Excusant, n. s. [from excursion.]

Without page than Addison's remains. Pope.

5. To throw off imputation by a feigned apology.

Think you that we excuse ourselev toward you? 2 Cor. xi.

7. To justify; to vindicate. This fence is rare.

Excusing or else excusing one another. Rom.

Excuse n. s. [from the verb. The last syllable of the verb is the founded as if written excus, of that, with the vowel of the noun found.

1. Plea offered in extenuation; apology. I was fet upon by some of your servants; whom because I have in my just defense, I came to make my excuse to you. Sidney.

Be gone, I will not hear thy vain excuse; But, as thou lov'th thy life, make speech from hence. Shakespeare.

As good forces admits no examination, so the contrary allows of no excuse, how reasonable or just forever. Raleigh.

I find out some excuse or other for remaining good deaths, 'till our intended recrudescence is cut off. Addision.

2. The act of excusing or apologizing.

Heaven put it in thy mind to take it hence, That those might it's the more thy father's love, Pleading to wisely in excuse of it. Shak., Henry IV.

3. Cause for which one is excused.

Let no vain hope have base. When in sear for such ill poets are without excuse. Reforming

Nothing but love this patience could produce; And I allow your rage that kind excuse. Dryden.

Excusless, adj. [from excuse.]

That for which no excuse or apology can be given. The voluntary enlaving myself is excusless.

Decay of Piety.

Excusor, n. s. [from excuse.]

1. One who pleads for another.

In vain would his excuse endeavor to palliate his inomities by imputing them to madness. Swift.

2. One who forgives another.

To excussus, t. a. [excusus, L.]

To feize and detain by law.

The person of a man ought not, by the civil law to possess for a long time the goods and effects that has been first excusus. Aylliffe's Pariament.

Excussio, n. f. [excussus, L.]

Seizure by law.

If upon an excuse there are not goods to satisfy the judgment his body may be attached. Aylliffe.

Excusable adj. [excussable, L.]

Hateful; detestable; accursed; abominable.

For us to change that which he hath established, they hold it excusable pride and presumption. Hooker.

Of the visible church of Jesus Christ there may be, in itself of their outward protection; who, in regard of their inward disposition, are most worthly both hateful in the sight of God himself, and in the eyes of the founder of the visible church more excusable. Hooker.

Give sentence on this excusible wretch, That hast been breeder of thise dire events. Shak.

When Excusible, after an affright.

Through lies, and vrounds, and fears, they fore'd their way. Dryden.

Excusably, adv. [from excuseable.] Cursedly; abominably.

His soul about; his excusably bad; But if they will take it; and if they will mad! Dry.

To excusate, t. a. [excusor, L.]

To curfe; to imprecate ill upon; to abominate.

Extinction of some tyranny, by the indignation of a people, makes way for some form contrary to that which they lastly excusated and detested. Temple.

Excusation.
EXECUTION. n.f. [from execute.] Curie; imprecation.

Mischance and sorrow go along with you,
And threefold vengeance bend upon your steps!
Because you did the execution. Shaksp.

For this we may thank Adam! but his thanks
Shall be the execution. Milton's Paradise Lost.

[Poem continued at another devil, did first on the ground in tokens of execution. Stillingfleet.

EXECUTED, v.t. [exece, Latin.] To cut out; to cut away.

Were it not for the effusion of blood which would follow, the liver might not only be excised, but its office supplied by the fleshy and other parts.

EXECUTION, n.f. [from execute.] The act of cutting out. See EXECUT.

EXECUTE, v. t. [execrare, Latin.]

1. To perform; to practice.

Against all the gods of Egypt I will execute judgment. Exod.

He calls in the balance the remonster of a reward to such as shall execute, and of punishment to such as shall neglect their commission. Acts.

2. To put in act; to do what is planned or determined. Proverbs.

Men may not disable laws, but are bound for ever to use and execute those which God hath declared.

The government here is so regularly disposed, that it always executes itself. Swift.

And never punishment of death against a friend, and had it executed too. Locke.

3. To put to death, according to form of justice; to punish capitally. Romans.

Fifteens was executed under him, or differed into foreign service, for a pretty show of excommunicating. Pope.

Sir William Bremingham was executed for treason. Daven.

O Tyburn, couldst thou reason and dispute,
Couldst thou but judge as an executor,
Often wouldst thou change the felon's doom.
And traits from him chief justice in his room. Dryden.

To put to death; to kill.

The treacherous Babtides wound my peace,
Which with my bare fist I would execute.

If now had hastens, Shakespeare. Henry Vi.

EXECUTER, n.f. [from execute.]

1. He that performs or executes any thing.

My sweet missis,
Weres when the fees me works, and say such blesse.

Ah, how like executors, Shakespeare.

Soprophors and Euniphters, in their most beautiful pieces, are impartial executors of justic justice. Dug.

2. He that is intrusted to perform the will of a testator. In this sense the accent is on the second syllable.

Let's chose executer, and talk of wills,
And yet no fret: for when can we be wise? Shak.

EXECUTOR, n.f. [from execute.]

1. An executory, one who puts others to death. Diffused.

The fall of judgment with his lofty head,Delivers 'er to executors fate.

The lazy yawning drone. Shakespeare's Henry IV.

EXECUTING, n.f. [from execute.]

The office of him that is appointed to perform the will of the defunct.

For the setting up, as well as executing it he works, by which man seemeth to think to be just, although they be not. Bacon.

EXECUTION, n.f. [from execute.]

1. Performance; practice.

When things are come to the execution, there is no lesser comparable. Bacon's Essays.

EXECUTIVE, n.f. [from execute.]

The Roman emperors were possibled of the whole legions at the pleasure of the people. Addison.

Habees, confound the execution of the public power, though all well intented states have ever been subject to different [from execute.]

EXECUTIVE, adj. [from execute.]

1. Active; not deliberative; not legislative; having the power to put in act the laws.

The Roman emperors were possibled of the whole legions at the pleasure of the people. Addison.

Habees, confound the execution of the public power, though all well intented states have ever been subject to different [from execute.]

EXECUTIVE, n.f. [from execute.]

A woman intrusted to perform the will of the testator.

He did, after the death of the earl, buy of his executor, the remainder of the term. Bacon.

EXECUTISIS, n.f. [executisus.] An explanation.

EXECUTICIAL, adj. [executisal.] Explanatory; expository.

We have here and there interposed some critical and exegetical notes, fit for learners to know, and not unfit for some teachers to read. Walker.

EXECUTARIAL, m.f. [executorial, Latin.] A pattern; an example to be imitated. The idea and exemplar of the world was first in God. Bishops. They began at a known body, a barbarous weight whereof is therefore called a grand; which, being multiplied to seruples, drachmes, ounces, and pounds, to such a height, that they happen to be taken, are fixed by authority, and exemplar of them publicly kept. Holder. If he intends to murder his prince, as Cromwell did, he must persuade him that he resolves nothing but his safety, as the fame grand exemplar hypocrisy did before. South.

EXECUTATORY, adj. [from exemplar.]

Philips. Of Phoebus.

EXECUTATORYLY, adv. [from exemplar.]

1. In such a manner as deferves imitation.

How is he exemplary loyal in a high exact obedience. Hengel.

2. In such a manner as may warn others.

Some he punisht exemplarily in this world, that we might from thence have a tale or glimmer of his future justice. Hooksett.

If he had that common house, whilst their champions, were exemplarily punished, their jurisdiction would probably in a short time be the same as the world. South.

EXECUTATIONAL, n.f. [from exemplar.]

State of flandling as a pattern to be copied.

In Scripture we find several titles given to Christ, which import his exemplar, as of a prince and a captain, a mether and a guide. Tholomew.

EXECUTARY, adj. [from exemplar.]

1. Such as may deferve to be proposed to imitation, whether persons or things.

The archbishops and bishops have the government of the church: be not you the means to prefer any to their places; but our church is established in its laws and worth: their lives and dignities ought to be exemplary of all, that their names may be remembered and adored. Bacon.

EXECUTATION, n.f. [from exemplar.]

1. All these were exemplary in the conduct of their lives, religion would receive much encouragement. Swift.

EXECUTION, n.f. [from execute.]

1. Such as may attract notice and imitation.

Awakening, therefore, as who long had dream'd;
MUCH of my women and their gods, atm'd,
From this as of exemplary vice.

Retire'd, as some might did my thoughts, to rise,

When any duty is fallen under a general disn like, and equals, in such a case the most visible and exalted performance is necessary: this is the execution of the sentence.

EXEMPLE, n.f. [from exemplar.]

A copy; a transcript.

An ambassador of Scotland demanded an exemplification of the articles of peace. Hayward.

A law of vice as such, a delighting in for its own sake, is in imitation to a more exemplification of the malice of the devil.

To EXEMPLIFY, v. t. a. [from exemplar.]

1. To illustrate by example.

This might be exemplifid even by heads of rites and ceremonies, more particular in the greater part of the Christian world. Hooksett.

Our author has exemplified his precepts in the very precepts themselves. Spinoza.

A late may be exemplified by pictures, characters, and examples. Pope.

EXECUTION, n.f. [from execute.]

A
EXERCISES, n. s. [exercitium, Latin.]

1. Labor of the body; labour considered as conducive to the cure or prevention of diseases.

2. Something done for amusement.

3. Habitual action by which the body is formed to gracefulness, air, and gentleness.

4. Preparatory practice in order to skill.

5. Use; actual application of any thing.

6. Practice; outward performance.

7. Employment.

8. Talk; that which one is appointed to perform.

9. Act of divine worship, whether public or private.

To EXERT, v. a. [exercitare, Latin.]

To use with an effort; to use with ardour and vehemence.

To exert; to push to an effort. With the reciprocal pronoun.
To EXHAUST. v. a. 1. To drain; to diminish; to deprive by draining.

Single men be many times more charitable, because their means are less exhausted.

Bacon.

2. To draw out totally; to draw 'till nothing is left.

Though he knowledge they have left us be worth our study, yet they exhausted not all its treasures: they left a great deal for the industry and sagacity of after-ages.

Wycherley.

To EXHASTE. n. f. [from exhaught.] The act of drawing or draining.

Exhaustless. adj. [from exhaust.] Not to be emplotted; not to be all drawn off; inexhaustible.

Of heat and light, what everthing dors Brought from the suns exhausht gold stores, Through golden immersion of intervening air. Enrich the earth, and every los repair. Blackmore.

To EXHIBIT. v. a. [exhibit, Latin.] 1. To offer to view or use; to offer or propose in a formal or public manner.

If you commit acts of injustice, they should exhibit their petitions in the street. Shenck.

He suffered his attorney-general to exhibit a charge of high treason against the earl. Clarendon.

2. To show; to display.

One of an unfortunate constitution is perpetually exhibiting a miserable example of the weakness of mind and body.

Pope.

Exhibiter. n. f. [from exhibit.] He that offers any thing, as a petition or charge, in a public manner.

He is so indifferent, or rather varying more upon our part, Than cheering the exhibitors against us. Shaksp.

Exhibition. n. f. [from exhibit.] The act of exhibiting; display; setting forth.

What are all mechanism works, but the sensible exhibition of mathematicals demonstratious? Grew.

To EXHALE. v. a. [exhalo, Latin.] 1. To send or draw out in vapours or fumes.

You light is not daylight, I know it well! It is some movement that the fast exhales.

Shaksfp.

To be so this night a torch-bearer. Shaksp.

I flattered myself with the hopes that the vapour had not quite cleared away the temple.

Dryden.

2. To draw out.

See, dear Henry's wounds Open their congealdmouths, and bleed afresh! Rhyth, blush, thou lamp of foul deformity; For thy sake pleasure that this blood-dealing. From cold and empty veins, where no blood dwells! Shaksfp.

Exhalemn. n. f. [from exhale.] Matter exhaled; vapour.

No wrinkled amber, although it send forth a gusts and corporal exhalations, he found a long time деfensive upwards the exacted fccles.

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Exhalation. n. f. [from exhale.] The act of exhaling or sending out in vapours; abstraction.

The state of boiling; tumultuous heat; effervescence; ebullition.

Sapber in is operation a cold body: physicians and chymists give it in fevers, to allay the inward evaporation of the blood and humour.

Shaksfp.

Exhalation. n. f. [from exhalo.] The state of being, or finding yourself to be, in a corrupt bone from the found part. A term of chirurgery.

Our work went on successfully, the bone exhalating from the edges. Wycherley's Surgery.

Exhalative. adj. [from exhalo.] That which has the power of procuring exhalation.

Drew the bone with the milder exhalatives, till the burnt bone is call off. Wycherley's Surgery.

Exhalable. adj. [from exhale.] That which may be evaporated or exhaled.

No natural exhalation in the sky. No scope of nature, no cuttaneous vapours. But they would pluck away its natural cause, And call them morts, prodigies, and signs.

Shakespeare.

Moving in so high a sphere, and with so rigorous a lade, he must needs, as the fans, raise many visible exhalations; which, condens'd by a popular odium, are capable to cast a cloud upon the brightest merit and integrity.

A fabric huge Role like an exhalation, with the sound Of dulcet symphonies and voices sweet. Milton.

Milton.

Of a earth be often seen, where there being quantities of exhalations within those mines, or cavernous passages, that are capable of raising flames, inflammation.

Burn.

The growing twurs like exhalation rise, And the huge column leaves into the skies. Pope.

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Shakespeare.

To be so this night a torch-bearer. Shakespeare.

I flattered myself with the hopes that the vapour had not quite cleared away the temple. Dryden.

Fear freezes minds; but love, like heat; Exhales the foulsublime to seek her native seat. Dryden.

2. To draw out.

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EXO

that they will grasp at all, and can form no scheme

EXORCIST, n. [exorcist, Latin.] To deviate ; to go out of the

EXORCIST, n. f. [exorcist, Latin.] To adjure ; to adjure by some holy name.

EXORCISM, n. s. [exorcism, Latin.] The form of

EXORCISM, n. s. [exorcism, Latin.] A body

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EXP.

EXPECTATION. n. f. [expectatio, Latin.]
1. The act of expecting.

The trees
Should have borne men, and expectation fainted,
Longaing for what it had not.
Shaksp.

That are within the note of expectation,
Already are [th'] court.
Shaksp.

Its expectation makes a bleeding dear.
Cong.

2. The state of expecting either with hope
of fear.

Live in a constant and serious expectation of that
day, when we must appear before the Judge of heaven
and earth.
Rogers’s Serm.

3. Gift or quality of any good to come.

My soul, wait thou only upon God; for my
expectation is from him.
B. .

4. The object of happy expectation; the
Messiah expected.

Now clear I understand.
What oft my steadfast humours have search’d in vain,
Why our great expectation should be call’d
The Seed of woman.
Milton’s Paradise Lost.

5. A state in which something excellent is
expected from you.

How free it will be for you, born to be a great prince,
and of so rare not expectation but proof,
To divert your thoughts from the way of goodness.
Sidney.

You first came home
From travel with such hopes as made you look’d on
By all men’s eyes, a youth of expectation.
Please’d with your growing virtue I receiv’d you.
Grau.

EXPECTER. n. f. [from expect.]
1. One who has hopes of something.

There are not great expecters under your administra-
tion, according to the period of government.
Swift.

2. One who waits for another.

Signify this loving Interview
To the expectors of our Trojan part.
B. .

To EXPECTORATE. v. a. [see and pellet. Latin.] To ejeft from the breast.
Excrementitious humours are expelld by a
cough after a cold or an asthma.
Harvey.

Morbific matter is either attened as to be
returned into the channels, or expelld by coughing.
Harvey.

EXPECTORATION. n. f. [from expectorate.]
1. The act of discharging from the breast.

2. That discharge which is made by coughing,
as bringing up phlegm, or any thing
that obtrudes the vesels of the lungs,
and irritates the brain.
With water, vinegar, and honey, in pleurises and
infammations of the lungs, hemispheres, for
promoting expectoration. Arbuthnot in Allmick.

EXPECTORATIVE. adj. [from expectorate.]
Having the quality of promoting expectoration.
Symps and other expectoratives, in coughs, must
more particularly occasion greater coughs.
Harvey.

EXPECTATORY. n. f. [from expectant.]
1. Finnes; propriety; suitableness to an end.

Solemn dedication of things set apart for Divine
Worship, could never have been universally practis’d,
and not right prais’d; and therefore the high expediency
and great use of such praifes.
Swift.

2. It is used in Shakespeare for expediency;
adventure; or attempt.

Let me hear
What ye would have our council do decree
In forwarding this desperate purpose.
B. .

3. It is also used by Shakespeare for expidition;
hefe; dispatch.

I shall break
The cause of our expidition to the queen,
And get her leave to part.
Shaksp.

EXP.

Eight tall ships, three thousand men of war,
Are making lither with all due expediency.
Shaksp. R. II.

EXPEDIENT, adj. [expeditus, Latin.]
1. Proper; fit; convenient; suitable.

All things are not expedient: in things in-
different there is a choice; they are not always equally
expedient.
Hooke.

When men live as if there were no God, it becomes
expedient in their estimation to think nothing
of religion; and then they endeavour to persuade themselves to
Wiltifon.

2. In Shakespeare, quick; expeditious.

Whose life I have flaid, have given him time
To land his legions all as soon as I:
His marches are expedient to this town.
Shaksp.

EXPEDIENTLY. adv. [from expedient.]
1. Speedy; quick; soon done: as, an expedient
march.

2. Nimble; quick; swift; acting with ce-

terity: as, an expedient runner.

EXPEDIOUSLY. adv. [from expedient.]
1. Expeditiously; nimbly; with celerity.

EXPEL. v. a. [expellere, Latin.]
1. To drive out; to force away.

The Lord your God shall expel them from before
you, and drive them from your sight.
Jef. xlix. 5.

2. To banish; to drive from the place of
residence.

Arms and the man I long, who foreverl by fate,
And haughty Juno’s unrelenting hate.
Expe’d and sail’d I left the Trojan shore.
Dryden.

4. To reject; to refuse.

And would you trample on friendship expel,
Myself would offer to t’ accompany
In this adventurous chaste journey:
Hobbes.

5. To keep off; to exclude; to keep out.

Since the did neglect her looking-glass,
And threw her fun expelling mask away,
The air hath forc’d the roles in her cheeks,
And pinch’d the lily colour of her face.
Shaksp.

Oh that earth which kept the world in awe
Would patch a wall, expel the winter’s flame.
Shakspere.

EXPELLER. n. f. [from expel.] One that expels or drives away.

To Expel, v. a. [expellas, Latin.] To lay out; to expel.

If my death might make this land happy,
I would expel it with all willingness.
Shaksp.

The king of England waited the French king’s
country, and thereby caused him to expel such
masses as adhered the debt.
Ibyward.

The publick burthens, though they be a good
reason for our not expelling so much in charity, yet
will not justify us in giving nothing.
Addison.

EXPENSE. n. f. [expensum, Latin.] Cost; charges; money expended.

Hence comes that wild and vast expenses,
That hath endord’d Rome’s virtue chesne,
Which simple poverty first made.
Ben Jonson.

A dead-purposed withivious expense,
Much conf, more care, and most magnificence.
Dryden.

Such provision made, that a country should not
want down upon us with a mighty power,
afford a supply every where suitable to the necessities
and expense of each climate.
Woodwards.

I can fee no reason by which we are obliged to
make expense.
Swift.

EXPENSIVE. adj. [expensif, and full.] Costly; chargeable; expensive.

No part of structure is either more expensive than
windows or more ruinous.
Watt’s Architecture.

EXPENSLESS. adj. [from expen.s.] Without
cost.

A physician may save any army by this frugal and
expensive means only.
Milton as Education.

What
EXP

What health promotes, and gives uneasy peace,
Is all expense, and more with ease. Blackm.

EXPENSIVE. adj. [from expense.]
1. Given to expense; extravagant; luxurious.

This and inordinate men are friendly to the established government, as the idle and expensive are dangerous. Temple.

2. Cowardly; requiring expense, as expensive drees; an expensive journey.

EXPENSIVELY, adv. [from expensive.]
With great expense; great charge.

Adam I: by bad experiment I know,
How little weight with thee my words can find. Milton.

EXPEND.

'Till his full man's mind was ignorant of nothing but of sin; or, at least, it rested in the nothing without the fruit of the experiment. South's Sermons.

When we are searching out the nature or properties of any being by various methods of trial, this sort of observation is called experimentum. Bacon.

To EXPERIMENT. v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To try; to search out by trial. Francisco Redi experimented that no putrid flesh will if infected, if all infected be carefully kept from it, produce any. Ray on the Crem.

2. To know by experience.

When the succession of ideas cease, our perception of duration ceases with it, which every one experiences. Locke.

EXPERIMENTAL. adj. [from experiment.]
1. Pertaining to experiment.

2. Built upon experiment; formed by observation.


The experimental testimony of Gallus is most considerable of any, which beheld the comets thereof. Clarendon's History of Flanders.

3. Known by experiment or trial.

We have no other evidence of universal impenetrability, but signifies a large experiment, without an experiment. Newton.

There are so far from being subfertent to atheists, the data of all sorts of experiment in their audacious attempts, that they rather afford an experimental confirmation of the universal deluge. Bentley's Sermons.

EXPERIMENTALLY, adv. [from experiment.]
By experiment; by trial; by experiment; by observation.

The miscarriage being sometimes universal, has made us impart what we have experimentally learned, and our own observations and reflection. Milton.

While the man is under the influence of animation, he is willing to assume those fines which he now experimentally finds attended with such bitter consequences. Roger's Sermons.

EXPERIMENTER. n. f. [from experiment.]
One who makes experiment.

Galileus and Mosevius, two expert experimenters, do think they find this verity by their experiments; but freely the contrary is to be done. Digby.

EXPERT. adj. [expertus, Latin.]
1. Skilful; adroit; intelligent.

Now we will take some order in the town, Placing therein some expert officers. Shakespeare.

Again fairly in the day.
On Floridem's expert breeder;
When the rising fish constrain,
And by conquering speaks her praise. Prior.

2. Ready; dexterous.

The meanest sculptor in th' Italian square.
Can imitate in braies the nail, and hair;
Expert in thighs, and a cunning fool,
Able he parts the parts, but not dispose the whole. Dryden.

They have not the good luck to be perfectly knowing
In the forms of fyllogism, or expert in mode and figure. Locke.

3. Skillful by practice or experience.

fence is rare.
Expert men can execute, and judge of particular, one piece; but the general counsel, and the plots and machinations of affairs, come both from those that are learned.

4. It is used by Pope with of before the object of skill, generally with in.

The fallacious bloom,
Expert of the untried, in debate,
Longchamps of Heaven to guard thy hourly state. Pope's Odyssey.

EXPERTLY, adv. [from expert.]
In a skilful, ready, and dexterous manner.

EXPERIMENTATION. n. f. [from experiment.]
Skill; readiness; dexterity.

What his reputation, what his value, honesty, and experiments in war. Shakespeare.

This array, for the expediency and value of the soldiers, was thought sufficient to have met the greatest army of the Turks. Kneller's History.

EXPATRIATE. v. a. [from expatriate.]
1. To annul the guilt of a crime by subsequent acts of piety; to atone for.

Strong and able petly souls, in true pienience, impartially compel to expatriate their crimes by their unifying labours in f mUltiit and to hopeful a work.


For the curse of this dis ease a humble, fritious, heartly repentance is the only physic; not to expel the guilt of it, but to qualify us to partake of the benefit of Christ's atonement. Ray.

2. To avert the threats of prodigies.

3. To make reparation for.

The treacher obliged himself to expatriate the injury, to procure some declaration to that purpose, under his majesty's commission to the King Charles.

The more they have hitherto embossed their parts, the more they endeavour to expatriate that unprofitableness by a more careful management for the future. Addison.

EXPIATION. n. f. [from expiate.]
1. The act of expiating or atoning for any crime.

2. The means by which we atone for crimes; atonement.

Low can disower fin, but not remove, Save by one's expiation expiation weak.
The blood of bulls and goats. Milton.

The former part of this poem is but a due expiation for my not serving my king and country in it. Dryden.

Let a man's innocence be what it will, let his virtues rise to the highest pitch of perfection, there will be still in him so many secret fairs, to many hidden frailties, for so many an infant, of ignorance, pawning, and prejudice, so many unguarded words and thoughts, that without the advantage of such an expiation and atonement, as Christianity has revealed to us, it is impossible he should be saved. Addison.

3. Practices by which the threats of ominous prodigies were averted.

'Upon the birth of such monsters, the Gracians and Romans did use divers forts of expiation, and to go about their principal cities with many solemn ceremonies and sacrifices.

The most frequent was.
EXPIATORY. adj. [from expiate.]
Having the power of expiation or atonement.

His voluntary deaths for others prevailled with God, and had the force of an expiatory sacrifice. Hooker.

EXPONENTIAL. n. f. [from expiat.]
Robbery; the act of committing wlice upon land to the loss of the heir.

EXPERSION. n. f. [from expir.]
That act of respiration which thwarts the air out of the lungs, and contrains the cavity of the breath.

Quinity.

In all expiration the motion is outward, and therefore rather driven away the voice than drawn back. Boizen's Latin.

Of an inhalation of the diaphram, the first moments are a violent fever, and a most exquisite pain increases upon insuffation; by which it is distinguished from a pleurisy, in which the greatest pain is in expiration. Aubertin on Diet.

2. The last emission of breath; death.

We have heard him breathe the groan of respiration. Kambler.

3. Evaporation; act of fuming out.

4. Vapour; matter expired.

Words of this fort resemble the wind in fury and impetuousness, in transitiveness and sudden expiration. Decay of Piety.

Climate is warmer than open air; as the cause of cold is an expiration from the earth, which in open places is stronger. Bacon's Nat. Hist. II.

2. The
The definition of any thing to which life
is figuratively ascribed.
To lascivious of its expiration we darkened
the room, and in vain endeavoured to discover
any spark of fire.

6. The consumption of any limited time.
To fill the expiration of your mouth,
You will return and journey with my father,
Defiling half your train, come then to me.

This he did in a fortnight after the expiration
of the treaty of Utrecht.

To EXPLAIN. v. a. [explorare. Latin.]
1. To breathe out.
To love his body from the forthing fire,
Which he from hellish extralud did expire.

To EXPLAIN. v. a. [explefum, compound
Somj. matter,
'Siuift.
A added
To EXPLAIN. v. a. [explorare. Latin.]
1. To unfold; to expand.
They explicate the leaves, and rison food
For the fall of labourers of the mulberry wood.

2. To explain; to clear; to interpret.
They do not understand but that part of Christian
philosophy which explications the secret nature of this
divine sacrament.

To EXPLAINATION. n. f. [from explicate.]
The act of opening; unfolding or expanding.

3. The act of explaining; interpretation; explication.
The church preaches, first publishing by way of
technology, the things of men to one another.
Shall or shuch a purchase.

To EXPLAINATORY. a. [from explicate.]
Hence the fable of an ox.

To)(.—

To EXPELLER. n. f. [from expulere.]
An aider; one who drives out an object or thing
with open contempt.

To EXPULION. n. f. [from expulere.]
A design accomplished; an achievement; a successful attempt.

To EXPLODE. v. a. [explodere. Latin.]
To explain, to disclosing; to make clear.

To EXPLODE. v. a. [explodere. Latin.]
To explain, to disclose; to make clear.

To EXPLOSION. n. f. [from explodere.]
A design accomplished; an achievement; a successful attempt.

To EXPLANATI? n. a. [explorare.]
To search; examination.

To EXPLANATION. n. f. [from explain.]
The act of explaining; interpretation.

To EXPLANATORY. adj. [from explain.]
Containing explanation.

That the printer given me notice, I would have
printed the names and write explanatory notes.

Swift.
EXPLOREMENT. n./ [from explore.] Search; trial.

The frustrated search of Porta, upon the exploration of many, could scarce find one. Brown.

EXPOSITION. n./ [from explode.] The act of driving out anything with noise and violence.

Those parts which abound with flrats of dones, or masole, making the strongest opposition, are the most furiously shattered, an event observable not only in this, but all other expositions whatever, if they are properly used.

To gunpowder the charcoal and sulphur eafily take fire, and set fire to the nitre; and the spirit of the nitre being thereby rati cated into vapour, ruffles out with the expanfion, in a manner that the vapors of water ruffs of an escorial: the sulphur also, being volatile, is converted into vapours, and augments the explufion. Neufuaus Vap. 7.

With expanfion Vap.

The thunder raifes his tremendous voice. Thomson.

EXPLOSIVE. adj./ [from explode.] Driving out with noise and violence.

These minerals conftitu in the earth a kind of natural gunpowder, which takes fire; and by the affifiance of its explosive power renders the rock fcorer.

Woodward.

EXPONENT. n./ [from exponent.] The exponent or proportion between any two numbers or quantities is the exponent when the antecedent is divided by the consequent: thus 4 is the exponent of the ratio which thirty is to forty; and it is a rank of numbers in arithmetical proportion, beginning from o, and passed over a rank of numbers in geometrical proportion, are called the exponents: and in this is founded the reason and demonftration of logarithms, for a division and subtraction of these exponents answers to multiplication and division in the geometrical numbers.

Harrington.

EXPERTIAL. adj./ [from exponent.] Exponential curves are such parts both of the nature of algebraic and transcendental ones. The parts of the former, because they conflict with a finite number of terms though these terms themselves are indeterminate; and they are in some measure transcendental, because they cannot be algebratically conjoined.

Harrington.

To EXPERT, v. a. [experts, Latin.] To carry out a country, generally in the way of traffic.

Glorious followers train beasts for want of fancy, and export honour from a man, and make him a sort of written in every grave.

Edward III. by his encouragement of trade, turned the scale too much in favour of English merchants than, by the import of trade taken in his time, the exported commodities amounted to two hundred ninety-four thousand pounds, and the import to thirty-eight thousand. Addif. Frech.

Great ships brought from the Indies precious wood, and exported pears and rubies. Arab. Stat.

EXPORT. n./ [from the verb.] Commodity carried out in traffic.

EXPORTATION. n./ [from export.] The act or practice of carrying out commodities into other countries.

The cause of a kingdom's thriving is fruitfulness of flow of produce, not only for the consumers, but for exportation into other countries.

Exporters. n./ [from export.] He that carries our commodities, in opposition to the importer, who brings them in.

Money will be melted down, or carried away in both, the silver, whether the pieces of each species be the law of the land.

To EXPOSE. v. a. [expose, exposition, Lat. exposere, French.] 1. To lay open; to make liable.

Like Philean Pomp

Expos'd they find the marble's feel

Then thou may'st make the superfus't to them.

And flew Heaven's light.

Shakespeare's King Lear. Vol. 1.

Who here

Will envy whom the higheft place expof'd

Foremoft in fand against the Thunderer's aim.

Milton.

To pass the ripen period of his age.

Adding his part upon a crowded stage,

To telling tales of joy, and endless care

To open dangers, and to scarce fmalms.

Prior.

To put in danger of any thing.

But till he held his purpose to depart;

Far as he faw her equal to his life,

He would not to the laft expofe his wife. Dryden.

3. To lay open; to make bare; to put in a state of being open, clear, and evident.

Then joyful birds frequent the lonely groves,

And beftia, by nature strong, renew their love;

Then folds the blades of burn'd corn dillife.

And when the many western blow.

Earth to the breath her bosom dyes expof'd. Dryden.

4. To lay open, to censure or ridicule; to throw in such a state as brings contempt.

Like Horace, you only expofe the fables of men, without arraigning their veices. Dryden, from. Duke.

Tully has just expof'd a precept, that a man should live with his friend in fuch a manner that he should become his enemy, it should not be in his power to hurt him. Addison's Spectator.

A fool might once himfelf alone expof'd.

Now one in verse makes many more in prose. Pope.

Your very own in fuch a furious alikely, you are at once expof'd and plundered. Pope.

5. To lay open to examination.

Those who feel truth only, freely expofe their principles to the test, and are pleased to have them examined.

Lack.

6. To put in danger.

The expofing himfelf notably did change the fortune of the day, when his troops began to give ground.

Clarendon.

7. To call out to chance.

A father, unnaturally carelful of his child, gives him to another man, and he again expofes him: a third man taking him, breaks up and provides for him as his own.

Helps and aiding on a woman's tones,

To be expof'd or read as the may pleafe,

Feel her negligent, and pine for her discredit.

Prior.

8. To censure; to treat with difpreaf. A colloquial abufe of the word.

A little wit is equally capable of expofing a beauty, and of abusing a fault. Addison's Spectator.

EXPOSITION. n./ [from exponent.]

1. The situation in which any thing is placed with respect to the fun or air.

Water he chufes clear, light, without tafte or smell; drawn from springs with an eafily expofition.

The divifion of expofition of the feveral kind of fubfcance in this country, whereby fome receive the rays of the fun fooner, and others later, will occafion great irregularity as to the time of hiving. Ardcin.

2. Explanation; interpretation; [from expound, exposive, Latin.]

My lord of York, it better then'd you with.

When that your flock, adorned by the bell

Environed you, to bear with reverses.

With expofition on the holy texts. Shak. Hen. IV.

You are a worthy judge;

You know her, your old relation

Hath been most founfd.

Shakef, Merch. of Ven, I have sometimes very boldly made fuch expofition of my author, as no commentator will forgive me.

3. A mirth-moving jest.

Which, according to conftant expofition,

Delivers in fuch a manner, that it may as well be the idea of a monftrous fplendid

This by Caphurnaum's dam is fignified.

And this way you have well expoun'd it. Shak.

He expounded unto them in all the Scriptures the things concerning himfelf. Luke, xxiv. 45.

That right holy father, as in matters of faith they are not to make two but religiously expounded it; so in matters of ecclesiatical government, they did not create provinces, but ordered the countries they then had.

4. To examine; to lay open; a Latin term.

He expounded both his pockets.

And found a watch with rings and latches. Halib. Exponent. n./ [from expound.]

Interpretor.
The power of expression, or representation by words.

A word has all the expression that words can give: it was here that Virgil strained hand to outdo Lucretius.

Expressly, adj. [from expres]. In direct terms; plainly; not by implication; not generally.

It doth not follow, that of necessity we shall fail, unless we expressely set down in Scripture, or else plainly thereby to be gathered.

Express宲y, adv. [from expres]. Conclusively; the set of taking by assent.

The representation of Virtue he could never accomplish.

Said.
EXPULSION. n.f. [expiicat, Latin.] To drive out; to expel; to force away. [For ever should they be expelled from France.]

There were expulsions of animadversions, where., by we might strike out great numbers of hidden, quiet, and undervalued things, which, with more safety attempt their reasons.

EXQUISITE. adj. [exquisset, Latin.] Fabfert; excellent; consummate; complete.

His absolute excellence they imitate by tending unto that which small exsquisite in every particular.

Why should the rate be troubled with this medleth, charge of keeping and maintaining to great extent in farce, cutting mouths? Adam and Eve, before the fall, were different species; and none but a poet of the most unfounded judgment, and the most exquifite judgment, could have firft their conversion and behavir to their rate of innocence.

The pleasures of fene are probably enlightened by being placed in the pursit or defign in the use of them.

EXQUISE, f. [from expulfe.] A saving out; an extinguition; an effufion.

They were made to be extinguished by expulfind to the ftrikes of the ear, and to the Italian verb expellar.

Exchange me for a goat, and I will teach thee the fensations of my fould, to urge expellate and blown fomewhile.

EXPUFFATION. n.f. [expufla, Latin.] A blast working underneath.

Of relativity, the moft degree is when it will fly away without returning; the next is when it will fly upon the helm, by a kind of exhaustion, without vapouring.

EXPU SESSION. n.f. [expuflas, Latin.] A blast working underneath.

That part of the teeth which is exceed above the gum is asked, and not involved with that f敏感 membrane called plethom, where the other bones are covered.

If a body have part of it extend, and part of it immersed in fluid, to which both the immeafure, and equal in fluid to that part, equal part shall be equal in gravity to the whole.

2. Publick; not suppressed.

The drift of the continued weekly bills of morta, or charity, begins the twenty-ninth of December, 1661.

EXPLICATIVE. adj. [explicare, See EXPTA.

EXPLANATION. n.f. [explanare, Latin.] To explain; to difpafs; to make known; to unfold in the face of the firft, the moft exquifite and fervile.

The poetry of opera is generally as exquifite as the music is good.

EXQUISENESS. n.f. [from exquifite.] Nicety; perfection.

We find in the ingenious defcriptions of the two places, that are fo exactly flat and smooth, that no air at all can come between them; and experience has informed us, that it is extremely difficult to procure from our ordinary tradesman either plates or masks for making as approaching such an exquifite.

EXCRIPT. n.f. [excripium, Latin.] A copy; a writing copied from another.

EXCIANT. adj. [from exciate.] Drying; having the power to dry.

Some are moderately moist and requisite to be treated with medicines of the like nature, as fishy parts; others dry in themselves, yet require exciation, to make them fit for such uses.

To EXCIication, n.f. [exciare, Latin.] To dry.

If in a diffolution of fiold a fiaporation of parts be made by precipitation, or exratio, the exceding powder acquires not unto the touch.

Great heats and droughts excipate and make the moisture and vegetative nature of the earth.

EXICACIA, n.f. [from excipere.] The act of drying.

That which is converted, by excipation, or evaporation of humidity, will be reduced by humiliation; as earth, die, and clay.

EXCICTION. n.f. [from excipere.] A discharge of fibula by fpitting.

The act of fucking out, or dripping out, without immediate contact of the power of fucking with the thing fucked.

If you open the valve, and force up the facker, after this full expiration, you will drive out almost a gallon of fwater.

Bacon.

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EXPU SESSION. n.f. [expuflas, Latin.] A blast working underneath.

That part of the teeth which is exceed above the gum is asked, and not involved with that f敏感 membrane called plethom, where the other bones are covered.

If a body have part of it extend, and part of it immersed in fluid, to which both the immeafure, and equal in fluid to that part, equal part shall be equal in gravity to the whole.

2. Publick; not suppressed.

The drift of the continued weekly bills of morta, or charity, begins the twenty-ninth of December, 1661.

EXPLANATION. n.f. [explanare, Latin.] To explain; to difpafs; to make known; to unfold in the face of the firft, the moft exquifite and fervile.

The poetry of opera is generally as exquifite as the music is good.

EXQUISENESS. n.f. [from exquifite.] Nicety; perfection.

We find in the ingenious defcriptions of the two places, that are fo exactly flat and smooth, that no air at all can come between them; and experience has informed us, that it is extremely difficult to procure from our ordinary tradesman either plates or masks for making as approaching such an exquifite.

EXCRIPT. n.f. [excripium, Latin.] A copy; a writing copied from another.

EXCIANT. adj. [from exciate.] Drying; having the power to dry.

Some are moderately moist and requisite to be treated with medicines of the like nature, as fishy parts; others dry in themselves, yet require exciation, to make them fit for such uses.

To EXCIication, n.f. [exciare, Latin.] To dry.

If in a diffolution of fiold a fiaporation of parts be made by precipitation, or exratio, the exceding powder acquires not unto the touch.

Great heats and droughts excipate and make the moisture and vegetative nature of the earth.

EXICACIA, n.f. [from excipere.] The act of drying.

That which is converted, by excipation, or evaporation of humidity, will be reduced by humiliation; as earth, die, and clay.

EXCICTION. n.f. [from excipere.] A discharge of fibula by fpitting.

The act of fucking out, or dripping out, without immediate contact of the power of fucking with the thing fucked.
EXT

тин.] Uttered or performed without premeditation; suddenly.

This custom was begun by the spouters out of an ambition of exhibiting their extraordinary ability of speaking upon any subject. More's Divine Dialogues. They who confess to as many diffusers or extemporaneous as possible.

They write in to a diminutive manner, with such frequent interludes, that they are hardly able to go without perpetual hesitations, or extempores.
Swift. Extent. 

Extent. ext. [ex tempore, Latin.]

1. Without premeditation; suddenly; readily; without any previous care or preparation.

You may do it extemporaneously, or it is but playing. Shakespeare.

Nothing great is to be ventured upon without preparation; but above all, how faithful it is to engage extemporaneously, where the concern is eternity! South.

But thou no mark at which to bend thy bow! Or, like a boy, portell the carrion-crow with pellets and with stones from tree to tree. A fruitless task, and liveth not the extempora? Dryden.

2. It is sometimes used as an adjective, but very improperly.

I have known a woman branch out into a long extemporization upon a petition. South's Sermons.

To EXTEND. v. a. [extendi, Latin.]

1. To stretch out towards any part.

See the figure of his lifeless friend, and his old stirr, his helpless hand. Dryden: Should 'riving God's altar a vile image stands. beheld his features, and extended his hands. Pope.

2. To amplify; opposed to contract.

It is unanswerable in any use to what liberty they lift in their own manner of writing; but the controlling and extending the lines and tens of others would extend the extemporus. South's Sermons.

To EXTEND, v. a. [extend, Latin.]

1. To stretch out towards any part.

Hath thou no mark at which to bend thy bow? Or, like a boy, portell the carrion-crow with pellets and with stones from tree to tree. A fruitless task, and liveth not the extempora? Dryden.

2. To amplify; opposed to contract.

It is unanswerable in any use to what liberty they lift in their own manner of writing; but the controlling and extending the lines and tens of others would extend the extemporaneous faculty is never more out of its element than in the pulpit; though even here, it is much more executable in a sermon than in a prayer. South's Sermons.

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The race of all things here is to exterminate and turn things to be more pneumatical and rare, and not to retrograde from pneumatical to that which is dense.

**Extermination, n. f. [from exterminate.]
1. The act of representing things less ill than they are; contrary to aggravation; palliation.
2. Mitigation; alleviation of punishment.
When we are to judge, the kindred inquiry is what decree of charity we can allude in extermination of punishment.
3. A loss of lumpness, or a general decay of the muscular flesh of the whole body. Quirky.

A third sort of marasmus is an extermination of the body, caused through an imperfect heat and dryness of the parts. Harvey.

**Exterior, adj. [exterior, Lat.]**
1. Outward; external; not intrinsically.
2. What is most, and what life, virtue unyield'd
3. Alone, without exterior help sustain'd.
4. Millen.
5. Sircock and common lovers behold exterior beauties, as children and astronomers consider Galilei's optic glass.
Boyle.
6. Being blackened and moribund, are words used by those who, together with the thing they denominate, imply also something else separate and exterior to the existence of that thing.
Locke.

**Extirpation, n. v. [from exterminate.]
1. To root out; to tear up; to drive away; to abolish; to destroy.
2. Unlucky vices, on which the exterminating lot happens.

Alexander left Greek colonies in the Indies; but they were exterminated by Sardanapalus.

Archimedes in Coitus.

This discovery alone is sufficient, if the vices of men did not capitulate their reason, to expel and exterminate rank atheism out of the world. Beattie.

**Extermination, n. f. [from exterminate.]
1. Destruction; excision.
2. The question is, what are the means to be used, whether to displating and extermination of people?
Bacon.

**Exterminator, n. f. [exterminator, Lat.]
1. The person or instrument by which any thing is destroyed.

**Extirpate, v. a. [from exterminate.]
To exterminate; to destroy. Not used.

If you do sorrow at my grief in love,
By giving love, your sorrow and my grief.

Wear both exterminate. Shakespeare. The day like it.

**Extern, adj. [externum, Lat.]
1. External; outward; visible.
When my outward action doth demonstrate

The native act and figure of my heart

It is my life; but, one hour after,
But I will wear my heart upon my sleeve.
For daws to peck at. Shakespeare. Othello.

2. Without itself; not inherent; not intrinsic; not depending on itself.
When two bodies are perished one against another, the rare body not being to attain division to the dense, and being not permitted to retire back, by reason of the contrary impelling the parts of the rare body must be forced by Boyle's icy law.

**External. adj. [externum, Lat.]
1. Outward; not proceeding from itself; operating or acting from without; opposed to internal.
We come to be affured that there is such a being, either by an internal impulsion of the nature of God upon our minds, or else by such external and visible effects as our reason tells us must be attributed to some cause, and which we cannot attrib.
EXT

1. To draw by force; to force away; to wrest; to wring from one.

2. To gain by violence or oppression.

3. To take from something of which the thing taken was a part.

4. To draw out of any containing body or cavity.

5. The fulness extraordinary; the chief parts drawn from any thing.

6. Extraction; defect; not used.

7. To extract; to make extractions; to extract from one.

8. To force by which any thing is unjustly taken away.

9. To draw out of something.

10. To draw from extractions; to draw from extractions.

11. To draw out of any thing of which the thing taken was a part.

12. To draw out of any containing body or cavity.

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32. To draw out of any containing body or cavity.

33. The fulness extraordinary; the chief parts drawn from any thing.

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35. To extract; to make extractions; to extract from one.

36. To force by which any thing is unjustly taken away.
EXT
only a colloquial barbarism, used for the sake of pronunciation. Extraordinarily.
I ran over their cabinets of models, but don't remember much with any things in it to be extraordinary rare.

Extraordinary, adj. [extra and parroch, Latin.] Not comprehended within any parish.

Extravagant, adj. [extra and pro vincia, Latin.] Not within the same province; not within the jurisdiction of the same province. An extravagont station is not valid, ultra duos diarios, above two days journey; nor is a citation valid that contains many conditions manifestly unreasonable.

Extra, adj. [extra and regular., Latin.] Not comprehended within a rule.
His providence is extravagant, and produces strange things beyond common rules, and he led Israel through a sea, and made a rock pour forth water.

Taylor's Rule of lively.

Extravagancy, n. f. [extravagant, Latin.]
1. Excursion or folly beyond preferred lim.
2. Have troubled you too far with this extravagance: I shall make no delay to recall myself into the road again.

3. Irregularity; wildness.

4. Outrage; violence; outrageous vehemence.

5. The same severity, the same violence, by the wild fury and extravagancy of their own passions; have put their bodies into a combustion, and by furring up their rage against others, have armed this honour against them.

6. Unnatural wanton; bombast.
Some verified of my own Maturin and Almazor, cry vengeance upon me for their extravagances.

7. Wafse; vain and superfluous expense.
She was so expensive, that the income of three dukes was not enough to supply her extravagances.

8. Wandering out of his bounds. This is the prudential fence, but not now in use.

As his warning.
The extravagant and erring spirit bles.
To his confine. Shakes. Hamlet.

9. Reeling beyond just limits or preferred methods
I dare not ask for what you would not grant.

But wits, madam, are extravagant;

If they are not bound with things possible;
I may with more than I presume to tell.

10. Not comprehended in any thing.
Twenty confessions of pope John XXII. are raised the extravagants; for that they were written in no order or method, vagant extra corpus coli.
themini carmin. Asijles Bayes.

11. Irregular; wild.

For. For once, they seem'd
Somewhat extravagant, and wild. Milton's Par. Lest.

There appears something noble, wild and extravagant, in great numbers; intimates more beautiful than rum and polishing. Add. On.

New ideas employed my fancy all night, and composed a wild extravagant dream. Add. On.

12. Waffeal; prodigal; vainly expensively.

There have more men, who has nothing else to recommend him but a false generosity, is often more beloved than a person of a more much admired character, to be laborious, and to use them with this particular care.

Extravagant, n. f. One who is confined in no general rule or definition.
We pay or laugh at these fresh extravagances.

Extraordinary.

There are certain extravagants among people of all ages and professions. L'Estrange.

Extra, adv. [from extravagant.]
1. In an extravagant manner; wildly.
Her passion was extravagantly new;
But mine is much the most extravagant.
Dryden.

2. In an extravagant degree.
Some are found to praise our authors, and others as hastily and extravagantly contradict his admirers.

3. Expensively; luxuriously; wastefully; profusely.

Extravagant, n. f. [from extravagant.]
Excess; excursion beyond limits.

To extravaguate n. a. [extra and vapor, Latin.] To wander out of limits. Dict.

Extravagated, n. f. [from extravagated.]
The act of forcing, or state of being forced out of the proper containing vessel.

The vicious matter, which lies like leather upon the extravasated blood of pleurast people, may be dissipated by due degree, with Artus's on All.

Extravasation, n. f. [from extravagated.]
The act of forcing, or state of being forced out of the proper containing vessel.

Allament, too violent, obstructing the glands, and by its acrimony corroding the small vessels of the loops, after a rupture and extravasation of blood, easily produces an idea.

Abraham's in his study.

Extravagant, n. f. [extra and nana, Latin.]
Let out of the veins.

That there is a magnetick way of curing wounds, by anointing the weapon; and that the wound is effected in like manner, as is the extravasated blood by the sympathetical medicine, as to matter of fact, is with circumstances of good evidence asserted.

Glasse's Seraph.

Extravasation.

n. f. [extra and excavra, Latin.]
The act of throwing out of the state of being thrown out.

Nor does there intervene heat to afford them any colour to proceed that there is made an extravasation of the substances, or of any of the two other fungous principles.

Dryden.

Extra, adj. [extra and regular.] Let out of the veins.

Tale thy tongue detect thy babbin heart Shaks.

EXTREME, n. f. [extremus, Latin.]
1. The utmost point; the highest degree.
He that will take away extreme heat by fettng the body in extremity of cold, shall undoubtedly remove the disease; but together with it the disease too.

Should any one be cruel and uncharitable to this extremity, yet this would not prove that proprety gave any authority.

2. Extravagant; the parts most remote from the middle.
In its proper colour it is inclining to white, excepting the extremities or tops of the wing feathers, which are black.

Dryden's Dunciad.

3. 'Tis the points in the utmost degree of opposition, or at the utmost distance from each other.
It's a man of that strange composition, Made up of all the worst extremities.

Of youth and age.

Dunciad's Sophr.

4. Remotest parts; parts at the greatest distance.
They first fleets out of the Red Sea to the extremities of Ethiopia, and imported quantities of precious goods.

Arab. Peter.

5. Violence of passion.

Why should not the same laws take good effect on that people, being prepared by the sound and brought under by extremity.

Dryden.

With equal measure the mild moderate.

Th'thing extremities of their outrage.

If I knew no colour for my extremities, let me be understood to mean no colour for no circumstance.

6. The utmost violence, tirgour, or distress.

Why should not the same laws take good effect on that people, being prepared by the sound and brought under by extremity.

Dryden.

With equal measure the mild moderate.

And yields her to extremity of time. Faire Queen.

He promised, if they should be defeged, to remove them before they should be reduced to extremity.

Clarendon.

It should be never exposed to the extremity of war, as to fall into the hands of savage friends.

Clarendon.

Hawk.

L with.
EXU

I with peace, and any terms prefer.

Before the fall extramural war. Dryd. Ind. Emp.

7. The most aggravat'd fault.

It had been as if a fforest leaf, after farts, the extremity of foul odour, or rather the judgment that is fallen upon dramatic writers. Dryd. Prof. Clem.

To EXTRICATE, v. a. [extricis, Latin.] To disembarrass; to set free; to get any one in a difficult situation; to disentangle.

We run into great difficulties about free created agents, which reason cannot well extricate itself out of. Locke.

There are reliefs to nature, as they give us an opportunity of extricating herself from her oppressions, and recovering the several tenses and springs of her veils.

EXTRICATION, n. s. [from extricate.] The act of disengaging or disentangling; disentanglement.

Cruel fates a body not properly seat, but such as predominates in brine; and it does not appear, that this acid spirit did as such pre-exist in the air, and yet whence it was extricated, so that we may suppose its air has been made rather by transmutation than extrication.

Boyle.

EXTRINSICAL. adj. [extrinseca Latin.] External; outward; not intimately belonging; not intrinsic.

It is commonly written fo, but analogy requires extrinsic.

A body cannot move, unless it be moved by some extrinsic agent; absurd it is to think that a body, by a quality, in it, can work upon itself. Experiments.

Outward objects, that are extrinsic to the mind; and its own operations, proceeding from powers in it, or proper to it, which, when reflected on by itself, become also objects of its contemplation, are the original of all knowledge.

Locke.

EXTRINSICALLY. adv. [from extrinsic.]

From without.

If to supposse the soul a distinct substance from the body, and extrinsically adventitious, be an error, almost all the world has been mistaken. Glanville.

EXTRINSICK. adj. [extrinseca Latin.]

Outward; external.

When they cannot make the main fort, they try if they can possess themselves of the outworks, raise some prejudice against his most extrinseca adherents.

Gouvernement of the Town. Extrinsic modes are such as arise from something that is not in the subject or substance itself; but it is a manner of being which some substances attach itself to whatever thing external or foreign to the subject; as, this globe lies within two yards of the wall; this man is beloved or hated. Watts.

To EXTRACT. v. a. [extra, extraham, Latin.] To build; to raise; to form into a structure.

EXTRACTOR. n. s. [from extrate.] A builder; a fabricator; a contriver.

To EXTRUDE. v. a. [extrude, Latin.] To thrust off; to drive off; to push out with violence.

If in any part of the continent they found the fettles, they concluded that the sea had been extruded off by the wind. Woodward's Nat. Hist.

EXTRUSSION. n. s. [extrusus, Latin.] The act of extruding or driving out.

They supposse the channel of the sea formed, and mountains and caverns, by a violent depression of the earth, and an extrusion and elevation of others. Burnet.

EXTRUSSION. n. s. [ex du tuber, Latin.] Knobs, or parts protruding; parts that rise from the rest of the body.

The gong takes all the irregularities or extrusions that lie fastened from the axis of the work. Maxwell's Med. Exer.

EXUBERANCE. n. s. [exuberatio, Latin.] Overgrowth; superfluous shoots; useless abundance; luxuriance.

Men effect the overgrowing of all the exuberant parts, and all the promise of the fruitful and comfitulous character. Locke.

Though he expatiates on the fame thoughts in different words, yet in his families that exuberant ever is avoided. Gärch.

EXUBERANT. adj. [exubranus, Latin.]

1. Growing with superfluous shoots; overabundant; superfluously plentiful; luxuriant.

Another Flock there of bold fat hens, Plays o'er the fields, and shows off, with golden hand Exuberantings.

Thomson's Spring.

His families have been thought too exuberant, and full of circumstances. Pope's Preface to the Iliad.

2. Abounding in the utmost degree; luxurious.

Such innocents as such unceaseful wisdom, and such exuberant goodness, as may justly ravish us to an amazement, rather than a bare admiration.

Boyle's Scrapbook's Love.

A part of that exuberant devotion, with which the whole assembly rallied and animadverted one another, catches a reader at the greatest distance of time. Addison's Freeland.

EXUBERANTLY. adv. [from exuberant.]

Abundantly; to a superfluous degree.

A considerable quality of the vegetable matter may be brought to exuberate; to abound to the highest degree.

Boyle's Scrapbook's Love.

EXUCCUS. adj. [exsectus, Latin.] Without juice; dry.

This is to be effect ed not only in the plant yet growing, but in that which is brought exuclidean and dry unto us. Brown.

EXUDATION. n. s. [from exude, Latin.]

1. The act of emitting in sweat; the act of emitting moisture through the pores.

The humour sometimes arise by a general exudation out of the cuts. Hifman's Surgeon.

2. The matter issuing by sweat from any body.

The gum of trees, shining and clear, is but a draining of the juice of the tree through the wood and heart of it, and through the joints, and rock rubies, and such other kinds of jewels, which are yet more refleendent than gums, are the fine exudations of bone. Bacon's Nat. Hist.

If it hath more dew at noon than in the morning, then it is certain that it is an exudation of the herb. Bacon.

Cockswraffle, or woodwaxen, that famious frothy dew, or exudation, or both, is found especially in the seamen of the Mediterranean. Brown.

To EXUDATE. v. n. [exuda, Latin.] To make exude.

To EXUD SCALE; to issue out by sweat.

Some perforations in the part itself, though which the humour included doth exude, may be observed in such as are frets. Brown's Vouge Evo.

The juice of the flowers, are, first, the exprested juice; secondly, a volatile oil, wherein the smell of the plant and the taste of the juice coming from all flowers, the bitter not excepted. Avendun.

To EXUDATE. v. a. To force out, or to exude. To throw out, as by sweat. Brown.

To EXUCERATE. v. a. [excuterato, Latin.]

1. To make fore with an ulcer; to affect with a running or eating sore.

By contempers, applied to any part of the body, touch the bladder and exuderate, if they fly they go on long. Bacon.

That the saliva hath a virtue of macerating bodies, appears by these effects in taking away warts, sometimes exudating the jaws, and rotting the teeth. Ray on the Creation.

The flagrant forum turning scronious, exuderate, and contusses the bowels. A Treatise on Diet.

1. To affect; to corrode; to exude.

EYE

Thoughts, my tormentor, art'd with deadly things, Melt in my joyous spring; my exuberant parts Exscurve, exuberate, and raise Dire inflammation, which no cooling herb Or medicinal liquor can allay. Milton's Agnifery.

EXUCLERATION, n. s. [from exulcerate.]

1. The beginning erosion, which wears away the putrefaction and forms an ulcer.

Quinque.

2. Exacerbat; corroboration.

This exulceration of mind made him apt to take all occasions of contradiction and labor.

EXUCRATOR, adj. [from exulcerate.]

Having a tendency to caufe ulcers.

To EXULT. v. n. [exult, Latin.] To rejoice above measure; to triumph; to be in high exaltation of gladsness.

The whole world did feem to exult that it had occasion of pouring out its grief to be blessing a people. Hooker.

Who might be your mother, That you inflame, exult, and rail, at once Over the worse; ad Shakespeare your like do you.

EXULTANCE, n. s. [from exult, Latin.] Transport; joy; triumph; gladness; exultation.

We have great cause of exultance and joy, God's service being the most perfect freedom. Gro. Temper.

EXULTATION, n. s. [exultans, Latin. Joy; triumph; rapture; delight.

Good effects may grow in each of the people towards other, in them all towards their pastor, and in their pastor towards every one of them; between them daily and interchangeably pacts, in the hearing of God himself, and in the presence of his holy angels, to many heavenly acclamations, exultations, provocations, petitions.

Devotion informs Men with sentiments of religious gratitude, and fills their hearts with inward transports of joy and exultation. Addison's Freeland.

To EXUNDATE. v. n. [exudate, Latin.] To overflow.

EXUDEATION. n. s. [from exudate, Latin.] Overflow; abundance.

It is more worthy the Deity to attribute the creation of the world to the exu'dation and overflowing of his transcendent and infinite goodnesses. Roy.

EXPERABLE. adj. [experabilis, Latin.] Correspondable; superable; vicinable.

EXPERIENCE, n. s. [experirius, Latin.] Overbalance; greater proportion.

Rome hath left variation than London; and on the West side of Rome are seated France, Spain, and Germany, who fire on the forger, and maintain the vigour of the Eastern parts. Brown.

To EXUSCULATE. v. a. [exsalvis, Latin.] To fit it up; to rouze.

EXUSION. n. s. [exsibilis, Latin.] The act of burning up; consumption by fire.

EXUS/A. n. s. [Lat.] Cast skins; cast fields; whatever is thrown off, or fled by animals.

They appear to be only the skin or exu'ise, rather than entire bodies of fifties. Woodward.

EXUS. n. s. [exuid, Latin.] A young hawk just taken from the nest, not able to prepare for itself.

Hannur. An aery of children, little eyas, that cry out. Shakespeare.

EXUSKETUS. n. s. A young hawk maliciously marked hawk of the muket kind. Hannur.

Here comes little Robin.-How now, my eyasmuskeet; what news with you? Shakespeare.

EYEL, n. s. obsolete plural uryes, now eyes. [anglo-english]
EYE
[Ang., Gothic; eaj., Saxon; eej., Dutch; er., Scotch; plur. eres.]

1. The organ of vision; the medium of the sense of sight.

Good rich John 23 you have one eye upon my follies, and the other of your own. I may pass with a refractor off the earth. Shakespeare.

Though clouds enwrapt, upon our watery eyes. Shaks.

That most pure spirit of sense, behold itself. Not going from itself, but ever oppled, Shaks.

He kept him as the apple of his eye. Dea. maxil. to.

As long looking against the sun or fire hasting the eye by distraction; so curious printing in small volumes, and writing of little hands, do the eye by contraction. Dryden.

His own presidence did the crown surpass.

Thus did the rapt spectator.

2. Sight; ocular knowledge.

Who hath bewitched thee, that you should not obey the truth, before whose eye Jesus Christ hath been evidently set forth? Gal. iii. 16.

3. Look, see; survey.

Till thy eye may in the morning's eye.

'Tis but the pale reflex of Cynthia's brow. Shaks.

4. Front; face.

To publish this worthy noble.

Her forehead with her eyes. Shaks.

A pollute of direct opposition, where one thing is in the same line with another.

Now pass'd, on either side, they mimicly take both strife to intercept and guide the wind; but not in the fountain they went back.

To finish all the deaths they left behind. Dryden.

5. Aspect; regard.

Having an eye to a number of rites and orders in the church of England, as marrying with the same, Sunday church-ordered, dignities, and callings, for which they found no commandment in the holy Scripture, they thought by the one only choice of an action to have cut them off.

As in Scripture a number of laws, particular and public, being in force, may not by any law of man be violated; we are, in making laws, to have them.

The man that is tender among you, and very delicate, his eye shall not be evil towards his brother.

He that hath a bountiful eye shall be blessed.

None should be put into either of those compositions, with an eye of favour to their persons, to give them the advantage of circumstance or reputation in the places where they live.

These are intricate difficulties arising from the test itself, as the peculiarities sometimes are the gifts, but has been also been looked upon with as evil eyes at earthquakes. Wordsworth's Nat. Hist.

'Pressing performances have been justly applauded for their wit, which have been written with an eye to this predominant humour of the town.

Addison.

We were the most obedient creatures in the world, when we found our duty, and kept a steady eye on the end for which we were formed. Swift.

In this disposal of my father, I have had an eye to being a wir, and provided that the bridegroom be a man of found judgment. Field.

Bookellers mention the aspect the authors they have printed, and consequently have an eye to their own advantage. Addison.

7. Notice; observation; vigilance; watch.

Not mickle must have an eye to the place where, and to the men amongst them. Sidney.

His Majesty hath call his eye upon you, as ind.

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ing you to be such as you should be, or hoping to make you to be such as he would have you to be.

If the English had driven the frivulous into the countries, where they might have an eye and observation upon them, the truth hath been effectually kept in order. Bacon.

Speaker has followed both Virgil and Theocritus in the charms which he employs for curing Aritomathis's love; but he had also our poet's Cretes in his eye. Dryden.

Misbegotten confidence, and do not try;

But they, and ever keep in are your eye. -Dryden.

After this foolishly he kept a little eye upon him:

This method of teaching children by a repeated practice, under the eye and direction of the tutor, till they have got the habit of doing well, has many advantages. Locke.

8. Opinion made by observation.

She told her husband she was determined to be so bold a eye but his. Shaks.

...Shaks.

The eye of the form of the church of Rome.

Like one of two contending in a prize.

That think beheld some sign in people. Shaks.

And I was as far from meditating as a rain, and was in the eye of the world, from having any preparations for one. Dryden.

Though he in all the people's eyes greyer. Davenant.

You greater appear'd in his retreat. Dunbar.

9. Sight; view, the place in which anything may be seen.

There shall be practise of this and not remain.

Hear sweetest sounds, and play with thimble.

And be, in eye of every ancient.

Worthly by youth and obdience of birth. Shaks.

10. Any thing formed like an eye.

We fee colours like the eye (a peacock's feather), the psyche of other eyes on contrary ways, which looks to the other wise. Newton.

11. Any small perforation.

This Azar has not so much wit as will cut the eye of his own Caddah. Shaks.

Does not our Saviour himself speak of the Impossible difficulty which they are in men's passage to heaven? Do not they make the narrow way much narrower, and make an eye great which leads to life in the straitness of a needle's eye? South.

12. A small catch into which a hook goes.

These parts, if they cohore to one another but by catch, and then they are so distractedly, and put into motion by any external body, as they could, if they were by little hooks and eyes, or other kind of fastenings entangled in one another.

Boyle.


Prune and cut off all your vine shoots to the very root, have one or two of the shoots, to be left with three or four of them. Evelyn's Kats.


The ground indeed is tawny.

With an eye of green in it Shakespeare's Tempest.

Red with the eye of blue makes a purple. Shaks.


The eyes of your understanding being enlightened.

Eph. i.

A gift dith blind, the eye of the wise.

16. To EYE. a. a. [from the nouns] To watch; to keep in view; to observe; to look on; to gaze on.

When they are left in garrison, they are better hide their outcasts than when they are in camp, where they are continually seen by most of men. Speight on Ireland.

Full many a laby

I've eyes with heat scalded.

Shaks. Tempest.

The kitchen Makan pins

Her richest lock came "bout her rocky neck,

Climbing the walls to see him. Shaks. Coriolan.

And the shepherdess, who first saw

Modest as morning, when the cloudy eyes


Bald dead thus hail prettiest, adventuous Ege,

And peril great pravok he, who thus than didst'
EYE

Philips, 

Pope 

Doyle 

Aitken's 

Eye. 

Eye see, eye, eye. 

A thing through which light may enter; 

Any small perforation for a face to go through. 

Sitting the back and fingers of a glove, I made 

Eye holes to draw it with. 

Wyman's Surgery. 

Eyelids. m. s. [eyelids, French, a little eye.] A hole through which light may enter; any small perforation for a face to go through. 

Mark when the smiles with amiable cheer, 

And tell me wherein ye like it! 

When on each eyelid twenty do appear 

An hundred graces as in shade to fix. 

Spenser's Sonn.

On my eyelid is the shadow of death. 

Joyce, xvi. 16.

Fetch me that flower; the herb I owed thee once. 

Bacon's Natural History.

At length, the crackling noise and dreadful blaze. 

Call'd up some wailing lover to the chase. 

Shakespeare.

The Turks have a black powder, made of a mineral called alcohol, which with a fine long pencil they lay under their eyelids, which doth colour black, whereby the white of the eye is set off more white. 

Rabelais.

Near all, the crackling noise and dreadful blaze. 

Call'd up some wailing lover to the chase. 

Shakespeare.

These are the eyes of a man's face, 

That yield the peer the fame. 

Herrick.

The eye does not see, but the mind. 

Milton's Lycidas.

To know wherein the sheep are, not. 

Shakespeare.

EYEBALL. n. s. [eye and ball.] The stone of the eye. 

EYEBROW. m. s. [eye and brow.] Something offensive to the right. 

EYEWIGHT. m. s. [eye and weight.] A servant that works only while watched.

EYEWITNESS. n. s. [eye and witness.] A servant that works only while watched.

EYEWATCH. m. s. [eye and watch.] A servant that works only while watched.

Eye-shot. m. s. [eye and shot.] Sight; glance; view.

I must not think of sharing the booty before I am free from danger, and out of eyeshot from the other window. 

Dryden.

I have preserved many a young man from her eyeshot by this means. 

Spectator.

Eyewitness. m. s. [eye and witness.] The sight of the eye. 

The Lord hath recompenced me according to my eleancens in his eyesight. 

2 Sam.
vicious
Evelyn's
Wilkin
n. [from the noun.]

1. To feign; to write not truth but fiction. That Saturn's sons rec'd the three-fold reign Of heav'n, of ocean, and deep hell beneath, Of tireless motion rul'd, Prior.

Priam now the tales which falsifying poets tell, That warlike cunning still desires to row!

In Marbury's camp the goddess knows to dwell. Prior.

2. To tell falsehoods; to lie; a familiar use.
He f adder not: I hear the enemy. Shaks. Hen. VI.

To F a b u l e. v. n. [from fabula,] a dealer in fiction; a writer of feigned stories.
To F a b R i C A T E. v. a. [fabricator, Latin.]

1. To build; to construct.
2. To forge; to devise falsely. This fene is counterfeit among the Scythian lenders, for when they suspect a paper to be forged, they say it is fabricate.

F a b r i c a t i o n. n. f. [from fabricate.] The act of building; construction.

This fabrication of the human body is the immediate work of a vital principle, that formeth the first rudiments of the human nature. Hale.

F a b r i c k. n. f. [fabrica, Latin.]

1. A building; an edifice.
There must be an exquisite care to place the columns, set in several stories, most precisely one over another, that to the solid mass belong; to the solid, and the vacancies to the vacancies, as well for beauty as strength of the fabricat. Warton.

2. Any system or compages of matter; any body formed by the conjunction of different parts.
Still wilt you think it strange, that all the parts of this great fabric charge?

To F a b r i c c a t e. v. a. [from the noun.] To build; to construct.
Show what laws of life
The cheeks inhabitants observe, and how Fabric'd their mansions.

F a b u l i s t. n. [fabulis, French.] A writer of fables. Quitting the fabul and the fabulists, be copies Bocca-ciel.
Our bard's fabul and deals in fiction. Gavrl.

F a b u l o u s. adj. [fabulosity, Latin.] Fabulcs of feigned stories; fabulous invention.

In their fabulosity they report, that they had observations for twenty thousand years.

A f a b u l o u s. adj. [fabulosity, Latin.] Feign'd; full of fables, invented tales.
A person terrified with the imagination of spirits, is more reasonable than one who thinks the appearance of spirits fabulous and groundless. Addison.

F a b u l o u s l y. adv. [from fabulous.] In fiction; in a fabulous manner.
There are many things fabulous delivered, and are not to be accepted as truths. Brown's Vulgar. Err.
To FACILITATE, etc. [facilitar, French].
To make easy, to free from difficulty, to clear from impediments.
Choice of the like sort and best prepared metal for the vessel will facilitate the work.
Bacon.
They renewed their assault two or three days together, and planted canvas to facilitate their passage, where they did skirmish, but they felt the valour of the enemy in the attempt.
Though perspective cannot be called a certain rule of far less importance, it was once commonly used in painting, and the same rules are to be applied in perspective as in painting.
What produceth a quantity of animal spirits, necessarily facilitates the animal and natural motions.
A war on the side of Italy would cause a great diversion of the French forces, and facilitate the progress of our arms in Spain. Swift.
Facilitar, n. f. [facilitar, French; facilitate, Latin].
1. Readiness to be performed; freedom from difficulty.
Yet reason faith, reason should have ability To hold these wady things in such proportion. As men may have, provided men are judicious. Pinty could not be derived from this to a more commodious buxins by any motive of profit or facility. Radigues.
A sort upon the Turks is more worthy than upon any other Gentiles, both in point of religion and in point of honour: thus facility and hope of success might invite some other choice.
2. The faculty of forming a dexterity.
They who have studied have not only learned many excellent things, but also have acquired a great facility of profiting themselves by reading good authors and speculating in the light of their own understanding. The facility which we get of doing things, by a custom of doing, makes them often pass us without observation.
Virtuous dexterity; easiness to be perfused to good or bad; ready compliance.
Facility is worse than bribery; for bribes come more and more and more, but if importance or idle respect lead a man, he shall never be so bribed. Bacon.
It is a great error to take facility for good nature, tenderness without discretion, is no better than a more perdurable folly. L'Estrange.
4. Facultes of decease; complaisance; confedence; affability; facility and kindness itself to the man of business with difficulty and reluctancy; but offers himself to the wants of a friend with facility, and all the mistakes and miscarriages of wisdom.
Facunus, adj. [corrupted by Shakespeare from facunus; facinor, facinus, Latin]. Wicked; furious.
To stress, to very strain, that is the brief and the tedious of it; and he of a most furious spirit, that will not acknowledge it. Shakespeare.
Facunus, m. f. [from To face]. An ornamental covering; that which is put on the outside of any thing by way of decoration.
These offices and dignities were but the feelings and fancies of his greatness. Warton.
FAI

Where the credit and money fail, barren alike must do.
1. To be extinct; to cease; to be no longer produced.
Help, Lord, for the godly man ceases; for the faithful fail from among the children of men.

Whether such virtue spent of old now fail'd
More angels to create.

2. To cease; to perish; to be lost.
By the faith of both
And this imperial fabric cannot fall.

For Titan, by the mighty loss disapp'd,
Among the heavens th'immortal fail'd display'd.

3. To die; to lose life.
Had the king in his last sickness fail'd,
Their heads should have gone off.
Shaks. H. VIII.
Both he that helpeth shall fail, and he that is holier shall fall down, and they shall all fail together.

4. To sink; to be born down; to come to an end.
Neither will be always wroth; for the spirit should fall before nor rise:
If. lv. 16.
His works, which in our fall,
For us created, needs with us must fail.
Dependest me.

5. To decay; to decline; to languish.
Let none henceforth seek needless cause to prey
The faith they owe; when earnestly they seek
Such proof, conclude, they then begin to fall.
Milt.

6. To mis; not to produce its effect.
Confider of deformity not as a sign, which is descriptive,
But as a cause which seldom failth in the functions.
Bacon.

All these pleasant regions, whose exalt
Hath this kindred hero, and this re-ascent.
Milton.
This fail was first of all the other kind's misfortunes,
And, five times try'd, has never fail'd of taking.
Dryden.

A persuasion that we shall overcome all difficulties that we meet with in the sciences, and fail them, if we carry us through them
Locke.

He does not remember whether every grain came up or not, but he thinks that very few fail'd.
Milton's设有in.

7. To mis; not to succeed in a deluge; to miscarry.
I am rigged, by oath, if I fail
Of the right cathedral, never in my life

To woos a man in a way of marriage.
Shaks.
At least our generous hath fail'd, which thought
All like himself rebellious.

Milton.
In difficulties of state, the trite reason of failing proceeds from failings in the administration.

Eloge.

8. To be deficient in duty.
Or nature fail'd in me, and left some part
Not proof enough both objects to subsist.

Endeavor to fulfill God's command, and not to cast
As often as you fail of it, and to hope for pardon of him.
Milton.

9. To fail; v. n.
To defer; not to continue to assiult or supply; to disappoint.

The ship was now left alone, as proud lords be when fortune faileth them.
Sydney.
So half thou owest with glee thine honour Blast;
But little may such guilt now actually
If wounded fortune and fortune do not much fail.
Speyer.

There shall be signs in the sun, and the moon, and the stars, men's hearts failing them for terror,
Luk. xxxi. 26.

No could the mud defend
Her face, for fail not thou who she implores.
Milton.
I laugh, when those who at the beard are hold
And vent'n, that if such fail they, shrink and fear.
Milton.

FAI

The pictures drawn in their minds are laid in failing colours, and, if not sometimes refreshed, vanish and disappear.

Narcissus' change to the vain girlish showers,
Who trusts to beauty, trusts the failing role.
Gay.
To fail v. n. To wear away; to reduce to languor; to deprive of freshness or vigour; to wither.
This is a man, old, wrinkled, faded, withered;
And not a maiden, as thus lay'st thou be it.
Shaks.
His palms, tho' under weights they did not list,
Still thrst'd; so Winter could his laurels fade.
Dry.
Reteft anxiety, forlorn despair,
And all the faded family of care.
Garth's Diopyst.

To FUDGE v. n. [figuratively, Saxon; fuglen; fugger, German]

1. To suit; to fit; to have one part confluent with another.
How will this fudge? my master loves her dearly.
And l, poor monster, fond as much on him.
And she, mistaken, gave to do on me.
Shaks.

2. To agree; not to quarrel; to live in amity.
When they thrst'd they never fudge'd.
But only by the ears engag'd;
That dogs that sniff at a bone,
And play together; but none.
Hudibras.

3. To succeed; to hit.
The fox had a fudge; and when he saw it would not fudge, away goes he presently.
L'Épranga.

4. This is a mean word not now used, unlesst perhaps in ludicrous and low compositions.

FACÉS. n. f. [Latin.] Exterments; fettlings after dissipation and infatuation.
Quinty.
To FAG. v. a. [figgare, Latin.] To grow weary; to faint with weariness.
Crexihand with his force till the Italian began to fag, and then brought him to the ground.
Mackenzie.

FAGÆND. n. f. [from fag and end.]

1. The end of a web of cloth, generally made of coarser materials.

2. The refuse, or meaner part of any thing.

In the world's fagend
Fargxur.
When they are in the worth of their way, and bat in the fagend of benefactors, they are apt to look not kindly upon those who go before them.
Collin.

FAGOT. n. f. [fagare, Welsh and Armeek.] fages, French.

1. A bundle of ficks bound together for the fire.

About the pife of fages, ficks and hay.
The bellow raised the newly-kindled flame.
Fairfax.

2. Spot for no fages, let thee be know.

Place pitchy barrels on the fatal flame.
Shaks.
Millet or fages have been the rewards of different person, according as they pronounced the confederate cygnets or not.
Husts on the Mind.

3. A bundle of ficks for any purpose.

The Black Prince fild a ditch with fages as successfully as the generals of our armies do it with adze.
Addison.

4. A soldier numbered in the mutter-roll, but not really existing.
To FÆGOR. v. a. [from the noun.] To tug up; to bundle together.
He was too warm on picking work to dwell,
But faged his notions as they fell.
And if they thym'd and ratt'd, all was well, Dyrd.
To FAIL. v. n. [failer, French; fail, Welli. Pezzen.]

1. To be deficient; to cease from former plenty; to fall short; not to be equal to demand or use.

The waters fail from the sea, and the food decayed with and decline.
W. xvi. 11.

Wherefore should not strength and might.

2. Fail there where virtue fails, or weakest prove
Where boldness, though in sight unconquerable, Milt.
FAIN

FAINT. adv. [from the adjective.] Gladly; very deftroyly; according to earnest wishes.
1. Now I would give a thousand forlooghs of fen for an aree of barren ground; I would die a dry death. Shakespeare.
2. Why would'st thou urge me to confus a flame
I long have stifled, and would fain conceal. Addison.
3. Fain would I Raphael's godlike art rehearse,
And shew the immaterial labour in my verse. Addison.
4. These pictures would Fain have a law enacted to lay all men's rights and privileges upon the same level. Swifts.
5. To faint, v. n. [from the noun.] To be faint to perform fondly;
Fainter than fift in his fainting eye,
Wole fopach he counts facility. Spenser on Love.
6. To Fain. v. n. [faint, French.]
1. To decay; to wear or waste away quickly.
2. To lose the animal functions; to sink motionless and senseless.
3. To grow fceeble; to decline in force or courage.
7. Faint heart never won fair lady.
Our faint Egyptians pray for Antony.
8. Faintly, adv. [from faint.] With bent knees in a flight degree, incipient debility.
9. Faintly. n. s. [from faint.] Cowardice; timorous souls; want of courage.
10. Faintly. adv. [from faint.] With bent knees in a flight degree, incipient debility.
11. To faintly. v. n. [from fade.] Timorous; feebly-minded.
12. Faintly. adv. [from faint.]
1. Feeably; languidly.
2. Not in bright colours.
3. Without force of representation.
4. Without strength of body.
5. With his lord's tongue he faintly licks his prey.
6. Not viciously; not actively.
7. Without the sense of English, like pale ghosts, Faintly believe us one hour in a month. Shaksp.
8. Timourously; with dejection; without force.
9. Lach was the ape, though prattled to adventure.
10. Faintly the falt goes into his work to enter. Hub. Tart.
11. Faintly now declines the fainter life;
So he is more tormented than his life. DunAW.
12. Languor; feebleness; want of strength.
13. If the prince of the lights of heaven, which now as a giant doth turn his universal courts, should through a languishing faintness begin to flound. Hub.
14. The greatest miracle is any violence of pain, but from a general languishing and faintness of spirits, which made him think nothing the worse of the, careful thought.
15. Inactivity; want of vigour.
16. This evil proceeds rather from the unkindness of the country, or of faintness in following and effect-
Virtuous and invincible every man must be,
Few in the extreme, but all in the degree;
The rogue and rascal by fits is fair and wise,
And ev'n the beast, by fits, what they despise.

11. Open; direct.
For still, methought, the fag not far away
At last I found her fair and meanly dressed,
Close by my side she sat, and fair in fight,
Fulfil a line, against her opposite.

12. Gentle; mild; not compulsory.
All the lords came in, and, being by fair means
Wrought therein, acknowledged King Henry.
Sponser on Ireland.

For to reduce her by main force,
In saw in vain, her beauty, her worth, woe.
Hollibone.

13. Mild; not severe.
Not only doth they degrade or, or remit to
Life a land, which were a fair dilution;
But through them lower than the meanest exist them.

14. Pleading; civil.
Good sir, why do you thart, and seem to fear
Things that do bound for fair?
Shake.

When fair words; and good counsel will not prevail
upon us, we must be frighted into our duty.
L'Estrange.

15. Equitable; not jurifid.
His doings in fair.
That day I am, and shall to duty return.
Milton.

Herby, upon the edge of yeader coppice,
A band where you may make the fairest woods,
Shak.

I looked for the fair land, surveyed the fair
And took away a doreous oines of blood.
Wychima.

17. Liberal; not narrow.
He through his virtue was a feast from greediness,
As through his fair livelihood, far from necessities.
Carew.

FAIRLY. adv. [from fair.]
1. Beautifully; as, a city fairly situate.
2. Commodiously; conveniently; suitably
for any purpose or design.

Waiting till willing winds their sails supply,
Within a shining town they long abide.
Fairly situate on a haven's side.
Dryden.

3. Honestly; justly; without theft; without fraud; not fouly.
There is due from the judge to the advocate some consideration and grading where causes are fairly pleaded.

To the first advantages we may fairly lay claim;
I wish we had as good a title to the latter.
Addison, of the church of which his opinion that the freedom of a nation consists in an absolute unlotted legislative power, whereby the whole body of the people are fairly represented in an executive daily limited.
Swift.

4. Ingeniously; plainly; openly.
The stage how loosely does Artaxerxes,
Who fairly puts all characters to bail;
Page.

5. Candidly; without finifhing interpretations.
As I interpret fairly your design.

So look not with fewer eyes on mine.
Dryden.

6. Without violence to right reason.
Where I have enlarged them, I believe the fairest crime would not attach that these privileges are wholly mine; but that either they are secretly in the poet, or may be fairly deduced from him.
Dryden.

This nutrificial juice being a subtile liquor, fraste
obtainable by a human body, the forum of the blood
is fairly substitut'd in its place.
Arbuthnot in Moscow.

7. Without blot.
Here is th' indiction of the good land
Hunting.
Which in a set hand fairly is engross'd.
Shak.

8. Completely; without any deficiency.
All this they fairly overname, by reason of the continual presence of their king.
Spinous state of life.
Let them play it is grody done; so it be fairly done.
Shak.

Our love is not so great, Hertfordish, but we may blow our sails together.
Shak.

FAIRNESS. n. s. [from fair.]
1. Beauty; elegance of form.
That which made her fairest much the father
was that she was but an ev'n the fairest mind, full of wit, and a wit which delighted more
to judge itself than to show itself.
Sidney.

2. Honesty; candour; ingenuity.
Gentlemen may be somewhats of widsome, but little of
goodness or fair design in way.

FAIRLY SPOKEN. adv. [from fair and speak.]
Bland and civil in language and address.
Arats, a prelate in the church of Alexandrisa, a
liberally and a generous fallopian man, but still
contented that we should be as well for him in hon-
our, whose superior he thought himself in defery,
because though easy and volume none confi

FAIRY. n. s. [fairy].

So prrepe.] Saxon; for French
FAI

NOW minutely reviews upwards his faithfulness;
Thio he commands more only in command,
Nothing in love.
Shakespeare's Measure

FAITHFUL. adj. [from faith.] Honest; courteous.
A word not in use.

THO. would the regal
Of any truth, virtue, or worth in thee,
Make thy words of Shakespeare's K. Lear.

FAITHF. adj. [faith and fall.]

1. Firm in adherence to the truth of religion.

2. Of truth; fidelity; loyal; true to the allegiance or duty professed.
I have this day received a traitor's judgement, and by that name must die; yet, here's bearer witness, And, if I have a confidence, let it be stuck me.
Even as the herb falls, if it be not severed.
So spake the Seraph Abdiel, faithful loud:
Among the faithful, faithful only be. Milton.

3. Honest; upright; without fraud.
My servant Mates is faithful in all mine house.

4. Observant of compact or promise; true to his contract; sincere; veracious.
Well I know him:

5. Of honest character; morally good.
And faithful to his word. Dryden's Don Sebastian

6. With firm belief in religion.

7. With strict adherence to duty and allegiance.

His noble grace would have some pity
Upon my wretched women, that so long
Have follow'd both my fortunes faithfully. Shak.

Without failure of performance; honest;

Exactly; exactly.
If my wound'd breast thou drop a tear,
Think for a while my breast that would did bear;
And faithfully my left doth fail;
I am the faithful father's will. Dryden.

5. With earnest professions; with strong promises.
For his own part he did faithfully promise to be still in the king's power. Bacon's Henry VII.

6. Honesty; without fraud, trick, or ambigutiy.
They suppose the nature of things to be truly and faithfully informed by their names, and therupon believe as they hear, and practise as they believe.

7. In Shakespeare, according to Mr. Warburton, fervently; perhaps rather confusedly; steadily.
If his occasions were not virtuous,
I should not urge it half so faithfully. Shak.

FAITHLESSNESS. n. f. [from faithful.]

1. Honesty; veracity.

2. For there is no faithfulness in your mouth; your inward thoughts are wickedness.
Falsify, lie.
The bals, that knits together and supports all compactness, is truth and faithfulness.

3. Adherence to duty; loyalty.

The faithfulness continues in your blood, which animated one of your noble ancestors to sacrifice his life in the quarrel of his sovereign. Dryden.

FAITHLESS. adj. [from faith.]

1. Without belief in the revealed truths of religion; unconverted.

2. What then? would that faithfulness continue in your blood, which animated one of your noble ancestors to sacrifice his life in the quarrel of his sovereign.

Unles she doth it under this execrc,
That is to say, to faithfulness. Shak.

FAL

1. Perfidious; dissoloy; not true to duty, profecion, promise, or allegiance.
Both
Fell by our errants, by those men we fold most;
A molt unsubstantial, a faithful jervise.
Shak.

Abdiel, faithful found.
Among the faithful. Milton's Par. Lost.

FAITHLESSN. n. f. [from faithfulness.]

1. Treachery; perfidy.

2. Unbelief as to revealed religion.

FAITH. n. f. [faith, faithfulness, flat.]
A bound; a method, a mean fellow; a poltroon.
An old word now obsolete.

To Philemon, false faith, Philemon,
I eat to pay, that I so dearly bought.
Fairy Queen.

And now we're meeting, I was call'd.
By rail false faith, Fairy Queen.

FAKE. n. f. [Among feamen.] A coil of rope.

Harrist

FALSCAIDE. n. f. [from falk, falkis, Latin.]
Hooked; bent like a reaping hook or scythe.
The enlightened part of the moon appears in the form of a sickle, or reaping hook, which is white therefrom, from the opposition of the planets, or from the new moon to the full; but from full to a new again, the enlightened part appears gibbous, and the dark falcsad.

FALSOATION. n. f. [falkis, Latin.] Crook-
edness; form like that of a reaper's hook.
The locusts have anten. or long horns before, with a long falcatage or capitated tail behind. Brown.

FALCHOIS. n. f. [enfis falcatis; in French, finchon.] A short crooked sword; a cy-

FALCON. n. f. [fchoullon, French; falces; falco, Italian; falcs, Latin.] Crude,
A roso falcatis five adance, from the falcated or crooked bill.

1. A hawk trained for sport.

At Venus' bird, the white, Swift, lovely done,
O happy dove that art compar'd to her.

2. A sort of gun; whose diameter at the bore is five inches and a quarter, weight seven hundred and fifty pounds, length seven foot, load two pounds and a quarter, shut two inches and a half diameter, and two pounds and a half weight.

FALCNER. n. f. [falconer, French.] One who breeds and trains hawks; one who follows the sport of fowling with hawks.

Hat! Reome, hail! O for a falconer's voice.
To lure this ruffel gentle back again. Shakespeare.

The Universal remedy was swelling of puddlestone, in imitation of falconers curing hawks.

I have learned of a falconer never to feed up a hawk when I would have him fly. Dryd., Don. Scipic.
A falconer.
To promise to "Adi" give Saffraar. Swift.

To become Dryden's, "To Peste, sp.* Calo. Dryden._ To hs to £//. but the Clarendon.

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61. To Fall under. To be ranged with; to be reckoned with.
No man can know for certain that great events, however general, can affect the Georgics, which fall under that class of poetry which consists in giving plain instructions to the reader. - Addison in the Georgics.

62. To Fall upon. To attack; to invade; to assault.
A thunder falling upon their gallies, hid them with a cloud and deadly light. - Keats, "Isabella and the potter.

63. To Fall upon. To attempt.
I do not intend to fall upon nice philosophical definitions about the nature of time. - Holder.

64. To Fall upon. To rush against.
At the same time, the thunders burst upon the whole species, we are falling upon one another. - Addison.

65. Fal] is one of those general words of which it is very difficult to ascribe or to find any particular signification. It retains in most of its senses its primary or primitive meaning, and implies either literally or figuratively defect, violence, or succedaneum. In many of its senses it is opposed to rise; but in others there is no counterpart or correlative.

To Fall in a. 1. To drop; to fall.
He was gone in the barn, think on me. And add thy edgelord, despair and die. - Shack.
If that the earth could seem with woman's tears, Each drop, the falls, would prove a crocodile. - Shack.
And when I wander your hand, the like, To Fall it on Gonzalo. - Shakespeare's Tempest.
I am willing to fall this argument: 'tis free for every man to write or not to write in verse, as he thinks it is or is not his talent, or as he imagines the audience will receive it.

2. To sink; to depress: the contrary to raise.
If a man would endeavour to raise or fall his voice, fall by half notes, like the flaps of a lute, or by whole notes alone without halts, as far as he could, he will not be able to frame his voice upon it. - Becken's Natural Hist.

3. To diminish; to let sink; to oppose to raise.
Upon Letting inter in to per cent, you fall the price of your native commodities, or let the trade of ree prevent the high price. - Locke.

4. To run; to bring forth.
This then conceiving, did in yeasting time Fall party-coloured limbs, and these Jacob's. - Shakespeare.

FALL. n. s. [from the verb.]
1. The act of dropping from on high. High o'er their heads a mouldering rock is pinn'd, That detail'd fall, and thunders at ever sight. - Dryden.
The beef of tumbling from an erect posture. - Shakespeare. I saw him run after a piled butterfly: and when he caught it, he let it go again, and after it again; and over and over he comes, up and again, and caught in again, or whether till he confounded him, or how it was, he did let his teeth, and so terrified. - Shakespeare.

3. The violence suffered in dropping from on high.
My son coming into his marriage-chamber, happened to have a fall, and died. - 2 Esdr. 6, v.
Spirit of wine, mingled with common water, if the fall be broken, by means of a stop, or other wise, flieteth above and overse as it if were water out again, as will doth. - Bacon's Illy. Rem.

FALL. n. s. 1. A fall or fall may take away my reason. Locke.
Some were by the falls they got by keeping upon the ground.

2. Death; overthrow; destruction incurred.
Wall his fall. - Shakespeare.
Whom I myself strike, down. Shakespeare's Blank.
Our father's friend is seized of the wound, and for a spoil, and had a great fall before our enemies. - Judith, viii. 9.

3. Rain; Dissolution.
Plato's late theme of such a multitude, whose flight has brought the reach'd and hard debossed above the height: Now shall thou stand, though hard, or fire, or earth, or more fierce than they, thy fall confine. - Dryden.

4. Downfall; loss of greatness; destruction from eminence; degradation; fate of being depopulated from a high station; plume from happiness or greatness into misery or meanesse, or from virtue to corruption. In a sene like this we say the fall of man, and the fall of angels.

5. Declension of greatness, power, or dominion.
Till the empire came to be settled in Charles the Great, the fall of the Roman eminence, dominion concerning with other universal evils, caused those times to be days of much affliction and trouble throughout the world. - Hooker.

6. Diminution; decrease of value.
That the improvement of Ireland is the principal cause why our lands in purchase rise not, as naturally they should, with the fall of our interest, appears evidently from the effect the fall of interest had upon houses in London. - Child.

9. Declination or diminution of sound; cadence; close of musick.
That strain again; it had a dying fall; O, it came o'er me, like the seeth South That breathes upon a bank of violets, Stealing and giving odours. - Shakespeare. Twelfth Night.
How swiftly did they float upon the waves of silence, through the empty, vaulted night, at everyfall, smoothing the raven down. - Of darkness 'till it fall'd! Milton.

10. Declivity; steep decay.
Waters when beat upon the shore, or strained, at the falls of bridges, or dashed against themselves by winds, give a nailing noise. - Bacon's Nat. Hist.

11. Caratac; cascade; ruff of water down a steep place.
There will we sit upon the rocks, and see the swans feed their food's By shallow rivers, to whose falls

12. The act of selling or cutting down; as, the fall of timber. FALLACIOUS. adj. [fallac, Latin; fallaci; French.
1. Producing mistake; speculative. It is never said of men, but of writings, propositions, or things.

2. Deceitful; mocking expectation.
The fore of that madrigal, That with exalting vapour bland About their spirits had play'd, and in instant Maim'd, or else had exhal'd. - Milton's Par. Lost.

3. Perplex; fatum; fallacy.
Milton's philosophy infers Fallacius hope. Fallacious.

FALLACIOUSLY. adv. [from fallacious.]
Sophistically; with purpose to deceive; with unfound reasoning.

FALLACIOUSNESS, n. s. [from fallacious.]
Pendency to deceive; inconclusiveness. Fallacies are not to be encouraged to others, as to promote not to oppose any pen that shall fallacious, refuse us. - Brown.

We have been how fallaciously the author has stated the cause, by supposing that nothing but unlimited mercy, or unlimited punishment, are the methods that can be made use of. - Addison.

FALLACY, n. s. [from fallible.] Liable to be deceived; uncertainty; possibility of error.

Fallacy is a great deal of fallibility in the testimony of men; yet some things we may be almost as certain of, as that the sun will shine, or that five twenties make an hundred. - Whate.

FALLIBLE, adj. [falla, Lat.]
Liable to error; such as may be deceived.

Do not flatter your resolution with hopes that are fallacious, tomorrow you may have cause to repent. He that creates himself, thousand folds of little hope, uncertain in the promise, fallaciously in the event, and depending upon a thousand circumstances, often flatters his expectations.

Our intellectual or rational powers need some assistance, because they are so frail and fallible in the nature of things. - Sir Taylor.

FALLING. n. s. [from fall.] Indentings.
Falling in. n. s. [fall.] opposed to prominence.

It shows the nose and eyebrows, with the several prominences and fallings in of the features, much more distinctly than any other kind of figure. - Addi.

FALLING-SICKNESS. n. s. [fall and sick-ness.] The epilepsy; a disease in which
The patient is without any warning deprived at once of his senses, and falls down.

Did Caesar swoon?—He fell down in the marketplace, and foam'd at mouth, and was speechless:—he hath the falling sickness.

The dogfighter is good against the falling sickness. 

Lulled.

FALLOW. adj. [palope, Saxon.]
1. Pale red, or pale yellow.
How does your fallow greyhound, sir?—Shakespeare.
2. Not luxuriant; blighted. 

Shakespeare, "Henry V.
3. Plowed, but not sowed; plowed as prepared for a second sowing.

Her predecessors, in their courses of government, did by turns, he was call'd up on the ground; and he found it, yea, it became quicky overgrown with weeds.

Thackeray's "Percy Ford.
4. Unplowed; uncultivated. 

Men, here is the dower, and rank fumitory, both root upon.

Shakespeare, "Henry V.
5. Unoccupied; neglected; slighted.

Shall faints in civil blooded wallow.

Of plants, and that the cause lie fallow? Holidate.

FALLOW, n. f. [from the adjective.]
1. Ground plowed in order to be plowed again.

The plowing of fallow is a benefit to land.

Mortimer.
2. Ground lying at rest.

Within an ancient forest simple verge,
There stood a tawdry but a healthful dwelling place.

Shakespeare, "Winter's Tale."


And in fallow meads, meads, and pastures tarn,
A little garden, and a limpid brook,
By nature's own contrivance the fens di'pos'd.

Rover.

FALLOW, n. f. [from fallow.] Barr

rennes; an exemption from bearing fruit.

Like one, who, in her third wilderness, doth
profess.

Herself a mind, to retire from

Shakespeare, "Winter's Tale,"

FALSE, adj. [falsus, Latin; fain; fauf, French.]
1. Not morally true; expressing that which is not thought.

Innocence shall make

Falso, accidens bina, and tyrannus

Tribule at patience.

Stacepu, Winter's Tale.

There are false sitters among men, L'Estrange.

2. Not physically true; conceiving that which does not exist.

Of every mortal man affinities for true?

Which truth hath in all ages been derived

As bottom here, he cover'd it ever so finely.

David, "B best,"

Of so many poets which antiquity is in a picture: the feelings and action of a large are all unnatural, and the manner false, that is, incoherent, with the chamber of modern life.

Dryden.

3. Sudden, and insupportable proneness.

Falseness. M. D. [from false.]
1. Want of truth; want of veracity.

An ass of fraud; he was the first

That pratis'd the falsest under family flaws.

Milton.

All prais'd they were in lists; all things else set a life reduced to practice, and false.

M. D. Halfway from words to things. Drayton.
2. Want of honesty; treachery; deceitful.

Perjury.

Nothing was, but that they shape,

Like his, and colour serpentine, may flow

Thy inward frauds, to warn all creatures from thee.

Herrick.
3. Falsehood.

M. D. [from false.]
1. Falsehood.

In your account, it is to be considered false.

Falsely.

2. Counterfeit; impolite.

For no falsehood can endure

Touch of celestial temper, but returns

Of force to its own kind.

Falsely.

3. Contrarily to truth; not truly.

Simpson and Levi spoke not falsely but indiscreetly, nay hypocritically, shot, inure, and religiosa.

One of Tongue.

Simpson and Levi spoke not falsely but indiscreetly, nay hypocritically, shot, inure, and religiosa.

In their own.

4. Perfidiously; treacherously; deceitfully.

Such as are, treated ill and upbraided falsely find out an intimate friend that will hear their complaints, and endeavour to soothe their secret resentment.

Falsehoods, Epictetus.

1. Contrary to truth.

2. Want of veracity; violation of promise.

Suppose the reverse of virtue were solemly enacted, and the practice of fraud and rapine, and perjury and falsehoods to a man's word, and all vice were called good, and all that which we now call vice gain the reputation of virtue, and that which we now call virtue grow evil to human nature.

Falsehoods, Epictetus.

3. Duplicity; deceit; double dealing.

Perjury is opposed to hypocrisy and insincerity, and all falsehoods or fainctons of intentions, especially to hypocrisy.

Milton.

4. Treachery; perfidy; traitrour.

King Richard might create a perfect guilt.

That great Northumberland, thence to him,
Would e't that feed grew to a greater falsehood. Shak.

The prince is an in danger of being betrayed by the falsehoods, and cheated by the avowal of such a servant.

Roger.

FALSE, n. f. [from false.] A deceiver; an impostor. Now obsolete.

Such red had the kid for he would be aware of

Of craft coloured with hypocrisy;

And such ends, perjury, does all them remain,

That of such falsehoods friendship been,

Pope.

FALSE, adj. [falsity, French; falsifex, from falsify.] Liable to be counterfeited or corrupted.

FALSIFICATION. n. f. [falsification, French; falsify.]
FAL

A liar; one that contrives falsehoods.

Balders are naturally falsifiers, and the people, of all others that put their means the world about.

Falsity, v. a. [falsifier, French.]

1. To counterfeit; to forge; to produce something for that which in reality it is not.

We cannot excuse that church, which through corrupt translations of scripture, delivereth, instead of divine speeches, anything to prevent unto that which God speaketh; or, through falsified additions, presenteth the first-born upon the pasch table, which is in truth no scripture.

The Irish bards use to forge and falsify every thing as will, to profit or dissemble any man. (Spenker.

Falsity, c. [false, French.

2. To confute; to prove false.

Our Saviour's prophecy standeth good in the definition of the temple, and the disputation of the Jewish ecclesiastics, when Jews and Pagans desired all their endeavours, under Julian the apostate, to baffle and falsify the prediction. (Addison.

Falsity, c.

3. To violate; to break by falsehood.

It shall be thy work, thou fhameful works which is in thy power to make, to make thyself to be thy faith falsified, and his bed deserted. Sidney.

He suddenly falsified his faith, and villainously few Seymurs the king, as he was bathing himself, mourning nothing less than the falsification of the pirrte.

This perpetuated treachery to all the other patient ingredients of the crime; 'twas the falsifying the king. (Drye of Deity.

Falsity, c.

4. To pierce; to run through.

His crest is raffled away, his ample shield falsify'd, and round with jamb's till'd. Dryden.

The word falsify, says Mr. Dryden, is only used by the friends quarreled at the word falsify'd, as an innovation in our language. The fact is confessed; nor I remember not to have read it in any English as the term is now used. It can be found in Sir Thomas More's Queen Faery. But suppose it be not there; why am I forbidden to borrow from the Italian, a polished language, the word which is wanting in my native tongue? Horace has given it a rule for writing words: it grace fostante especially when other words are joined with them which explain the sense. I used the word falsify'd, in that place, to mean that the shield of Tyrus was not of proof against the spears and javelins of the Trojan, which had pierced it through and through in many places. The words were so familiar to this new one, makes my meaning plain: Moi foi Falsé d'Ambrai avec perfécion, 

Ches par Ils falleis en effen croyant. Arnaud, cant. xxix.

Falsify cannot otherwise be turned than by falsify'd: for his shield was falsified, is not English. I might indeed have conversed myself with saying his shield was veroified, and bored, and stuck with javelins. Dryden.

Dryden, with all this effort, was not able to naturalize the new formation, which I have never seen copied, except once by some obscure nameless writer, and which indeed deserves not to be received.

Falsify, v. n. To tell lies; to violate truth.

We have given, that it is absolutely and universally unlawful to lie and falsify. South.

Falsity, c. [false, Latin.]

Neither are they able to speak through those errors, wherein they are so decorously fenile, that they may understand, by the whole fabric, of which they love moving under God's truth.

Can you on him such falsify obliques?

Arnaud.

Probability does not make any abrogation, either in the truth or falsity of things, but only imports a different degree of their certainties or appearance to the mind of each individual.

2. A lie; an error; a false assertion or opinion.

That Dathanias grieft from the Pyrenian hills, that the earth is high towards the north, are op-

FAM

1. Well known; brought into knowledge by frequent practice or custom.

See not how the Scripture could be possibly made familiar unto all, unless far more should be read in the people's hearing than by a sermon can be opened.

Let us chafe such noble counsellors, that war, or peace, or both at once, may be as things acquainted and familiar to us. Shaksp.

Our sweet Receipt and cure of every consumption: Familiar to our eyes! Milton's Paradise Lost.

One idea which is familiar to the mind, conected with others which are now and strange, will bring the new ideas evidently to light. Pope.

Well acquainted with; accustomed; habituated by custom.

Of chang'd long, and to the place conform'd in temper and nature, will receive Familiar the free heat, and void of pain. Milton.

The seeler at first let in particular ideas; and the mind, by degrees, growing familiar with some of them, they are lodged in the memory, and names got to them. Locke.

He was amazed how so impotent and groveling an idea as, I could entertain in such human ideas, and so familiar a manner, as to appear wholly unmoved at all the terrors of blood and detraction.

Goldsmith's Travels.

Patient permitted the falsely-playing liar, to become wiser by our true teats inflect. Pope.

Common; frequent.

To a wrong hypothesis may be reduced the errors that may be occasioned by a true hypothesis, but not rightly understood: there is nothing more mischievous than this. Locke.

3. Easy; unconfined.

He encompasses

His moffs, and Speech its familiar stones, Addison.

2. Too nearly acquainted.

A poor man found a priest familiar with his wife, and because he spake it abroad, and could not prove it, the priest fed him for delatation. Camden.

FAMILIARITY, n. f. [familiarité, French; from familiar.]

1. An intimate; one long acquainted.

The king is a noble gentleman, and my familiar Shakespeare.

When he finds himself avoided and neglected by his familiar, this affects him. (Addison.

2. A demon supposed to attend at call.

Love is familiar; there is no evil angel but love. Shakespeare

FAMILY, n. f. [família, Latin; Pépier, Dorick.]

1. Celebrity; renown.

The house to be builded for the Lord must be exceeding maginal, of fame and of glory through all countries. (Luther.

2. Report; rumour.

We have heard the fame of him, and all that he did was marvelous to us. Jaffa.

I will shew what are true fames. Bacon.

FAMED. adj. [from fame.] Renowned; celebrated; much talked of.

His fam'd for mildness, peace, and pity. Shaks. He purge to keep the Christian god.

Avoiding schism, he more fam'd abroad. (Steele.) Since Pheginian scribes made unfalse the road. Dryd. (Admitth a familiar, for his learning and wisdom; but corrected to Christianity.

FAMELESS. adj. [from fam'd.] Having no fame; without renown. Not in use.

Then ter res; famifera, love the fields and woods, The fruitful water's vale and running brooks. May.

FAMULAR. adj. [familiaris, Latin.]

1. Domestick; relating to a family. They are the fames creepe, and are the same family. (Shaks.)

2. Affable; not formal; easy in conversation.

Be thee familiar, but by no means vulgar. Shaks.

Be not too familiar with Peirs; for he mistakes his favours for much, that he sweares thou art many. Shaks.

FAMILIARLY, adv. [from familiar.]

1. Unceremoniously; with freedom like that of long acquaintance.

Because that I familiarly sometimes Drut you for my false, and chat with you, Volpone will not tell upon my love, Shaksp.

He talks to familiarly of John of Gaunt as if he had been sworn brother to him; and I'll be sworn he had once been to the thing of it, and then he broke his head. Shaksp.

The governor came to us, and, after question, fai-
Bacon.

FAM.-LIE. [families, French.] In a family way: domestically.

Deirdre mortals, whom the great
Chief for companions tete-a-tete;
Whose at their dinners, en famille,
Get to leave it when you will.

Swift.

FAMILY, n. s. [families, Latin; families, French.]

To those who live in the same house; household.

The night made little impression on myself: but I cannot forgive my whole family; for my wife prevailed on me to take something.

Swift.

To FAMISH, n. v. [from fama, Latin; fami/; old French.]

1. To kill with hunger; to starve; to defrey by want of food.

What did he marry me to famishe me? Shakespeare.

'The pains of famishe Tantalus he feel, And Sisyphus, that labours up the hill

Dryden.

The rolling rock in vain and curst Ixion's wheel.

Dryden.

To FAMISH, n. v. To die of hunger; to suffer extreme hunger.

You are all reduced rather to die than to famish.

Dryden.

FAMISHMENT, n. s. [from famished.]

The pain of hunger; want of food.

Apicius, thou'dtst't on thy gut below
Full ninety millions a year, when this feast was a

Tristram休'd the sights to thee; which thou,

Fearing to suffer thirst and famishment,
In poision'd portion drank it. Hacket on Provost.

FAMOUST, n. s. [from famust.] Renown; celebrity.

FAMOUSLY, adv. [famous, Latin; famous, French; famous, English.]

1. Renowned; celebrated; much talked of and praised.

Henry the Fifth, too famous to live long.

Shakespeare.

When they had executed judgment upon her.

Pope.

Pray you was but famous for counterfeiting all these things; as earthen pitchers, a scullery, roguies by the score, and forge stumbling in the mews; whereas he was famous for Rapinfusht.

On Stage in London.

I shall be nam'd among the famosest.

Of women, flags of my celebrated.

Swift.

With great religion, with great celebration.

This land was famously enriched with politick grave counsel; then the king

Shakespeare.

Had various allies to protect his grace.

Times looking as things spoken of and believed, and worthy to be recorded and read.

Gower's Cof.

FAMOUSNESS. n. s. [from famous.] Celebri- ty; great fame.

Fam. m. s. famus, Latin.

1. An instrument used by ladies to move the air and cool themselves.

With fears, and dangers, and double change of bravery,

With amber bracelets, beads, with all this bravery,

Shakespeare.

Flavia, the leath and fleshly toy
Can with restlefs arm employ.

In other hands the fan would prove An engine of small force in love;

But the, with such air and motion,

Not to be told or fealdly seen,

Directs its wonted motions.

That it would move more than Cyparis's bow,

Give coolness to the matched dame,

To every other breath a fame.

Gay.

The modest fan was lifted up no more,

And Virginia fans have appear.

Dryden.

2. Anything spread out like a woman's fan into a triangle with a broad base.

As a peacock and crane were in company, the peacock spread his tail, and challenged the other to show him such a fan of feathers.

Dryden.

3. The instrument by which the chaff is blown away when corn is winnowed.

[Venus, French.]

Flax, flour, rawflour, and rake, with a fan that is strong.

Aliens shall eat clean provender, winnowed with the thistle and with the fan.

If. xxx. 14.

In the wind and tempest of fortune's frown,

Dissolved, with a broad and powerful arm.

Pulling at all, winnows the light away.

Shakespeare.

For the cleaning of corn is commonly used either a wicker-fan, or a fan with wills. Marmion's Hugh.

Any thing by which the air is moved; wing.

The prisoner with a firing from prison broke;

Then stretched his feather'd fan with all his might.

And to the neighbor maple wind's his flight.

Dryden.

An instrument to raise the fire.

Nature workseth in us all a love to our own counsels: the contradiction of others is a fan to inflame that love.

Hooker.

To Fan. m. v. a.

1. To cool or recreate with a fan.

She was famed into fumes by her slaves. Syl.
To FANCY. v. t. [from the noun.] To imagine; to believe without being able to prove.

Te FANCY. v. t. [from the noun.] To imagine; to believe without being able to prove.

FAN. n. A light tuft of a feather, or of hair, or of any soft substance, used for cooling the face, or for warming, or for不到的 whether or not it can be inferred from the context. The second option is the correct use of the word "fan" in this context.
2. Subtilizing only in the fancy; imaginary

Shakespeare's Macbeth.

3. Unreal; apparent only: having the nature of phantoms which only assume visible forms occasionally.

Shakespeare's Macbeth.

4. Uncertain; undistinguishable.

Shakespeare's Macbeth.

5. Whimsical: fanciful; capricious; lunatic; indulgent of one's own imagination.

Shakespeare's Macbeth.

6. We are apt to think your medallists a little fantastical in the different prices they fix upon their coins, without any regard to the metal of which they are composed. Addit.

Shakespeare's Macbeth.

7. To a great distance progressively.

Shakespeare's Macbeth.

8. To a great height; magnificent.

Shakespeare's Macbeth.

9. To a certain point; to a certain degree.

Shakespeare's Macbeth.

10. Far off; at a great distance.

Shakespeare's Macbeth.

11. Far off; at a great distance.

Shakespeare's Macbeth.
1. F AR is often used in composition as, far-reaching, far-fetching.

2. Footnote: A deep stratum. A ludicrous word.

3. He hath been, as it were, in all their politick far-fetchers.

4. And from their Coptick pratt, Kirchen.

5. Found out this myxtick way to jest us. Hudibras.

6. The far side running the king. Shakespeare.

7. FARE, n. f. [from the verb, or from farcer, French, to mock.] A dramatic representation written without regularity, and stuffed with wild and ludicrous conceits.

8. There is yet a lower sort of poetry and painting, which is out of nature for a farce is that in poetry that grotesque is in a picture: the persons and actions of a farce are all unnatural, and the manners false, that is, inconsistent with the characters of mankind: grotesque painting is the just responsibility of this.

9. What should be great, you turn to farce. Prior.

10. They object against it as a farce, because the irregularity of the plot should answer to the extravagance of the characters, which they say this piece wants, and therefore is no farce.

11. FARCICAL. adj. [from farce.] Belonging to a farce, appropriated to a farce.

12. They deny that this jest should be farcical, because they are actually in nature.

13. FARENTH, adj. [from farce, French.] The leprosy of horses. It is probably curable by impunity.

14. FAREWELL, adv. [this word is originally the imperative of the verb farewell, or fare you well; set felix, abi in bonum rem, these fit nobi; but in time it became familiarized to an absolute farewell, it is used both by those who go and those who remain left.]

15. The parting compliment; adieu.

16. Farewell, king: this thus thou wilt appear;

17. Freedom lives hence, and banishment is here. Shakespeare.

18. Farewell, I shall not give thee to thy 

19. Farewell. FARE, v. a. [farcio, Latin; farcire, French.]

20. To flow; to fill with mingled ingredients.

21. Wrestling is a pastime which either the Cornishmen, or from Corinna, their first preceded

22. The first book of Christian religion should not be forced with school points and private tutors.

23. By Sanderson.

24. To extend; to walk out.

25. 'Tis not the balm, the c集体经济, and the hall;

26. But the staid, the crowns imperial,

27. The enterprize's red of gold and pearl.

28. By farcer, French, to mock.

29. A dramatic representation written without regularity, and stuffed with wild and ludicrous conceits.

30. There is yet a lower sort of poetry and painting, which is out of nature for a farce is that in poetry that grotesque is in a picture: the persons and actions of a farce are all unnatural, and the manners false, that is, inconsistent with the characters of mankind: grotesque painting is the just responsibility of this.

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FAR

See how the morning opens her golden gates, and takes her farewell of the glorious sun. Shak.
For though the morning be pleas’d with farewell sweets, Extend his evening beam, the fields revive,
The birds their notes renew, and bleating herds attend their joys, that hill and valley ring.
Million.
I took my last farewell.
As on this very spot of earth I fell.
Dryden.
Before I take my farewell of this subject, I shall advise the author for the future to speak less meaning.
Addison.

2. It is sometimes used as an adjective; lacking;

- A single vigorous writer, who has taken their leave of the public in farewell papers, will not give up the work, but intends to appear again, though perhaps under another form, and with a different title.

FARMAIL. adj. [from farma, Latin.] Mealy; taunting like meal or flower of corn.

The propitious food of the vegetable kingdom for mankind is taken from the farinaceous or mealy seeds of some culmiferous plants: as oats, barley, wheat, rice, maize, patish, and millet.
Arckewall on Aliments.

FARM. n. [from ferm, French; pœnum, provision, Saxon.]

1. Ground let to a tenant; ground cultivated by another man upon condition of paying part of the profit to the owner or landlord.

2. The rate of lands let to the culture of tenants. The lands of Ireland do not use to set out their land in farm, for term of years, to their tenants; but only from year to year, and some during pleasure. Spenser on Ireland.

3. To cultivate land.

To FARM. v. a. [from farms.] To let out to tenants at a certain rent. We are enfreed to farm our royal palm.
The revenue whereof shall furnish us for our affairs in hands. Shakespeare's Richard II.

2. To take at a certain rate.

They received of the bankers scant twenty shillings for thirty, which the Earl of Cornwall farmed for Claude's Remaines.

3. To cultivate land.

FARMER. n. s. [from ferm, French; or from farm.]

1. One who cultivates hired ground.

2. One who cultivates ground, whether his own or another's.

Nothing of greater prejudice to the farmer than the drudging of his land with cattle larger than it will bear. Marston's Epinody.

FASTMOST. n. s. [uperative of far.] Most dilatent; remotest.
A spacious cave, within its farmost part, Which bearest, labed, and furnished art, Through the hills hollow sides. Dryden's AEn.

FAUNES. n. s. [from far.] Distance; remoteness.

Their nearest on all quarters to the enemy, and their farms from timely fowrour by their friends, hasting to the commanders to call forth the utmost number of able hands to fight. Curew.

FARRAGO. n. s. [from Farrago, Lat.] Formed of different materials.

Being a confusion of knaves and fools, and a farragous concourse of random conditions, ten-
nerly, it is but natural if their determinations be monstrous, and many ways inconsistent with truth.
Brown's Pilgrims Errors.

FARRAGO. n. s. [Latin.] A mass formed confusedly of several ingredients; a medley.

FARRIER. n. s. [farrier, French; or farri, Latin.]

1. A hollow of horses.

The truest hardship is some particular belong to farriers, saddlers, horse-trades, and other trademen. Digby.

2. One who professes the medicine of horses.

If you are a piece of a farrier, as every honest groom ought to be, get fock, or strong beer to rub your horse.
Swift.

To FARRIER. v. u. [from the noun.] To practice playfick or chirurgery on the feet.

There are many pretenders to the art of farriery and cowloosing, yet many of them are very ignorant.
Martins.

FARROW. n. s. [pepa, Saxon.] A litter of pigs.

Four in bow's blood that hath litter'd
Her nine farrow. Shakespeare's Macbeth.

To FARROW. v. a. To bring a litter of young pigs.

It is used only of pigs.

Some ready to farrow this time of the year. Tyrrell.

The foal, although multiparous, yet being biferous, and only cloven-hoofed, is farrowed with open eyes, as other biferous animals. Brown.

Ev'ry horse, without cumbrous ophirous womb, As fair and easy to the sow that car'd a lion. Dryden.
The thirty pigs at one large litter farrow'd, Dryden.

FART. n. s. [pepa, Saxon.] Wind from behind.

Love is the fart
Of every heart;
It pain's a man when'ts kept close;
And others doth offend, when'ts let lose.
Swell'd.

To FART. v. a. [from the noun.] To break wind behind.

As when a gun discharge.
Although the bore be ne'er so large, Before the flame from muzzle burst, Soft at the breech it flutters first;
So from my lord his passion blown, He farted first and then he broke.
Swift.

FA'FATHER. adv. [This word is now generally considered as the comparative degree of fart; but by no analogy can far make fartest. It is therefore probable, that the ancient orthography was nearer the truth, and that we ought to write farther and farthest, from forth, farther, farthest, porion, porion, Saxon; the s and u, by resemblance of sound, being first confounded in speech, and afterwards in books.] At a greater distance; to a greater distance; more remotely; beyond; moreover.

We make a perfect judgment of good pictures, when compared with one another, besides rules, there is farther required a long conversation with the bell pieces.
Dyer's Dysfpray.
The intent were themselves with the opinions, fudions, and fthings of their country, without looking any farther.
Lukes.

FA'THER. adj. [supposed from far, more probably from forth, and to be written farther.] More remote.
Let me be a farther truth, that without lies of gratitude, I have a particular inclination to honour you.

1. Longer; tending to greater distance.

Before our farther way the fallop shell.
Henceforth set on high the golden gough. Dryden.

FA'THERANCE. n. s. [more properly furtherance from farther.] Encouragement; promotion.

That was the foundation of the learning I have, and of all the fartherance that I have obtained.
Astol's Schoolemaster.

FAS

FARTHERMORE. adv. [more properly farthermore.] Besides; over and above; likewise.

Farthermore the leaves, the boughs, and boughs of those trees, by so much exceed all other plants, as the greatest men of power and worldly ability surpass the meanest.
Caligary's History.

To FARTHER. v. a. [more properly To farther.] To promote; to facilitate; to advance.

He had farrior'd and hindered the taking of the town.
Dryden.

FA'THIST. adv. [more properly further.] See FARTHER.

1. At the greatest distance.

2. To the greatest distance.

FA'THEST. adj. Most distant; remotest.
Yet it must be noted; that the greatest part of the world are they which are farthest from perfection.

FA'THING. n. s. [proeoxily, Saxon, from proper, four, that is, the fourth of a penny.]

1. The fourth of a penny; the smallest English coin.

A farthing is the least denomination or fraction of a penny in England and Irish.

The coin of all things we tell it hard in, Would not aul a single farthing.
Prior.

You are no obliged to take money not of gold or silver; not the balancie or farriings of England.
Swift.

2. Copper money.

The parth find, 'tis true; but our churchwardens find on the silver, and give us the far-riings. Usher.

FA'TTHINGALE. n. s. [This word has much exercised the etymology of Skinner, who at first seem to determine that it is derived from verta garde; if he had considered what vert signifies in Dutch, he might have found the true origin.

A hoop; a circle of whalebone used to spread the petticock to a wide circumference.

With gilken coats, and caps, and golden rings, With ruffs, and ruffs, and farthingales and things.
Shakespeare.

Tell me, What compacts will you wear your farthingales?
Shakespeare.

Arbour wore in hall;
Round table, like a farthingale.

Some will have it that it portends the downfall of the French kings; and obverts, that the farthingale appeared in England a little before the ruin of the Spanish monarchy.
Addison.

She seems a medley of all ages.
With a huge farthingale to swell her fullness, flout.
A new commode, a tock and a rush. Swift.

FA'TTHINGESWORTH. n. s. [farthing and word.] As much as is sold for a farthing.

They are thy outfiders; I hardly ever tell them a farthingworth of anything.
Arckewall.

FA'TCES. n. s. [Latin.] Rods anciently carried before the confuls as a mark of their authority.

The duke beheld, like Scipio, with disdain.
That Carthage, which he ruin'd, rife once more; and shook aloft the fames of the main.

To fright those slaves with what they felt before.
Dryden.

FASCIA.
Examine how the fashionable praises of the world can be reconciled to this important doctrine of our religion.

Reg. 2. Made according to the mode. Rich, fashionable rob'd her perf. deck. Pendants her ears, and pearls adorn her neck. Dyd.

3. Obscure of the mode. Time is like a fashionable holl, that highly ba. his particu. guilt by this hand, But with his arms outstretchd, as he would fly, Grasps in the corner, welcome ever families, Shaksp.

4. Having rank above the vulgar, and low nobility. FASHIONABLE. n. [from fashion. Modish elegance, such appearance as is according to the present custom.

Why should they not continue to value themselves for this outside fashionablest of the tailor or tremen's making, when their parents have to early instructed them to do? Shaksp.

5. Fashionably. adv. [from fashionable. In a manner conformable to custom; with mode elegance.

He must at length die dully of old age at home, when here he might go fashionably and genetly have been doctored or fluxed into another world. South.

FASHIONET, n. [from fashionable. A follower of the mode; a top; a coxcomb. Dict.
FAS

Of dangers and adversities, and pain, 
Enforced from fate's promptest signal call. 
Milton.

2. Strong; impregnable. 
England, by report of the chronicles, was indefatigably besieged with rovers and outlaws; which, lurking in woods and fall places, used often to break forth, to ravage and spoil. 
Speck’s History.

3. Fixed; adhering; not removable. 
Lodovico, with the breaking in of the horsemen, was driven into a marsh; where, after the horsemen, having almost overcome the dog, had done the utmost, he yielded himself. 
Kantale.

A man in a boat, whoisks at a rope that’s fast to a ship, looks as if he resolved to draw the ship to Temple. 

4. Deep; found. 
I have seen her ride from her bed, take paper, fold it, feel it, and again return to her bed; yet all this while in a most fast sleep. 
Shakespeare; Marlowe.

5. Firm in adherence. 
Quick wits be in deire new-fangled; in purpose, unconstant; light to promise any thing, ready to forget every thing, both benefit and injury; and thereby neither fast to friend, nor fearful to foe. 
Albinus’s Scholiast.

Achilles.

6. [from fasteth, Weilh, quick.] Speedily; quick; twifit. It may be doubted whether this fenfe be not always adverbial. 
This work goeth fast on, and prospereth. 
Barret.

7. Fast and lofe. Uncertain; variable; inconstant; deceitful. 
A tofe of faire pearl, which now hides, now hidden by the hair did, as it were, play at fast and loose each other, giving and receiving richts. 
Sidney.

If the perceiver by his outward cheere, That any would have his tale by word, 
Sometimes the heard him, sometimes hop their ear, 
And play fast and loose the live-long day. 
Fayifax.

The folly and wickednes of men, that think to play fast and loose with God Almighty. 
Swift.

If they cober, yet by the east conflict with other atoms they might be separated again; and to on in an eternal viceile of fast and loose, without ever consojuring into the confequent beds. 
Bentley.

FAST. adv.
1. Firmly; immoveably. 
bind the boy, which you shall find with me, fast to the chair. 
Shakespeare; King John.

[fast in the sense of myself have eaten not.] 
Hapyly when they have fodd me faft asleep. 
Shak.

2. Clofely; nearly. In this fenfe it is united with some other word, as by or before. 
Barberoff left fourteen galleys in the lake, but the tacking, falls, oars, and ordinance he had laid up in the caflle by fast. 
Knelle.

Stilo’s book that fowled 
Fast the orpe of Grace, 
Milton’s Paradise Lost. 
Letting supplies be in her fancy seen, 
And lowly meads, and vales of cheerful green; 
And in the midt of deathless groves 
Swellen with sin. 
And smiling hopes fefd by, 
And just beyond ’em ever-laughing loves. 
Dryden. 
Fast by the throne of Jamie lamely relifted. 
Rank and with his line, 
And fefi’s bleed him once tare’d Edward deep. 
Pop.

3. Swiftly; nimby. 
I would give a thousand pound I could run as fast as thou can it. 
Shakespeare’s Henry IV.

There from a spring of blood to fast, 
From those deep wounds, as all enmity the face. 
Dudz.

FAST

The beniscind marks the fowest comte has gone, 
As clocks run fast when most lend is on. 
Pop. 
You are to look upon me as one going fast out of the world. 
Swift.

4. Frequently. 
Being tried only with a promise, he gave full credit to that promise, and still gave evidence of his fidelity as fast as occasions were offered. 
Pratt, Curteis.

To fasten. v. a. [from fast.] 
1. To make fast; to make firm; to fix immoveably. 
A mantle coming under her right arm, and covering most of that side, had no fomenting on the left of her. 
Sidney.

Moes raised the Tabernacle, and fastened his sockets. 
Exodus.

2. To hold together; to cement; to link. 
She had all magnetick force alone. 
Drayton.

To draw and fasten funded parts in one. 
Donn.

In the sea-coast of India there is no iron, which flies not like a bird into those mountains, and therefore their ships are fastened with wood. 
Brown.

3. To affix; to conjoin. 
The words Whye. 
Swift.

To fasten in thought, that they have courage; 
But ‘tis not fo. 
Shakespeare; Julius Caesar.

4. To stamp; to impress; to fix. 
Thinking by this face, 
Swift.

To fasten in thought, that they have courage; 
But ‘tis not fo. 
Shakespeare; Julius Caesar.

5. To unite incoparably. 
Their opporppers have changed the scene, and comcon the opinions in their true shape, upon which they could not so well fasten their disgrace. 
Dryden.

To lay on with strength. 
Could be falled fast, or make a thrift, when not suffer’d to be reach’d? 
Dryden’s Ann’s Director.

To fasten. v. n. 
To fix himself. 

This puciety of blood may be observed in other sorts of lizards, in frogs, and other fishes and therefore an horfe-deech will hardly fally upon a fith. 
Brown’s Vultur Errors.

He falled on his neck; and bellow’d out. 
As he had born heaven. 
Swift.

The wrong judgment that millend us, and makes the will fallys on the worfe fide, lies in mfper- 
Swift.

Fastingen. n. f. [from fasten.] 
One that makes fast. 

Fastingen. n. f. [from fasten.] He who abounds from food. 
Ainfraught.

Fastinghanded. adj. [fast and hand.] Avricious; clofeshode; clofeshed; covetous. 
The king being fasthanded, and both to part with a second dowry, prevailed with the prince to be contra&ted with the Prince’s Catharine. Bacon.

Fastingidiosity. n. f. [from fastidious.] Diffidainfulness; contemptuousnes. 
Swift.

Fastingious. adj. [fastidious.] Latin; fastidieux, fastidiose, French.] Proud; haughty; Dizt.

Fasting. n. f. [see Saxon.] 
Fullefly fump; fefly: the contrary to lean. 

When gods have hot backs, what shall poor men do? For me, I am here a Windso flag, and the faffe, I think, I’ll forth. 
Shakespeare.

Let them, my wifes, 
Swift.

Appoint a meeting with this old fast fellow, Shakespere. 
’Tis a fine thing to be fast and smooth. 
L’Estrange.

Spare diet and labour will keep concentrations, where this disposition is the strongest, from being fast; you may see in an army twenty thousand foldi- 
Swift.

Gros; [fast, French.] 
We’re hurrying down.

This lubrique and adultrate age, 
Nay, added for solutions of our own, 
’Tis increase the dreaming ordines of the stage. 
Dry.

Dull. 
O fuft in whom no blysly fire is found, 
Fastingial foar-growling as the ground. 
Dryd.

Wealthy; rich. 
Some are alledged to law, not on the contemplation of equity, but on the promising and pleasing thoughts of heritious terms, fat contentious, and showing facts. 
Sax.

They were terrible alarms to perons grown fat and wealthy by a long and successful impertume. 
Swift.

A fat benefit is that which doth abound with an estate and revenues, that a man may expound a great deal in delicacies of eating and drinking. 
Swift.

Fasting. n. f. 
An oily and sulphurous part of the blood; deposited in the cells of the membrane adiposa, from the innumerable little galls which are spred amongst them. 
The fat is to be found immediately under the skin, in most parts of the body. 
There are two sorts of fat; one yellow, soft, and lax, cally melted; another firm, white, brittle, and not so easily melted, called fuet or tallow. Some reek on the marrow of the bones for a third part of fat. 
Quain.

In this omen the strongest and hardest genera-
1. Decree of fate. By a strange fatality men suffer their placing to be drawn into the stream of the present vogue. 

2. Mortality: destructively, even to death. The frame is transparent stone and earth. Those who fell to the self same youth go to it. So fatally decreed he had not been. While he the bondage, not his face, had been. Denham.

3. Tendency to danger, tendency to some great or hazardous event. Seven times seven, or forty-nine, times nine, or eighty-one, and seven times nine, or the year forty-three, is conceived to carry with it the most considerable fatality. 

4. Fatally, adv. [from fate].

5. Fatality, n. s. [from fate].

6. Fatal, adj. [fatalis, Latin; fatal; French.]

7. Fatally, adv. [from fate].

8. Fatality, n. s. [fatalis, Latin; fatal; French.]

9. Fatally, adv. [from fate].

10. To adopt a composition. Men of wit, only fathers what be will, stent.

11. To supply with a father of certain qualities. I am no father than my fate.
To Fatherless. /7/.

FATHERLESS. adj. [from father.] Wanting a father; destitute of a father. He shall not inherit any widow, or fatherless child, Ex. xx. 24.

O father's left, how wilt thou comfort me, 2 Kings, 19:3.

FATHERLY. adj. [from father.] Paternal; like a father; tender; protecting; careful; more than one parent to one's daughter, Wordsworth, The Excursion.

And by that fatherly and kindly power That you have in her, bid her answer truly, Shall. The part which delivers the soul, I owe to the pure and fatherly protection of our moment in the fathering subject. Dryden.

FATHERLY. adv. In the manner of a father. Thus Adam, fatherly dispenses.

O execrable thing to aspire Above his brother! Milton.

FATHOM. n. f. [from, Saxon.] 1. A measure of length, containing six foot, or two yards; the space to which a man can extend both arms. The extent of this fathom, or distance between the extremity of the fingers of either hand widely expanded, is equal unto the space between the sole of the foot and crown. Browne.

The armful spread across a straight line, measured from the end of the long finger on one hand, to that of the other, a measure equal to the fathom, is named a fathom, Holder.

2. It is the usual measure applied to the depth of the sea; when the line for founding is called the fathom line. Dives into the bottom of the deep, Where fathom line could never touch the ground. Shakespeare's Henry IV.

Reach; penetration; depth of contrivance; compass of thought. Another of his father, whom they have none To lead their business. Shakespeare's Othello.

To Fathom. v. a. [from the noun.] 1. To encompass with the arms extended or encircling. To reach; to matter. Leave, leave in fathom such high points as their; Nor be ambitious, the time to please. Dryden.

To stand; to try with respect to the depth. 'tis too strong for weak heads to try the heights and fathom the depths of his flights. Milton.

Our depths who fathom.

4. To penetrate into; to find the bottom or utmost extent. as: I cannot fathom his design.

FATHOMLESS. adj. [from fathom.]

FAT. v. a. 1. To feed; to make fleshy; to plump with fat. Frequent blood-breathing, in small quantities, often increases the force of the organs of digestion, and fatifies and increases the distemper. Arbuthnot.

To Fatten. v. a. [from fat.] 1. To feed; to make fleshy; to plump with fat.

FATTEN. v. a. [from fat.] 2. To make fruitful. Towns of Stiff and Lattis, Lib. Londinensis.

To FATTEN. v. a. [from fat.] 3. To feed grossly; to increase.

FATIGABLE. adj. [fatiguer, Latin.] Easily fatigued; susceptible of weariness.

To Fatigue, v. a. [fatiguer, Latin.] To weary; to fatigue; to tire; to exhaust with labour; to oppress with fatigues.

Now in use.

Fatigued. adj. [fatiguer, Latin.] Exhausted; fatigued; tired.

Fatigued. v. a. [fatiguer, French; fatigue, Latin.] 1. Weariness; fatigue.

2. The cause of weariness; labour; toil.

The great Scipio bought honours to his youth, and endured the fatigues with which he purchased them. L'Esquintre.

The man who struggles in the fight, Parlant, left armed, as though he were a knight. Prior.

Fatigued. adj. [fat and kidney.] Fat: by way of reproach or contempt.

Peace, ye fatigued! would have what a brawling don't thou keep. Shakespeare's Henry IV.

Fatigued. n. f. [from fat.] That which gives fatigues.

The wind was well, on which that philosopher bestowed the eponym of father of the earth. Arbuthnot.

FATNESS. n. f. [from fat.] 1. The quality of being fat, plump, or full-fed.

2. Fat; grease; fulness of flesh.

And by his side rode loathsome gluttony, Deformed creature, on a filthy twice; His belly upborne with luxury, and eke with fatness swollen were his eyes, Fairy Queen.

3. Unctuous or greasy matter.

Earth and water, mingled by the help of the sun, gather a numerous fatness, Bacon's Nat. Hist.

4. Olesognoufes; filmesines; unctuosines. But the olive-tree fed unto them; Should I leave my fatness wherewith by me they honour God and man, and go to be promoted over the west judges? By reason of the fatnesses and brunettes of the ground, Egypt did not produce metals, wood, pitch, and some fomes. Arbuthnot.

5. Fertility; fruitfulness.

God give thee of the dew of heavens, and the fatness of the earth, and plenty of corn and wine. Gen. xxiii. 28.

6. That which caues fertility.

When round The clouds drew fatines, in the middle sky, The dew suspendes fluid, and left unmoit The extreame glebe. Philips.

FATTY. adj. [from fat.]

Uncutious; oleaginous; greasy; partaking of the nature of fat.

The like cloud, if oily or fatty, will not discharge, not because it flicketh faster; but because air preyeth upon water, and flame and fire upon oil. Bacon's Natural History, The general.

And thirsty cucumber, when they receive Th' approaching olive, with refection fly Her fatty berries, and with tendrils creep. Dryden, Denying contact. Philips.

The common symptoms of the murrain of scurvy, are, a false taint in the spittle, and a diarrhœa uterine, sometimes with a fatty substance like butter thin thin skin, and opip.

Faucet. n. f. [from, fress, French; saucier, Latin.] The pipe infused into a vessel to give rent to the liquor, and flapped up by a peg or spigot. It is sometimes improperly written joffett.

You were out a good wholesome forenoon in hearing a caufe
**FAV**

When her judgment was to be justified in knowing faults by his first tokens, the want was like a young fawn, who coming in the wind of the hunters, does not know whether it be a thing or no to be offended.

Sidney.

2. Delinquency; actual offences.

The inhabitants will not take it in evil part, that the faults of their people hereon is laid open.

Dyer.

FAULTLESS. adj. [from faults]. Exempt from fault; perfect; completely excellent.

Where for our sake he faults is suffered pain, there Where he died, and where he lived again.

Dyer.

Whoever thinks a faults piece to see, thinks what ne'er was, nor, in or out there'll be.

Pope.

FAULTLY. adv. [faulty, French, from faults.]

1. Guilty of a fault; blamable; criminal; not innocent.

The king doth speak as one which is faultily, a Sam. Can thus.

Dryden.

2. Wrong; erroneous.

The form of policy by them set down for perpetual, is in this respect, faulty in uniting, some things which in Scripture art of that nature, as, namely, the difference that ought to be of posterity, when they grow to any great multitude; faulty in requiring a thing to be done, which is of perpetual necessity by the law of God; which in truth is nothing else; faulty also in urging some things by Scripture mutable, as their lay faders.

Herrick.

3. Defective; bad in any respect; not fit for the use intended.

By accident of a faulty helmet that Parker had on, he was cuffed in the mouth at the first course, so that he dined not, it is recorded by VIL.

R. F.

7. FAVOUR ou a. [favour, Latin.]

1. To support; to regard with kindnes; to be propitious to; to countenance.

Of all the race of fowler-winged fies Was none more favourable, nor more fair, Whilft Heaven had favour his felicities,

Than Clesion, the eldren son and heir.

Of Mudecar.

The Cove gods that arm'd the throne of Troy, May favour Tamara the queen of Shabi. Men favour women, Bacon's Natural History. Fortune to favoured him, that the town at his fall coming forward shone.

Coleridge.

The good Aenes as I call'd; a name, While fortune favour'd, not unknown to fame.

Dryden.

Oh happy youth! and favour'd of the deities! Distinguished care of guardian deities. Pope's Odyssey.

2. To affit with advantages or conveniences.

No one place about it is weaker than another, to favour an enemy in his approaches. Addison.

3. To resemble in feature.

The porter owned that the gentleman favoured his matter. Spectator.

4. To conduct to; to contribute.

FAVOUR. n. [favour, Latin; favour, Fr.]

1. Consequence; kindnes; Kind regard; propitious aspect; with of before the favouer.

It pleased your majesty to turn your looks Offavour from myself, and all our house. Shaksp.

The child Samuel was in favour, both with the Lord and also with me. 1 Sam.

They got not the land by their own sword; but thy right hand and thine arm; and the light of thy countenance, because thou hast favour unto them. Ex. 33:11

His dreadful navy, and his lovely mind, Gave him the fear and favour of mankind. Waller.

This favour, which was employed on a more deserving subject, had been an efficit of justice in your nature; but, as placed on me, is only charity.

Dryden's Aurenguzza. Preface.

4. Support; defence; vindication; inclination to favour; with of before the thing favoured.

The pleasures which their Scripture,iration to religion, are of a kind very different from those in favour of which they are here alleged. Roger.

At play, among the gods, you can all up to, find our hopes and wishes engaged on a sudden in favour of one side more than another.

Sidney.

They were invited from all parts for the use of kings, priests, and men. In short, the favour of learning was the honour and mode of the age.

Temple.

Kindness granted; benevolence shown. All favours and protection by them; all offices and places of importance were subject to his favours.

Sidney.

The race is not to the swift, nor yet favour to men of quick.

O, my royal master! The gods in favour to you, made you cruel. Philips.

Lenity; childhood; mitigation of punishment.

I could not discover the lewd and favour'd of this sentences, but conceived it rather to be rigorous than gentle.

Swift.

Leave; good will; pardon.

Give me no favour; may all blessings from Henceforth.

With things forgot. Shakespeare.

Let us enter into open act.,

With such wounds, 'tis to be conjectured.

The conditions of these arms would be. H. F. Johnson.

Come down, said Reynard, let us treat of peace. A peace, with all my soul, said Chancileer.

Swift.

Blasphemy, Sir, but, which sins are.

That which comes in favour at the court.

Dryden.

Object of favour; petition or thing favoured.

All these his words work, but chiefly man, His chief delight and favour; him, for whom Our bodies make the green, and walk. Milton.

7. Something given by a lady to be worn.

And every one his lovelet will advance Unto his sexual mistress, which they'll know By favour several which they did bow. Shaksp.

It is received that it helpeith to continue love, if one wear the half of the party beloved; and perhaps a glove, or other like favour, may as well do.

Bacon.

A blue riband tied round the sword-arm, I conceive to be the remains of that custom of wearing a blue riband, which is observed on such occasions of old. Spectator.

8. Any thing worn with the arm.

Here, Fluellen, wear thou this favour for me, and dicker it in thy cap.

Shaksp., Henry VI.

9. Feature; countenance. It is now little used.

That is only fairable, in laying a fault compleatly upon a faulty favour, setting forth both in unfishlish.

Swift.

Young thoust her, thine eye

Hath had upon some favour that it loves. Shaksp.

Dishair thy favour with an unjust head. Shaksp.

There's no goodness in thy face: is Antony

Be free and healthful, why to taste a favour

To trumpet high things and low. Shaksp., and Chas.

Yet well I remember

The favours of these men: were they not mine?

Did not sometime or other, in my time

A youth of fine favour and shape. Bacon.

By their virtuous behaviour they compensate the hardous of their favour, and by the pulchritude of the dress make up what is wanting to the beauty of their bodies.

Swift.

FAVOURABLE. adj. [favourable, French; favorabili, Latin.]

Kind; propitious; sification.

Let favourable ear to our requets. Shaksp., K. IV, iii.

2. Pallasiten; tender; averse from confusion.

None can have the favourable thought.

Shaksp.

3. Conductive to; contributing to; a proprieties.

People are multiplied in a country; by the temper of
of the climate, favourable to generation, health, and long life.

1. Accommodate; convenient. Many good officers were willing to try there, as a place favourable for the making of money.

2. Beautiful; well-favoured; well-featured. Of all the race of finer-witted men, which composed the army, was none more favour'd, nor more fair, than Clarius the efted fan and heir of Macrilli.

Favourableness. n.f. [from favourable.]

Kindness; benignity.

Favourably adv. [from favourable.] Kindly; with favour, with tenderness, with kind regard. Touching actions of common life, there is not any defence more favourably heard than there is which altogether intently for themselves, that they did not as accurately condemn them. She goes about seeking such as are worthy of her, and thence herself favourably unto them in the midst of the fight.

The violent will condemn the character of Absalom, as either too favourably or too hardly drawn.

We are naturally inclined to think favourably of such we love.

Favour'd, participial adj. [from favour.]

1. Regarded with kindness.

2. [From favour: the noun.] Featured. Always conjointed with well or ill.

Of her three bred
A thousand young ones, which the daily fed;
Sucking upon her polished dagger, each one
Of shining shape, yet all ill-favoured. Fairy Queen.
The ill-favoured and lean-kneed fawn did eat up the seven well-favoured and fat geese.

Favourably. adv. [from favourable.] Always joined with well or ill, in a fair or foul way; with good or bad appearance.

Favourer. n. [from favour.] One who favours; one who regards with kindness or tenderness; a well-wisher; a friend.

If we should uplift them with religions, as they do us with superfluities, the answer which they hereafter make to them, let them also consider these.

Do I not know you for a favourer?

Of this new bed? ye are not sound, Sibb, Iam. V.H.

Shakespeare.

Conspire their friends they had, labour for more, solicit all reputed favourers. Daniel's Civil War.

All the favourers of magick were most profet and bitter enemies to the Christian religion. Addison.

Favourite. n.f. [favourit, favourite; French; favousa, Italian.]

1. A person or thing beloved; one regarded with favour; anything in which pleasure is taken; that which is regarded with particular approbation or affection.

Every particular matter in criticism has its favourite exponent, its author, Adoniar's history. So fathers speak, perfunctory speech and mild;

Their face express to the favourite child, Pope.

2. One chosen as a companion by a superior; a mean wretch whole whole buffoons is by any means to please.

And fairs and punishments paid him, all offices and places of importance were distributed to his favourites. Sidney.

I was an Italian gentleman, who, by my favours, had killed a favourite of the prince of that country, was purblindly, so cruelly, that in no place but by favour or corruption they would obtain my obedience.

Sidney.

FAW

The great man down, you mark, his favourite flies;
The poor advancer makes friends of enemies, Shakespeare.

He did her feal to the plighted power,

Not impotent of their favours, all gallant retinue, Shakespeare.

Of that goddes I have fought the fire,

And to receive the ruin which the canons make in the body of the place.

FAUROT. n.f. [Latin; favourit, French.]

Favours; countenance; supporter.

I am neither author or fosterer of any feal; I will have no man add him self to me, but if I have anything thing, I do it as true; As more,

Ben Jonson.

The new mountain in the Lucine lake, which is alleg'd, by the favourer of this opinion, as an instance in behalf of it, was not raised that,

Woolley.

FAUTRESS. n.f. [fauetrix, Latin; fautrice, French.]

A woman that favours, or thows countenances.

It made him pray, and prove

Minerva's aid; and at last the credit of Clape's might:

He comes from banishment to the favours of liberty, from the harbours to the police. Garth.

FAWN. n.f. [fawn, French, from fawn, in the old French; a child, probably from infawn, Latin.]

A young deer.

Looking like a你喜欢 that late hath lost the hind;

And seek each where, where last I saw her face,

Whole image yet I carry in my mind, Spencer.

The buck is called the first year a fawn, the second year a pricket. Shakespeare.

Love's Labour Lost.

The colt hath about four years of growth; and to the fawn, and so the calf. Haven't Natural History.

Who for thy fable feeds the wanton fawn,

For him askindle spreads the flow'ret fawn. Pope.

To FAWN. v. tr. [of uncertain original.]

Perhaps a contraction of the French faw, s, term of fondness for children.

1. To court by friding before one; as a dog.

The dog straight frawned upon his master for old knowledge.

Sidney.

Holding Corinii in the name of Ronsin. Even like a favouring grizzly. Shakespeare.

2. To court by any means. Used by animals.

Indeed thereof he kif'd her very feet,

And lick'd her fily hands with fawning tongue.

At her unworthy done with time. Fairy Queen.

Is it not strange that a rational man should worship an ex? that he should fawne upon his dog? bow himself before a cat? and adore legs and paws.

Sidney.

1. To court severely.

My love, forbear to fawne upon thy fownes;

What danger or what fcer can befal thee,

So long as Edward's thy constant friend! Shakespeare.

But vain within, and prougly popular. Dryden.

So I fawns crowned to quail, with fawney'd face, Pope.

2. To bring forth a fawn.

FAWN. n.f. A fervile grudge; low flatterer.

You will rather flaw our gentle lowts how you can frown, than fpeak a fawn upon them.

For the inheritance of their loves. Shakspere, Corinii.

Fawning. adj. [from fawn.] One that favns, one that picces fervile courtship.

By fons of obedience we have arrived at the application of fawners. Shakespeare.

Fawningly. adv. [from fawn.] In a cringing fervile way.

FAKED. adj. [from FAK.] Saxton, hair.

Hair; Now obfolute.

They could not be called fixt, which is still one with fells crinits, or cortex. Camden's Rem.

FAY. n.f. I fay, French.

1. A lady's; an elf.

And the yellow-fairied fay.

Fly after the night's feeled.

Loath to fpeak the meaner; milions.

Ye fighed and fyphtes, to thy chief five ear.

Fays, faters, gens, elces, and demonis haf.

Pope.


Their ill-favour'd genes mean nothing,

Both of their doctrine and their fay. Spencer.

EABERRY. n.f. [griaffinaria.] A goofterberry.

To BEAURE. v. n. [Gauuer ulce To feige, for to cenfure; fegov, German; to sweep; feyken, Dutch, to strike.] To whip; to chastifie, to best.

BEAKEY. n.f. [fauteau, French.] Duty due to a superior lord; fidelity to a matter; loyalty.

I am in parliament plead for his truth,

And laffing feally to the new made king,

Let my fervant's name, and pay thee fally.

Command my eldest fent, may all my fent,

As pledges of my fally and love. Shakespeare.

Henry IV.

A Man's dooing.

Diligent, breaks his hand, and firs

Against the high supremacy of Heav'n.

Milton.

Each bird and beast behold.

After, their kind: I bring them to receive

From thee their namees, and pay thee fally


Whether his dull defigbe to withdraw

Our fally from God, or to dilurb

Conflagal love. Milton's Paraphr. Lost.

EAR. n.f. [reasum, Sax, to fear; cear, Dut, feale, fife.]

1. Dread; horror; painful apprehension of danger.

Four is an unresilience of the mind, upon the thought of which we naturally feel ourselves." Locke.

Troubling fear till to fro and fro till.

And found no place where inwardly threw him might.

Milton's Parad. Lost.

For fear was upon them, because of the people of those countries. W. Fales. in-3.

What then remains? Are we deprived of all?

Milton is not with, but,</ref>

Daven,

Daven,

Foar, in general, is that passion of our nature whereby we are excited to provide for our security upon the approach of evil. Rogers.

2. Awe; dejection of mind at the presence of any peril or thing; terror implied: with of before that which imperstit.
And the fear of you, and the dread of you, shall be upon every beast, And upon all the fowl of the air, and upon all the fish that swim in the sea, that they shall not hurt thee. 

Gen. x. 2.

3. Anxiety; solicitude.

The principal fear was in the holy temple. 

Mai. 3: 12.

4. That which causes fear.

Thy demon, that's the spirit that keeps thee, is Noble, courageous, high, unmatchable, Where Caesar's is not; but near him, thy angel Becomes a fear, as being overworn'd. 


5. The object of fear.

Except the God of Abraham and the fear of man had been with me. 

Gen. xiv. 13.

6. Something hung up to scare deer by its color or odor.

If he bleat from the noise of the fear shall fall into the pit, and be come out of the midst of the pit shall be taken in the future. 

Ps. xiv. 18.

FEAR, n. s. [zora, Saxon.] A companion.

Obsolecet.

But fair Clarissa to a lovely fear Was linked, and by him had many pledges dear. 

Fair. Quarterly.

To FEAR, a. [zoro, Saxon.]

1. To dread; to consider with apprehensions of terror; to be afraid of.

Now for my life, Horatio fears his widow. Then never trust me if I be afraid. 

Shaksp. To be the fear of the Lord, since fear opposes strength. 

Givers, in your weakness, strength upon your fee.

Shakespeare's Richard II.

There shall rise up a kingdom, and it shall be feared above all the kingdoms before it. 

2 Esdr. xii. 13.

When I view the beauties of thy face, I fear not death, nor dangers, nor disgrace. 

Dryden.

2. To fright; to terrify; to make afraid.

The inhabitants, being feared with the Spaniards landing and burning, fled from their dwellings. 

Carrero.

We must not make a fearerow of the lion. Setting it up for the birds of prey. 

Shaksp. Some, fitting on the hatches, would fear there, with hideous gazing, to fear away fear. 

Dryden.

To FEAR, a. [zoro, Saxon.]

1. To live in horror; to be afraid.

Well you may fear too far.

—Safer than truth too far.

Let me still take away the arms I fear, Nor fear the arms be harm'd. 

Shaksp. If any fear be here, if any fear

Leads for his person an ill report; 

If any harm be, the heart outweighs bad life. 

Shaksp.

2. To be anxious.

Then let the greedy merchant fear.

For his ill-gotten gain; And pray to god that will not hear, While the debating widows and billows bear His wealth into the main. 

Dryden's Homer. 

See, pious king, with different fires, Thy Braggling Albion's bullion turn'd, So much the fears for William's life, That Mary's late the dare not mourn. 

Prior.

1. Timorous; timid; easily made afraid.

Hate gently, and not fearful. 

Shaksp. Then that are of a fearfulheart. 

Hutchins.

2. Afraid. It has of before the object of fear.

The Irish are more fearful to offend the law than the English. 

Debates on Ireland. I have made my heroine fearful of death, which neither Cassandra nor Cleopatra would have been. 

Dryden.

3. Awful; to be revered.

Who is like thee? glorious in holiness, fearful in praises! 

Exod. xx. 11.

4. Terrible; dreadful; frightful; impressing fear.

Neither felt to friend, nor fearful to foe. 


Against such monsters God maintained his own, by fearful execution or extraordinary judgment upon them. 

What God did command touching Canaan, concerned not us any other wise than as a fearful judgment of his just displeasure. 

Homer. 

All torment, trouble, wonder, and amazement. 

Thribbins here; some bravely power guide us. 

Of our this fearful country. 

Shaksp. It is a fearful thing to fall into the hands of the living God. 

Heb. ix. 33.

Lay down by those pleasures the fearful and dangerous thoughts of lightning, the horrible and frequent earthquakes, and then there will be found noComparison. 

Ralph. 

This is the natural fruit of sin, and the present revenge which it takes upon wrongs, besides that fearful punishment which shall be inflicted on them in another life. 

Tilisfar.

FEARFULLY, adv. [from fearful.]

1. Timorously; in fear. 

In such a night. 

Did Thine fearful eye stript the dew, 

And saw the lion's shadow. 

Shaksp.

2. Terrify; dreadfully. 

There's it iscll, whole blood and bending head Looks fearfully on the confined deep. 

Shaksp.

FEARFULNESS, n. s. [from fearful.]

1. Timorousness; habitual timidity. 

Fear not death; nor dangers, nor disgrace. 

Shaksp.

2. State of being afraid; awe; dread. 

It is credible that the acknowledgment of our own unworthiness, our postured fearfulness to ask any thing, otherwise than only for his sake to whom God can deny nothing, that this should be noted for a necessary argument. 

Hume.

A third thing that makes a government justly despised, is fearfulness of, and mean compliances with, bold popular offenders. 

Stark.

FEARLESSLY, adv. [from fearless.]

With out retour; inutility. 

"Tu master of the greatest abstinence to observe the stupid, yet common boldness of men, who so fearfully expose themselves to this most formidable peril. 

Dyer. 

FEARLESSNESS, n. s. [from fearless.]

Exemption from fear; intrepidity; courage; boldness. 

He gave instances of an invincible courage, and fearlessness in danger. 

Clarendon.

FEARLESS, adj. [from fearless.]

Free from fear; intrepid; courageous; bold, with of before the subject. 

From the ground the fearless doth arise, 

And walketh forth without culpation of fear. 

Fair. Quarterly.

The flaming sally, fearless, though alone 

Encounters' round with focus, thus answer'd bold. 

Milton.

A nation, whose distinguishing character it is to be more fearful of death than danger from anything else. 

Temple.

FEASIBILITY, n. s. [from feasible.]

1. Practicability. 

Men often fallow fables for truths, dubiosities for certainties, poverties for possessions, and things impossible for possibilities. 

Brown's A Vultur Ererupt. 

FEASIBLE, adj. [feasible. French.] 

Practicable; such as may be effected; such as may be done. 

We conclude many things impossibilities, which yet are easy, as Cervantes's Surper. 

Things are feasable in themselves; e'tis the external wisdom of God would never have advised, and much less have commanded them. 

Stoic.

FEASIBLY, adv. [from feasible.] 

Practicably.

FEAST, n. s. [feaster, French; festin, Latin.]

1. An entertainment of the table; a sumptuous treat of great numbers. 

Here's our chief guest. If he had been forgotten, 

It had been as gap in our great feast. 

Shaksp.

Phillis's birth day he made a feast among his servants. 

Shaksp. 

The lady of the feast is her lady. And made the lady of the feast her guest. 

Wode. 

When in a bowie caled on the plain, With sudden feats ordain'd, and large for either train. 

Dryden.

2. An anniversary day of rejoicing either on a civil or religious occasion. Opposed to a fast. 

This day is call'd the feast of Catharine. 

Shaksp.

3. Something delicious to the palate.

Many people would, with revelry, give the grining of an hungry belly to those dishes which are a feather to others. 

Locke.

To FEAST, v. n. [from the noun.] 

To eat sumptuously; to eat together on a day of joy. 

Richard and Northumberland, great friends, 

Did feast together. 

Shaksp.

The humour finds, indeed; but our church-doctors 

Feast on the silver, and give us the serings. 

Dryden.

To FEAST, v. a. 

1. To entertain sumptuously; to entertain magnificently. 

He was entertained and feasted by the king with feasts and cromes. 

The Farmer's Husband

2. To delight; to pamper; to gratify luxuriously. 

All these are our all, nature's excellence, 

Whose tail or smell can blest the feasted feasts. 

Dryden.

FEASTER, n. s. [from feast.]

1. One that fares deliciously. 

Those feasters could speak of great and many excellencies in matter. 

Taylor.

2. One that entertaineth magnificently. 

FEASTFUL, adj. [fast and full.] 

1. Festive; joyful. 

The vingins also that on feastful days 

Vitured him with flowers, only bewailing 

His lot unfortunate in martial choice, 

From whence captivity and lots of eyes. 

Milton.

Thou, when the bridgeroom with his feasting friend, 

Pals to blifie at the mid-hour of night. 

Hail gait'd thy entrance, virgin wife and pure. 

Milton.

2. Luxurious; riotous. 

The tutor train. 

Who brood his palace, and with lawlesse power 

His herdard and feasters in such caces down. 

Pope.

FEASTRIER, n. s. [fast and rite.] 

Custom observed in entertainments. 

His hospitable gate, 

Unbarm'd to all, esists a numerous train 

Of daily guests; whose heart with plenty crown'd, 

Revises the feastness old. 

Philips.

FEAT, n. s. [fait, French.]

1. Act; deed; action; exploit. 

Frolick's his name, renowned for 

For his bold feats, and hard and valiant courage; 

Full off approved in many a critical war. 

Fair. Quarterly.

That Tarquin's fell he met, 

And struck him on the knee, in that day's feats, 

When he might visit the woman in the close. 

He prov'd the best man's th' field. 

Shaksp.

Our soldiers are men of strong hearts for action, and perform such feats as they are not able to express. 

Addison's Spectator.

2. A trick; an artful, fictive, or ludicrous performance. 

The joints are more supple to all feats of activity and to the skill in youth than in age. 

Rame.

FEAT adj. [fait, bien fait, French; hand dealt at appareil.]

1. Ready; skilful; ingenious. 

Never master had 

A page to kind, so dutens, dilettant; 

So under his occasion, true. 

C.
Shakespeare's "The Winter's Tale"

2. It is now only used in irony and contempt. That fact man at controversy. Stilling fleet.

That fact man at controversy. Stilling fleet.


Look how well my garments fit upon me, Much slower than before. Shakespeare's "Winter's Tale."

4. Feathery and [from feathers].

Neatly; neatly. Not in use.

The tender falks on high. Smooth.

FATHER, n. f. [father, Sax.] Father, German.

1. The plume of birds. Look, as I blow this feather from my face. Shakespeare's "Henry VI."

The brave eagle does with sorrow for the forest wasted, and that lofty tree Which holds her nest, about to be overthrown. Before the feathers of her young are grown. She will not leave them, nor the nest cast away. But bears them boldly on her wings away. While. Walder. Walking man in the high precaste corner of his eye with his finge, and turns his eye away from his finger, he will see a circle of colours like those in a rainbow. Neatly. I am bright as an angel, and light as a feather. Swift.

2. Kind; nature; species, from the proverbial expression, "birds of a feather;" that is, of a species.

Clipped and the brought Northumberland, And of their feathers many more proud birds. Have wrought the early-melting kind as wax. Also, of Shakespeare's "Henry VI."

I am not of that feather to shake off. My friend who he must needs me. Shakespeare.

3. An ornament; an empty title.

[Upon a horse.] A fort of natural fizing of hair, which, in some places, rises above the lying hair, and there makes a figure refombling the tip of Fierre's Dice.

To dress in feathers. To dress in feathers. To fit with feathers.

To dress in feathers.

To dress in feathers. To dress in feathers.

To tread as a cock.

Dame Partlet was the sovereign of his heart, Adored in love, exulting in his joy. He fed him a hundred times away.

To enrich; to adorn; to exalt.

They think not to say, that the kings regard not to plume his nobility and peoples, to father himself. "Henry VII."

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To enrich; to adorn; to exalt.
heirs for ever; fee-tail is that whereas we are feized to us and our heirs, with limitation; that is, the heirs of our body. And fee-tail is either general or special; general is where land is given to a man, and the heirs of his body; fee-tail special, is that where a man and his wife are feied of land to them and the heirs of their two bodies. 

2. Property; peculiar.
What concerns they? The general cause; or is it a free-gift? Due to some free-birth? Shakespeare. 
3. Reward; gratification; recom pense. 
There be the ways by which, without reward, Living is in course begotten, though full hard: For nothing there is created without a free. Hubber. Not helping, death's my fee; but if I help, what do you promise me? Shakespeare. 
4. Payments occasionally claimed by persons in office. 
Now that God and friends Have turn'd my captive state to liberty, At our engagement what are these fees? Shakespeare. 
5. Reward paid to physicians or lawyers. He does not refuse doing a good office for a man, because he cannot get a free. Addis. 
6. Portion; pittance; share. Ovibole. 
In pruning and trimming all manner of trees, Referre to each cattle their proper fees. Taffer. FEE'FARM. n. [fee and farm.] Tenure by which lands are held from a superior lord. 

John surrendered his kingdom to the pope, and took them back again, to hold in feoffment; which brought him into such hatred, as all his lifetime after he was polluted with fear. Den. 

To FEE. v. a. from the noun.
1. To reward; to pay.
No man for the fun, no man purchases the ficht, nor ens or he walks by it. South. 
Wash the dog in time; for when within The dropluves, and extend the skin, In vain his helmet the patient curest, And fees the doctor; but too late is wife. Dryden. 
2. To hire; to buy, to procure. I have long loved her, and ingross opportunities to meet her; fed every light occasion, that could not indignly give me fight of her. Shaksp. 
3. To keep in hire. There's not a thing of them but in his house I have a forecast fee. Shaksp. Macheath. 

FEEBLE. adj. [feble, French.] Weak; debilitated; sickly; infirm; without strength of body or mind. 
The man carried all the fible upon after to Je. 

Richard. 
Command him at once of a faithful friend, But feeble are the flocks I can fend. Dryden. 
I have to excuse my fawning wages; My spirits feeble, and my pains are strong. Dryden. 

We carry the image of God in us, a rational and immortal soul, and though there be feeble and fible, yet we aspire after eternal happiness, and finally expect a great exaltation of all our natural powers. Bacon. 

Browne. 

They are a crouch that helps the weak and supports the fible, but retards the strong. Smith. 

To FEE'BLE. v. a. from the noun. To weaken; to enfeeble; to deprive of strength or power. Not in use. 

Or, in a castle resolved high and sanguine, By lawful engines and instantaneous lights.
To well & Pope

Pope's

Shakepear's

Shakepear's

Shakespeare

Shakespeare

Shakespeare

Shakespeare

Shakespeare

Shakespeare

Shakespeare

Shakespeare

Shakespeare

Shakespeare

Shakespeare

Shakespeare

Shakespeare

Shakespeare

Shakespeare

Shakespeare

Lyonet

FELICTATE.

Felicitate, French. felicity, Lat.

To make happy.

I professe.

My self an enemy to all other joys; and I am alone felicite...

In your dear highest love's.
What a glorious entertainment and pleasure would fall and felicitate his spirit, if he could grasp all in
his heart.

2. To congratulate. They might proceed unto forms of speeches, felicitating the good, or depriving the evil to
Boswell.

FELICITATION. n. s. [French, from feliciter.] Congratulation. Ditto.

FELICIOUS. adj. [felix, Late.] Happy. Ditto.

FELICITOUSLY. adv. [from felicitor.] Happily. Ditto.

FELICIVAS. n. s. [felicitas, Latin; felicit.] Happines; prosperity; blissfulness; blestness. Ditto.

FELIX. adj. [Felix.] Happy; prosperous; thriving. Ditto.

FELIX. adv. [felicis, Late.] Happily. Ditto.

FELINE. adj. [feline, Latin.] Like a cat; pertaining to a cat. Even as in the beast; from which he differs principally in his teeth, which are canine, and in his tail, while the lion has a long taper. Gram.

FELL. adj. [pelle, Saxon.]

1. Cruel; barbarous; inhuman. It seemed fury, discord, madness fell.

2. Savage; ravenous; bloody. That darkness I might into a hell, and my delight, like a fell and cruel hound, E'er since pursue me. Shakespeare. Twelfth Night.

3. Silent. I know thee, loves I love at the raging main, Murderous the wrath that stains thy black place. Pope.

4. Scouring all the taming arts of man. The keen hyena, fell of the fell. Thomson.

FELL. n. s. [pelle, Saxon.] The skin; the hide. Not used.

FELL, thine, these eyes. The gougers shall devour them, death and fell. Ere they shall make us weep. Shakespeare.

The time has been my enemies would have could to me my very life in a fell sort of hair.

Would at a dismal treasire route and tire. Shakespeare. To FELL. n. a. [fellen, German.]

1. To knock down; to bring to the ground. Villain, band, or I'll fell thee down. Shakespeare.

Up and down he travailed his ground;

Nowwards a falling blow, nowwards again. Daniel.

Taking the small end of his musket in his hand, he struck him on the head with the stock, and fell him. Raleigh.

His fall, for the present, struck an earthquake into all sides, nor was the sugar he intended to believe he was fell.

On their whole holt I flew

Unarmed, and with a trivial weapon fell'd

Their choicest youth, they only half his seed.

Million.

2. It seems improperly joined with down or along.

With which he faire he drove he'd fell'd him down, And cleat the circle of his golden crown. Dryden.

I fell'd along a man of bearded face. His limbs all cover'd with a shining case. Dryden.

3. To fell down; to cut down.

There would he fell a firmer that would fell

Bergens of woods, which he did lastly fell, Habb.
FE\L

My fellow-labourers have committed me to perform in their behalf this office of dedication. Dryden, Phil. Ded.

FELLO\SERVANT. n. f. One that has the same master.

Nor let us think we are beasts of the earth, than of our fellow-servants; and inquire zealously into the ways of God with them. Milton.

Fair fellow-servant! may your gentle ear prove more propitious to my lighted case than the bright darts of verger. Swift.

Their fathers and yours were fellow-servants to the same heavenly master while they lived; nor is that relation dissolved by their death, but might still flourish among your children. Arnebury.

FELLO\Soldier. n. f. One who fights under the same commander. An endearing appellation used by officers to their men.

Come, fellow-soldier, make thy proclamation. Epaphroditus, my brother and companion in labour, and fellow-soldier. Phil. ii. 25.

FELLO\STUDENT. n. f. One who studies in a company with another, in the same class, under the same master.

I pray thee do not make me, fellow-student, Shakespeare's Hamlet.

If you have no fellow-student at hand, tell it over with your acquaintance. Walpurgis's Logick.

FELLO\SUBJECT. n. f. One who lives under the same government.

The bleeding condition of their fellow-subjects was a feverish in the balance with their private ends. Swift.

FELLO\SUFFERER. n. f. One who shares in the same evils; one who partakes the same sufferings with another.

How happy was it for those poor creatures, that your grace was made their fellow-sufferer? and how glorious for you, that you chose to suffer rather than to resolve? Dryden.

We in some manner share the necessities of the poor at the same time that we relieve them, and make ourselves not only their patrons but fellow-sufferers. Addison's Spectator.

FELLO\WRITER. n. f. One who writes at the same time, or on the same subject.

Since they cannot raise themselves to the repetition of their fellow-writers, they must fix it to their own pitch, if they would keep them in a level with them. Addison.

FELLO\FEELING. n. f. [Fellow and feeling.]

1. Sympathy. It is a high degree of humanity not to have a fellow-feeling of the misfortune of my brother. L'Estrange.

2. Combination; joint interest; commonly in an ill sense. Even your milkwoman and your nursemaid have a fellow-feeling. Act. I. b. 1. 2. Acton's handbook.

FELLO\LIKE. adj. [Fellow and like.]

Fellowly. Like a companion; on equal terms; companionable.

All which good parts he grafted with a good fellow-feeling, kind, and respectful carriage. Carew.

This kind for another to make an exchange with fellowly neighbourhood their mutual interest is irk.

FELLO\SHIP. n. f. [from fellow.]

1. Companionhip; comfort; society.

The hour is come that tell what he would have
But knead and build up hands for fellowship. Shakespeare.

FELLO\ISH. n. f. [from fellow.]

Of amaranth, chalice, fountain, or spring, By th' waters of life, where'er they fall In fellowship of joy, the fons of light Hasted. Milton's Paradise Lost.

There be no man but God parts excellent things into his portion, but for the common good for men are made for society and mutual fellowship. Coligny's Servants.

God having designed man for a sociable creature, made him at once an individual, and under the necessity to have fellowship with some of his own kind, but furnished him also with language, which was to be the great instrument and commen

2. Association; confederacy; combination.

We would not die in this man's company that fears his fellowship to die with us. Dryden.

They have the kind word, but not always, even as they are men, although they have never any settled fellowship, never any formal agreement amongst them. Hooker.

Most of the other Christian princes were drawn into the fellowship of that war. Kallof.


4. Partnership; joint interest. Landers acquainted, now I feel by proof. Swift.

That fellowship in pain divides not harm, Nor lighten'st aught each man's peculiar good. Dryden.

Parable Required.

O love! thou dearly dost thy power maintain, And will not bear a rival in thy reigns. Tyrants and thou all fellowship disdain. Dryden.


6. Frequency of intercourse; social pleasure.

In a great town friends are fatigued, so that there is not that fellowship which is in his neighbours. Swift.

7. Fines and fondness for fealty entertainments, with good prefixed. He had by his executive good fellowship, which was grateful to all the company, made himself popular with them, and his conversation acceptable. Addison.

8. An establishment in the college, with share in its revenue. Concludes, having, by extreme parsimony, laboured thirty pounds out of a bagful fellowship, went to sixpence, and the rest. Locke.

9. [In arithmetick. That rule of plural proportion whereby we balance accounts, depending between divers persons, having put together a general tok, so that they may every man have his proportional gain, or suit them his proportional part of loss.

FELLY. adj. [from fell.]

Cruelly; inhumanly; fangably; barbarously.

Fair to every friend and unkind; as a tyrant, that with g cladiness Hants after blood, when he by chance doth find A feeble beast doth fell him superbly. Spenser.

FELLO\DE. n. f. [In law.] He that committed felony by murdering himself. Fellon.

FELLO\ON. n. f. [from fellow.]

1. One who has committed a capital crime. I apprehend thee for a fellow here. Shakespeare.

The wild tap, Chaos! even amid the holy noisy, and made to blend, Like jove, where they did talk and strull, and died. Dryden.

2. A whittow; a tumour formed between the bone and its intervening membrane, very painful. The malignant paronychia is that which is commonly called a fellow. Witsens. Surgery.

FELLO\ON. adj. Cruel; traitorously; inhuman.

Ay me! what thing on earth, that all things breed, Might be the cause of so impatient grief? What sorrow, or what fowl with fellow done? Hath stirred up to much mischievous delight! Spenser.

Then bids prepare thee hospitable treat, Vain means of love to veil the fellow here. Pope.

FELLO\NIOUS. adj. [from felon.] Wicked; traitorous; villainous; malignant; perfidious; defraudful.

This man conceived the duke's death; but what was the motive of that felonious conception in the clouds. W. W.

O thriftless night! Why should't thou, but for some felonious end, In thy dark lantnorn thus close up the bars? That nature hang in heaven, and fill'd the lamps with everlasting oil, to give due light To the midst and lonely traveller. Milton.

In that felonious heart through venom fires, It does but touch thy flesh and dyes. Dryden.

FELLY\MELY. n. f. [from fellow.] In a fellowly way.

FELLY\ONIOUS. adj. [from felon.] Wicked.

Not used.

I am like for desparate dote to die, Through fellowious force of mine enemy. Spenser.

FELLO\ON. n. f. [felon, French; felonia, low Latin; from felon.] A crime denounced capital by the law; an enormous crime.

I will make it felony to drink small beer. Shakespeare's Henry VI.

FELT. The pretense of felt, which see.

FELT. n. f. [prel, Saxon.]

1. Cloth made of wool united without weaving. It was a delicate fraternage to have A troop of hoose with felt. Shakesp. King Lear.

2. A hide or skin.

To know whether theop are found or not see that the felt be loose. Mather's Husbandry.

FELLY. n. f. [from the noun.] To unite without weaving.

The same wolf one man felt into a hat, another weaves into cloth, another into kirtle. Hall.

FELLY. n. f. [from felt.] To clot together like felt.

His felted locks, that on his bosom fell, On rugged mountains biers and thorns resemble. Spenser.

FELLY\CA. n. f. [felon, Fr. felon,h. Amb.] A small open boat with fix oars. Diet.

FEMALE. n. f. [femelle, French; femella, Latin.] A sex; one of the sex which brings young; not male.

God created man in his own image, male and female he created them. Gen. i. 27.

He is of the seed of the head, whether it be m. le or female, he shall offer it without hemith. Lev.

Men, more divine, Indul'd with intellectual soul and soul, Are happy to their females, and their lords. Shakesp.

FEMALE. adj.

1. Not male.

Female of sex it items. Milton.

Swarming nettles appear'd The female bee, that feeds her husband drone. Milton.

2. Not masculine; belonging to a female.

Other arts, perhaps, With their attendant moons thou wilt decry. Communicating male and female light; Which two great rays animate the world. Milton.

Add what wants.

In female sex, the more to draw his love. Milton. He freplied not to eat Against his better knowlege, but desirest, But fondly overcome with female charm. Milton. So everlast with without feminine, The tassel and doublets of the fair warrior queen. Dryden.

3. FEMALE Rhymes. Double rhymes so called because in French, from which the term is taken, they end in f or of feminine. These rhymes are female.
To FENCE. v. a.
1. To incolect; to secure by an inclofure or hedge.
2. To guard against; to act on the defensive.
3. To fight according to art, by obviating blows as well as giving.
FENCING. n. f. [from fence.]
Without inclofure; open.
FENCIBLE. adj. [from fence.]
Capable of fencing.
FENCING MASTER. n. f. [fence and master.]
One who teaches the science of defence, or the use of weapons.
FENCING SCHOOL. n. f. [fence and school.]
A place in which the use of weapons is taught.

FEN

Wet creoks of heat is but a fable,
We know the torrid zone is now found habitable.

Cowl.
The female rheymes are in use with the Italian in
every line, with the Spanish promiscuously, and with
the French alternately, as strange to the Algers, the
Pucelle, or any of their later poems.


FEME CEVERT. n. f. [French.]
A married woman; who is also said to be under covert baron.

Blown.

FEMINITY. n. f. [from feminum, Latin.]
Feminine.

1. Of the sex that brings young; female.
2. Soft; tender; delicate.

Heavily's form.
Agile, brisk, and feminine.
Milton.

3. Effeminate; emasculated; wanting manliness.
Nimia was no man of war at all, but stogiere feminins, and subject to ease and delicacy.

Raleigh's History.

FEMININE. n. f. A she; one of the sex that brings young; female.
Of why did God create at left
This novelty on earth, this fair defect
Of nature! And not fill the world with once
With men, as angels, without feminam? Milton.

PFORHAL. adj. [femoralis, Latin.] Belonging to the thigh.
The largest crooked needle should be used in taking up the fences, and ambuscades in amputation.

FEN. n. f. [pen. Sax. searrow, Dutch.]
A marsh; low flat and moist ground; a moor; a bog.

Mexico is a city that stands in the midst of a great marsh or fen. Abbot's Description of the World.

Along.

1. Like to a lonely dragon, that his fen
Makes fear to talk of more than seen. Shak.
The surface is black as one.

Woodward.

2. To them out of their parents view.
At a great distance, it is to expose to the greatest danger of their whole life, when they have the leaf of or bury and guard the young against the fen.

Let us bear this awful corps to Caesar,
And lay it in his sight, that it may stand
A fence between us and the victor's wrath.

Addison.

FENCE. n. f. [from defence.]
1. Guard; security; outwork; defence.
That proved not fence enough to the reputation of their oppressors.

There's no fence against inundations, earthquakes, or hurricanes.

L'Home.

To put them out of their parents view.
At a great distance, it is to expose to the greatest danger of their whole life, when they have the leaf of or bury and guard the young against the fen.

Let us bear this awful corps to Caesar,
And lay it in his sight, that it may stand
A fence between us and the victor's wrath.

Addison.

FENCIBLE. adj. [from fence.]
Open.
FENCING. n. f. Capable of fencing.
FENCING MASTER. n. f. fence and master.
One who teaches the science of defence, or the use of weapons.
FENCING SCHOOL. n. f. fence and school.
A place in which the use of weapons is taught.

If a man be to prepare his son for duell, I had rather mine should be a good wrestler than an ordinary fencer, which is the most a gentleman can attain to.

Dryden.

FENC-CRICKET. n. f. [cricketa].
An insect that digs itself holes in the ground.

To FEND. v. a. [from defend.]
To keep off; to shut out.

Spread with straw the bedding of thy fold.
With form beneath to fend the bitter cold.

Dryden.

To FEND. v. n. To dispute; to shift off a charge.
The dexterous management of terms, and being able to fend and prove with poise, a great part of his learning; but it is learning distinct from knowledge.

Lacy.

FENDRE. n. f. [from fend.]
1. An iron plate laid before the fire to hinder coals that fall from rolling forward to the floor.

2. Any thing laid or hung at the side of a ship to keep off violence.

FENNEL. n. f. [fennelcum, Latin.]
A plant of strong scent.

A very sweet bower, more pleasant for me Than smell of fenicent fennel, or the tests Of eke, or ake, stopping with milk at e'e.

Milton.

FENNELFLOWER. n. f. [magnelia]. A plant.

FENNELGIAN. n. f. [fennela]. A plant.

FENNY. adj. [from fen.]
1. Marshy; boggy; moorish.

Driving in of pikes was used for tone or brick houres, and that only where the ground proves fenge or moor.

Milton.

The hungry crocodile, and hissing snake.

Lawk in the troubl'd stream and sly snake.

Peter.

2. Inhabiting the marsh.

Fifled of a fenny skake.

In the caustic boll of fen, Shakespeare's King Lear.

FENNYSTONES. n. f. A plant.

FENSCUCKED. adj. [fen and suck].
Sucked out of marshes.

Infect her beauty.

You fenfucked fogs, drawn by the powerful fun.

Shakespeare's King Lear.

FEOD. n. f. [fodero, low Latin.]
Fod. tenue.

FEODAL. adj. [feodal, French from fodero.]
Held from another.

FEODARY. n. f. [from fodoom, Latin.]
One who holds his estate under the tenure of fuit and service to a superior lord.

Hooper.

To FEODFE. v. a. [fodero, French from fodero.]
To put in possession; to invest with right.

FEODFE. n. f. [feodatus, Latin; feffor, French.]
One put in possession.

The late end of Defmon, before his breaking for feoffes and tenures, is the last to feoff in truth, in hope to have cut off all the majesty from the dukes of his lands.

Steffor.

FEODDER. n. f. [seffator, low Latin.]
Who gives possession of any thing.

See Poertment.

FEORTMENT. n. f. [sefformentum, Latin.]
The art of granting possession,

Any
FER

Any gift or grant of any thing, called, lands, or other immovable things, to another in fee simple, that is, to him and his heirs forever, by the delivery of one of the things given; when it is in writing, it is called a deed of feoffment; and in every feastment the giver is called the feoffor, and he that receiveth by virtue thereof the feoffee, feoffee. The proper difference between a feoffor and a donor is, that the feoffee gives in fee simple, the donor in fee-toll.

FERACITY. n. f. [feracitas, Latin.] Fruitfulness; fertility. Decrease.

FERAL. adj. [ferali, Latin.] Funereal; deadly.

FERATION. n. f. [ferationis, Latin.] The act of keeping holiday; censorship from work.

As though there were any feration in nature, this festival is commonly termed the physicians vacation.

FERRINE. adj. [ferinus, Latin.] Wild; savage.

The only difficulty is toughening those ferrine, wilder, and unamenable heads; as, bones, tygers, sheriff.

FERRINESNESS. n. f. [from ferine.] Barbarity; savageness; wildness.

A fierce and nectarous kind of life, a conversation with those that were fallen into a barbarous habit of life, would form the next generation to barbarism and ferinesness.

FERITY. n. f. [feritas, Latin.] Barbarity; cruelty; wildness; savageness.

He reduced him from the most object and fluid ferity to his senses, and to other reason.

Woodward's Natural History.

To FERMENT. v. a. [fermento, Latin; fermenter, Fr.] To exalt or rarify by intemperate motion of parts.

Ye from a fountain, while youths ferment your pure spirits swell the fertility flood; blood, now range the hills, the thickest woods bestow. Wind the full horn, spread the waving net.

To FERMET. v. n. To have the parts put into intemperate motion.

FERMENT. n. f. [ferment, French; fermentation, Latin.] 1. That which causes intemperate motion. The ferment puts ferments into a fever upon ingregation, and all the animal humourous which are putrifying ferments. Feyer.

2. Intemperate motion; tumult. Subdue and cool the ferment of desire. Roger.

FERMENTABLE. adj. [from ferment.] Capable of fermention.

FERMENTATIVE. adj. [from ferment.] Having the power to cause fermentation. Not used.

Cucumber, being waterfull, fill the veins with crude and windy ferroleult, that contain little fat or spirit, and debilitate the vital acidity and fermentative faculty of the stomach.

Brown.

FERMENTATION. n. f. [fermentatio, Latin.] A flow motion of the intemperate particles of a mixt body, arising usually from the operation of some active acid matter, which rarifies, excites, and subtilizes the soft and sulphureous particles; as when lemon or yel rarifies, lightens, and ferments the earthy matter. Fermentation differs much from that usually called ebullition or effervescence, which is a violent boiling and strugling between an acid and an alkalii, when mixed together.

Herriot.

The juice of grapes, after fermentation, will yield a spirtuous liquor.

Of the thing given, when it is in writing, it is called a deed of feoffment; and in every feoffment the giver is called the feoffor, and he that receiveth by virtue thereof the feoffee, feoffee. The proper difference between a feoffor and a donor is, that the feoffee gives in fee simple, the donor in fee-toll.

FERMENTATIVE. adj. [from ferment.] Causing fermentation; having the power to cause fermentation.

Animalic spirits destroy by their fermentative heat.

FERMENTATION. n. f. [ferment, French.] A plant. The leaves are furnished with a number of small pinnules, dentated on the edges, and cut close one by another on slender stipes. On the back of these pinnules are produced the feoffes, small and extremely numerous. These are in a fowl, excredy decocted for the tickets in children.

Hill.

Black was the dew, thick with boozch it floated, herewith and ferment, and interlace with therewith; Few of the humans feet or tracks of beasts were heard. Dryden.

There are great varieties of fern in different parts of the world; but they are seldom cultivated in gardens.

Miller.

FERMENT. n. f. [from form.] Overgrown with fern.

The herd suff'd, did late repair To fern heathys, and to their fenon-lake. Dryden.

FEROCIOUS. adj. [ferox, Latin; ferocious, French.] Savage; fierce.

Smaller role in profusion of med. Shaking the horrors of his ample bosom, and each instrument feature grim with once. Pope.

Ravenous; rapacious.

The hour, that becometh a prey unto man, unto beasts and foulness of the air, is fruitful even unto corruption; but the lion and ferocious animal kitch young ones but feldmon, and but one at a time.

Bacon's Essays.

FEROCITY. n. f. [ferocius, Latin; ferocity, French, from feroucous.] Savage; wildness; feroceness.

An uncommon ferocity in my countenance, with the remarkable snarl of my nose, and extent of my mouth, have procured me the name of lion.

Admiral.

Urn's untouch'd, as were they Inhabitable, full of ferocity. Philip's Bruton.

FERROUS. adj. [ferreus, Latin.] Irony; of iron.

In the body of glass there is no ferrous or magnetical nature.

Brown's Register.

FERREIT. n. f. [fared, Welsh; fere, French; ferret, Dutch; ferre, Latin.] 1. A kind of rat with red eyes and a long front, used to catch rabbits. They are said to have been brought hither from Africa.

With what an eager appetency she looked, having threatening not only in her ferret eyes, but while the spok, her nose seemed to threaten her chin.

Sidney.

Cicero.

Looks with such ferret and such fiery eyes As we have seen him. Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.

Costumes are taken either by ferrets or purse-nets.

Meisterlin.

2. A kind of narrow woollen tape.

FERRET. v. a. [from the noun.] To drive out of lurking places, as the ferret drives the coney.

The Archbishop had ferreted him out of all his holds.

Hevin.

FERRETER. n. f. [from ferret.] One that hunts another in his privacies.

FERREAGE. n. f. [from ferry.] The fare paid at a ferry.

FERREUS. adj. [ferreus, French; ferritious, Latin.] Partaking of the particles and qualities of iron.

They are cold, hot, purgative, diuretic, ferrous, salines, petroleums, and bismuthious. Ray.

FERROUS. n. f. [from ferrum, iron, Latin.] An iron ting put round any thing to keep it from cracking.

The fingers ends are strengthened with nails, so we fortify the ends of our flaves or forks with iron loops. Ray.

FERRY. v. a. [ferryman, to pass; Saxon; falsor, German, a passage. Stiller imagines that this whole family of words may be deduced from the Latin navis. I do not love Latin originals; but if such must be fought, may not these words be more naturally derived from ferry, to be carried?] To carry over in a boat.

Cymcoles heard and saw. He loudly called to such as were abroad, The little bark unto the shore to draw, And him to ferry over that deep ford. Fairy Queen.

FERRY. v. a. [from the verb, and FERRYBOAT, boat, on.]

1. A vessel of carriage; a vessel in which goods or passengers are carried over water.

By this time was the worthy Gouyon brought unto the other side of that wide strand, Where he was rowing, and for passage fought: Him needed not long call, the hoop to hand Her ferry brought. Fairy Queen.

Bring them with imagin'd speed Unto the Tragedy, to the common ferry Which trades to Venice. Shakespeare.

A ferry boat to carry over the king's household.

XV. xix. 2. I went down to the river Brent in the ordinary ferry.

Addison.

3. The passage over which the ferry boat paffes.

FERRYMAN. n. f. [ferry and min.] One who keeps a ferry; one who for hire transports goods and passengers over the water.

I path, melancholy, the melancholy path, With that grim ferryman which prents write of, Unto the kingdom of perpetual night. Shakespeare.

The common ferryman of Egypt, that waited over the dead bodies from Memphis, was made by the Greeks the ferryman of hell, and solemn stories railed after him.

Brown.

The greedy ferryman of hell deny'd

Ferus entrance, 'till he knew his guide. Reston.

FERTILIZATION. Common terminations are the same as in English an army; coming from the Saxon word wifid.

Gibbus.

FERTILE. adj. [fertile, French; fertile, Latin.] 1. Fruitful; abundant; plentiful.

I had hope of Venice,

As firmly as I hope for fertile England. Shakespeare.

I have had a large, a fair, and a pleasant field to fertile, that it has given me two baskets in a Session. Dryden.

I ask whether in the uncontaminated waste of America, a thousand acres yield as many conveniences of life as ten acres of equally fertile land do in Denmark. Locke.

View the wide earth adorn'd with hills and woods, Rich in her herds; and fertile by her floods.

Blackmore.

2. With of before the thing produced.

The earth is fertile of all kind of grasse. Camden.
This happy country is extremely fertile, as of those above, to likewit of its productions under ground.

Windsor.

Fertility. n.f. [from fertile.] Fruitfulness; fecundity.

To fertilize. v.t. [from fertile.] To fertilize; to make fruitful or productive. Not in use.

A cock will in one day fertilize the whole race-corn or cluster of eggs not excluded in many woods and small hamlets. Brown.

Fertility. n.f. [fertilis, Latin.] Fecundity; abundance; fruitfulness; plentitude.

I will go root away
The bosom needs, that without profit funk
The suite's fertility from wholesome bowe. Woodward.

Fertilitie. v.t. [fertilis, Latin.] To fertilize; to make fruitful; to make productive; to fecundate.

Rain-water carries along with it a sort of terrifying spirit that fertilizes the land, as being proper for the formation of vegetables. Woodward.

FERTILITY. v.t. [from fertile.] To make fruitful; to make plenteous; to make productive; to fecundate.

Raim-borne
To Fertile. v.t. [from fertile.] To fertilize; to make fruitful; to make fertile; to make fertile the land.

FERTIF. adj. [from fertile.] Fertile; fruitful; plenitudinous; abundantly.

FERNENCY. n.f. [fervent, Latin.]
1. Heat of mind; ardent; eagerness.

Your dinner
Did hang a fish in his hook, which he
With fervency drew up. Shakespeare.

2. Pious ardour; flame of devotion; zeal.

Heave we on all fides loft most of our first fervency
towards God. Hooker, Dedication.

There must be zeal and fervency in him which
propheeth for the reft they fulks and informations, which they by their joyful acclemation must refulve. Hooker.

When you pray, let it be with attention, fervency and with perseverance. Wake.

FÉRVENT. adj. [fervent, Latin; fervent, French.]
1. Hot; boiling.

The fountain
Bubbling ware did ever so lustilly wade
Ne euer would through fervent summer fade. Spenser.

From the phlegmatic humour, the proper alloy of servent blood, will flow a future quietude and serenity. Wotton.

2. Hot in temper; vehement.

They that are more fervent to dispute, be not always the most able to state the truth. Hooker.

3. Ardent in piety; warm in zeal; flaming with devotion.

This man being fervent in the spirit, taught diligently the things of the Lord. Acts, iii, 23.

Spare not, but speak the fervent angel, that his zeal
None seconded, as out of reason judged. Or fanguin and raffle. Milton's Paradise Lost.

Let all enter into the mystical points of theology be caried on with fervent petitions to God, that he would dispose their minds to direct all their acts to the promotion of a good life. South.

FÉRVENTLY. adv. [from fervent.]
1. Eagerly; vehemently;

She calleth the charge of her fervent apply
With guilty malice and instrument-tool. Dryden, ii, 3.

2. With pius ardour; with holy zeal.

Epaphras faithful you, labouring fervently for you in prayers, Col. iv, 13.

He sware not how or what he sware, so he suffer Vol. i.

well, and be the friend of Christ; nor where nor when he suffer, so he may do it frequently, fervently, and acceptably. Taylor.

FERVID. adj. [servidus, Latin.]
1. Hot; burning; boiling.

Two fervent eagles, servid. Virgil.

2. Eager; zealous.

FERVIDITY. n.f. [from servid.] Ardor of mind; zeal; piety. Servid.

As to the healing of Machus's ear, in the account of the love of God in all its acts of mercy, it was a kind of injury done to him by the servid of St. Peter, who knew not what spirit he was of. Bentley.

FERULA. n.f. [ferula, Latin.] A kind of plant with which young robbers are beaten in the hand; so named because anciently the stalks of fenem were used for this purpose.

This differ as much as the rod and fever.

Shakespeare, Coriol.

To FERULE. v.t. To chastise with the ferula.

FERILE. n.f. [servov, Latin; servere, French.]
1. Heat; warmth.

Were it an uneaasible truth that an effectual servere proceeded from this star, yet would not the fame determine the opinion. Bacon.

Lake bright Aurora, whose regal ray
Foretells the servere of ensuing day.

And warns the shepherd with his (ocks retreat.

Twenty shades of servere to the threatened heart. Haller.

Three silver drops, like morning dew,
Foretell the servere of the day.

So from one cloud soothless we way, And hallow'd by servere of the day, Pope.

2. Heat of mind; zeal.

Obscurus mutus must needs be enthralled that which all had held for the space of many ages, without praise or great merit; or in the eyes of im-
partial men appear sufficient to cleave them from all blame of such proceedings, it is in servere of zeal they had removed such faults. Hooker.

Highly defect hath belittled her;
Or, wing'd with servere of her love, Biet's from To her did she'd Pothamias. Shakespeare's Cymbell.

3. Ardour of piety.

There was a servere of Loyatto, in a few ages more, jewels of the greatest value in Europe, in the devotion of its princes continues in its present servere. Addison.

FESCO. n.f. [resco, Dutch; siff, Fr.]
A small wire by which those who teach to read point out the letters.

Teach him an alphabet upon his fingers, marking the points of his fingers of his left hand both on the inside to signify some letters, when any of them is pointed at by the fore finger of the right hand, or by any kind of servere. Holder.

Teach them how many passions ought to insover:
For such are small thinkers, that can never be releas'd, and since they need will judge the poet's art,
Point them with servere to each minding part. Dryd.

FÉRBS. n.f. A kind of base gaine.

Do not stiile or poor value to low,
Or care to be servile to the poor. May.

FÉRSE. n.f. [in heraldry.]

The fesse is so called of the Latin word fas, a bond or girdle, polishing the third part of the escutcheon over the middle of it; if you must call them bars, if with the field there be left odd piece, as seven or nine, then you must name the fesse, and say two bars; if equal, as for, eight, or ten, you must name the fesse, or of, nine, or eight, at the king of Hungary bears argent and purpl, barry of eight. Fess baken Blazoning.

Te FEYSTER. v.t. [fesse, in Hapsarian, a dwelling corrupted, fannes.] To rinkle; to corrupt; to grow vulgar.
wreath or garland of flowers, or leaves

As we speak of strains, or fudgelions divided, lightly

To FETCH. [v. a. To fetch; to go and bring.

W w not in use.

T He get home with thy friend, make ready to fetch;

The sooner the sooner carriage to get. To fetch.

Or he will be able the more to fetch. Brown.

A little by did him still attend, Faery Queen.

And they fetche Uther out of Egypt to Jezolau-

And him, as he did with the wand. Fy. xx. 34.

FETTER. [v. n.] [suppose from fett, French, a part or portion.] A piece. Not in use.

The bottom clear

Now laid with many a fit

Of feed, peal, create the bath'd ther there

Was no gray cloud. Dryden.

To FETCH. [v. a. preter. fetched; anciently fetched, unless it rather came from To Fetch. [pecan, peetan, Saxon.]

1. To go and bring.

They'd devis'd a mean.

How he did not attend to it, and with a clock ladder fetch her down. Shaksp.

We will take men to fetch victuals for the people.

To go to the flock, and fetch me from thence two kid

Go to the flock, and fetch me from thence two kid

and the unweiling Scotch, to fetch their dooms.

Haller.

Draw forth the monsters of th' abyss profound,

Of fetch'd th' aerial egle to the ground.

Pope.

2. To derive; to draw.

On, you nobled English,

Whole blood is fetch'd from fathers of war-proof.

Shakespeare.

3. To strike at a distance.

The condition of weapons, and their improve-
ments are the fleelions of our war, for that outstrips
the danger, as it is seen in ordinance and munckets. Bacon.

4. To bring to any state by some powerful

operation.

As we see their great and sudden efflux in

fetch'd men again, when they knew. Bacon.

At Rome any of those arts immediately thrives,

under the encouragement of the prince, and may be

fetch'd up to its perfection in ten or a dozen years,

which is the work of an age or two in other countries.

Addison on Italy.

5. To draw within any confinement or pro-

bition.

General terms may sufficiently convey to the people what our intentions are, and yet not fetch us

within the compass of the ordinance. Sanderson.

6. To produce by some kind of force.

They used, if there were secret excellence among them, would fetch it out, and give it fair opportunities to advance itself by.

Millan.

An human soul without education is like marble in the quarry; may be the want of one of its beauties will

kill the skill of the polish.fetter s et the co members.

Adelson's Spellman.

7. To perform: it is applied to motion or cause.

I'll fetch a turn about the garden, playing

The poems of bard adlections; though the king

Hath charg'd you should not speak together. Shak.

And all the world's grey day nightly, I fetch my sound

Over the sound.

To come to that place they must fetch a compass

three miles on the south, which hand through a wood.

Addison's History.

8. To perform with fulness or violence.

Note a wild and wanted herd,

Or race of youthful and unhandled colts,

Fretting mad bounds, bellowing and loudly bellowing.

Shakespeare.

The fox fetched a hundred and a hundred leaps at a delicious cluster of grapes. L. Lyttle.

Tell to the dearer bluee young lady who for

her beauty by the small-pox, the fetches a deep fig.

Addison.

9. To reach; to arrive at; to come to.

Mean time sew our ships, and straight we fetch

The friends like; a spleenless wind so fetches.

Her wings to waft us, and to upd'rest our soul. Chapman.

If earth, indulgent of herself, fetch'd day

Traveling Ked up in their part and piece.

From the sun's beam, meet night; her other part

Still luminous by her ray. Milton's Paradise Lost.

The hare laid himself down, and took a nap; for, says he, I can fetch up the torrent when I please. Shaks.

10. To obtain as its price.

During such a flight, the silver in the coin will never fetch as much as the firmer in bullion.

Lux. On Ferreux. v. n. To move with a quick return.

Like a shifted wind unto a sill,

It makes the course of thoughts to fetch about.

Shakespeare.

FETTER. [v. n.] [from the verb.] A fetter by which any thing is indirectly

formed; by which one thing fecures inter-

mixed and intended is done; a trick; an artifice.

A curious neighbour is easy to find,

His kinsman and others are seldom behind him;

His fetch is to flatter, to get what he can;

His purpose once gotten, a pin for thee then.

Shaw's Thrown.

If it is a fetch of wit;

You laying that up which makes any fun,

As 'twere a thing a little older it 'd working.

Shaks. Hamilt.

But Siderephel, as full of tricks

As every man is of his proper.

Straight call about to over-reach

Th' unwary conqueror with a fetch. Hudibras.

With this fetch be laugh'd at the trick he had

plaid him. Still.

The fox had a fetch in't;

L'Espr. From the thieving and thieves

Thou dost suspe'ts, and watches;

Queat Mat, thou seem't me to

That Alma is a mere machine. Prier.

FETCHER. [n. s.] [from fetch.] One that fetches any thing.

FETTID, adj. [fettis, Latin; fettal, Fr.] Stinking; rank; having a smell strong and offensive.

Most petrifications are of an odious small; for they smelt either fetid or mousy, Batburn.

In the most severe orders of the church of Rome, those who prate abstention, feel after it fetid hot
crudities.

Plague, first or child of Nemesis divine,

Defends from Ethiopia's polli'd woods,

From Rude Cain's and with fetid held.

Thomson.

FETIDNESS, [n. s. [from fettid. The quality of fleming.

FETLOCK, n. f. [feet and lock.] A tuft of hair that grows behind the pattern joint of many horses; horses of a low price have

scarce any such tuft. Farriere's Dict.

Their wounded feet.

Fettlock and lock, and with wild rage

Yeet our armed heels at their dead masters.

Shakespeare. Hen. V.

White were the fetlocks of his feet before,

And on his front a black boot. A Dryden.

FETTER, n. f. [fetter, Latin.] A link; a fetter; a strong and offensive smell.

The fletter may discover itself by sweat and hu-

man.

Brown.

When the symptoms are attended with a fetter of

any kind, such as a disease will be cured by assidu-

ous fulness, and none better than whey. Arbuth.

FETTER. n. f. It is commonly used in the plural fetters. [from feet; pettice, Saxox.] Chains for the feet; chains by which something is bound.

Dodscre unto foals is as fetters on the feet; and like manacles on the right hand. Elyf. xiv. 19.

Drawing after me the chains and fetters where

I have been tied. I have by other men's errors

failed.

Pallions too fierce to be in fetters bound,

And nature fleshes him like enclosed ground, Dryd.

The wretch in double fetter bound;

Your potent mercy may release. Prior.

Pleasure arode in those very parts of his leg that

forth before had been so much paint'd by the fetter.

Addison.

I thought her pride

Had broke your fetters, and afflard your freedom.

A. Philips.


Fetter strong madness in a foolish thread;

Charm ax with air, and spin with words.

That a man chide his servant because he doth not come, yet knows that the servant is chained and

fetter'd, so as he cannot move? Bembam.

A chain which man to fetter man his masters.

By strike imposed, by fear obey'd. Prior.

To FETTER, v. n. [a cant word from feet.] To do dull busines; to pliy

the hands without labour.

When your master is most busy in company, come

in and pretend so fettar about the room; and if he

chases, say thou he thought the bell.

Swift.

FETAL. n. s. [fetis, Latin.] Any animal

in embrio; any thing yet in the womb; any thing unborn.

That paradoxe of Hipocrates some learned physi-

icians have of late revived, that the fetus requires in the womb.

Feud. n. s. [seeb, ennion, Saxox.] Quarrel; contention; opposition; war.

Though men would find such mortal fends

in the tharing of their public interest. Hudibras.

In former ages it was a policy of France to extort,

and cherish intollable feuds and discord in Great

Addison.

Sicilian mount.

Our guilty wars, and earth's remote regions

Lie half unpeopled by the feuds of Rome. Addison.

FEUDAL. adj. [feudalis, late Latin.] Pertain-

ning to fees, or tenures, by which lands are held of a superior lord.

FEUDAL. n. s. A dependance; something held by tenure; a fee; a feu.

Waite, that was not always the feudal territory of

England, having been governed by a prince of their own,

had laws entirely strange to the laws of England.

Hale.

FEUDATORY, n. s. [from feudal.] One who holds not in chief, but by some conditional tenure from a superiour.

The duke of Parma was tempted to be true to that enterprise, by so few promise than; to behold a

feudary, or beneficiary king of England, under the feignery in chief of the pope, and the protection

of Rome. Bacon.

FEVER. n. s. [fever, French; ferire, Lat.] A disease in which the body is violently

heated, and the pulse quickened, or in

which heat and cold prevail by turns. It

is sometimes continual, sometimes inter-

mittent.

Think it thou the fever fever will go out: With
With titles blown from adulteration.

It will give place to flexure and low bending!

—Skotia, Henry V.

Duncan is in his grave;

After life’s fruitful favors he sleeps well.

—Skotia.

Should not a lingering fever be cemented to

Because long in a fever to infect the soil.

—Dryden.

He had never dreamed in his life; 'till all had the fever he was then newly recovered.

—Locke.

2. Pæver, v. a. (from the noun.) To put in a fever.

The white hand of a lady fevereth.

Shake to look out.

—Skotia. Ant. and Cleop.

Her blood all fever’d, and with a furious Lewis, Shakes to her heart’s delay.

—Dryden.

Feverish, n. f. (from fever.) A flight fever; facricula.

A light feverish, or an old quartan age, is not a sufficient excuse for non appearance.

—Avic. and Sall.

Feverfew, n. f. (from fever.) A plant.

Common feverfew is the first seed in the land, and is found wild in many parts of England. Miller.

Feverish, adj. (from fever.)

1. Diseased with a fever.

To other maladies befits and odd times, and feverish nature burns in her own fire. Cresech.

When an animal that gives flesh turns feverish, that is, its jade more alkaline, the milk turns from its native genuine white to yellow.

The President of Aliment. Arbuthnot.

2. Tending to fever.

A feverish disorder disabled me.

Steele to Pope.

3. Uncertain; inconsistient; now hot, now cold.

We tossed and turn about our feverish will.

When all our soul must dance by ill-lying will;

For all the happiness mankind can gain,

Is not in pleasure, but in cell pain. Dryden.

Hot; burning.

And now four days the sun had seen our worst.

Four nights! moon beheld th’ incensate fire;

It seemed as if the stars more ditchly rode, and further from the feverish North retire. Dryden.

Feverishness, n. f. (from feverish.)

A flight disorder of the feverish kind.

Feverous, adj. (feverous, French; from fever.)

1. Troubled with a fever or ague.

Remember the feverous shake, as if the world

Were feverous, and old trembled.

—Shakespeare; Coriol.

2. Having the nature of a fever.

All feverous kinds.

Contrusions, epilepsies, fierce asthma.

—Milton.

3. Having to produce feverous diseases.

It has been noted by the ancients, that southern winds, blowing much, without rain, do cause a feverous disunion of the years; but with rain not.

—Seeal’s Naturalist.

Feverish, adj. (from feverish.) Diseased with a fever.

O Rome, thy head

It down’d in sleep, and all thy body fevev’y.

Feuellage, n. f. [French.] A bunch or row of leaves.

Of Homer’s head! I include the outline, that you

May determine whether you would have it so large,

Or reduce it so small as to make room for feuellage in heaven round the oval.

—Jesu to Pope.

Feuellemont, n. f. [French.] The colour of a faded leaf, corrupted common to pholmes.

Feukeeper, n. f. A dogkeeper; perhaps the captain of the kennel.

Few, adj. [Fero, props, Saxon; fia, Danish.]

1. Not many; not in a great number.

We are left but few of many.

So much the third of honour fires the blood;

So many would be great, for yet be good.

For who would virtue for herself regard,

Or wed without the portion of reward?

On Winter seas we few, no sailors behold,

Than few, and then few, at first in the fold.

—Dryden.

Mow have fever or more simple ideas from without,

According as the objects they converse with

Are good or evil.

—Locke.

The fever still you name, you wrong the mind.

Bond is but one, but Harpax is a fire.

—Pope.

Party is the madness of many, for the gain of a few.

—Swift.

The imagination of a poet is a thing so nice and delicate, that it is no easy matter to find our images capable of giving pleasure to one of the few, who, in any age have come up to this character.

—Churche to Pope.

2. Sometimes elliptically; not many words.

To answer both allegations at once, the very substance of that they contain is few but this.

—Hooker.

So having said, he thus to Eve in fevev.

Say, woman, what is this which thou hast done?

The firm resolve I here in few disclose.

—Pope.

Fewer, n. f. [few, French.] Combustible matter; materials for keeping fire; as firewood, coal.

If a spark of error have thus far prevailed, falling even where the wood was green, and farthest off from any inclination unto furious attempts, must not the general thoughts of the interior, whole minds are

As dry fewel, apt beforehand to tumults, foetidities, and bores?

—Hooker. Dedication.

Others may give the fewel or the fire.

But they the breath, that makes the flame, inspire.

—Dekker.

A known quantity of fewel, all kindled at once, would cause water to boil, which being lighted gradually would never be able to do.

—Bellamy Storm.

To fevel, v. a. (from the noun.) To feed with fewel.

Never, alas! the dreadful name.

That fewel is a word, going.

—Cowley.

Fewness, n. f. (from few.)

1. Paucity; smallness of number.

These, by reason of their feweness, I could not distinguish from the numbers with whom they are embodied.

—Steele to Fry.

2. Paucity of words; brevity; conciseness.

Fewer and truth, thus: truth.

—Shakespeare.

To fev. v. a. [vexed, Dutch.] To cleanse a ditch of mud.

Such mudded travel and ditches in the field,

Or better to drive in.

By fowling and eating that must upon beasts,

Commodities many the husbandman reaps. Tuffier.

Fib. m. f. [A cant word among children.]

A lie; a falsehood.

Defy his fib or fiblicity in vain.

The citizen at his dirty work again.

—Pope.

I often lie,

Since Harvey’s self has told more fibs than I. Pope.

To fer, v. a. (from the noun.) To lie; to tell lies; to speak falsely.

If you have any mark, whereby one may know when you fib, and when you speak truth, you had best tell it.

—Arbuthnot.

Fiber, m. f. (from fab.) A teller of lies.

Fible m. f. [fibre, fr. fibre, Latin.]

1. A small thread or string; the first constituting part of bodies.

Now filling stems the thirty plants receive.

And feed their fibres with reviving dew.

Pope.

2. A fibre in phylic, an animal thread, of which fibres are soft, flexible, and a little chillic; and others are either hollow, like small pipes, or unrigorous and full of little cells, as the nervous and feby fibres; others are more solid, flexible, and with a strong chillicity or spring, as the umbonnans and cardiligious fibres, and a third sort are hard and flexible, as the fibers of the bones. Some so very small as not to be easily perceived; and others so big as to be plainly seen; and most of them appear to be composed of still smaller fibres: these fibres first constitute the substance of the bones, cartilages, ligaments, membranes, nerves, veins, arteries, and muscles.

Quinci.

My heart sinks; while I hear him speak.

And every facetten’d fibre drops its hold.

Like nature tenting down the springs of life.

The name of father awes me still.

Dryden.

Fib. [from fib.] A small fibre or string.

The musciles consist of a number of fibres, and each fibre of an incredible number of little fibres bound together, and divided into little cells.

Churche’s Phil. Prive.

Fibrous, adj. [from fœreux, French; from fibre.] Composed of fibres or flamin.

The difference between bodies fibrous and bodies vitious is plain, for all wood and tow, and cotton and silk, have a great deal of fibrous. Bacon.

I saw Peters’ arms employ’d around.

A well-grown oak, to root it from the ground; and that way and that he wrenched the fibrous bands.

The trunk was like a fashful man’s hand.

The fibrous and solid parts of plants past walter’d through the intellines.

Arbuthnot in Alim.

Fibula. n. f. [Latin.]

The outer and leffter bone of the leg, much smaller than the fibula; it lies on the outside of the leg; and its upper end, which is not so high as the knee, receives the lateral knob of the upper end of the fibula into a small finus, which it has in its inner side. Its lower end is received into the small finus of the fibula, and then it extends into a large process, which forms the outer ankle.

Quinci.

Fickle. adj. [leicol, Saxon.]

1. Changeable; inconsistient; irrel胄t; wavering; unsteady; mutable; changeful; without steady adherence.

Remember this, in France amongst a fickle wavering nation.

A pave, whose easy bondr’d pride

Dwells in the fickle grace of her he follows.

—Shak.

The fickle pensmen of Mongrel head.

—Milt.

They know how fickle common lovers are;

Their arts and vows how counthfylly belie’d;

For few there are but have been once deceiv’d.

Dryden.

We in vain the fickle sex pursue,

Who change the constant lover for the new. Prior.

2. Not fixed; subject to vicillitude.

He would be both.

Us to abilit, left the adversary

Triumph, and say, fickle their state, whom God

Most favour’d.

—Milton’s Par. Lost.

Fickle m. f. [fibre, French.] Inconstancy; uncertainty; unreadiness.

Neither her great worthines, nor now, following for her, could feter his ficklehes; but, after his marriage-day, he had taken to wife that lascars of whom he complained.

—Sidney.

Beware of fraud, beware of ficklehes.

In choice and change of thy dear loved dame.

Fairly Queni.

I am a felder, and unapt to keep.

Or to excel in fortune’s ficklehes.

Skotia.

A fallibility of temporal ought to be checked, when it dispenses men to wander from one scheme of government to another, so that such a ficlehes cannot be attended with fatal consequences.

—Addison.

Whether out of ficklehes or design I can’t tell, I found that what he liked one day she disliked another.

—Addison.
FIELDFARE. n. f. [filda and fair, to wander in the fields; tarda pilaris, a bird.

Winter birds, as woodcocks and fieldfares, if they come early out of the northern countries, with us in the cold winters. Bacon.

FIELDMARSHAL. n. f. [field and marshal.] Commander of the army in the field.

FIELDMOUSE. n. f. [field and mouse; niet-dalo.] A mouse that burrows in banks, and makes her house with various apartments.

The fieldmouse builds her garner underground. Dryden.

Fieldmice are apt to gnaw their roots, and kill them in hard winters. Morton's Husbandry.

FIELDOFFICER. n. f. [field and officer.] An officer whose command in the field extends to a whole regiment: as the colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and major.

FIELDPIECE. adj. [field and piece.] Small cannon used in battles, but not in sieges. The buff plating his fieldpiece upon the hill, did from thence grievously alarm the defenders. Knickerbocker.

FIEND. n. f. [pens, prono, Saxon, a foe.] 1. An enemy; the great enemy of mankind; Satan; the devil.

Tom is followed by the foot stool. Shakespeare.

2. Any infernal being.

What now, had I a body again, I could command all that would have to do, and Haubold could not have to do with me. B. Johnson's Cat.

The hell-bound, at ungirded with flesh and blood, Purge their porks, and feed their wanton flocks. The food remounts his courier. Dryden.

Dame woman! woman! when to ill thy mind
In the hall call on no faster hand. Pope.

FIerce. adj. [for French, fere, Latin.] 1. Savage; ravenous; easily enraged.

Thou hast me as a fierce lion. Job.

2. Vehemence of rage; eager of mischief.

Definition enters in the treacherous weed, And venal daughters, fierce locust on the blood. Pope.

Tyran fierce, that unrelenting die.

With that the god, whose earthquakes rock the earths.

Fierce to Phœnæa the vast profound. Pope.

3. Violent; outrageous; vehemence.

Curst be their anger, for it was fierce; and their wrath, that was not gentle. Gen. xxxi. 7.

4. Pallionate; angry; furious.

This fierce abridgment
Has to it circumstantial branchlets, which
Distinguish should be rich in. Swift. Symbolik.

A man brings his brand to his pate to force few positions whose evidence his hat never estimated. Juvenal.

5. Strong; forcible; violent with celerity.

The things, though to great, are drawn as if by winds; yet they are turned about with a very small helm.

Isa. ix. 2.

Fiercely. adv. [from fierce.] Violently; furiously.

Baleful plain, and both fides fiercely fought. Shak.

The defended forts, fiercely assailed by their enemies before, and beaten with the great ordinance behind, were in a desperate condition. Grotius.

The nose, very cold, irritates the face, and makes it burn more fiercely, as fire burnseth in furnace. Bacon.

Fierceness. n.f. [from fierce.]

1. Fercity; savageness.

The defect of heat which gives fierceness to our natures, may contribute to the roughness of our language. Swift.

2. Easeness for blood; fury.

Suddenly there came out of a wood a most enraged lion, with a fierce roar not far from him, of little let fun. Sidney.

5. Violence; outrageous passion.

His pride and brutish ferocity I abhor; But form and dignity of nature, more dryden.

Vehement; haughty force. Dryden.

FYRIFARCIAS. n. f. [In law.] A judicial writ, that lies at all times within the year and day, for him that has recovered in an action of debt or damages, to the sheriff, to command him to levy the debt, or the damages of his goods, against whom the suit was had. Copeland.

Fieriness. n. f. [from fury.]

1. Hot qualities; heat; acrimony.

The athen's, by their heat, their ferocity, and their dryness, belong to the element of earth. Boyle.

2. Heat of temper; intellectual ardour.

The Italians, notwithstanding these natural feel- ments of temper, affect always to appear sober and sedate. Addison.

FYR. adj. [from fire.]

1. Conflagration of fire.

Scarcely had Phoebus in the glorious east Yet harden'd his fierce footeed team, Ne rear'd above the earth his flaming chariot, When the last deadly fmoke aloft did seem. Dryden.

I know, thou'st rather Follow thine enemy in a fiery gulf Than Saturday in a bower.

2. Hot like fire.

Hath thy fiery heart to parch'd thy entrails, That not a tear can fall for Rutland's death? Shak.

3. Vehemence; ardor; active.

Thy fiery expedition be my wings, Jove's Mercury, and my号r in the skies. Shak.

I drew this gallant head of was,
And mod'd these fiery spirits from the world,
To outlook conquest, and to win renown
Even in the jaws of danger and of death. Shakespeare.

4. Passionate; outrageous; eagerly provoked.

You know the fiery quality of the duke,
How unmoveable, and fast is he
In his own course. Shak.

5. Firebrained; fierce.

Thus, as I said, the duke, great Bolingbroke,
Mounted upon a hot and fiery steed. Which his aspiring rider seem'd to know,
Well drest, but young, and strong in his career. Shak.

Through Elia, and the Grecian ushers his fire.
The audacious wretch four fiery couriers drew.

6. Heated by fire.

The fassad which was made fiery doth not only cut, By reason of the sharpness which itself had, but also burns by means of that heat which it hath from fire. Hooker.

See I from the brake the whirling phénix springs,
And mounts a saluting on triumphant wings;
Said he is hot: he feels the fiery wound,
Flutter's in blood, and panting beats the ground. Pope.

FIRE. m. f. [für, French.] A pipe blown to the draught; military wind musick.

Farewell the plumed troopers, and the big war
That makes ambition virtue: oh fairewell!

Farewell the thundering drums, the ear-piercing sife.

Shakespeare.

Thus the gay victor, with fbrth Garland crown'd
There's with the sacr'd syr's cuirass'd Cato;
Through gazing crowds in solemn state proceeds.

Philipps.

FIT. adj. [pry-, cyme, Saxon.] Five and ten.

I have dreamed and slept above some thirty years and more. Shak. Tempest of the Sibyl.

FITFUL. adj. [pry-Go, Saxon.] The ordinal of fifteen; the fifth after the tenth; containing one part in fifteen.

A fitting part of either to be given, that will not be recovered by any great proportion of fire to draw up the left. Bacon's Nat. Hist.

London froth but brefs himself to parliament, although it bear the fiftieth part of the charge of the whole nation in all publick taxes and leases. Grammat. Bills of Mortality.

FITTH. adj. [from fiscal.] 1. The ordinal of five; the next to the fourth.

With smiling face you presently move,
In your fiscal seat, and rule the realm of joy. Dryd.

And, as if you were, the last were ever on me.

Dryd. Ode on the First May. 1743.

2. All the ordinals are taken elliptically for the part which they express; a fifth part; a third, a third part.

The publick shall have lost four fifths of its annual income for ever. Swift.

FITTHLY. adv. [from fiscal.] In the fifth place.

Fittily, living creatures have a more exact figure than plants. Bacon's Nat. Hist.

FITTHUM. adj. [pry-Go, Saxon.] The ordinal of fifteen.

If this medium be rarer within the sun's body than at its surface, and rather there than at the hundredth part an inch from its body, and rather there than at the end of Saturn, I fear that reason why the increase of density should stop anywhere. Newton's Opticks.

FIY. adj. [pry-, cyme, Saxon.] Five tens.

A winder's house; a house between two.

Might take off fifty looking in her eye. Shak. Judas ordains captives over thousands, hundreds, fifties, etc., five.

In the Hebrew there is a particle containing but of one letter, of which they reckoned up above fifty several significations. Locke.

FIG. n. f. fisc, Latin; fig, Spanish; fique, French.

1. A tree that bears figs.

The characters are: the flowers, which are always included in the middle of the fruit, confit of the leaf, and are male and female in the same fruit: the male are situated towards the top of the fruit; and the female, growing near the stalk, are succeeded by small hard reds: the entire fruit is, for the most part, yellow or globular, or of an oval shape, is edible, and of a sweet taste. Miller.

Fulcon on its crown a fig's green branch rises, And shoot a lesly forest to the fites. Pope's Odyssey.

Or lead me to just rewards, Embowling red'tte of the Indian fig. Thomson.

2. A luculent soft fruit; the fruit of the figtree.

It maketh fig better, if a figtree, when it begins to put forth leaves, have its top cut off. Bacon's Natural History.

Figs are great followers of acrimony. Aubin.

To Fig. n. f. a. [See FIGO.]
FIG.

FIG. NAG. n. [culex farria]. An insect of the fly kind.

FIG. FIGHT. n. [preter. figeere; part. pass.figeret, pechran, Saxon.]
1. To contend in battle; to war; to make war; to battle; to contend in arms. It is used both of armies and single combats.

2. To contend; to duel; to contend in single fight.

3. To fight; to a duel; to contend in single fight.

4. To fight again.

5. To fight again.

6. To fight again.

7. To fight again.

8. To fight again.

FIGHTER. n. s. [from figet]. Warrour; duelist.

1. Qualified for war; fit for battle.

2. Occupied by war; being the scene of war.

In fighting fields as far the spear I throw
At first the arrow from the well-drawn bow.

FIC'NT, n. s. [figumentum, Latin.]
An invention; a fiction; a dream. Upon the line grounds was raised the figment of Bruce's, a place dwelling in a city called Alcameth, the antics of these folk attracted him by hundreds. Brown.

Fictional. adj. [from figeret].

Capable of being brought to certain form, and retained in it. Thus lead is figurable, but not water.

FIC'NATELY, adv. [from figumentum].

The quality of being capable of a certain and stable form.

FIGURE. n. s. [figeret, Latin.]

1. Represented by delineation.

Incongruities have been committed by geographers in the figural resembances of several regions. Brown.

2. FIGURAL Number. 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. Harris.

3. FIGURATIVE. adj. [figerat, Latin.]

1. Of a certain and determinate form.

Plants are all figurative and determinate, which inanimate bodies are not; for how far the spirit is able to spread and continue itself, so far the shape or figure, and then is determined. Bacon.

2. Referring any thing of a determinate form as figurous bodies retaining the forms of their influence.

The best figures may be or not be in body, in its uniformity continued.

3. SHAPE; FORM;semblance.

He hath borne himself beyond the promise of his age, doing in the figure of a lamb the feats of a lion.

4. Perfom; external form; appearance graceful or inelgant, mean, or grand.

The blue German shall the Tigris drink, End I, forking gratitude and truth, Forget the figure of that godly man. Dryden.

I was charmed with the gracefulness of his figure and delivery, as well as with his discourse. Addison.

She gives credit at first sight to the choice of either. Addison's Spectator.

5. Distinguished appearance; eminence; remarkable character.

While fortune favour'd, while his arms support
The cause, and ruled the councils of the court, I made some figure there; nor was my name Obscure, not I without my share of fame. Dryden.

The speech, I believe, was not so much designed by the knight to inform the court, as to give him a figure in my eye, and keep up his credit in the country. Addison's Spectator.

A woman shall be explained that makes a figure either as a mad, a wise, or a widow. Addison's Spectator.

Who or no they have done well to let you up for making another kind of figure, time will witness.

6. Magnificence; splendour.

If it be his chief end in it to grow rich, that he may live in figure and indulgence, and be able to retire from business to idleness and luxury, his head, as his hands, shall be as a crown of laurels. Locke.

If a statue; an image; something formed in resemblance of somewhat else.

Several statues, which seemed at a distance of the
7. Representations in painting; portraits
   exhibited in colours.
   In the principal figures of a picture the painter
   is to employ the fluxes of his art; for in them con-  
   sists the beauty of the subject.
   "Dryden.
   My favourite books and pictures fell;
   Kindly throw in a little figure,
   And fix the price upon the bigger.

8. Arrangement; differentiation; modification.
The figure of a syllabolon is the proper disposition
   of the middle term with the parts of the question.
   "Watts's Logick.

9. A character denoting a number.
   Hearts, tongues, figures, tresses, bars, bars, poems
   cannot
   Think, speak, call, write, sing, number.
   His is one of the best in his country's Art, and
   he delights to relate his works.
   "Dryden.

10. The horoscope; the diagram of the
   aspects of the astrological houses.
   We do not know what is brought to pass under
   the guidance of fortune-telling; the works by
   charms, by spells, by the figures, and darkness beyond our
   elements.
   "Swinburne's Sonnets.

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FIL

1. To diversify; to variegate with adventi-
   tious forms or matter.
   But this effusion of such many drops
   Savour minute drops, and make me more amaz'd
   Than had I felt the rain of
   Figur'd quite o'er with burning meteors.
   Shakspeare.

2. To represent by a typical or figurative
   resemblance.
   When sacraments are said to be vital signs
   of invisible grace, but the outward form is
   the decay of a whole age. "Bacon.
   As in accounts every figure and figures pass for
   real things, so in human affairs words pass for things them-
   selves.
   "Swift's Sterne's.

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FILM.

n. f. [This is derived by Junius
   and Skinner from the long heads or nuts,
   as corrupted from the Latin full beard or
   full of head. It probably had its origin in man-
   y other fruits, from some one that introduced or cultivated it;
   and is therefore corrupted from Fulbert or Filbert,
   the name of him who brought it hither.]

4. A fine hazel nut with a thin shell.
   In August comes fruit of all sorts; as plums,
   peaches, and pears, both the filberts, and
   hickories, are the main productions of all

5. To stuff a brain, such as it is indeed!
   On what else doth your worm of fancy feed?
   Yet in a filbert I have often known;
   Maggots swarms, when all the kernel's gone. "Dryden.
   There is also another kind, called the filbert of
   Constantinople, the leaves and fruit of which are
   bigger than either of the former: the beet are those of a

To FILCH. n. a. [A word of uncertain
   etymology. The French word filer, from
   which we derive it, is of very late production,
   and therefore cannot be its original.]

6. To steal; to filch; to pilfer;
   to pilfer; to pilage; to rob; to take by robbery.
   It is usually spoken of petty thefts.
   He shall find his wealth wonderfully enlarged by
   keeping his cattle in inclosures, where they shall
   always be safe being, that none are capable of
   stealing and robbing. "Spenser.

7. The champion robbers by night,
   And prowling and filching by day. "Tennyson's Idylls.
   Who steals my purse, steals trash; 'tis something:
   'nothing':
   'I was mine,' 'tis his, and has been slave to thou-
   sand.
   But he that filches from me go my good name,
   Robs me of that which not enriches
   Aim'd makes me poor indeed. "Shakespeare's Othello.
   He could diftemper cities, and forge
   every beed did not all sufficiently:
   Some like horse,
   some like filching wolves, others avaricious;
   "Burton on Melancholy.
   What made thee venture to betray
   "Hudson.
   And filch the lad's heart away. "Tennyson.
   The pilfer was formerly a hustandman, that
   secretly covered his goods, and filched away his
   master's goods. "Dryden.
   "E'en would they filch that little food away;
   While unreturn'd th'blest happy glutons prey.
   "Dryden.
   To filch the who for, alarm'd by fear.
   Who late is filch of the turkey's callow
   "Gay.

FILCHER. n. f. [From filch.]

8. A thief; a petty robber.

FILE. n. s. [File; French; filium; a thread.
   Latin.]

1. A thread. Not used.
   But let me assure the file of my narration, which
   this object of books, shall agreeable to my course of
   life, his little interrupted.
   "Hotton.

2. A line on which, papers are flung to
   keep them in order.
   All records, wherein there was any mention of the
   file-counter, should be cancelled and taken off the
   file.
   The petition being thus prepared, do you con-
   tinually set apart an hour in a day to peruse those,
   and through them into several files, according to
   the subject matters.
   "Th' apothecary's train is wholly blind;
   From file to file doth the silks of their properties take;
   And may be thus letter'd: 'Be full the fight'
   "Dryden.

3. A catalogue; roll; scrip.
   Our present audiences upon the file
   To live and twenty thousand men of choice. "Shakspeare.

   Distinguish the value of the file, the flow, the fabulous. "Shakspeare.

5. A line of soldiers ranged one behind
   another.
   Those gods, eyes,
   That oer the files and order of the war
FIL

Have glow'd like plated Mars, row bend, now luan
Upon a rawy frost. Shakespeare's "Aut. Cleop."
So siring, on he led his radiant file.

Darting the moon.

5. [Scol. Saxon; after. Dutch.] An
infrument to rub down prominences.

The rough or coarse-toothed file, if it be large, is
called a rubber, and is to take off the unevenness
of your work which the hammer made in the forging;
the bastard-toothed file is to take out of your work
the deep courts; or file-breaks, the rough-toothed file,
taken out the rust of file breaks; or file-breaks, the
bastard file made; and the smooth file is
to take out these courts, or file-breaks, that the
tine file may rub.

A file for the mastsacks and for the coulers.

1. Sam. xiv. 27.

The millers and armourers on paigeys ride.

Fils in their hands, and hammerers at their side.

Dyedorn.

FULLCUTTER, m. f. [file and cutter.] A
maker of files.

- God-beast is a tough sort of steel; fullcutters use
it to make their chisels, with which they cut their
files. Euzon.

To FILE, n. v. [from sim., a thread.]
1. To fit upon or add a thread. Whence
to file a bill is to offer it, in its order, to
the notice of the judge.

From the day that him bill was filed he began to
collect reports. Arbuth. and Pope's "Mari. Scot."

2. [From scot., Saxon.] To cut with a
file.

They which would file away most from the large
and make them small, offer in more or fewer terms
knowledge little left. Hooker.

Let men be careful how they attempt to cure
each bruise by filing or cutting off the head of such
a rough. South.

3. To smooth; to polish.

His humour is lofty, his discourse peremptory,
his tongue fond, and his eye ambitious. Shakespeare.

4. [From file, Saxon.] To foul; to fill;
to pollute. This sense is retained in
Scotland.

For Banque's fuisse have I fill'd my
mind, For them the grievous Duncan I have murder'd.
Shakespeare.

His words divinely sublimed.

Chapman's "Miles." All file'd and mang'd.

Ye FILE, n. v. [from the noun.] To march
in a file, not abreast, but one behind
another.

All ran down without order or ceremony, till we
drew up in good order, and fill'd off. Taylor.

Did all the greater atoms at the cell
of chance fill'd all to form the poiseful ball,
And server'd him in order fill'd? Blackmore.

FILEMOT, m. f. [corrupted from jewelle
motes, a dead leaf, French.] A brown or
yellow-brown colour.

The colours you ought to wait for are blue or
filsants, turn'd up with red. Swift.

FILER, m. f. [file.] One who files;
who uses the file in cutting metals.

FILIA, adv. A filial; French; filiaus; filiats.

Latin.

1. Pertaining to a son; befitting a son.

My mischievous proceeding may be the glory of
his fillial pietie, the only reward now left for to great
a man very small a glory.

From imposition of strict laws, to free
Acceptance of large grace; from servile fear
To fill'd; works of law, to works of faith. Milton.

The ingenious, by tire is the lightest image brought
Of his own fillial love, a fably pleasing thought.

Dryden.

2. Bearing the character or relation of a
son.

And thus the fillial goadeth answ'ring spoke.

Milton.

Where the old myrtle her good influence sheds,
Springs of like leaf e'ret their fillial heads.

4. To grow full.

And when the parent role decay and dies,
With a remembering face the daughter buds arise.

Prior.

FILLATION, n. f. [from fill., Latin.] The
relation of a son to a father; correlative
to paternity.

The relation of paternity and fillation, between
the first and third person, and the relation between
the sacred persons of the Trinity, and the denomination
thereof, must needs be eternal, because the terms
of relation between whom the name of Fillation,
"Hat's Origin of Mankind."

FILING, n. f. [without a singular; from
file.] Fragments rubbed off by the action of
the file.

The filings of iron infused in vinegar, will, with
a decantation of galls, make good ink, without any

The chippings and filings of those jewels are of
more value than the whole mass of ordinary authors.

Euson.

To FILL, n. v. [pylian, Saxon.]
1. To store 'til no more can be admitted.

Fill the waterspout with water, and they fill'd them
up to the brim. John, ii. 9.

In whom fill.

Infinite, not vacant space. Milton.

The celestial quires, when orient light
Exhaling from the darkness they beheld.
Birth-day of Heaven and Earth; with joy and flioud
The hollow universal orb they fill'd. Milton.

2. To store abundantly.

Be fruitful, multiply, and in the fear
And halcyon treams the waters fill.

Milton.

3. To satiate; to content.

He with his confounded eye
The glory of the world, and was fill'd
With admiration and deep mue to bear. Milton.

Nothing but the supreme and absolute Infinite can
adequately fill and superabundantly satisfy the
infinite desires of the human heart. Clarend.

4. To glut; to forfeit.

Thus art going to lord Timon's feast.

You to sea meet fill all knaves, and wine heat feels.

Shakespeare.

To FILL out. To pour out liquor for
contenid.

To extend by something contained.

Thou only speake of him
Whom pomp and greatness first did love about.
That he wants majesty to fill them say.

Dryden.

7. To fill up. [Up is often used without
much addition to the force of the verb.]

To make full.

Hope beaks from goal to goal,
And opens fill, and opens on his foe;
Filleth lengthen'd on to faith, and unconfin'd,
It pours the blists that fill's all the mind. Pope.

7. To fill up. To supply.

When the several trades and professions are supposed
you will find most of those that are proper for
war absolutely necessary for filling up the laborious
part of life, and carrying on the undertow of the
nations.)

9. To fill up. To occupy by bulk.

There would not be altogether so much water
required for the land as for the sea, to raise them
to an equal height; because mountains and fill's
fill'd up part of that space upon the lands, and so make
let's water requisite. Burnet.

10. To fill up. To engage; to employ.

Is it your law ride?
As far as will fill up the time
When this and soofer. Shakespeare's "Macbeth."

To fill, n. v.

1. To give to drink.

In the cup which the hath fill'd, fill to her double,
Rev. xviii.

We fill to th' general joy of the whole table,
And to our dear friend Banque, whom we merit.

Shakespeare.

2. To grow full.

3. To glut; to satiate.

Things that are meat and fat are most filling,
and do avile and hang more about the mouth
of the stomach, and go not down to frendly.

Sanc.

4. To fill up. To grow full.

Neither the Palus Medius nor the Euxine, nor any
other seas, fill'd up, or by degrees grew shallower.

Woodward.

The first stage of healing, or the discharge of matter,
is by forgers called diggers, the second, or the
filling up with flesh, inflammation; and the last,
or skinning over, cicatrisation.

Sharp.

FILL, n. f. [from the verb.]

1. As much as may produce complete satis-
faction. Her neck fab and breaths were ever open bare,
That eye thereof her wives may suck their fill.

Fairy Quain.

But thus fainstail'd before the captive,
Who, fourth heaven pleased, had his fill of war.

Fairsax.

When ye were thirsty, did not cleave the rock,
And waters flowed out to your fill? 2 Tid. v. 32.

Mean while enjoy
Your fill, what happiness this happy state
Can comprehend, incapable of more.

Milton.

Among the true men, who through the snows
Tempting thrice, to pluck and eat my fill,
I spair not.

Milton's "Paradise Lost."

Which made me gently first remove your tears,
That to you might have room to entertain
Your fill of joy.

Denham's "Sopy."

Your barbarity may have its fill of destruction.

Pope.

2. [More properly till.] The place
between the shafts of a carriage.

This mule being put in the fill of a cart, run
away with the cart and timber, "Martineau's Hist."

FILLER, m. f. [from fill.]

1. Any thing that fills up room without
use.

As a mee siller, to swamp a vacancy in the
hemtarm, and connect the profuse to the work of Virgil.

Dried. Ed. Deist. A mixture of tender gentle thought s and fa
table expreffions of forced and inextricable conicents
and of needful fillers up to the reft.

Pope.

2. One whose employment is to fill vellums
of carriage.

They have six diggers to four fillers, so as to keep
three fillers always able to supply the fourth on
Sunday.

Pope.

FILLIT, n. f. [Flet, French; fillat, Lat.]

1. A band tied round the Lead or other
part.

His baileful breath inhaling, as he glides,
Now like a chain around her neck he rides;
Now like a siller, bent beforehand,
And with his circular volumes folds her hairs.

Driedon's "Mem."

She scorn'd the praiie of beauty, and the cure,
A ho=d her waddy, a siller binds her hair.

Pope.

The fleasy part of the thighe: applied
commonly to veiul.

The youth approach'd the fire, and it burn'd,
On five sharp branches: rank, the roast they turn'd. The
fiull'flay fill'd up the fire, and fill'd the air.

They cut in legs and fillers for the fre.

Pope.


In the flesh of fcounts, and other carcases.

The siller's flesh: thus, by chymick art
United close in every part,
In fillers sold, or cut in pieces,
Appeard to one consistence of species.

Swift.

[In architecture.] A little member which
appears in the ornaments and mouldings, and is otherwise
called fillet.

Harriss.

Pillars and their fillers of siller.

Exodus.

To fill it, n. v. [from the noun.]

1. To bind with a bandage or filler.

To adom with an adorn.

He made books for the fillers, and overlaid their
chapters, and fillited them.

Ex. xxxiii. 25.
FIN

To filtr. v. a. [A word, fave Skinner, formed from the found. This resemblance I am not able to discover, and therefore am inclined to imagine it corrupted from fill up, by some combination of ideas which cannot be recovered.] To strike with the nail of the finger by a film or castaneous impression.

1. A young horse or mare. Not now used.

2. A mare young; opposed to a colt or young horse.

I left to Ossorn, and make him smile,
When a fat and bountiful horse beguil,
Nothing in likekens of a fable soot. Shakespeare,
As I dive my hand in my ewer, to my fined, to one of those fables which are described in the old poets.

Addison's Spectator.

FILM. m. [Fimble, Saxon.] A thin pellicle or skin.

While the silver needle did work upon the fight of his eye, to remove the film of the crystal, he never saw any thing more clear or perfect than that which he saw before.

Michael from Adam's eyes the film removed.

Which that fruit that promises it clearer sight had bred.

Millon's Parable, Lofft.

And so held up by the films of the bladder, and so kept from getting or offending it, Grannt.

There is not one literal so ridiculous as to pretend to solve the phenomena of sight, fancy, or cognition, by those fleeting superficial films of bodies. Berkeley's Sem. Rept.

He from thick films tall purge the visual ray,
And deep light sublimate eyeballs pour the day. Pope.

To FILM. v. a. [from the noun.] To cover: with a pellicle or thin skin.

It will but skin and film the ulcerous place,
Whiles rank corruption, mining all within, covet the carcass. Prior's Hurly-Burly.

FILMY. adj. [from film.] Composed of thin membranes or pellicles.

So the false spider, when her acts are speedall,
Deep ambush'd in her victim den does lie; And feels, far off, the trembling of her thread.

Whole filmy cord should bind the craving fly. Dryden.

The wags with fruitless soil
Flag. filmy pinions off, to extricate
Their feet in liquid shackles bound, 'till death Receive them of their worthless souls; such doom With false love and false gain. Philip.

Loose to the winds their airy garments few;
This glittering textures of the filmy dew;
Dip in the rich consistent skin of the skies,
When light disparts in ever-mingling dyes. Pope.

To FILTER. v. a. [from filter.] Low Latin; per filum trabere.

1. To defeat by drawing off liquor by depending threads.

2. To strain; to percolate.

Locate this liquor with fair water, filter it through a paper, and you have it purified. Moseman.

FILTER. m. [Altromium, Latin.]

1. A twist of thread, of which one end is dipped in the liquor to be defeated, and the other hangs below the bottom of Vol. I.

the vessel so that the liquor drips from it.

2. A strainer; a seine.

That the water passing through the veins of the earth, should be rendered fresh and potable, which it otherwise cannot be, is in vain; but the filmy particles will pass through a test about filter. Ray on Creation.

FINN. n. [Saxon; ain. Dutch.] The wing of a fish; the limb by which he balances his body, and moves in the water.

He that depends
Upon your favours, twines with fire of lead,
And Hew down wocks with ruffles. Shaftsbury, Obblige, He who is dependent upon you cannot control his life, nor can he help but be wholly cold, and longer, and colder, like pins and needles. More.

Thus at half-cobb a rolling sea,
Reasons, and ways to the shore.
The wavy hard, alligued at the near,
Rack on their faire whales, and nay,
Then backward take their woodying way. Dryden.

Still at his aims the taffeta, and in roten to the root. Swallow.

Though perhaps among the rest
He wildly flings his fish about;
He fills his gratitude and lance,
To spare the old that give him presence. Swift.

2. Corruption; grossfinis; pollution. Such do likewise exceedingly disfuss us to piety and religion, by pouring our fouls from the dregs and filth of the world, and kindle a fire. Filthofun.

FILTHILY. adv. [from filthy.] Nattily; grossly.

It fluck filthy in cameo's flamch that bulls, brutes, and the like, should be armed, and that a creature of his fire should be left defenceless. L'Estrange.

FINNINESS. n.s. [from filthy.]

1. Nattiness; foulness; dirtiness.

Men of wine suppress it, lest their thinking should discover these filthy spirits. Sidney.

2. Corruption; pollution. They held this land, and with their filthy sins polluted this same gentle soul long time. That their own mother loathed their bastardies, and 'gan abhor their brood's unkindly crime. All were they born of her own native flame. Spenser.

They never duly improved the utmost of such a power, but gave themselves up to all the filthy, and licenciosities of life imaginable. Saint's Sermon.

FILTHY. adj. [from filthy.]

1. Natty; foul; dirty.

Fair is soul, and foul is fair.

Hover through the fog and filthy air. Shak. Macbeth.

2. Gross; polluted. At all stories are not proper subjects for an epic poem or a tragedy, to neither are they for a noble picture: that is what the one, and of the other, ought to have nothing of immoral, low, or filthy in them. Dryden's St. John.

To FILTRATE. v. a. [from filter.] To strain; to percolate.

The extract obtained by the former operation, burst to smite, and those as they boiled in water and filtrated, yield a fiery lust. Aboriginal on Alpinism.

FILTRATION. n.s. [from filtrate.] A method by which liquids are procured fine and clear. The filtration in ice is strain ing a liquor through paper, which, by the fineness of its pores, admits only the finer parts through, and keeps the rest behind. Quincy.

We took then common nitre, and having, by the usual way of its distillation, and coagulation, reduced it into crystals, we put four ounces of this purified nitre into a strong new crucible. Boyle.

FILMBLE HEMP. n.s. [Corrupted from female.]

The light Summer hemp, that bears no seed, which is called Arctos, is fit for it. Good flax and good hemp, for to have of her own, in May a good housewife will see it best. And afterwards, as the frost is not. The Amble to fill, and the card for her foot. Tuffier.

FIN. n.s. [Saxon; ain. Dutch.] The wing of a fish; the limb by which he who

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12. To detect; to reprehend; to catch.
When first found in a lie, talk to him of it as a strange monitory matter, and to shame him out of the lie.

13. To reach; to attain.
They are glad when they can find the grave. Job iii.
They also know, and reason not suspiciously with these; find paths, and bear rule.

14. To meet.
A clear experience and heroic mind, in all his business and their glory find.
Covely.

15. To settle; to fix any thing in one's own opinion.
Some men
The marks of old and catholic would find.
Covely.

16. To determine by judicial verdict.
They would enforce them to find as they would direct; and if they did not, convert, imprison, and fine them.

17. To supply; to furnish: as he finds money in his house.
A war with Spain is like to be lucrative, if we go roundly on at first; the war in continuance will itself.

Still govern thou my song.
Unsia, and at finding find, though few. Milton.

18. [In law.] To approve: as, to find a bill.

19. To determine: as, to find for the plaintiff.

20. To Find himself.
To be; to fare with regard to ease or pain, health, or quickness.

21. To find, how eye find yon sinner says the doctor.

22. To Find out.
To unriddle; to solve. The finding out of parables is a wearisome labour of the mind.
Eccles. i. 26.

23. To Find out.
To discover something hidden.
Can't thou by searching find out God? Can't thou find out the Almighty unto perfection? Job vii.

24. To Find out.
To invent; to excogitate.
A man of Tyre, skilful to work in gold, and to find out every device which shall be put to him. Chron. ii. 14.

25. The particle out is added often with- out any other use than that it adds some force or emphasis to the verb.
While the proudly marble'd about, greater conquords to find out.

26. To Find, is a word of very licentious and capricious use, not easily limited or explained; its first idea is the consequence of search; for second, equally frequent, is more occasional.
FIN

To Fine, v. a. [from fine.] To pay a fine. What poet ever for'told theroff or who
By rhymes or verse did ever lordly grow?

To Fine-draw, v. a. [fine and draw.] To fow up a rent with so much nicety that it is not perceived.

To Fine-ender, n. s. [from fine-draw.] One whose bums affairs is to fow up rents.

Fine-figured adj. [fine and fijger.] Nice; artful; exquisite.
The most fine-figured woman's workman on the ground, Aucher by his means was vanquished. Spanier.

Finely, adv. [from fine.]

1. Beautifully; elegantly; more than julily.
Plutarch says very finely, that a man should not allow himself to hate even his enemies; because if you indulge this passion out of some affection, it will rise in others. Addison.

2. Keenly; sharply; with a thin edge or point.
Get you black lead sharpen'd finely. Pope.

3. Not coarsely; not meanly; gaily.
He was about forty, fat, that he had two persons of honour, on either hand one, finely attired in white. Bacon's New Atlantis.

4. In small parts; subtly; not grossly.
Subtlety of this kind is a grossly basely; for it should not be finely powdered. Boyle.

5. [Ironically.] Wretchedly; in such a manner as to deference contemptuous notice.
Let laws be made to obey, and not to obey, and you will find that kingdom finely governed in a short time. For him the loves.

She made no more; that may be Torinmond, Whom the workman of this day.

Then I am finely caught in my own snare. Dryden.

FINESSE. n. s. [French.] Artifice; ini
terpre
tation: an unnecessary word which is creeping into the language.

A circumstance not much to be stood upon, in case it were to come from some finesse. Heywood.

FINER, n. s. [from fine.] One who purifies metals.

Take away the dross from the silver, and these shall come forth a foil for the finer. Prov. xxiv. 4.

FINGER. n. s. [fijner.] Saxon; from fijner, to hold.

1. The flexible member of the hand by which men catch and hold.
The fingers and thumb in each hand consist of fifteen bones, there being three to each finger. Quincy.

2. By each at once their chapsy finger laying Upon her skinny lips.

Shakespeare.

3. Denotes, who is never said.
For right it ever Shakespeare.

To whine, put finger in the eye, and sob,

Because 'twas not another tub.

Hadriana.

A band of a vast extention, and a prodigious number of fingers playing upon all the organs of the body, and making every one of a particular note.

Poor Peg fevem, span, and knot for a livelihood, till the finger cuds were cut. Arbuthnot's John Hall.


Go now, go trust the wind's uncertain breath,
Remove four fingers from approaching death.

Or seven at once, when thickset is the board.

Dryden.

One of these bows with a little arrow did pierce through a piece of steel three fingers thick. Milton.

3. The hand; the instrument of work; ma
ufacture; art.

Fool, that forgets her husband's look,

This fottosse from thy finger took.

Wallace.

To FINGER, v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To touch lightly; to toy with.

Go, get you gone, and let the papers lie;
You that would anger them to anger.

Shakespeare.

One that is covetous is not to highly prized with the more light and fingering of money, as with the thoughts of his being considered as a wealthy man.

Greew's Cynical. Ray.

2. To touch unseasonably or thievishly.

His ambition would need be fingering the fecrets, and holting him into his father's throne.

Shaks.

3. To touch an instrument of music.

She's in peril, but he's safe and sound.

I'd bid tell her the milkfoot her feet,

And bow'd her hand to touch her fingering.

Shak.

To perform any work exquisitely with the fingers.

Not any child in longs of fingering fine,
With this to curious out-work might compare.

Spenser.

FINGER-ERN, n. s. [finger and fern; apple
now, Latin.] A plant.

FINGER-STONE, n. s. [finger and stone; ve
tive, Latin.] A Foltif resembing an ar
row.

FINGER-LANGE, n. s. [from finger.] A tribe: a burlesque word.

We agree in nothing but to brave,

About the lightest fingering.

Hudibras.

5 2

FIRICAL.
FIR

Armado is a most illustrious weight. A man of fire. Some excellent jefts, is free from the. A man of such a creature, according to custom, in another lust fire, with silver buttons to it. Addit.

FIREPAN. m. f. [fire and pan.] Vessel of wood or clay for kindle fire.

FIREHARD. m. f. [fire and brand.] A piece of wood kindled.

FIREBROSE. n. f. [fire and brose.] A token in Scotland for the nation to take arms: the ends thereof burnt black, and in some parts mireed with blood. It is carried from one place to another. Upon refusal to lend it forward, or to rife, the laft person who has it showers the other.

FIRELOCK. n. f. [fire and lock.] A soldier's gun, a gun discharged by striking with fire. Prime all your firelocks, fallen well the. Gay.

FIREMEMAN. m. f. [fire and man.] 1. One who is employed to extinguish burning houses. The fireman swears beneath his crossed arms; A leathern caftle his ventous head defends, Boldly he climbs thickest smoke skies. Gay.

2. A man of violent passions.

3. A pan for holding fire.

4. [In a gun.] The receptacle for the priming powder.

FIRESHIP. n. f. [fire and ship.] A ship filled with combustible matter to fire the vessels of the enemy.

Our men hastily girt themselves of the fireship, by cutting the fireball tackle. Dryden.

FIREHOVER. n. f. [fire and hovering.] The instrument with which the hot coals are thrown up in kitchens.

Culinary. The cook, when he often sees the face of fire; as tongues, fireflowers, prongs, and irons. Boston.

The neighbours are coming out with forks and firebrands, and spits, and other domestick weapons. Dryden.

FIRESTONE. n. f. [fire and stone.] The firestones, or pyrites, is a compound metallic sulphur, composed of vitriol, sulphur, and an unmetallic earth, but in very different proportions to the several matter. The most common firestone, which is used in medicine, is a greenish sulphur kind found in our clay-pits, out of which the green vitriol or corrosivas, or its name of pyrites, or firestones, in giving fire to bring on black a feel much more freely than a flint will do; and all the sparkles, longer time, and grow larger than that, the inflammable matter of stone from the flame burning itself out before the spark becomes extinguished. Hill's Marr. Med. Firestone, if broke small, and laid on cold lands, must be of advantage. Marion's History.

FIREWOOD. n. f. [fire and wood.] Wood to burn; fuel.

FIRING. n. f. [from fire.] Jewel. They burn the tares, firing being there fierce.

To FIRE. v. a. [from fire, Latin.] 1. To take fire; to be kindled.

2. To be inflamed with passion.

3. To discharge any firearms.

4. To firebrand.

5. To fire each other.

To FIREBACK. m. [fire and back.] 1. A vessel containing nine gallons.

Stuart's firebrand is a liquor about that drop, that it will coil us many a firebrand of black bread to bring them back again. Acton.

2. A small vessel.

You lascal of that wonder of the lightning and thunder. Which made the lye so much the louder. Now lift to another, that mirable's brother, Which was done with a firebrand of powder. Dryden.
1. Strongly; impenetrably; immovably.

That hale came of force,
Though thou art nearer safety than a rock. Mil.

1. Southerly-ward placed, which, though only in a few points, can stick together, firmly, without something which causes them to be attracted towards one another. Newton.

2. Steadily; constantly.

Himself to be the man the facts require;
I firmly judge, and what I judge decide. Dryden.

The common people of Lucna are firmly persua
ded, that one Jacquesbeen beat five Florentines. Additon on Italy.

Firmness, n. f. [from firm.]

Hardnefs; compactnefs; solidity.

It would be become by degrees of greater confidence and firmness, to as to be refutable an irrelatable body. Bawart.

3. Certainty; soundness.

In persons already polished with notions of reli
gion, the understanding cannot be brought to change them by great examination of the truth and firmness of the one, and the flaws and weaknesses of the other. World's Sermons.

4. Steadiness; constancy; resolution.

The motion should be my friend's doke.
To God, or thee, because we have a foes.
May tempt us, I expected not to hear. Milton.

Can't thy Egyptian patriarch blame thy? Which for his firmly does, have his excuse. Rofamau. This arm job with firmness and fortitude. Aubrey.

FIRST, adj. [pyny, Saxon.]

1. The ordinal of one that is to come after another.

Fir, they are wondful of divine service.

Man's fir displeadence. Mil.

Where, fir, who laugh.
From the flumber, Mil.

Arms and the man 1 sting, the fird who bore.
His course to Latium from the Troyan hght. Dryd.

I find, quoth Mat, reproof is vain.
Which for his firmness wills to complain. Prior.

3. Highest in dignity.

Three presidents, of whom Daniel was fir. Daniel.

Fir with the dogs, and King among the fiques. Scopec.

'Tis little Will, the scourge of France.
No godhead, but the fird of men. Prior.

4. Great; excellent.

The fir fagon.
Where will you take good Comusini. With thee. Self're's Civiliams.

FIRST, a.fl. [pyny, Saxon.]

1. Before any thing else; earliest.

He, not unmindful of his usual set,
First in different acts, and quarts to part.

Then roaring bears and running stremes he tries. Dryden.

The prife, and thine was then the public voice.
First recommended Guadie to my choice. Dryd.

Heaven's fire, has kept this spot of earth uncourt.
To show how all things were created. Prior.

2. Before any other consideration.

Fir, metals are more durable than plants; fecon
dly, it is difficult and hard; thirdly, they are wholly subfubernous; whereas plants are part above earth, and part under the earth. Barcan.

3. It has often at first, and means at the beginning.

In fir and the fird venom fill with eas.
And leat her cooler fees by degrees. Dryd. Ein.

FIRTLSTING, adj. [from fir.]

1. The fir produced or oifpring.

A fiphered next.
More mack, came with the firlings of his books.
Chased and h diffus to Paradifc Log.

The tender firlings of my woody breed.
Shall on his holy alter often bleed. Dryden. Virg.

The firlings of the flock are done to, Pope.

2. The thing thought or done before another.

Our play
Leape't o'er the vaunt and firlings of thee broils,
Ginning th' middle. Sib. Trul. and Crift.

The firly fopis, our work's o'/school.
Unfut the dead go with it: from this moment,
The very firlings of my heart shall be
The firlings of my hand. Shakespeare's Macbeth.

FISCAL, n. f. [from ficus, a treasury, Latin.

Exchequer, revenue.

War, as it is unprotected by diet, to can it be not be long maintained by the ordinary ficral and receipt. Banon.

FISHER, n. f. [pyny, Saxon; whip, Dutch.

1. An animal that inhabits the water. Fir is ufed collectively for the race of fishe.

The boys, the fipher, and the winged fowls.
Are their males subjed. Stabh. Comed. of Err.

And now the fir ignoble faces escape.
Since Venus us'd her fatory to their shape. Grecch.

There they have fcols, that are not ftrangers to the air region; and they are both fpecies of land, and they are some birds that are inhabitants of the water, whose blood is as cold as fir; their feathers, if in like to firs, that the furpulants are allowed them on fir-days. Locke.

2. The fir of fish rafed to that of ter-

reftrial animals, by way of enmance called fne.

I fight when I cannot chafe, and I can not fir. Shakespeare.

We mortify ourselves with the diet of fir, and think we fare contrary to what we abstain from the fir. The Cother. 

Brown.

To FISHER, n. f. or [from fir.]

1. To be employed in catching fishe.
2. To endeavour at any thing by artifices.

While others fir, with craft for great opinion.
I fir, to catch mete simplicity. Shakespeare.

To FISHER, n. f. or [from fir.]

1. To search water in quell of fir, or any thing elcf.

Some have fir'd the very jakes for papers left there by men of wit.
Swift

as he fir'd her neither resluts for wit.
The goddes favour'd him, and favours yet. Pope.

FISH-HOOK, n. f. [fhir and book.]

A hook bitted, with which fir is caught.

A sharp point, bended upward and backward, like a fir now, his trembling angle ears.

FISHERBOAT, n. f. [fhir and boat.]

A boat employed in catching fir.

FISHERMAN, n. f. [fhir and man.]

One who employs and livelihood is to catch fir.

How fearfull
And dizzy 's his to call one's eyes to fow!

The firmer that walk upon the beach
Appear like mice. Shakespeare's King Lear.

At length two men of unequal fize,
Heard by the theory, fermermall. Welter.

Dokazes and fird bear price to this escr. You might have bought the firmermen for les.
Dryd.

FISHERTOWN, n. f. [fhir and town.]

A town inhabited by firermen.

Others of them, in that time burn that firter
Town Moynebold. Curren's Survey of Cornwall.

Lime in Dorsetshire, a little firtertown. Clarendon.

FISHERY, n. f. [from fir.]

The busines of catching fir.

We shall have plenty of macerel this ffair: our fir will be difturbed by privates. Additon, fir. fir. adj. [from fir.]

Abounding with fir; flourid with fir.

Thus mean in state, and calm in spirit.
My fiful payd is my delight.

Cauz. Syn. is ued and warried with the ocean, most commodious for traffick to all partes of the world, and watered with plentiful, fiful, and navigable rivers.
Camden. Remains.

To FISHERY, v. a. or [from fir.]

To turn to fir: a cant word.

Here comes Romeus.

Without his noy, like a dried hering!
O fir, how attrac'fifully! Shakespeare.

FISHING.
FISHING. n. s. [from fis.] Commodity; of taking fish.
There also would be planted a good town, having both a safe haven and a plentiful fishing. Specer.
FISHERMON . n. s. [fish and meal.] A dealer in fish; a seller of fish.
I fear to play the fishmonger; and yet to forge a commodity may not pass in silence. Carew.
The surgeon left the fishmonger to determine the controversy between him and the pike, L'Estrange.
FISHTAIL. n. s. [fish tail.] Diet of fish; ablemietious diet.
This drink doth overcool their blood, and making many commodities, they fall into a kind of male green-fickness.
FISHERMOND. n. s. [from fishtail.] A dealer in fish; a seller of fish.
Because they were sure to go to fishtail, Arcturus, John Bull.
My invention and judgment are perpetually at fists, 'till they have quite disabled each other.
FISTULA. n. s. [Latin; fisula, French.] A fistula which is recent is the easiest of cure: those of a long continuance are accompanied with ulcerations of the gland, and on the bone. Wyman's Surgery.
1. A fistulous ulcer callous within; any fistulous ulcer.
That fistula which is recent is the easiest of cure: those of a long continuance are accompanied with ulcerations of the gland, and on the bone. Wyman's Surgery.
2. Fistula Lactymalis. A disorder of the canals leading from the eye to the nose, which obstructs the natural progres of the tears, and makes them trickle down the cheek; but this is only the first and mildest stage of the disease: in the next there is matter discharged with the tears from the puncta lachrymatis, and sometimes from an orifice broken through the skin between the nose and angle of the eye. The last and worst degree of it is when the matter of the eye, by its long continuance, has not only corroded the neighbouring soft parts, but also affected the subfuscent bone. Sharp's Surgery.
FISTULAR. adj. [from fistula.] Hollow like a pipe.
FISTUOUS. adj. [from fistula; fistulose; French.] Having the nature of a fistula; callous or callousous like a fistula.
How those fistulous ulcers become fistulous, I have thought you.
FIT. n. s. [from fig.] Skinner, every fit of a disease being a struggle of nature; from in L'Esprit, frequent, Junius.
1. A paroxysm or exacerbation of any incontinent diæter.
Small stones and gravel collected and become very large in the kidneys, in which case a fist of the stone in that part is the cure. Sharp's Surgery.
2. Any short return after intermission; interval. Sometimes 'tis gratifying to the rich to try
A short viscidfig, and fit of one cold disease. Dryden.
Men that are habitually wicked may now and then, by fits and starts, feel certain motions of repentance. L'Estrange.
By fit my swelling grief appears, in rising fits and falling tears. Addison on Italy,
Thus o'er the dying lamp th' uneasy flame
Has quivering on a point, leaps off by fits.
And falls again is lost to quit its hold.
Addison.
Religion is not the bulwarks of some fits only and intervals of our life, to be taken up at certain days and hours, but a system of precepts to be regarded in all our conduct.
Rogers.
All fits of pleasure we balanced by an equal degree of pain or languid sense (pending this year, part of the next year's revenue.
Nott.
3. Any violent affection of mind or body. The fit did lay about her neck, And all her senses were with deadly fit opprest.
Addison.
An ambitious man puts it in the power of every minute to throw him into a fit of melancholy.
Addison.
Disorder; distemperance.
For your husband, He's noble, wise, judicious, and best knows
The fit of this season. Shakespeare, Macbeth.
5. It is used without an epithet of discrimination. For the hysterical disorders of women; and the convulsions of children; and by the vulgar for the epileptic.
FIT. Mr. Bull was so much enraged, that the fit down right into a fit, Arcturus: His fit of John Bull.
6. It was anciently used for any recommendation after intermission. The parts of a song, or cantos of a poem were called fits.
FIT. adj. [written, Flemish, Junius.]
1. Qualified; proper: with for before the noun, and fit before the verb.
Men of valour, fit to go out for war and battle.
He made him vain Golgah's sacred sword,
The fitting help for just fortune, doubt. Cowley.
This fury fit for her intent the choise.
Our who delights in wars and human wars, Dryden.
It is a wrong use of my understanding to make it the rule and measure of another's; a use which it is neither fit for, nor capable of. Locke.
2. Convenient; meet; proper; right.
Since we have said it was good not use men of ambitious nature, except it be upon necessity, it is we speak in what cases they are fit.
See how they could't judge of fit and meet. Mill. It is fit for a man to know his own abilities and weaknesses, and not think himself obliged to imitate all that he thinks fit to praise. Boyle.
If our forefathers thought fit to be grave and serious, I hope their poverty may laugh without offence. Addison.
To FIT. v. a. [written Flemish, Junius.]
1. To accommodate to any thing; to suit one thing to another.
The carpenter marketh it out with a fine: he fishes it with a place.
Would fate permit,
To my desires I might my fortune fits,
I would raise.
2. To accommodate a person with anything: as, the tailor fits his customer.
A trupheaker fitteth the child with a pair of bodices, fitteth on the same suit. Wyman's Surgery.
3. To be adapted to; to suit any thing.
She shall be our mediator to the country knight, I trust methought on her: she'll fit it Shakespeare.
As much of the stone was contingent to the marquess, fitteth the marquis as close as if it had been to bodily liquid. Dryden.
4. To FIT. v. Out. To furnish; to equip; to supply with necessaries or decoration.
A play, which if you dare but twice fit out,
You'll all be bandler's, and be thought devout. Dryden.
The English tees could not be paid and marked; and fitted out, unless we encouraged trade and navigation. Addison's Foilender.
5. To FIT. v. Out. To furnish; to make proper for use or reception of any.
He had fitted up his house for the Pope to Swing.
To FIT. v. a. To be proper; to be becoming.
How evil fit it me to have such a face; and how much doth that kindess upbraid my wickedness?
Sidney.
Nor fit it to prolong the flesh,
Timeless, indecent, but refine to rest. Pope's Odyssey.
FITCA. n.s. [A colloquial corruption of Biscuits.] A small kind of wild pec.
For fowling of fitches, of beans, and of season. Tyder.
FITCHE. n.s. [in fig.; French; selle.
FITCHEW. n. Dutch.] A flinking little beast, that robs the hen-woort and roo.
Toper calls him the flinking fritter; but he is much larger than the leaf; as some provinces distinguish the tree, in which the polecat is termed a fitchet, and the flinking fritter a goat.
1. 'Tis such another fitchette! marry, a perfumed one:
What do you mean by this haunting of me? Shallop.
2. He's fat, the fitchet, the hill is covered with the lake cress, study, live upon the face and waist, and the bowels of the earth.
Walton's Angler.
FITFUL. adj. [fit and full.] Varicel by a parasit.
FIX

1. A kind of play with a ball.
2. A diffuse of horses.

His horse sped with swiftness, rared with the yellows, past cure of the fowls, and dark spouled with the flagons.

To FIX. v. n. fixe, French. fasce, Latin.

1. To make fast, firm, or flable.

Bell held ther' unoffendable knight, till saw
He'vn running from his bourn, and would have fled
Affrighted, but that fate had fix'd too deep.

2. To fettle; to establish invariably.

Brighter fraught I tell
In which of all these ortho orth
His fix'd for that that hath no end.
But all these thingings orbs his choice to dwell.

1. To make fix'd, firm, and the other arbitrary pronouns.

When custom hath fix'd his eating to certain fix'd periods, his stomach will expect its share at the usual hour.

3. To direct without variation.

Why shew eyes fix'd to the fullest earth,
Gazing at that which seems to dim thy sight: Shaks.

Thus while the Trojan empress eyes his eyes,
Find's in the walls, with wonder and fatigues.

4. To deprive of volatility.

We pronounce concerning gold, that it is fix'd.

5. To pierce; to transfix.

A fence purely Latin.

While from the raging sword he rashly flies,
A bow of steel shall for his trembling thighs.

To FIX. v. n. fixe.

1. To settle the opinion; to determine the resolution.

If we should be happy, we must fix on some foundation that can never deceive us. L'Espr'nt.

He made himself his prey,
'To impose on their belief, and Troy betray;
Fix'd on his aim, and obliquely bent.
To die undaunted, or to circumvent. Dryden's Enr.

Here hope began to dawn; resol'd to try.
She fix'd on this her utmost remedy.

Death was behind; but hard it was to die. Dryden.

In most bodies not propagated by feed, it is the colour we must fix on, and are most led by.

2. To rest; to cease; to wander.

Your king is fix'd too near your fear,
Resolv'd to fix for ever here.

Waller.

3. To lose volatility, so as to be malleable.

In the midst of molten lead, when it beginneth to compound a little denser, and put quicksilver, wrapped in a piece of linen, in that hole, and the quicksilver will fix and run no more, and endured the hammering.

Bacon's Natural History.

FIXATION. n. s. [French.

1. Stability; firmness; steadiness.

Your faction in matters of religion will not be more necessary for your soul's than for your kingdom's peace.

2. Residence in a certain place.

To light, created in the first day, God gave no proper place or fixation. Raynor's History.

3. Confinement; forbearance of excursions.

They are subject to errors from a narrowness of soul, a faction and confinement of thought to a few objects.

Watts.


Upon the compound body three things are chiefly to be observed: the colour, the fragility or plianctness, and the volatility or fixation, compared with the simple bodies.

Bacon.

It is more difficult to make gold of other metals. Left ponderous and left materiale, than to make silver of lead or quicksilver, both of which are more ponderous than silver; so that they need rather a degree of that than any combination.

Bacon.

5. Reduction from fluidity to firmness.

Salt dissolved upon a fixation returns to its afflicted cub.

Cicero.

FIXEDLY. adv. [from fix.]
There is neither fruition nor pain, but facultily joined with insensibility. Women's Surgery. To FLAG-w. n. [flaggier, Dutch; flaggen, Sax.] To fly. To hang loose without stiffness or tension. A piece of cotton wool hung up between two trees, not far from the ground; to which, flagging down in the middle, men, wives and children tie together. This is used as food for cows and horses. 3. To fly spiritually or defected. My flagging soul flies under her own pitch. In a crowd in air too damp, and lags along as if it were a body in a body. My flagging body is on fire. Their edge rebated: sure fine ill approaches. Dryden's Don Sebastian. 3. To grow feeble, to lose vigour. In language is out of what least blood: for the words be but becoming and signifying, and the sense gentle, there is juice: but where that wanteth, the language is thin, flagging poor, flaved, frayed, and fragile: the bone, and the skin like fomes in a fock: some men, to avoid redundancy, run into that; and while they strive to hinder ill blood or juice, they drive the skin off which follow their Diplotomes. His flank will want victuals at the usual hour, either fretting itself into a troublesome excrescence, or flagging into a downright want of appetite. Lactes. Flocks, because it is once at a stand, naturally flag and languish. Addison's Spectator. If on fullwings of love and praise, My love shone the flary vault I cai'd, Laid by some vain conceit of pride or lust, I flag, I damp, and flutter in the dust. Arbuthnot. He fears a salt blast has been raised against him, and he only watches till it begins to flag: he goes on watching when to devour us. Swifts. The pleasures of the town begin to flag and grow languid; giving way daily to cursing innodes from the town. Swifts. To FLAG-w. v. t. 1. To let fall into feeblenees: to suffer to droop. Take heed, my dear, youth flies space. Anal. as Capreus Timeus, blind. Soon must those glories of thy face The fate of vulgar beauty find: The thousand loves, that arm thy potent eye, Must droop their quivers, flag their wings, and die, Prior. 2. [From flag, a species of flag.] To lay with broad frown. The fists and floor were all flagged with excellent marks. Sundays. A white stone used for flagging floors. Woodward. Flag, n. f. [from the verb.] 1. A water plant with a bladed leaf and yellow flower, so called from its motion in the wind. 2. The work of builsters, and laid in the flag by the river's brink. Ex. 3. Can builsters but by the river grow? Can flags there flourish where no waters flow? Sandy's, can be divers fishes that call their own waters, or none. Walcott's Angles. Cut flag roots, and the roots of other weeds. 2. The colours or effigies of a ship or land forces, by which signals are made at sea, or regiments are distinguishing in the field. These flags of France there are advanced here, Before the eye and prospect of your towns. Have hither march'd to your commandment. Shaftes. Vol. I. He hangs out as many flags as he decryth vet- fet; square, if ships galli, pendant, Democrats are left subject to fedallians as where there are lift eyes upon the persons, it is for the butties fake as fittted, and not for flags of pedigree. Bacon. With all the giddy legion that troop Under the footy flag of Acheron, Harpers and hyraxes, or all the monstrous forms. To Twist African and Indo, and force him to refurm his purchase back, Or drag him by the curl to a foul death. Milton. The French and Spaniards, when your flags appear, Forget their oaths, and come to your painter. Waller. The interpretation of that article about the flag, is a ground at pleasure for opening a war. Temple. A weather flaggers bear, Erecting crests alike, like volumns rear, And mingle friendly hiffings in the air. Dryden. Then they, whose mothers, franklins with their fear, In woods and wilds the flag of Bucanne bear, And lead his dances with diveh'd hair. Dryden. 3. A species of flone used for smooth pavements, flags, old French.] Part of two flags frated, but deeper on one side than the other. Woodward on Faggis. Flag will not split, as flat does, being found formed into flags, or thin plates, which are no other than so many flat. Faggis, Flat. In a flag, L. f. [from flag and break.] A broom for sweeping flags or pavements, commonly made of birch twigs, or of the leaves of the dwarf palm, imported from Spain. Flag officer, n. f. [flag and officer.] A commander of a squadron. Her grandfather was a flag-officer. Addison. Flagship, n. f. [flag and ship.] The ship in which a commander of a fleet is. Flag-worn, n. f. [flag and warm.] A grub bred in wetty places among flags or fledge. He will in three hot mouths bite at a flag-worn, or a green garr. Wilson's Angles. Flag, n. f. [flaggelet, French.] A small flute; a small instrument of wind music. Play us a lesson on your flaggelet. More. Flagellation, n. f. [from flagello, Lat.] The use of the scourge. By Bridewell all defend. May morning flagogen red. Garth.Flagginess, n. f. [from flaggy.] Latity; limberness; want of tension. Flaggy, adj. 1. Weak; lax; limber not stiff; not tenfe. His flaggy wings, when forth he did display, Were like two falls, in which the hollow wind Is gather'd full, and worketh speedy way. Fairy Q. That basking in the sun they may live, And reeling there, their flaggy pinions dry. Dryd. 2. Weak in table; impotent. Grant an apple-clton upon the flock of a cowlet, and it will bear a great flagg apple. Bacon. Flagitious, adj. [from flagitio, Lat.] 1. Wicked; villainous; atroceous. No villanry or flagitious action was ever yet committed upon a due enquiring into the cause of it, it will be found, that a yle was first or last the principal engine to effect it. South. Those, working upon a flagitious and per- verse nature by knowledge of their plotters, &c. Orange. First, those flagitious times. Pregnant with unknown crimes, Conspiring with their secret plots. Reflexion. Perjury is a crime of a flagitious nature, we cannot be too careful in avoiding every approach to- way. Addison. But if in noble minds some dread remain, Not yet sur'd it off, of spleen and four affidum, Discharge that rage on more provoking crimes, Nor fear a death in these flagitious times. Pope. 2. Guilty of crimes. He did, fed outcast of each church and state, And farther fill'd flagitious yet great. Pope. Flagitiousness, n. f. [from flagitio.] Profligate; villainy; flagginess. Gown, n. m. [from a word, Welsh; place, Sax.] Fargen, Danish; Fargen, French; fargar, Italian; faggin, Spanish. A vessel of drink with a narrow mouth. A mad rogue! he pour'd a flag of Rhenish on his head once. Shakespeare's Hamlet. Thus did he slay him by a alley in Chameroy two silver flaggans. Bacon's Apology. Did they coin pillets, bowls, and flaggans? Int'officers of borne and dragonos? Hudibras. His trothy flaggans with no heart; Waw: hanging by, worn thin with age and use. Reflexion. One flagg walks the round, that none that think They either change, or flirt in his drink. Dryd. Flagnance, n. f. [flagnant, Latin.] Burning; heat; fire. Lust caethth a flagnancy in the eye, as the flight and the touch are the things defined, and therefore the flagill refereth to both. Bacon's Nat. Hist. Flagnant, adj. [flagnant, Latin.] 1. Arcdent; burning; eager. It is always used figuratively. A thing which filleth the mind with comfort and beauty, such as the flowers, leaves, and affectionate answers that which the words contain. Hooker. Gliowing; fullfled. See Sappho, at her toilet's greatly talk, Then finging fagaceous to an evening muse. So morning insects, that in muck began, Shine, buzz, and fly-blow in the setting sun. Pope. 3. Red; imprinted red. Flag-staff, n. f. A flagstaff. A flag-staff is a kind of staff or pole. The beatle's last flag, flagrant on their back. Prior. 4. Notorious; flaming into notice. When fraud is great, it furnishes weapons to defend itself; and at worst, if the crimes be so flagrant that a man is laid side of perfect frame, he retires loaded with the spouts of the nation. Swifts. But, by equal poise let steady justice fly, And flagrant crimes with certain vengeance pay; But, till the proofs are clear, the fable delay. Smolth. Flagration, n. f. [flagrs, Latin.] Burning. Flagstaff, n. f. [flag, and staff.] The staff on which the flag is fixed. The duke, lets numerous, but in courage more. Oh wings of all the winds to combat dills. His murdering guns a loud defiance rear, And bloody croces on his flaggstaff rills. Dryd. Flag, n. f. [flagellaum, Latin; flag, Ger. German.] The instrument with which grain is beaten out of the car, the tool of the thrasher. Our faddlers, like the night-owl's lazy flight, Or like a lazy theather with a flall, Fell gently down as if they struck their friends. Prior. When in one ear, were glimpse of men, His thadows flall hath thred the corn, That ten day-labourers could not end. Milton. In this vile flag reign a mighty prince, Born for a couage of wit, and flag of test. Dryd. The dextros handling of the flall, or the plough, and being good workmen with these tools, did hinder Camden's and Cintra's flall's in arms and government. Locke. The theather, Duck, could o'er the queen prevail: The proveth says, no times against a flall. Swift. FLA. n. f. [flag, Latin?] 1. Any thing that appears loofly held together, like a flock of wool. Crimson circles like read flakles in the element, when the weather is hottest. Sidney. And from his wide devouring owen sent A flake.
A FLAME of fire, that flitting in his head,
Him all amaz'd, and almost all affright.

The earth is sometimes cover'd with snow two or three deep, made up only of little flakes or pieces of ice.

Small drops of a mistling rain, descending through a freezing air, do each of them sink into one of the little flakes which, being ruffled by the wind, in their fall are broken, and clustered together in small parcels, which we call *flake* of snow.

Upon throwing in a stone the water boils for a considerable time, and at the same time they are seen little flakes of water rising up.

1. A fretful flame. 2. Lying in layers or strata; broken into laminae.
3. To break into laminae; to part in loose bodies.

**FLAKY, adj.** [from *flakes*] 1. Loosely fitted together. 2. Of old apricot and agey. 3. Inflamed.

**FLAME, n. f.** [flamma, Latin; flamme; flame, French.] 1. Light emitted from fire.
2. To place in or cast to a flame.
3. Ardour of temper or imagination; brightness of fancy; vigour of thought.

**FLAMMABLE, adj.** [flammeable, French.] 1. That which emits fire. 2. Pigeon's plume. 3. To keep a fire.

**FLAMMABILITY, n. f.** [flamma, Latin.] The quality of admitting to be set on fire, so as to blaze.

**FLAMMATION, n. f.** [flammatio, Latin.] The act of setting on flame.

**FLAMMIFEROUS, adj.** [flammiferus, Latin.] Braving fire.

**FLAMMIVOMOUS, adj.** [flammam, and vomo, Latin.] Vomiting out fire.

**FLAMMA, n. f.** [flamma, Latin; flamme; flame, French.] 1. The little flakes of water rising up.
2. A fire.
3. A sort of artificer's glass, that burns with a greenish flame.

**FLAMECOLOURED, adj.** [flame-coloured] 1. Of a bright yellow colour.
2. Of a bright yellow colour.

**FLAMEN, n. f.** [Latin.] A priest; one that officiates in solemn offices.

**FLAMENCA, n. f.** [flammeatus, Latin.] A woman's stocking.

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**FLAMMIFEROUS, adj.** [flammiferus, Latin.] Braving fire.

**FLAMMIVOMOUS, adj.** [flammam, and vomo, Latin.] Vomiting out fire.
To fall with flaps or broad parts depending.

When suffocating mists obfuscate the morn, Let thy wort-wog, long 'ud to fumes, be worn; Thus the apoplectic forms, and with care Beneath his flapping has fecures his hair. Gay.

F. DRAGON, n. s. [from a dragon fappoef to breathe fire.]
1. A play in which they catch raisins out of burning brandy, and, extinguishing them by closing the mouth eat them.
2. To glut with a dragon.

He plays at quota well, and eats corder and fennel, and drinks candles ends for dragons, and rides the wild mare with the boys. Shakespeare.

To FLAPDRAON. n. a. [from the nown.]

To swallow; to devour. Low cant.

But to make an end of the ship, to see how the sea flappedragon it. Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.

FLAPPEARED, adj. [apl and ear]. Having loofe and broad ears.

So wrote with loofe flapped ear. Shafpeare.

To FLARE. v. a. [from flerces, to flutter, Dutch, Skinner; perhaps accidentally changed from gleare.]
1. To glut with transient luftre.

Doctrine and life, colours, and light, in one When they combine and mingle, bring A strong regard and awe; but speech alone Dost vanish like a farking thing, And in the ear, not conscience, ring. Herbert.

2. To glut well.

When the sun begins to fling His flaring beams, me, goddles, bring To arched walks of twilight groves, Milton.

3. To be in too much light.

I cannot flay.

Flaring in furnish all the day, Prior.

4. To flatter with a splendid show. She shall be loue corrod'd, With ribbons pendant firling 'bout her head. Shakespeare.

FLASH. n. s. [fleak, Minforte.]
1. A sudden, quick, transistor blazy.

When the crofs blue lightning seem'd to open The breath of heav'ned, I did pretrench myself Even in the air and very flaysia, of it. Stukeby.

We see a flash of a piece is seen sooner than the night is head. Bacon's Natural History.

One with a flash begins, and ends in smok; The other out of smok makes glorious light. Shadwell. And as Ego. when with heaven he throve, Defy'd the forkly lightning (man asfer, At fifty mouthes his flaming breath expires, And flaysia for flaysia returns, and bears for fire. Dryd.

2. Sudden burst of wit or merriment.

Where be your gnomes? your symbols? your songs? your flashes of merriment, that were wont to set the table in a roar?

Shakespeare.

With a sudden burst of wit, light flashes of a wanton mirth, which for a while suspend reflection, and hide the funnes from himself, to such discourses as awaken content. Rogers.

3. A short tranfient flate.

The Pherens and Macdonaldians had it for a flash. Bacon.

4. A body of water driven by violence.

To FLASH, v. n.
1. To glut with a quick and tranfient flashfongtation.

[This fal powdered, and put into a crucible, was, by the injection of well kindled charcoal, made to flashfongt over, almost like melted mir. Boyle.

5. To burn out into any kind of violence.

By day and wight he wronge me; ever hour.
FLAT

1. Without prominence or elevation.

2. Without spirit; dully; frigidly.

3. Petemortem; downright.

4. He in thee wars had fally subdued his side. Sidney. Thereupon they fally disavow
To yield him more obdience, or support. Daniel.

5. Flatly unjust, to bind with laws the free. Milton.
Not any interpreters allow it to be spoken of such a flight, the bring of God; but God, but believing his existence, exclude him from directing the world. Bentley.

FLATNESS. n. s. [from flat.]
1. Evenness; level extenuation.
2. Want of relief or prominence.

3. Deadness; invidiousness; vapidness.

4. Jealously; with thought or language.

5. In the prince's path, calls of flat.

6. Foul mouth; and in its abrupt ambush lay,
Where the false sides flow o'er the covert land,
And feamen with defiled depths betray. Dryden.

7. Pleasing; and, to the utter ruin of navigation. Bentley.

8. The broad side of a blade.


10. To level; to depress; to make broad and smooth.

11. The ancient say, if you take two twigs of flat
And throw them on the tides, and bind them close, and let them in the ground, they will come up in one stick. Bacon.

12. To make flat.

13. An orange, lemon, and apple, wap't in a brown cloth, with and without, a month's feet deep within the earth, though in a moist place and rainy time, were become a little harder than they were; otherwise fresh in their colour, and their juice some". Shakespeare.

14. To make flat. [at.]

To FLATEN. v. a. [at. French; from flat.]
1. To make even or level, without prominence or elevation.
2. To beat down to the ground.

3. If they should lie in it, and beat it down, or flat it, it will rise again. Morton's Husbandry.

4. To make flat.

5. To make flat.

6. To make flat.

FLATTEN. v. n.
1. To grow even or level.
2. To grow dull and insipid.

3. Here joy that endure for ever, clear and in vigour, are opposed to satisfactions that are attended with fatuary and flatness, and flatness in the very tating. Dryden.

4. FLATTER. n. s. [from flat.]

5. The workman or instrument by which bodies are flattered.

6. To FLATTER. v. a. [flatter; French, from flat.]
7. To grow with flatting to please with blandishments; to gratify with fervle obsequiousness; to gain by flatte compliments.

8. When I tell him he hates flatterers, He says he does; being then most flattered. Shak.
He is a top of the world, and would not flatter Neptune for his trident,
Or love for'power to thunder: his heart's his mouth; What his breath forges that his tongue must want. Shakespeare.

9. He that flatters his neighbourhood, spreadeth a net for his feet. Proverbs. xlix. 2.

10. He protected himself in his own eyes, but insiety be found hateful. P. F. xxxvii. 2.
After this way of flatterer their willing bene-

11. Fall out of part, they contrived another of forcing their unwilling neighbours out of all their possessions.

12. Averse alike to flatter or offend.

13. I form to flatter you or any man. Nevin.

14. To praise falsely.

15. FLATTERER. n. s. [from flatter.]
1. One who flatters; a fawner; a wheeler; one who endeavours to gain favour by pleasing falties.

2. When I tell him he is the flatterer. He says he does; being then most flattered. Shak.
Some praises proceed merely of flattery; and if he be an ordinary flatterer, he will have certain common attributes, which may serve every man: if he be an imperial flatterer, to him all flattered, which is a man's self. But if he be an impudent flatterer, look wherein he's conscious to himself that he is a base, and it is not our nace or a compliment in himself, that will the flatterer entitle him to perform. Bacon

3. If from wealth to poverty defend,

4. Want gives to know the flatterer from the friend. Dryden.

5. After treating her like a goddess, the husband uses her like a woman: what is still worse, the whole object flatterers degenerate into the greatest tyrants, Addison's Guardian.

6. The publick should know this: yet whoever goes about to inform them, shall be cenured for a flat.

7. Swift.

8. FLATTENING. n. s. [from flatter; flatterer; French.]

9. False praise; artful obsequiousness; adulation.

10. Minds, by nature great, are conscious of their greatness.

11. And hold it mean to borrow aught from flatterer. Rovet.


13. See how they beg an alms of flatterer. They languish, Of support them with a yuge. Young.

14. FLATTENISH. adj. [from flat.]

15. Somewhat flat; approaching to flatterers.

16. There are three in a flatness; or seven; a flattofshape. Woodward on Figgis.

FLATULENCY. n. s. [from flatulent.]
1. Windines; fainines of wind; turbulence by wind confused.

2. Vegetable substance contains a great deal of air, which expands itself, producing all the disorders of flatulence.

3. Aboroutines.

4. Flatulence; vanity; levity; airines.

5. Whether most of them are not the genuine derivations of the hypothesis they claim to, may be determined by any that considers the natural tendency of that airy scheme of notions. Glavwile.

6. FLATULENT. adj. [flatulentus, flatus, Lat.]

1. Turgid with air; windy.

2. Peafl; mild and demeclemb; but being full of all clataneous are flatulent, when dilated by dis- egelation.

3. Aboroutines.

4. Flatulence tumours are such as easily yield to the pressure of the finger; but readily return, by their own pusulent fluid, against follow the tendency.

5. Empty; vain; big without flatulence or reality; pulzy.

6. To talk of knowledge, from those few indistinct representations which are made to our prosfer factions, is a flatulent vanity. Glavwile's Serfort.

7. Lines of these flatulent writers have some fink in their reputation, after seven or eight editions of their works. Dryden.

FLATUOSITY.
FLATUOSITY. n. f. [Latin.] Windy; fulness of air.

The caufe is flatuosity; for wind stirs, moveth to and fro, and all purgers have in them a raw spirit of flatuosity, which is the principal caufe of flatulence in the stomack and belly.

FLATUOUS. adj. [from flatuosity, Latin.] Windy; full of wind.

Rubes in the stomack, in a small quantity, doth comfort the patient, being not flatuosity nor inertness; and in large quantity, to the mediciynal values, and being appeasing, doth help it down. Bacon.

FLATNESS. n. f. [Latin.] Wind gathered in any cavities of the body, caused by incontinence and a gross internal perfpiration; which is therefore diffused by warm aromaticks.

FLATNESS, adj. [flat and wife; so it should be written, not flatuosity.] With the flat downwards; not the edge.

Its poifure in the earth was flatness, and parallel to the fiere of the fiarum in which it was repofed. Woodward on Earth.

To FLAUNT, v. n.

1. To make a fluttering shew in apparel.
   With levvy canopy'd, and interwove With flowering honeysuckle. Milton.

   These couriers of applause deny themselves things commodious to a bright, and looking frequently enough to immoderate their desire to their vanity.

Boyle.

Here, still'd beyond our purfe, we go,
For ufeful entertainment and flattering show;
We take it up in purple robes to the line,
And poor, are yet ambitious to be fine.
Dryden.

You, for you, you letter about alibis, or knock about the streets in your new-guifted chariot, never mentioning me nor your numerous family.

Arabian.

2. To be hung with something loufe and flying.

This fiems not to be proper; the words flaunt and flatter might with more propriety have changed their places.

Fortune in men has some small difference mull.

One flaunt in rag, one flunter in brocade. Pope.

FLAUNT, n. f. Any thing loose and airy.

Would he look to fee his work fo noble, Witty bound up, what would he say? Or should I in thee my borrow'd flaunts behold
The flames of his preference. Shakspur.

FLAVOUR, n. f.

1. Reflection of the taste.

They have a certain flavour, at their first appearance, from several accidental circumstances, which they may lose, if not taken early. Addison's Spect.

2. Sweetness to the smell; odour; fragrance.

Myrrh, orange, and the burning huile.

With hanging heads, so righ their bloom dilate,
Each feems to fiel the flavour which the other blows. Dryden.

FLAVOURS, adj. [from flavour.]

Delightful to the palate.
Sweet grapes degenerate there, and fruits declin'd From their finer flav'rous tastes, renown their kind. Dryden.

FLAW, n. f. [O. E. flaw; to break; pl. flaw, Saxon, a garment.]

1. A crack or breach in any thing.

This heart shall break into a thousand flaws.

Shakespeare's King Lear.

Oh! weep, oh! weep, being caused casually upon a veile of vexation, after some time had drunk up a great part of the vexation, though the veile were whole, without any flaw and had not the besele plate opened.

Shakespeare's Natural History.

We found it exceeding difficult to keep out the air from getting in at any imperceptible hole or flaw.

Boyle.

A flaw is in rhyhsh-bald's veile found:
'Tis hollow, and returns a jarring sound.
Dryden.

FLAY.

As great Albus, from his height,
Should sink beneath his heavenly weight;
And with a mighty flaw the flaming wall, as once it fell
Should gaze immense, and rushing down, or to the west
Dyed. Screen.

Whether the nymphe shall break Diana's law
Or some freel Chatooses to the vext. Pope.

He that would keep host in repair, must attend every little breach or flaw, and supply it immediately, or a whole will hang all to ruin, and fly off.

2. A fault; defect; something that weakens or invalidates.

Yet certain though it be, it hath flaws; for that the freverines and bookes do value men to favour their own.

Bacon's Essays.

Tendres were a proof alone,
Could we be certain such they were, as known:
But since some flaws in long deceits may be
They make the weak, and in their imperfection.

Dryden. A. Sane.

To null her owrty in law,
To prove her jointure with a flaw. Hudibras.

Their judgment has found a flaw in what the general of mortals may.

They may be made.

and laid her dowry out in law.
Dryden.

3. A sudden guilt; a violent blaff.

As from flaw, Low. Obfolute.

Being incarcerated, he's flint.

As humorous as Winter, and as sudden
A flaw overcame the spring of day. Shaks. Hen. IV. 0. S. Oh, that the laws in the world in act,
Should patch a wall, I expel the Winter's flaw.

Shakespeare's Hamlet.

A huge flaw, laid
Near to the cold and gathering-flower, is with a north flaw fiald,
Shower back; fe, fent against the ground,
Was Guld Buthius.

Bursting their brazen dungeon, arms'd with ice,
And snow, and hail, and stormy guilt, and flaw,
Breeze, and Caeles, and Arpites loud,
And Thetis rent the woods, and see upon.

Milton.

I heard the rack.

At earth and sky would mingle; but myself
Was dastard; and their flaws, though mortals fear them,
As dangerous to the pillar's frame of heaven,
Or to the frail bark of a potential.

Milton's Par. Lost.

4. A tumult; a tempestuous uproar.

And this fell tempfall shall not cease to rage
Until the golden circump in my head
Do calm, the fury of this madhouse flaw. Shakspur.

The fort's revoked to the emperor.

The gates are open, the portcullis drawn,
And deluges of flames.

Come pouring in, I heard the mighty flaws
When fhit it broke, the crowing enzymes flaw
Which should puflhe the paffage. Dryden's Durham.

A sudden common of mind.

Oh! these flaws and faults,
Impotors to true fear, would become
A woman's flaw y's a Winter's fire. Shaks. Macbeth.

To FLAY, v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To break; to crack; to damage with fliffure.

But his flaw'd heart,
Alas, too weak the condition to support,
Twixt two extremes of palloum, joy and griefs.

Bolt filling
The cup was filled with such a multitude of little cracks, that it looks like a white, not like a crystalline cup.

Dryden.

The braine claws withons with the flaws are flaw'd,
The garment rift with ice, at hearts is thrown.

Dryden.

2. To break; to violate. Out of life.

France hath flaw'd the league, and hath attach'd us.

Shakespeare's Titus Andronicus.

Our merchant's goods. Shakespeare's Henry VIII.

FLAWLESS. adj. [from flaw.]

Without cracks; without defects.

A flaw of the fmal magnitude, which the more high, more vail, and more flawless, shows only bright enough to make itflf conspicuous. Boyle.
2. Not rigid; not inexorable; complying; obsequious.

3. Docile; manageable.

Under what wise, forsooth a child is put to be taught, or the tender, and affable years of his life, it should be, one who thinks Latin and language the least part of education. Locke.

4. That may be accommodated to various forms and purposes.

This was a principle more flexible to their purpose. Rogers.

FLEXIBILITY, n. f. [from flexible.]

1. Possibility to be bent; not brittleness; elainses to be bent; not stiffness; plianities; pliancy.

I will rather choose to wear a crown of thorns, than to exchange that of gold for one of lead, whose elasticitie shall be forced to bend. King Charles.

2. Facility: obsequiousness; complaisance.

3. That may be bent, or plianly.

The flexibility of the former part of a man's age, not yet grown up to be headstrong, makes it more governable. Locke.

FLEXILE, adj. [flexilis, Latin.] Plant; easily bent; obsequious to any power or impulse. Every flexile, wave.

Obeys the blast, the aerial tumult swells. Thomson.

FLEXION, n. f. [flexeo, Latin.]

1. The act of bending.

2. A double; a bending; part bent; joint. Of a flexible tree, and any fine; a flexion, trial would be made. Bacon's Natural History.

3. A turn towards any part or quarter.

Fifty cresses sometimes tears, and a flexion or cast of the eye afford. Bacon's Natural History.

FLEXOR, n. f. [Latin.]

The general name of the muscles which act in contraciting the joints.

Flanterns who have the flexor muscles so strong that they are always bowing and curving, might to the accomodation of being tied down upon a tree by the back. Arbuthnot.

FLEXIOUS, adj. [flexus, Latin.]

1. Winding; full of turns and meanders; tortuous.

In regard to the foul, the numerous and crooked narrow passages, and the restrained flexious rivulets of corporeal things, are all contemptible. Digby.

2. Bending; not straight; variable; not steady.

The trembling of a candle discover a wind, that otherwise we did not feel, and the flexious burning of flames doth the air begin to be unquiet. Bacon's Natural History.

FLEXURE, n. f. [flexura, Latin.]

1. The form or direction in which any thing bends.

Contrary is the flexure of the joints of our arms and legs to that of quadrupeds: our knees bend forward, whereas the same joint of their hind legs bend sideways to rear. Ray.

2. The act of bending.

The elephant hath joints, but none for courtesy; his legs are for necessity, not flexure. Shaks.

3. The part bent; the joint.

His mighty flexure lies in his able loins, After the flower of his navel joint. Sidney.

4. Obsequious or servile cringe. Not used.

Think'st thou the fiery fever will go out With titles blown from abdication? Will give place to flexure and low bends? Sh. Hen. V.

To FLICKER, v. a. [Figur'en, Dutch;
6. To call: in an ill sense.

To cause thy genus temper: the
Fling from the earth of diatouron on
It frights take fire.

To force into another condition, probably into a worse.

To from beneath, fling dirt.

Dost from the pride of wonted ornaments. Spenf. Fling.

To fling away: to eject; to dismiss.

Cromwell, I charge thee, fling away ambition; By that sin fell the angels. Shakespeare.

To be or fling: to renounce; to refuse.

These are far from raising mountains, that they overturn and fling down some of those which were before standing.

To fling an off: to battle in the chase: to defeat of a prey.

These men are too well acquainted with the chase to be flung off by any false steps or doggers. Addis. Spotter's Spectator.

To fling on.

1. To fumble: to wince: to fly into violent and irregular motions. The angry beast
Begs to kick, and fling, and wince, As if it had been his fate. Hudibras.

These confidences are galled by it, and this makes them wince and fling as if they had some mettle. Townsend.

2. To fling out. To grow unruly or outrageous: from the act of any angry horse that throws out his legs.

Dungeon's horses, Tarn'd wild in nature, broke their stalls, fling out, Contending against obedience. Shakespeare.

FLING. n. [from the verb.]

1. A throw: a cast.

2. A gibe: a sneer, a contemptuous remark. No little scribler is of wit to bore, But has his fling at the poor wedded pair. Addison, who love to have a fling.

Which is at once a horse and a king, Thought no method more commodious Than to throw their wits obodious. Swift.

FLINGER. n. [from the verb.]

1. He who throws.

2. He who jeers.

FLINT. n. [flint, Sax.] A semi-polished stone, composed of crystal debased, of a blackish grey, of one similar and equal substance, free from veins, and naturally inveterate with a whirling crust. It is sometimes smooth, and occasionally extremely rough: its fize is various. It is well known to strike fire with steel. It is useful in glass-making.

Hill on Felsh. Searching the window for a flint, I found this paper. Shakespeare's Julia Cesar. Love melts the rigour which the rocks have bred: A flint will break upon a feather. Cleveland.

There is the same force and the same relaxing virtue in fire kindled by a spark from a flint, as if it were kindled by a brand from South's Sermon. Take this, and lay your flint edge'd weapon by.

I'll fetch quick fuel from the neighbouring wood, And strike the sparkling flint, and dress the food. Prior.

2. Any thing eminently or proverbially hard.

Your teeth, a heart of flint.

Might reader make.

Throw my heart.

Against the flint and hardness of my fault. Shak.

FLINTY. adj. [from flint.]

1. Made of flint: stron.

Tyrant custom

Hash made the flinty and steel couch of war

FLINT. n. [from flint.]

A pointed flinty rock, all bare and black.

Grew gibbons from behind the mountain's back. Dryden.

2. Full of fictions.

The gathering up of flints in flinty ground, and laying them on heaps, is no good husbandry.

Bacon's Natural History.

3. Hard of heart; cruel; savage; incombustible.

Through flinty Tartar's bosom, would peep forth, And answer thanks. Shakespeare.

FLIPP. n. [A cant word.]

A liquor much used in hips, made by mixing beer with spirits and graver.

The tartarin and weaver is bailing at Madagaskar, with some drunken flunkey whores, over a can of flipp. Danzi.

FLIPPANT. adj. [A word of no great authority, probably derived from flit-flip.

Nimble; movingly. It is used only of the act of speaking.

An excellent anatomist professed to dissect a woman's tongue, and examine whether there may not be in certain joints, which make it to wonderfullyvolatile. Addis. Spotter's Spectator.

2. Pert; petulant; saucy.

Away with flippant epigrams. Thomson.

FLIPPANTLY, adv. [from the adjective.]

In a flowing puting way.

To FLIRT, v. to. [skinner thinks it formed from the found.]

1. To throw away with a quick elastic motion.

Dick the scavenger
Flirts from his hand the mud in Walpole's face. Swift.

2. To move with quickness.

Permit some happier man
To kiss your hand, or flit your fan. Dryden.

To FLIRT. v. n.

1. To jeer; to gibe at one.

2. To run about perpetually; to be unflit.

FLIRT. n. [from the verb.]

A quick elastic motion.

In unfliting the fan are several little flirts and vibrations, as at gradual and deliberate openings.

Before you pass the imaginary fire.

While the spleen fan's thermal the closing eye.

Then give one flirt, and all the vision flies. Pope.

2. A faddler.

Have licence to play.

At the hedge a flirt.

For a skier, or a flirt. Ben Jonson's Flog.

5. A pert young harrie.

Scurvy knave, I am none of his flirt gill; I am none of his skins mates. Shakespeare.

Several young flirts about town had a design to cut us out of the fashionable world. Addis.

FLIRTATION. n. [from flirt.]

A quick sprung motion. A cant word among women.

A modius flance, made very full, would give very agreeable flirtation air. Pope.

To FLY n. [from To fleet; or from flirt, Danith, to remove.]

1. To fly away.

Like it seemeth, in my simple wit,
Unto the faire onshore in Summer's day.

That when a day and term away is flirt.

Through the broad world does spread his goodly ray. Dryden.

2. To remove; to migrate.

In Scotland it is still used for removing from one place to another at quarterday, or the usual terms.

His raging ghost did strive
With the frail fleet: at last it flit'ted it,
Whither the souls do die of that which live here. Dryden.

3. To pass with a light irregular course: perhaps mistaken for fleet or flit.

Floating visions make not deep impressions enough to leave in the mind clear, distinct, lasting ideas.

Dryden.
To **FLOAT.** v. a. To cover with water. Proud Puckhul floats the fruitful lands, And leaves a rich manure of golden sands. 

Dryden's **Div.**

Voice, looks, as a distance, like a great town half floated by a deluge. Addison on Italy.

Now smokes with show'r the misty mountain ground, And flows with fields, lie unfish'd with'rd round. Pope.

The vast porters a thousand hands shall make: Let Cobham come, and theirs with them a lake. Pope.

**FLOAT.** n. s. [from the verb.]

1. The act of flowing; the flux; the contrary to the ebb. A fene now out of life. Our truth in the Almighty is, that with us contents are now at their highest float. Homer. There is some disposition of bodies to motion, particularly from East to West; of which kind we conceive the main float and redhead of the seas is, which is by constant of the universe, as part of the diurnal motion. Bacon's Nat. Hist.

2. Any body so contriv'd or formed as to swim upon the water. They took it for a ship, and, as it came nearer, for a boat: but it proved a float of weeds and rushes. L'Estrange.

A passage for the weary people makes; With other floats the flowing water flows, Of which kind it is, if it flows. Dryden.

3. The cork or quill by which the angler discovers the bite of a fish. You will find this to be a very choice bait, sometimes cutting a little of it into the plate where your fish swims. Walton.

4. A cant word for a level. Banks are measured by the float or floor, which is sixteen foot square and one deep. Mortimer.

**FLOATY.** adj. Buoyant and swimming on the surface. The hindrance to stay well is the extreme length of a ship, especially if the floats, and want sharpness of way forwards. Raleigh.

**FOCK.** n. s. [fock, Saxon.]

1. A company, usually a company of birds or beasts. She that has a heart of that fine frame, To pay this debt of love but to a brother, How will the love when the rich golden hair Hath with't the float of all affections else, That live in her. Shaksf, Twelfth Night, 2.

2. A company of sheep, distinguished from herds, which are of oxen. The cattle in the fields, and meadows green, Thou'st us in this idle company of floats, Victuring at once, and in broad herbs unprong'd. Milton.

France has a sheep by her, to fowre that the finest of the country consigned chiefly in floats and patul.

**FLOAT.** n. s. [from the noun.] To gather in crowds or large numbers. Many young gentlemen flock to him every day, and meet the time carelessly. 

Up to the return of the ambassadors, the poor of all sorts flocked together to the great master's house. Knuts's History.

Others ran flocking out of their hovels to the near supplication. 

Dryden.

To **FLOCK.** v. n. [from the noun.] To form crowds or large numbers. Many young gentlemen flock to him every day, and meet the time carelessly. 

Up to the return of the ambassadors, the poor of all sorts flocked together to the great master's house. Knuts's History.

Others ran flocking out of their hovels to the near supplication. 

Dryden.

Thus, when the people flocked about him, and that one said, The people come wondering about your dusty times to see some strange beef with you, he, to see a man which Diogenes fought with his lantern at noon-day. Bacon.

Seeing the spirits the nervous cause of the arm, and from its resistance they flock from other parts of the body to overcome it. Digby.

**FLOOD.** v. a. [from flagrum, Latin.] To lafh; to whip; to chastize. The schoolmaster's joy is to flog. Swift.

**FLOOD.** n. s. [from flog, Saxon; flat, French.] A body of water; the sea, a river. What need the bridge much broader than the flog? Shakespeare. His dominion shall be asf the one sea to the other, and from the flood unto the world's end. Job xi. 8.


2. A deluge; an inundation. You see this conflagration; this great flood of vipers. By golden flocks, and fall of waters, Buckingham's army is dipp'd and scatter'd. Shaks. R. Ill. 3.

3. Flood; flux; not ebb; not reflux; the swelling of a river by rain or inland blood. We seek to know the moving of each sphere, And the strange cause o' th' ebb's and floods of Nile. Davids.

4. The general deluge. When went there by an age since the great flood, But it was fam'd with more than with one man? Shakespeare.

It is commonly opiniioned that the earth was thinly inhabited before the flood. Brown.

5. Cateneia.

That those that have the good fortune of mifcarrying, or being delivered, escape by means of their floods, or deluges, which they have. Shakespeare.

So the earth was covered with floods, and the ark was placed on the mountains. Gen. vii. 16.

6. Floodgate. Where meadows are flooded late in Spring, roll with a large barley-roller. Mortimer.

**FLOODGATE.** n. s. [from flood and gate.] Gate or shutter by which the watercourse is closed or opened at pleasure. As if the opening of her mouth had opened some great floodgate of Borneo, whereof her heart could not abide the violent issue, the ficle to the ground. Sidney.

Yet there the deep flaid not, but lay bare Deep in his floods, and opened wide a red floodgate. Spenser.

His youth, and want of experience in maritime service, had somewhat been thereby touched, even before the close of floodgates of popular liberty were yet fet open. Wren. 

The rain defended for forty days, the characters or floodgates of heaven being opened. Burton.

**FLOOD.** n. s. [flog, a plow, German.] 1. The broad part of the anchor which takes hold of the ground. 2. A flounder; a flat river fish. 

**FLOOR.** n. s. [loph, slope, Saxon.] 1. The pavement: a pavement is always of stone, the floor of wood or stone; the part on which one treads. 

His mother, making all her gestures counterfeited affections, lay almost grovelling upon the floor of her chamber. Sidney.
5. To proceed to the place where your furnaces are in a fair condition.

6. To tear up the ground with a spade, to dig it, and to set it aside.

7. To plow the ground with a plow, to make it plowed, and to set it aside.

8. To plow the ground with a plow, to make it plowed, and to set it aside.

9. To plow the ground with a plow, to make it plowed, and to set it aside.

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90. To plow the ground with a plow, to make it plowed, and to set it aside.
6. To glide smoothly without aspersion; as, a gliding period.

This corkscrew of Cyprian, and the flowers of rhetoric in it, show them to have been of a great wit and fancy. Gliding period. [Heraldic Term.]

7. To write smoothly; to speak volubly.

Virgil is sweet and flowing in his hexameters. [Dryden]

8. To abound; to be crowned.

The dry streets flow'd with men. [Chapman]

9. To be copious; to be full.

Be in these flowing cups freely remember'd. [Shak. V.]

There every eye with fulness runs the chain, and daeth the flowing goblet to the ground. [Pepp's Odyssey.]

10. To hang loose and waving.

He was clasht in a flowing mantle of green silk, interwoven with flowers. [Spenser.]

To Flow. v. a. To overflow; to deluge.

Watering horses is scarce practicable, unless you have a stream at hand to flow the ground. [Martinean's Hydrograph.]

FLOW. n.s. [from the verb.]

1. The rise of water; not the ebb.

Some, from the diurnal and annual motion of the earth, endeavor to solve the flux and motions of the tides, dividing the same by water in a bowl, that rises or falls according to the motion of the vessel. [Brown's Vulgar Errors.]

The ebb of time and their myronious flux. We are as elements shall never end. [Hekan.]

2. A sudden plenty or abundance.

The noble power of suffering braggery is as far above that of enterprising greatly, as an unembellished country set on a grand scale above an accidental flow of spirits, or a sudden flood of blood. [Page.]

A stream of dictation; volatility of tongue.

Teaching is not a flow of words, nor the divisions of an hour-glass; but an efficient procuring that a man know something which he knew not before; or to know better. [South.]

FLOWER. n.s. [flor!, French, flas, florer, Latin.]

1. The part of a plant which contains the flower; such are the pericarpial flowers which have a petal, a stamen, anep and stylos; and whatever flower wants either of these is reckoned imperfect. Verticillate flowers are divided into simple ones, which have all the parts of the flower joined, and such flowers which usually have but one single file; and compounded, which consist of many filaments, all making but one flower. Simple flowers are monopetalous, which have the body of the flower all of one entire leaf, though sometimes cut or divided a little way into many forming petals, or leaves; as in crocus, budge: or polypetalous, which have distinct petals, and those falling off singly, and not altogether, as the pinwheel-shaped or monopetalous flowers always so divided, made up one side divided into uniform and different flowers; the former have the right and left hand parts, and the forward and backward parts all alike; but the latter do not have so regular a sort, as in the flowers of fage and deadhead. A monopetalous disflor is likewise further divided into; first, semi-filillar, whole upper part erect; then they are cut off obliquely, as the stiglossza; and, liliata, which either with one lip, or as in the ascanium and foeridum, or with two lips, as in the far greater part of the labiate flowers, and is sometimes turned upwards, and so turns the convex part downwards, as in the chamomilles; but most commonly the upper lip is convex above, and turns the hollow part down to its fellow below, and regenerates a lip, or whatever is of helm, or mouth-hook; and from thence these are frequently called galatte, consonant, and galantian flowers; and in this form are the flowers of the lilies, and most vertilililose plants. Some times the lamium is inferior, and sometimes jagged or divided. 3d. Cornotus; or, that which flouher flowers have as on their upper part a kind of spurr, which is called the corolla, and the carpet, or cullier, is always imperfect at the tip or point. Compound flowers are, tilt, disflor, and corymb, or what, fishes are set close, thick, and even, to make as the surface of the flower plain and flat, which, because of its round form, will be like a diffus: which flowers are sometimes in two rows, one row being stand ing round in the disks, like the points of a flas, as in the matricaria, chamomile, &c., and sometimes, so much radiating leaves round the limb of its disk, that it is termed: as a panicle: 4th, planifolius, which is composed of plan fore, set together in circular rows round the centre, and whose form is star-like, and is adorned, as the hieracium. 5th, Vitis, which is composed of long hollow little flowers, like pipes, all divided into large jars at the ends. Imperfect flowers, because they want petals, are called capillarty, aetabolic, and capillass; and those which hang pendant by thin threads, like the jujus, are by the terms called atem, and ootytic. The term capillarity is used for such as in the shape of a half, and infundibuliformis for such as in the form of a funnel. [Miller.]

Expire before the flower in their caps. Dying or e'er they tchickon. Shakespeare's Macbeth.


Brautious flowers' why do we forspend?

Upon the moment of their manhood's close? Cowley.

Though the same fun with all diffusive rays

Bisht in the rose, and in the diamond blaze,

We praise the grandeur of his powers,

And always set the gem above the flower. Pope.

If the blossom of the plant be of most importance, we call it a flowers such as daisies, tulips, and carnations. [Watts.]

2. An ornament; an embellishment.

The ornament of perfumes to those places being so prime and imperable, a flower of his crown, he would have done himself a wrong. [Clavertan.] 

This diffus: of Cyprian, and the excellent flowers of rhetoric in it, show him to have been a sweet and powerful orator. [Harbottle.]

Tromsot called sweetest and sweeter speech. [Rowley.]

3. The prime; the flourishing part.

Alas! young man, your days can ne'er be long: in flow'r of age you perish for siong. [Page.]

The edible part of corn; the meal.

The beauteous flow' in, so as it might be baked till to serve their necessary want. [Spenser.]

I can make my suit up, that all

From me back, receive the flou'r of all,

And leave me here: from me this flow'r, [Shakespeare.]

The flowers of grains, mixed with water, will make a fort of glue. [Terence.]

But by thy care twelve urs of wine be fill'd. [Pope's Odyssey.]

Next ibr in worth, and firm those ibr be seal'd; Her twice ten measures of the choice flow'r. [Pepys' Diary.]

Prepar'd, ye yet defend the evening hour. [Pepp's Odyssey.]

5. The most excellent or valuable part of any thing; quintessence.

The choice and flower of all things profitable the Paltms do more briefly contain, and more movingly express, he reality the literal poetical form. [Holler.]

Thus hail flaire.

The flower of England for his chiristry, [Shaksp.]

The French monarchy is exalted of its brete syllables: the flower of the nation is consumed in its war. [Addison.]

6. That which is most distinguished for anything valuable.

He is not the flower of courtesy, but, I warrant him, as gentle a lamb. [Shakespeare.]

FLO'wer du luce. n.s. [Master.] A beautiful iris.

Almost every flower or herb that grows in this plant; and among them the Perisan flower du luce is greatly esteemed for the sweetness and beauty of its variegated flowers, which are in perfection in February, or the beginning of March. [Hiller.]

FLO'wor'd. n.s. [from flower.']

1. The state of being in flowers.

And floridness.

FLOWERING. n.s. [from flower.]

1. A plant.

FLOWER. n.s. [from flower.]

Full of flowers; adorned with flowers real, or fictitious.

My mother Circe, with the syren trees, Amidst the flower'd foliar Naiadas. [Milan.]

Days.
FLU

Eileen we thee, my friends! event and chance,
Produced by atoms from their fluttering dance.
Prec. His thoughts are very fluttering and wandering,
And cannot be fixed attentively to any few ideas fixed.
To FLUTTER, v. a.
1. To drive in disorder; like a flock of birds suddenly roused.
Like an eagle in a dove-cote,
Eileen's pin fall in Coriolis. Shaksp.
2. To hurry the mind.
To hurry the mind.
To disorder the position of any thing.
To FLUTTER, n. f. [from the verb.]
1. Vibration; undulation; quick and irregular motion.
An infinite variety of motions are to be made use of in the flutterer: there is the airy flutterer, the model flutterer, and the timorous flutterer.

FLY

The flutter intersected, and affiduous were rife.
[Woman.]

3. [In mathematics.] The arithmetic or analysis of infinitely small variable quantities; or it is the method of finding an infinitely small or infinitely small quantity, which, being taken an infinite number of times, becomes equal to a quantity given.
Harris.
A penetration into the abstruse difficulties and depths of modern algebra and fluxions, are not worth the labour of those who design the learned to solve the difficulties of life.
Watts.
To FLY, pr.tzl., pass. p. f. or flit; a. p. of flus or flus. [pleas, Saxon. To fly is properly to use wings, and gives flus and flown.
To flee is to escape, or to go away, ayean, Saxon, and makes flit.
They are now confounded.

1. To move through the air with wings.
To move the barth flus.
His closed flight, Sackff. Fowl that may fly above the earth in the open firmament of heaven. Gen. 1. 20.
The eagle, and the stork, the swan, the heron, the hawk, and the owl do not comend: ye with which they have held themselves longer in, and flus so dangerously abroad before the feathers of the cause had been grown.
Huet.

2. To pass through the air.
Man is born unto trouble, as the flakes fly upward.
Job. 3.
To pass away, with the idea of twiflines or escape.
By a romance, a tune, a rhyme, Help thee to pass the tedious time, Which else would on thy hand remain; Dryden.
To pass, as rivet, making a sound, From a dissolution of space, else would break again. Dryden.

3. To pass away, with the idea of twiflines or escape.

4. To pass swiftly.
The scouts with flying speed Return, and through the city spread the news. Dryden.

Earth rolls back beneath the flying feet, Page.

5. To move with rapidity.
As flippings, the quick for sport,
On the smooth pavement of an empty court. Dryden.
The wooden right, or whirled about, Dryden.

6. To part with violence.
Glad to catch this good occasion, Moit thoroughly to be winnow'd, where my chief And corn shall fly, and flit, and flit, and flit. Shaksp.
He haftis heads to save his own, made fly; And now the fultan to preserve, must die. Waller.

7. To break: to bruise; to burn, and under a sudden explosion.
Behind, a feathery楼层, which... Be cautious, on your battle flies. Swift.

8. [clean, Saxon; luchus, German.] To run away; to attempt escape. [In this sense the verb is properly to flus, when flit is formed; but the following examples shew that they are confounded: they are confounded often in the present than in the pretter tense.

Which when the valiant el perceiv'd he, leapt, As lion fierce, upon the filling prey. Spenser.
He shall fly, as ye flit from before the earthquake. Zech. xiv. 5.
Abiather escaped and flit after David. 1. sax. xii.
What wonder if the kindly beams he thes, Reve'd the droping art of rain; If science rais'd for head,
And soft humanity, that from rebellion flit. Dryden.

He oft desir'd fly from Israel's throne.
And live in shades with her and love alone. Prior.
I'll flit from shepherds, flock, and flow'ry plains.
From shepherds, flock, and plains I'll flit O'er fields, which all the world but love, Pope.

9. To FLY at. To spring with violence upon; to fall on suddenly. A servant
FLY

A fragrant that he bred, thrill'd with remorse,
Opp'd against the act, bending his wound
To his great master: why, heretofore engag'd,
Flung on him; and amongst them fell'd him dead.
Shakespeare.

Though the dogs have never seen the dog-killer, yet they will come forth and fly at him.
Bacchus: Nat. Hist.

To no honour, no fortune, can a man keep from being miserable, when an enraged confederacy that fly at him, and take him by the throat. South.

Fly at all age that flies at all learning, and en-
quire especially into faults. South.

To FLY in the face. To inflmt.

This would discourage any man from doing you good, when you will either strike him fly in his face; and he must expect danger to himself.
Swift's Draper's Letters.

11. To FLY in the face. To act in defiance.

Fly in nature's face.

—But how, if nature fly in my face? —Then nature's the aggressor.
Dryden.

12. To FLY off. To revolt.

Deyy easy to speak to me? They're flick, they're weary, they've travelled all the night; mean letters.
The images of revolt and flying off. Shaksp.

* the trystor Synphax
Fly off at once with his Numidian horse.
Addison's Cato.

13. To FLY out. To burst into passion.

How easy a noble spirit discover'd.
From harth and fulphurous matter that flies out
In combustible, makes a noise, and barks.
Ben Jon. Cott.

Passion is apt to ruflie, and pride will fly out into contumely and neglect.
Editor of Friendship.

14. To FLY out. To break out into li-
cence.

You use me like a courter spur'd and rein'd:
If fly out, my mercuries you command. Dryden.

Vapors, when unopposed, fly out in a
passion of exultation; but when they are hard pressed by arguments, lie closet interchanged behind the council of Trent.

Dryden.

15. To FLY out. To fly violently from any alteration.

All bodies, moved circularly, have a perpetual endeavour to retrace from the centre, and every moment would fly off in right lines, if they were not resisted by the cohesion of their Sermons.

16. To let FLY. To discharge.

The noisy vulgarin, o'erswept, let fly.

And bursts, unaiming, is the seeded fly.
Graeviilce.

17. To be light and unencumbered: as a flying candidate.

To FLY, a.

1. To flum; to avoid; to decline.

Love like a shadow flies, when substance love purifies;
Pursuing that which flies, and flying what pursueth.
Shakespeare.

I love, I think
Foundation fly the wretched; such I mean,
Where they should be relieved.
Shaksp.

If you fly phylact in health altogether, it will be too strange for your body when you shall need it.
Bacon: Essay.

or whether that run, or which one fly.
The flight of this so horrid spectacle.
Milan.

2. To refuse association with.

Sleep flies the wretch; or when with cares oppress,
And his soul's limbs are wearied in't,
Then dreams invade.
Dryden's Juvenal.
Nature flies him like enchanted ground. Dryden.

3. To quit by flight.

Deads in, to fly the Cretan shore,
His heavy limbs on jointed pinions bore.
The fourth of the air.
Dryden's Abs.

4. To attack by a bird of prey.

If a man can tame this monster, and with her fly other raving low, and kill them, it is somewhat worth.
Bacon.

5. It is probable that flew was originally the pretetive of fly, when it signified vola-
tion, and flew when it signified escape: flyon should be confined likewise to volatation; but these distinctions are now confounded. I know not any book except the Scriptures in which fly and flew are carefully kept separate.
FLY. n.s. [Elegoy, Saxon.]

1. A small winged infect of many species.

As flies to wanton boys, are we to the gods;
Shakespeare.

They kill us for their sport.

My country neighbours begin to think of being in general, before they come to think of the fly in their sheep, or the oxen in their corn.
Locke.

To prevent the fly, some propose to low off with the feed.
Mortimer's Husbandry.

To heel'd flies the window proves
A condit. deal. Swift's Summer.

2. That part of a machine which, being put into a quick motion, regulates and equi-
lizes the motion of the ret.

If we suppose a man tied in place of the weight, it was easy, by a single hair fasten'd unto the fly or balance of the jack, to draw him up from the ground.
Wilton.

3. That part of a vane which points how the wind blows.

To FLY BLOW. n. a. [fly and blow.]

To taint with flies; to fill with maggots.

I am well pleased that he desires to play tricks, and to fly by my words, to make others diftate them.
Stillingfleet.

4. A kind of veilt nimble and light for falling.

To FLY CATCHER, n. s. [fly and catch.]

One that hunts flies.

There was more need of Brutor in Dominian's
days, to mend, than of Horace, to laugh at a
catcheer.
Dryden.

The swallow was a fiscatcher as well as the spider.
L'Eprange.

FLY'ER. n. s. [from fly.]

1. One that flies or runs away. This is written more frequently fier.

They hit one another with grands, as the others do with their hands; which they never throw counter, but at the back of the flyer.
Sandy's Farnsry.

He grieves to many Prisons be left;

Taking more pains, when he behold them yield, to fly the flies than to win the field.
Walker.

2. One that ufs wings.

3. The fly of a Jack.

[In architecture.] Stairs made of an oblong square figure, whose fore and back sides are parallel to each other, and so are their ends: the second of these stairs stands parallel behind the first, the third behind the second, and so are fast to fly off from one another.

To FLY FISH. v. n. [fly and fish.]

To angle with a hook baited with a fly, either natural or artificial.

I shall give you some directions for fly-fishing.
Weisen.

FOAL. n.s. [poila, Saxon.] The offspring of a mare, or other beast of brumith. The custom now is to use colt for a young horse, and foal for a young mare; but there was not originally any such distinction.

Alsf flew his head,
With his winged heels did tread the wind,
As he had been a soul of Pegusus's kind.
F. R.

Twenty-three and ten foals. Gen. xii. 15.

To FOAL. v. a. [from the noun.] To bring forth.

Used of mares.

FOC

Give my horse to Timon: it fainst me straight
Ten able bowiers.
Shakespeare's Timon.

Such costs as are

Of generous race, straight, when they first are foa'd,
May's Georgics.

To FOAL. n. To be diffus'd and spread of the foetus.

About September take your mares into the houses, where keep them 'till they foal.
Mortimer's Husbandry.

FOAL'IT. n. s. Plants.

FOAM. n. s. [sam, Saxon.] The white substance which agitation or fermentation gathers on the top of liquors; froth; spume.

The foam upon the water.
H. 7. 1.

Whitening down their muddy tindth'd dream.
Defends the billowing spume.
Thomson: Spring.

To FOAM. v. m. [from the noun.]

1. To froth; to gather spume.

What a beard of the general's cut will do among

foaming bottles and ale—the'd'd win.
Shaksp. Henry V.

Ceda fell down in the market-place, and said,
and was speechless.
Shakespeare.

To fall 'st high they were, and rose high;
And sprink'd large librations on the ground.
Pop.

Upon a foaming horse.

There followed a dight of a man of royal port.
Rome.

To be in spume; to be violently spumed.
He flamecloth, and gnathet with his teeth.
Marit.

FOAMY. adj. [from foam.]

Covered with foam; frothy.

More white than Neptune's foamy faces.
When struggling rocks he would embrace.
Sidney.

Behold how high the foam billows ride!
The winds and waves are on the juter side.
Dryden.

FOR. n. s. [spagge, englacke, German.] A small pocket.

Who picked a fob at holding forth. Hudibras.

When were the dice with more profession thrown? The well-did fob, not empty'd now alone. Dryd.

He put his hand into his fob, and presented me in his name with a tobacco-stopper.
Addison.

Two pockets he called his fobs; they were two
large siffs figur'd clove by the prefur of his belly.
Swift.

Orphans around his bed the lawyer fees,
And takes the plattant and degrad'd coin; he res;
His fellow pick-purse, watching for a job,
Fantas his fingers in the cull'y's fob.
Swift.

To FOB. v. a. [spagge, German.]

1. To cheat; to trick; to defraud.

I think it is fury, and begin to find myself fob'd in it.
Shaksp. Othello.

Shall there be a gallows flanding in England when

thou art king, and resolution thus fob'd as it is with the ruffy curb of old father akin the law.
Shakespeare's Henry IV.

He goes prelling forward, 'till he was fob'd again with another fobbery.
L'Eprange.

2. To FOB off. To shift off; to put aside with an artículo; to delude by a trick.

You must not think
To fob off your disgrace with a tale. Shaksp.

For they, poor knaves, were glad to cheat,
To get their wives and children meat.

But those will not fob'd of so.

They must have wealth and power too.
Hudibras.

Ravena wished to know whether,
So much for wine and water mixt I paid.

But when I thought the purchase'd liquor mine,
The rafac fob'd me off with only wine. Addison.

To be a great lover of country sports; he absolutely determined not to be a miniter of fite, nor to be fob'd off with a garter.
Addison's Fine-broaders.

FOCAL. adj. [from focus.] Belonging to the focus. See Focus.

I shan't answer whether the convexity or concavity of the drum collect rays into a focal point or flattens them.
Derham.

FOCEL.
FOE.

FOEIL. n. s. [foile, French.] The greater or left bone between the knee and ankle, or elbow and wrist.

The fracture was of both the foile of the left leg.

FOCILLATION. n. s. [steller, Lat.] Conforce; support.

FOCUS. n. s. [Latin.]

1. In optics. The focus of a glafs is the point of convergence or concurrence, where the rays meet and cross the axis after their refraction by the glafs.

2. Focus of a Parabola. A point in the axis within the figure, and distant from the vertex by a fourth part of the parameter, or latus rectum.

3. Focus of an Ellipsis. A point towards each end of the longer axis; from whence two right lines being drawn to any point in the circumference, shall be together equal to that longer axis.

4. Focus of the Hyperbola. A point in the principal axis, within the opposite hyperbolas; from which if any two right lines are drawn, meeting in either of the opposite hyperbolas, the difference will be equal to the principal axis.

FOODER. n. s. [fooden, Saxon.] Dry food flour up for cattle against winter.

Their cattle, thraving for want of fodder, corrupted the air.

Kastner's History of the Turks.

Being not to be raised without watering, they had to help to force men into improvement of land by a necessity of fodder.

We are not in the way of their being rational.

To find and fodor they defir'd the streams, And of their mothers dug the thraving lambs.

Dryd. Virgil.

FOODER. v. a. [from the noun.] To feed with dry food.

Natural earth is taken from just under the turf of the bel turf ground, in a place that has been well foddered or has been ploughed.

Evelyn.

From Winter keepit,
Well fodder'd in the sty, thy tender sheep.

Dryd. Virgil.

A farm of fifty pound hath commonly three
bars, with as many cowards to fodor cattle in.

Mortimer's Husbandry.

Straw will do well enough to fodder with.

Mortimer.

FOODER. n. s. [from fodder.] He who fodorries cattle.

FOE. n. s. [fath, Saxon; for, Scotch.]

1. An enemy in war.

Er he had established his throne,
He fought great battles with his favage foe,
In which he them defeated ever more.

Fairly Queen.

Never to lose war was either like To meet so great a foe.

Milton.

2. A perfecuter; an enemy in common life.

God's benifon go with you, and with thee.

That would make good of bad, and friends of foe.

Shakespeare.

Fored' by thy wayth th' for in death become,
Thy friend has lodg'd theire in a cold tomb.

Dryd.'s Fath

Thy deffes to know,
Make use of ev'ry friend, and ev'ry foe.

Pope.

3. An opponent; an illwisher.

No that considers and enquires into the reason of things, is count'd a foe to received doctrines.

Watts on the Mind.

FOEMAN. n. s. [from foe and man.] Enemy in war; antagonist. An obscene word.

FOETUS, n. s. [Latin.] The child in the womb after it is perfectly formed; but before, it is called embryo.

Quincy.

A fetus, in the mother's womb, differs not much from the state of a vegetable.

Locke.

FOG. n. s. [fig., Danith, a form.] A thick mist; a moist dense vapour near the surface of the water or earth.

Infect her beauty,
You fenfuck'd fogs drawn by the powerful fan;
To fall and blast her pride.

Shakespeare.

Leather mists, and fogs through those which covered
Greece with so long darkness, prevent great alterations
In the sun and moon.

Raleigh.

Fly, fly, proplean fog! far hence by way;
Take not parting fumes of the springing day
With your dull influence: it is for you
To fit and finished upon night's heavy brow.

Caxton.

Fogs we frequently observe after festivity, even in our hottest months.

Woodward.

FOGOGIC. n. s. [from foggy, milkly, and cloudiness.] The state of being dark or milky; cloudiness; mistsiness.

FOGGY. adj. [from foggy.] Milkily, darkly; cloudy.

Foginess, n. s. [from foggyl] The state of being dark or milky; cloudiness; mistsiness.

Poggiana, n. s. [from foggy.] The state of being dark or milky; cloudiness; mistsiness.

Virg.

Popp'd.

1. Milkly; cloudy; dank; full of miff vapours.
2. Of fogs, and of the description.

After fogs, we have fogs frequent.
We think they hurt, when miff they do affect.

Sidney.

And Pheas flying so, most shameful sight,
His blushing face in foggy cloud implicate,
And hides for shame.

Shakespeare, Henry V.

At elec the Phæbus, when fogs sky cloud
His brightnesse from the world a fudden doth throw;
Doubt by doubt begins to hide his light.

Brown.

Let not air be subject to any foggy mofomeze,
Of fogs or mists near adjoining.

Water's Architecture.

About Michaelmas, the weather falt, and by no means foggy, retire your rare plants.

Evelyn's Calendar.

2. Cloudy in understanding; dull.

For, interjeft. [from pahl, Saxon, an enemie.]
An indication of the landtron of abstinence; as if one should at the fight of any thing hated cry out a foe.

Not to affect many propofed matches
Of her own clime, comphhension and degree,
Whereunto we fee in all things nature tend,

Pope.

Psalms one may mel o'd in such a well made monst.
Foul dijproportions, thoughts unnatural.

Shakespeare.

Fitable.

n. s. [French.] A weak fide; a blind fide; a failing.

He knew the fables of human nature. Friend.

The witty men sometimes have the condition of being in the same state of mind; and therefore they cruelty put the attacks of argument.

Watts's Logick.

To Foi. v. a. [from foil, to wound, old French.]
1. To put to the wou; to defeat; though without a complete victory.

Amazement felt's.

The return of the tide in greater rage to sea.

That fould' their mightest.

Milton.

Leader of those armies bright,
Witth but this omnipotence none could have foild.

Milton.

Yet these subjed:
1. To thee dislike.

Who would touch to me, not therefore foild;
Who meet with various objects, from the finite
Variously representing; yet still free.

Approve the best, and follow what I approve.

Dryden.

Strange, that your fingers should be pencil feli,
Without the help of colours or of oil.

Waller.

Shall have been foiled in the work and head that is in nature.

Huygen's Surgery.

In their conflicts with sin they have been to often foiled, that they now despair of ever getting the day.

Colman's Seamen.

Virtue, disdain, despair, I oft have try'd;
And, fould'd, have with new arms my foe defy'd.

Dryden.

But I, the comfort of the thunderer,
Have wag'd a long and unsuccessful war;
With various arts and arms in vain have to'd.

And by a mortal man at length am fould.

Dryden.

2. [From foil, French.] To blast;
To pull down.

When light-wing'd toys
Of feather'd Cupid feld with wanton darts.

My focorative and odder'd imbricks.

Shakespeare.

3. To defeat; to puzzle.

Whilst I am following one character, I am crost'd in my way by another, and put up such a variety of odd creatures in the list, that I can fould the Iert one, another, and puzzle the chace.

Addison.

FOIL, n. s. [from the verb.]

1. A defeat; a miscarriage; an advantage gained without a complete conquest.

We of thy cunning had no difference.

One fould' sall u'er breed difficulties.

Shakespeare.

Who so overreheath his mate in fuch fort, as that either his back, or the one shouder, and contrary heel do touch the ground, shall be accounted to give the fall: if he be endangered, and make a narrow escape, it is called a fell.

Carver.

So after many a fall the temper proud,
Retaining freshness after his pride,
Fell where he stood to fee his victor fall.

Sidney.

When age shall level me to impiement,
And swellingpleasure leave me on the field.

Scarron.

Death never won a fable with greater toil,
Nor ever was fato to near a fell.

Dryden.

2. [From foleil, French.] Leaf; gilding.

A flately place, built of gilded stone.

Which cunningly was covered with a mount laid,
Whereof walls were high, but nothing strong nor thick,
And gilden fould' over all them display'd.

Shakespeare.

Rame is no place that gows on mortal soul,
Nor in the glittering fell.

Set off to th' word, nor in broad rumour's.

Milton.

5. Something of another colour near which jewels are set to raise their lute.

As the a black filk cap on him began
To fot for of his milk-white to serve.

Sidney.

Like bright metal on a folded ground,
My reformation glittering over my faits.

Shall shew more goodly, and attract more eye,
Than that which hath no fall to fet it off.

Shakespeare.

The falled passagye of thy wearty steps
Esteem a fell, whereof the wound he sets
The precious jewel of thy home,
Shakespeare.

'Tis the property of all true diamonds to unite the fell chafily to itself; and thereby he's augment'd its lute: the fell is a mixture of multih and burnt ivory.

Gien's Museum.

Hector has a fell to fet him off: we oppose the inconvenience of Paris to the temperance of Hecher.

Brown on the Odyssey.

4. [From foile, French.] A blunt sword used in fencing.

He that plays the king shall be welcome; his majesty shall have tribute of me; the adventurous knight shall o'le his fell and target.

Shakespeare.

FOILER. n. s. [from foil.]
One who has gained advantage over another.

To FOIN, v. n. [sfoines, Fr. Skinner.] To pull in fencing.
FOL

The inward cost of a lion's throne has stranger folds than a human, but in other things not much different.

6. In the foregoing signification is derived the use of fold in composition. Fold signifies the same quantity added as two fold, twice the quantity; twenty fold, twenty times repeated. But other fold into good ground, and brought forth fruit; some fold, some fold, some fold.

At first appear
All bounds high reaching to the horrid sky,
And three times fold the gates were closed.
Three times, of three, of three discoursed.
Millin.
Their man's blood and after bow.

All'ad the Indian fiddles, where till death away.
The triple rye, that from these may grow.

A hundred fold.

To FOLD. v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To fluff in the fold.
The star that bides the shepherd fold.
Now the top of heav'n doth hold.
Millin.
We see the folding of the sheep helps ground, as well by their warmth as by their compost.

Bacchus.
She in pents his rocks will fold.
And then discern himself.

With wine to drive away the cold,

And unbought dainties of the poor.

Dryden's Hor.

2. [faldin, Saxon.] To double; to complicate.
A severe flat thou sent them up. Heb. i. 2.
Yet a little steeper, a little stiffer; a little folding of the hands to sleep.

Prov. vi. 10.
They be folded together as thorns. Heb. i. 10.
I have been her rice from her bosom, unknot her cloaths, take forth paper, fold it, write upon't, read it, feed it, and again return to bed.

Shakespeare.

The book's important, it folds in arms in despair, and puts in curving in a Callier.

Both furl their folds, and ftrip them for the light;

Their folded sheets assuages the evils of life.

Dryd.

To unfold, to unfold.

To unfold and unfold in our arms. Shaks.

Witness my bone, now in the shade of death,

Whose bright shining thresholds thy cloudy wrath,

Heath in eternal darkness filled up.

Shaks. 

The fires 'tis lowest hell fold in the people!

Shak. Cariol.

To FOLD. v. n. To close over another of the same name.

The two leaves, the one door were folding, and the two leaves of the other door were folding.

Kings, vi. 13.

FOLIA'CEOUS. adj. [foliaceus, from folium, Latin.] Consisting of laminae or leaves.

A piece of another, consisting of an outer crust, of a dryly fibrous skin, and a blue tincture foliaceous.

Woodward on Piff.

FOLiAGE. n.s. [folium, Latin; feuillage, French.] Leaves; tufts of leaves; the apparel of leaves to a plant.

The great columns are finely adorned with leaves and foliage, and very little dwiing about them from their very top to the bottom.

Addison.

When efting builds their odour foliage feed,

And gently harden into fruit, the wife.

Shaks.

Spare not the little olives, if they grow redundant.

Piph.

To FOLIAGE, v. a. [foliatum, folium, Latin.] To bear into laminae or leaves.

Gold, foliated, or any metal, foliated, elebashed.

Shaks.

Bacon.

FOLIATION. n.s. [foliatio, folium, Latin.]

1. The art of beating into thin leaves.
2. Foliation is one of the parts of the flower, being the collection of those fucicious coloured leaves called petals; which constitute the compass of the flower; and sometimes guard the fruit which succeeds the foliation, as in apples and pears, and sometimes stand within it, as in cherries and apricots; for these being tender and pulpy, and coming forth in the spring, would be injured by the weather, if they were not lodged up in the bark above the root, where they are safer.

FOLIATURE. n. s. [from folium, Latin.] The state of being hammered into leaves.

Diffi.

FOLIIO. n.s. [folio, Latin.] A large book of which the pages are formed by a sheet of paper once doubled.

Plumbers and Pneumo made less progress in knowledge, though they had read over more folios.

FOLiOMORT. adj. [folium mortuum, Lat.] A dark yellow; the colour of a leaf faded; vulgarly called phelomor.

A flinty pebble was of a dark-green colour, and the exterior cortex of a foliomentum colour, Whed.

FOLK. n.s. [pale, Saxon; volk, Dutch.] It is properly a noun collective, and has no plural but by modern corruption.

1. People, in familiar language.

Neter troubling himself, either with siding questions of finding fault with his melancholy, but rather fitting to his dolorous discourses of his own and other folk's misfortune.

Sidney.

Sidney.

2. Nations; mankind.

Thou that judgest the folk righteously, and govern the nations upon earth.

Psal. viii. 4.

3. Any kind of people as discriminated from others.

The river thrice hath flow'd, no ebb betwixt.

And the old folk, time's doing chronicles.

Shaks.

Say it do so a little time before.

Shalsp.

Anger is a kind of baleful;

As it appears well in the weaknesses of children, women, old folks, and their enemies of all sorts.

Rac.

4. It is now used only in familiar or burlesque language.

Old good man Dobbin of the green;

Remember'st he the tree has seen,

And goes with falks to looke the light?

Swift.

He walk'd and wore a threadbare cloak;

He don't and fupp'd at charge of other folk.

Swift.

FOLK.MOTE. n.s. [from folk and mote.]

These hills were appointed for two special uses, and built by two several nations; the one is that you call falks, the other called by the Saxons, and signifies in the FOLK a meeting of folk.

Spen.

FOLlicle. n.s. [folliculus, Latin.]

1. A cavity in any body with firm coats.

Although there be to eminent and circular follicit,

No round bag or vesicle, which long contained this humour; yet is there a manifest recepeptacle of choler from the liver into the guts.

Brow.

2. Follicle is a term in botany, signifying feed-vesicles, corpuscul fugens, or cafe, which some; fruits and seeds have over them; as that of the alkeneg, pedigree

Lars.

To FOLiow. v.a. [folgman, Saxon; volgen, Dutch.] To go after; not before, or side by side.

Shaks.

Him.
FOL

Him and all his train
Fell whom'd in bright procession, to behold
Creation, and the wonders of his might.
Milton.

But fell as faults, invisibly thus led.

2. To pursue as an enemy; to chase.

Where ranks fell thickest was indeed the place
to seek Sebastian, in a track not
I follow him by groans of dying foes.
Dryden.

3. To accompany; not to forsake.

Yet doubt not but in valley and in plain
God is as here, and will be found alike
Perfident, and of his person many a face.
Lycidas.

Still following thee, still compassing thee round
With goodness and paternal love, his face
Expressed, and of his body a sacred divine.
Lycidas.

Up he rode,
Fell with'aeclamation and the found
Symphonies of ten thousand harps that tun't
Angelic harmonies.
Milton.

4. To attend as a dependant.

And the three eldest sons of Joffe went and fol-
lowed Saul to the battle.
Sam. viii. 13.

Not the more than flatterer's way.

5. To go after, as a teacher.

Not yielding over to old age his country delights,
he was at that time following a morin.
Sidney.

Some wise tears and many a sigh.

And follow'd with his eyes the fleeting shade.
Dryden's AEn.

We follow fate, which does too fast part.
Dryden.

6. To succeed in order of time.

Such success follow'd him as shall be register'd,
Part good, past bad, of bad the longer ferral.
Milt.

Sign following signs, lead on the mighty years.
Pop.

7. To be confecnional in argument, as effects to causes.

I laugh, when those who at the spear are hold
Appearant, as if that fall them, think and fear
What yet they know must follow, to endure
Exile, or ignominy, or bonds, or pain.
Milton.

8. To imitate; to copy, as a pupil; or to be of an opinion or party.

Where Rome keepeth that which is sincerest and better,
and others, whom we much more affect,
leaving it for newer, and changing it for worse,
we had rather follow the precepts of them whom
we do not, than in defects resemble them whom we love.
Hooker.
Ill patterns are fure to be followed more than good ones.

9. To obey; to observe, as a guide or direc-
tion.

If all who do not follow oral tradition as their only rule of faith are out of the church, then all
who follow the council of Trent are no Christians.

Milt.

Most men admire
Vitiae, whilost not her loss.
Paradise Reg.

Please should I follow thee,
I should be asked and alone.

For thou art not in company,
And scarce are to be found.

To pursue as an object of desire.

Follow peace with, all men.
Holinshed.

Follow not that which is evil.

To confirm by new endeavours; to keep up indefatigably.

They have a credit to his laws and obedience;
and in case it had been followed upon them, as it should have been, they should have been reduced to perpetual civility.
Spenser.

To attend to; to be bidden with.

What that undertaketh and followeth other men's
business for gain, shall fall into fools.
Eccles.

To follow, v. n.

1. To come after another.

The famples shall follow chief after you.
Jer.

To the oracle of Apollo.
Bun. & Sav.

2. To attend fervently.

Such flattering rogues as these fools every gallon,

That in the nature of their lands.

As knowing nought, like dogs, but following.
Shak.

3. To be politer in time.

If the neglect or abuse of liberty to examine what would really and truly make for his happiness, might
lead him, the miller's marron that follow on it must be invested to a high position.

To tempt them to do what is neither for their own nor the good of those under their care, great
mischief cannot but follow.
Lycidas.

5. To be confecnional, as inference to pre-
mises.

Though there are or have been sometimes dwarfs,
and sometimes giants in the world; yet it does
not follow that there must be such in every age, not in
every country.

Dangers doth necessity follow, from making all political power to be nothing else but Adam's paternal power.

6. To continue endeavours; to persevere.

Then shall we know, if we follow on to know the
Lord.
Hof.

FOLLOWER, n. f. [from follow.

1. One who comes after another; not to
fore him, or ride by side.

Little gentleman, go sooner to be a follower;
but now you are a leader; whether had you rather
read mine eyes, or eye your mother's heels.
Shak.

2. One who observes a guide or leader.

The underscand that should be eyes to the blind
facy of the will, in blind itself; and to bring all
the inconveniencies that attend a blind follower,
under the conduct of a blind guide.
Stat's. Serm.

An attendant or dependant.

No follower but a friend.

An affidavit to come in a companion
How accommodated, can't thou tell that?
With Pains, and other his continual followers.
Shak. H. IV.

One under the command of another.

I hold it wise to leave to us the Irish chiefs,
too much command over their kindred, but rather
withdraw their followers from them as much as may be,
and gather them under the command of law.
Spenser's State of Ireland.

And fare'd Encrata, when his ships were lost,
To leave his follower on a foreign coast.
Dryden.

A Scholar; an imitator; a copyster.

Be ye followers of me, even as I am Christ.
1 Cor. xi. 1.

The true profession of Christanity invisibly en-
gages all its followers to do good to men.
Spratt's Sermon.

Every one's idea of identity will not be the same
that Pythagoras and thousands of his followers have.

The church of Smyrna professed they worthily
loved the martyrs, as the disciples and followers of
our Lord; and because of their exceeding great af
fection to their kind and their manner.

The fouth and general mind,
Follower of God, or friend of human kind,
Poet or patriot, rude but divine.

The faith and virtue before gave.

One of the same faction or party.

FOLLY, n. f. [folle, French.

1. Want of understanding; weakness of intelli-
gent.

This is folly childhood's guide.

This is childhood at her side.

Criminal weakness; depravity of mind.

Think thou, then, that duty should have dread to speak,
When power's to flatter bowles? To plainness honour
Is bound, when to機關 fully tells.
Shak.

3. Aft of negligence or passion unbecoming
gravity or deep wisdom. In this fene it is a
plural.

Love in blind, and leave never can.

The prettiness that themselves commend.
Tilbtfin.
Bann,
Foolilhnefs
Locke.
Sfenftr.
Pleafed
Lackf.
am'
but
To.
Hammond.'
^'^''ff:
1
A
and
H'allrr.
IVuitt.
lamtly.
One
To
in
,
2.
foBie
My
life,
From
thing
or
Some
does
that
I,

Some
to
fond;
as


3. To cheat: as, to fool one of his money.

FOOLDRY, a. f. [Fool and born.]

From the birth.

FOOLERY, m. f. [From foolish]

1. Habitual folly.

Foolery, Sir, does walk about the orb like the sun: it shines everywhere; I would be merry, Sir, but the fool should be as oft with your master as with my mirth.

Shaksf. Twelfth Night.

2. An act of folly; trifling practice.

It is more foolery to multiply distinct particulars in treating of things, where the difference is in words, than in things.

Dr. watts.

3. Object of folly.

That Pythagoras, Plato, or Orpheus believed in any of these fooleries, it cannot be supposed.

L'Estrange.

FOOL-HAPPY, a. f. [fool and happy] Lucky without contrivance or judgment.

A sad trick, and Stahus under foot.

An hidden rock escaped unwary.

That lay in wait her next to bewail.

The mariner, yet half amazed.

At prickly though, yet in desire.

To joy at his fool-happy oversight.

Fairly Queen.

FOOL-HARDINESS, m. f. [from foolhardy.]

Mad ratherns; courage without fenfe.

There is a difference between daring and foolhardiness. Luken and Stella often ventured them too far, our Virgin never.

Dryden.

A false glowing parade would exalt his foolhardy
daring without claim.

And then he may go on boldly because.

Sucki.

FOOL-HARDY, -y, f. [fool and hardihey: French.] Foolhardiness; adjudging fortune without judgment.

Obloque.

More huge in strength than wise in works he was.

And argued more than well.

Stern melancholy did his courage gasp.

And was, for terror more, all-ard in telling braie.

There is a difference between foolhardiness and rashness.

Shaksf.

FOOLISHLY, adv. [from foolish]

During without judgment; madly adventurous; foolishly bold.

One mother, when her foolishly child!

Did come too near, and with his tamar pays.

Half dead through fear, her little babie red.

Queen.

Some would be so foolishly as to presume to be more of the cabinet council of God Almighty than they.

Or of sober men.

If any yet be so foolishly.

To excape themselves to vain jeopardy.

If they come wounded of, and lame.

No happy in the case.

Holinsh.

FOOTLAP, m. f. [foot and trap.]

A share to catch fools in: as a flytray.

Bets at the first, were footlaps, where the wife

Like spiders lay in ambush for the flies.

Dryden.

FOOTED, a. f. [from fool.]

1. Void of understanding; weak of intellect.

Thus foolish woman, feet thou not thy ouring

In the tofts.

2. Kind.

Pray do not mock me.

I am a very foolish old man.

What will you do with the woman.

Shaksf.

He, of all the men that ever my foolish eyes

Looked upon, was the best desiring a fair lady.

Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.

2. Impudent; indifferer.

We are come off

Like Romans: neither foolish in our bands,

Nor blind to the battle's signal.

Dryden.

3. Ridiculous; contemptible.

It is a foolish thing to make a long prologue,

And to be short in the Romy itself.

M a r t . 3 2 .

Prior.

4. [In Scripture.] Wicked; sinful.

5. Foolishly, adv. [from foolish.] Weekly; without understanding.

In Scripture, wickedly.

Although we bespore Winter sun looks bright.

And foolishly are glad to fee in it his height.

Yet to much foolish comes the long and gloomy sight.

Shaksf.

FOOLISHNESS, m. f. [from foolish.

1. Folly; want of understanding.

2. Foolish practice; actual deviation from the right.

Foolishness being properly a man's deviation from right reason, in point of principles, if this pitchman, and this pitchman's prince, as is unsuitable to his condition, or pitchings upon means unfuitable to the compelling of his end.

South.

Chaplin's by God, in their manners I argued.

And shape my foolishness to their desire.

Prior.

FOOLSTONES, m. f. A miller.

FOOT, n. f. plural feet. [foot, Sax; oad; Dutch; far; Scott; Irish;

1. The part upon which we stand.

The queen that bare thee.

Other upon her knees than on her feet.

Died every day the liv'd.

Shaksf.

South.

2. By that which any thing is supported.

In the nature of a foot: as, the foot of a table.

She stood, the foot of her name.

Shaksf.

3. The lower part; the base.

Your Lord's throne.

Knees upon which thou didst war.

South.

FOOTER, m. & f. 

1. To walk; to march.

Walking; to march.

2. To walk; to tramp.

Walking; to march.

3. To run.

Walking; to march.

4. Motion; action.

While other legs are something rank on foot.

Her father had commanded her to slip.

With away to St. Mary.

In the government of the world the number and variety of the ends of arts is at least in the nature of most things to which they relate, must make a distinct remark of their congruity, in some cases easy, difficult, and in some unattainable.

Gree.

5. Step, f. 

This man's foot would, every foot and ane, be taking some of his companions into the orchard.

L'Estrange.

6. A measure containing twelve inches supposed to be the length of a man's foot.

When it signifies measure, it has often, but visibly foot in the plural.

An orange, lemon, and apple, wrapped in a linen cloth, being buried for a fortnight, space feet deep, the earth came forth no way mouldy or rotten.

Bacon.

To FOOT. n. [from the noun.]

1. To dance; to tread wantonly; to trip.

Lonely the vale and full of horror bound.

Brown with the shade of a religious wood.

The moon was up, and that a gleamy light.

He saw a quire of ladies in a round.

Dace.

2. To walk; not to walk.

By this the dreadful bread draw near to land.

Halting, and half foasting in his haste.

Fair Queen.

Take heed, have open eye; for thieves do foot by stealth.

Shaksf.

The man set the boy upon the ass, and loaded it himself.

L'Estrange.

If you are for a merry jaunt, I will try for, once for all.

Shaksf.

Dryden's Spaniel praising.

With them a man sometimes cannot be a penitent, unless he also turns vagabond, and foot it to Jerusalem; or wanders over this or that part of the world to visit the shrine of such or such a pretended saint.

South.
FOOT.

What could one say about the foot?

Chapter 1: Foot.

1. Ground for the foot.

I'll read you matter deep and dangerous,

As all part of that which is from the Spirit.

On the unfaded facing of a spear, Shak. Hen. VI.

As the shepherd's god, which return'd no more.

Did flow the footpath in all the world's sands,

In streams, every step raised in a footing and help to the next.

Chapter 2: Support;

Set cloven flakes; and word! word to behold,

Their sharpen'd end in earth their footing place,

And wear the pole of life a living race. Dryd. Pirc.

Chapter 3: Bats; foundation.

All those sublime thoughts take their rise and footing here: the mind fixt not on just beyond those ideas which sense or reflection have offered.

The reasoning faculties of the soul would not know how to move, for want of a foundation and footing in good work, which cannot trace truth to its fountain and original.

Chapter 4: Place; possession.

Whether the uncouth exhalations are fixed by the foot, or Peggy-alone; or some other place more digested, slippery, which locos, footing when to mortals churn. Dryd.

Chapter 5: Tread; walk.

As he forward moved his footing old,

And build him warrant of his wrinkled face.

I would ousting he did no body come:

But back, I hear the footing of a man. Shakespeare.

Break off, break off, I feel the different sound.

Of some chaste footing near about this ground. Milton.

Chapter 6: Dance.

Make a hoyland; your eyetray hat put on;

And they fifth nuptials encourage; the foot.

In country footing. Shak. Temp.

Chapter 7: Steps; road; track.

He grew strong among the Irish; and in his footstep, he continued being his name.

Shad. on Ireland.

Like running weeds, that have no certain root,

Or like footings up and down, impossible to be traced.

Chapter 8: Entrance; beginning; establishment.

Ever since our nation had any footing in the land, the state of England did deline to perfect the conquest.

The defeat of Colonel Bellas saw them their footing in the north. Clarendon.

But all the victors and Savage does appear. Dryd.

Chapter 9: State; condition; settlement.

Gaud was on the same footing with Egypt as to terror.

Arabian.

Chapter 10: Flicker.

A flame; an humble fawner; one who licks the foot.

Do that good mischief which may make this land Thine own for ever; and I, thy Caliban,

For thy footing. Shak. Tem.

Chapter 11: Footman.

A solder that marches and fights on foot.

The numbers levied by her lieutenant did contest of footman three millions, of horsemen one million.

Racemly's Hist.

Chapter 12: Footmen.

A low menial servant in livery.

He was carried in a rich chariot, litterwise, with two horses at either end, and two footmen on each side.

Boucic.

Chapter 13: Footman's.

Like footmen running before coaches,

To tell the inn what lord approaches.

Prior.

Chapter 14: One who practices to walk or run.

Footmaship.

The art or faculty of running.

Shak. achieves enjoying this, suddenly broke up and committed the safety of their nimble footmen.

Hayward.

Yea, lost, I have baffled more of them with my wiles and shifting than ever did I, with your footmen. Shak.

Chapter 15: Fopp.

A foot; an insignificant wretch.

Where thirsty hunters broke their noble,

And handled you like a fop-puddle. Holin.

Chapter 16: Foppery.

A folly; impertinence.

Let not the found of shallow foppery enter

Upon your house.

I was three or four times in the thought they

were not otherwise, and yet the gullineers of my mind,

The current of a female mind.

 Stops thus, and turns with every wind;

I have whirling rounds, together draws.

Swift.

Footmen, fops, and rakes, for chalk and straw.

Swift.

Fopp.

A foot; an insignificant wretch.

Where thirsty hunters broke their noble,

And handled you like a fop-puddle. Holin.

Chapter 17: Fop.

A foot; an insignificant wretch.

Where thirsty hunters broke their noble,

And handled you like a fop-puddle. Holin.

Chapter 18: Fop.

A foot; an insignificant wretch.

Where thirsty hunters broke their noble,
the fun, the moons, and flars, as if we were villians on necessity.

Shakespeare, King Lear.

2. Affection of show or importance; showy folly.

Shakespeare, King Lear.

3. When vain or idle praise; idle affection.

Shakespeare, King Lear.

They thought the people were better let alone in their follies, than to be suffered to break too--from that subjection which your superiors would impose upon them.

But though we fetch from Italy and France our follies of tune and modes of dance, our worthy Britons from to borrow songs, Granville. For which reason, could the follies of the populace generally be thereby shut from grave subjefts.

Swift.

Foliphej. adj. [from pop.] for pop. Saxon; pop, Dutch.

1. Because of.

That which we for our unworthiness are afraid to crave, our prayer is, that God for the worldliness of his son would withstand vouchsafe to grant.

Shaksp.

Edward and Richard.

With fiery eyes, sparkling for very wrath, Are at our backs.

Shaksp. Henry VI.

Leaves nothing out for length. Shakespeare.

For as much as the question cannot be answered, unless the time of Abraham's journey be considered, it will fetch into a tradition concerning his travels.

An allegorical fate, if it were not for two things that are contempt, no individual would ask our moment.

Bacon.

Ralph's History.

An annual visitor, if it were not for two things that are contempt, no individual would ask our moment.

Bacon.

Now for the government, it is absolute monarchy; there being no other laws in China but the king's command.

Tyrrel.

If no other happiness I own, Than to have born no title to the throne. Dryden.

For me, my stormy voyage at an end, 1 to the dearest heart securely tend. Dryden. A'Don.

After death, we forget upon such furies.

Dryden.

Shakespeare.

For our two sons, and yet so full of frites.

Shakespeare. Hamlet.

For both mild ictus, yet in mischief strong. Tate.

For who has given us a correct explanation of the fenes in general, most extraordinary, but incomparably better.

Pope.

For his kindliness, but they are stone. Pope.

For his kindliness, but they are stone. Pope.

Shakespeare.

In this fentent it has often en before it.

After the fourth it cut.

Knolles.

In the character of.

If a man be fully allowed 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. A.Phillips, Eye.

Shakespeare, Henry IV.

Now for our quaint deliverance is hand. The kingdom shall to Israel be restored. Milton.

The startling flight was fe'd with sudden fright. And, bounding, one by one, we all call the knight: Forward he flew, and plucked in his head.

Chaucer.

Confused as in the place of the.

Our predicament appears for happy, though we all ill, not worth, if we procure not to ourselves more. Milton.

The council-board and star-chamber held for honorable that which pleased, and for just that which profited.

Confused.

In advantage of: for the sake of.

An ant is a wise creature for itself; but it is a foolish thing in an orchard.

Bacon.

He refused not to die for those that killed him, and fled his blood for some of them that filled it.

Byss.

Conducive to; beneficial to.

It is the world, the general good of human society, and consequently of particular persons, to be true and just; and it is for men's health to be temperate.

Conducive.

Will that I think the world was made for one.

And men are born for kings, as beauties for men.

No for protection, but to be devout?

Dryden.

Read all the prefaces of Dryden.

For those our critics much in confusion.

Though neatly wrt at first for filling,

To raise the volume's price a shilling.

Swift.

Conductive to; beneficial to.

It is for the general good of human society, and consequently of particular persons, to be true and just; and it is for men's health to be temperate.

Conductive.

It can never be for the interest of a believer to do me a mischief because he is sure, upon the balance of accounts, to find himself a loser by it.

Addison.

With intention of going to a certain place.

We failed from Peru for China and Japan.

Bacon.

As the was brought for England, the ship was cut away near Harwich haven.

Hayward.

We failed directly for Fowina, and had a fair wind.

Addison.

In comparative respect.

For talks with Indian elephants he drove.

And Joe's own thunder from his mouth he drove.

Dryden.

With approbation to.

Shall I begin to soone: I prize him; for we have a number of shadows to fill up the matter-book.

Shakespeare.

After an O'expression de. or a late 
fate, what would ascend

Shakespeare.

The highest heaven of invention.

Shakespeare.

In account of; in solution of.

Thus must for the beginning and progress of the deluge.

Barrett's History of the Earth.

Inducing to as a motive.

There is a natural, immutable, and eternal reason for doing this, which we call virtue, and against which we call vice.

Tillotson.

In expectation of.

He must be back again by one-and-twenty, to marry and propagate: the father cannot play any longer for the portion, nor the mother for a new set of babies to play with.

Locke.

Noting power or possibility.

For a holy to be humful, for one whom all men esteem a saint, to fear left himself become a despicable man, and a prince to submit himself to be guided by tutor.

Taylor.

Noting dependence.

The colours of outward objects, brought into a darkened room, depend for their visibility upon the dimensions of the light they are beheld by.

Boyce.

In prevention of; for fear of.

Cora
1. In the place of; instead of.
To make him copious is to alter his character; and to translate him line for line is impossible.

2. In supply of; to serve in the place of.
Molt of our ingenious young men take up some erise, not for their model, but to imitate, as they think, without knowing wherein he is defective.

3. Through a certain duration.
Some pledge for once, some will for ever please.

4. To whose sleep without dreaming, can never be convinced that their thoughts are for hours busy, without their knowing it.
The administration of this bank is for life, and partly in the hands of the chief citizens. Additum.

5. Such, bid for life, thy fertile must mull.
Successions of gifts, and a glorious kingdom: And bring him laurels, whilst for they cast. Prior.

6. The transports attained, after without delay.
To know their son, to make, and a day. Garth.

7. In search of; in quest of.
Philosophers have run so far back for arguments of comfort against pain, as to doubt whether there were any such things and yet, for all that, when any great evil has been upon them, they would cry out as loud as other men.

8. According to.
Chymists have not been able, for aught is vulgarly, and a fire alone to separate true from a flame from antimony.

9. Noting a state of flinty or readines.
Nay, if you be an undertaker, I am for you.

10. If he be brave, he's ready for the stroke.
Dryden.

11. In hope of; for the sake of; noting the final cause.
How quickly nature falls to revolt, when gold becomes her object! For this the spoilish, over-careful fathers, have broke their sleep with thoughts, their brains with care.

12. Their bones with industry; for this, engross'd.
The cannon's help'd of strong arch'd gold: For this they have been thoughtful to invest.

13. Their fons with arts and martial exercises. Shakespeare.

14. To worthily best woe.
But a thing best woe, upon which concern there are set, for our instruction, two marks. Bacon.

For he write not for money, nor for praise. Nor to be call'd a wit, nor to wear Dasham.

16. There we shall see, a fight worth dying for, that baffled Saviour, who to highly deliver us of Boyle.
He is not disposed to be a fool, and to be milder.

Even death's become to me no dreadful name.

18. In fighting fields, where our acquaintance grew, I saw him, and could not him hur from you. Dryad.
And fire with love the grand Phrenician's heart.

19. Prayer for riches, riches they obtain.
Some watch'd by rabbits, for their wealth are slain. Dryden.

20. Of tendency to; towards.
The keele to the top of holt; But, with its upright bow, to show its inclination lower.

21. In favour of; on the part of; on the side of.
Ye suppose the laws for which ye strive are found In Scriptures; but those not against which we strive. Hooker.

22. It becomes me not to draw my pen in the distance of a cause; as when I have so often drawn it as for a good one.
Dryden.

23. Jove was for Venus; but he feared his son.
Dryden.

24. He for the world was made, not us alone. Catesby.
They must be void of all zeal for God's honour, who do not with sighs and tears intercede with him.

25. Aristotle is for political justice.

26. Are they for rank and soul feeding. Felton.

27. Fortune, if there be such a thing as the Spies that I hear so well his tyranny.
That the thinks nothing else to fit for one. Donne.

28. A few moments for a man, who is a man, who is a man, for the perfect good.

29. Those who pretend to the highest improvement.

30. It is for wicked men to dread God; but a virtuous man even in unthrifted thoughts, to the justice of God.
Tilton.

31. His country has good havens, both for the Adria- tic, and the Ionian seas.

32. Perissa is commonly trusted for trade both for bees and land.

33. Scholars are frugal of their words, and not willing to let any go for ornament, if they will not give for use.
Felton.

34. With intention of.
And by that justice ham remov'd the cause Of those rules which, for sufficient To o'er, alas, invovled the innocent.

35. How to choose dogs for fam'd or sped.
Waller.

36. God hath made some things for as long a duration as they are capable of. Tilton.

37. For this from Tantia's temple and her wood, Are couriers dry, that shed their master's blood.

38. Some such examples be set before them, as patterns for their daily imitation.

39. Achilles is for revenging himself upon Agamemnon, by means of Hector.
Brome.

40. Becoming; belonging to.
It were not for your quire, nor your good,
Not for your meanth, honestly, and wisdom,

41. To let you know your why.
Shakespeare. Otello.

42. Th' offers he doth make, Were not for him to give, nor them to take.
Dryden.

43. More for his honour to raise his flag, than to spend so many good men in the winning of it by force.

44. For you to range reins and land.

45. Jealousy for Dutchmen and English boys.

46. Unauthoriz'd by my supreme command.
Dryden.

47. His fire already set him for the fires.

48. And marks the fear amidst the deceit.

49. There is a signal remedy for any man to give, why he does not live as the greatest part of the world do, that he has no mind to die as they do, and perseve, with them.
Tilton.

50. Notwithstanding.
This, for any thing we know to the contrary, might be the fell-face form which Philojoenus ex- presseth.

51. God's definition shall, for ought I know, the next minute supervene.
Divry of Thury.

52. Probability loophole that a thing may or may not be.

53. For any thing yet certainly determined on either side.

54. For any thing that legally appears to the contrary, it may be a contrivance to fright us.

55. If such vastly matters of had been situated nearer to the sun, or to each other, as they might as easily have been, for any mechanical or fortuous agent, they must necessarily have caus'd a consider- able disorder in the whole system.
Brady.
The things men live for to represent how just cause of fear this kingdom may have towards Spain. — Bacon.

FOR.

1. The word by which the reason is introduced of something advanced before. Heav'n don't with us as we with torches deal, Not in things that are; but if our virtues Did not go forth of us, there were all alike: As if we had them not. Shaks. Measure for Measure. Old husbandman 1 at Sallambion know, Who for angry muttons, plough, and few; For never any man was yet to old, But hop'd his life one Winter more would hold. Denham.

Tell me what kind of thing is wise. For the first matter loves variety least. Cowley.

Thus does he foolishly who, for fear of this thing in this world, ventures to displease God; for in doing he runs away from men, and falls into the hands of the living God. Tileston.

2. Because; on this account that. It is in this fence properly followed by that, and without it is elliptical. This fence is almost altogether.

I don't not but great roops would be ready to run; yet for that the worst men are molt ready to remove, I would with them chid by direction of wise men. Bacon.

Jealous fouls will not be answer'd to. They are not ever jealous for a cause, but jealous for they're jealous. Milton, Paradise Lost.

For it is in a height with smooth pride, That heaven on his above his charge had laid; But for his great Creator would the fame, His will instruct'd, to fire augmenteth flame. Fairfax.

Many experiences of trees grow chiefly where the tree is dead or fadded; for that the natural sap of the tree corrupteth into some pretentious sublimate. Bacon's Natural History.

FORBEAR, v. n. pret. I forbore, anciently forbares; part. forbarn. [from forbear, Latin.] Full of holes; perforated in many places, porous. Soft and porous in bodies, in the first creation of the found, would deaden it; but in the passage of the found they would admit it better than harder body. Bacon's Natural History.

To FORBEAR, v. n. [from forborne, abst., Lat.] 1. To wander far; to rove at a distance. Not in ufe.

Forage, and run. To meet difficure farther from the doors, and grapple with him, ere he come so nigh. Shak.

2. To wander in search of spoil, generally of provisions. As in a stormy night, Wolves urged by their raging appetite, Denham.

Forage for prey. There was a braid of young larks in the corn, and the dam went abroad to forage for them. L'Estrange.

Nor dare they stray. When rain is promis't or a stormy day; But near the city walls their wandering take, Ne forage far, but their excursions make. Dryden.

3. To ravage; to feed on spoil. His mad pursuit on a hill Sad and fasting, to behold his turn's wheel. Forage in blood of French nobility. Shaksp.

To FORAGE, v. n. To plunder; to strip; to spoil. When both strengthen all the country round, and also be as continual holds for her majesty; if the people should revolt; for without such it is easy to forage and over-run the whole land. Spenser.

The wretched Philistines were wounded by the captivated ark, which foraged their country more than a conquering army. South.

FORAGE, v. n. [forage, German and French; from forer, Latin.] 1. Search of provisions; the act of feeding abroad. A way one band left from forage devils A bend of heaven, fair earth, and fair king; From a fat meadow ground; or greasy flock, Eyes and their bleeding lambs, over the plains. Their booby.

2. Provisions fought abroad. Some of the publick magazines provide, And some are new for to provide. Dryden.


FOR MIN. adj. [from foramen, Latin.] Full of holes; perforated in many places, porous.

The voice of reason, in all the dictates of national morality, ought carefully to be attended to; by a strict observance of what commands it, especially of that it forbids. South.

All hatred of persons, by very many Christian principles, we are most solemnly and indifferently forbade. Sprat.

The chaste and holy race Are all forbidden this polluted place. Dryd. Eccla.

2. To command to forbear any thing. She with so sweet a rigour forbade him, that he durst not rebel. Sidney.

They have determined to consume all those things that God hath forbidden them to eat by law. Judges, xvi. 12.

3. To oppose; to hinder. The moisture being forbidden to come up in the plant, thay linger in the root, and so dilate it. Bacon's Nat. Hist.

The platter alone would pen the humour, and do exasperate it as well as forbid new humour. Bacon.

Thy throne is darkness in all thy eyes of light, a chariot of smoke, and the wine bathed with battery with him. Milton, Paradise Lost.

To FORBID, v. n. To utter a prohibition.

Now the god of God, that our redeemed soul Should now eat up her own! Shaksp. Coriolanus.

Forbid, n. f. [from forbid.] Prohibition; cestit against any thing. How hast thou yield'd to tranquillity? The spirit forfaiceth free will not to violate The sacred fruit forbidden? Milton's Paradise Lost.

Forbiddenly, adv. [from forbid.] In an unlawful manner.

With all confidence he swears, as he had learnt, That you have touch'd his queen forbidden. Shak.

Forbid, n. f. [from forbid.] One that prohibits; one that makes a prohibition. This was a bold assumption of God, making the fountain of good the contriver of evil, and the forbidder of the crime an author of the fault prohibited. Brown.

Other cases, perhaps, May have diverted from continual watch. Our great forbidder! Milton's Paradise Lost.

Forbidding, participial adj. [from forbid.] Railing.
1. **FORCE**. adj. [from force.]

1. Strongly; might; opposed to evan.  
2. To be repelled, but not by fear.

2. **FORCIBLY**. adv. [from forcible.]

1. Strong; forcibly opposed to evan.  
2. Their punishment, which has been sometimes forcible to drive one, may grow afterwards too weak and ineffective.  
3. Who therefore can invent with what more forcible we may offend. 
4. Violent; impetuous.  
5. To forcible means, to will must feel the influence of a form and mind.  
6. Of great influence.  
7. How forcible are right gods.  
8. God hath afforded us, that there is no inclination or temptation to forcible which our humble prayers and desires may not frustrate and break asunder.

3. **FORCIBLENESS. m.sc.** [from forcible.]

1. Strongly; powerfully.

4. **FORD. m.s.** [from pamp.]  

1. A shallow part of a river where it may be passed without swimming.

5. **FORE.**

1. The usual means for the q any of water is either by suckers or forcers.  
2. Willins, Dadalos.

6. **FORE.**

1. Strong; might; opposed to evan.  
2. Their punishment, which has been sometimes forcible to drive one, may grow afterwards too weak and ineffective.  
3. Who therefore can invent with what more forcible we may offend. 
4. Violent; impetuous.  
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7. **FORE.**

1. To forcible means, to will must feel the influence of a form and mind.  
2. Of great influence.  
3. How forcible are right gods.  
4. God hath afforded us, that there is no inclination or temptation to forcible which our humble prayers and desires may not frustrate and break asunder.

8. **FORCE.**

1. Strongly; powerfully.

9. **FORCIBLY**. adv. [from forcible.]

1. Strongly; powerfully.

10. **FORCE.**

1. Force; force.  
2. Force.  
3. Force.  
5. Force.  
7. Force.  
10. Force; force.

11. **FORCE.**

1. Force; force.

12. **FORCE.**

1. Force; force.

13. **FORCE.**

1. Force; force.

14. **FORCE.**

1. Force; force.

15. **FORCE.**

1. Force; force.

16. **FORCE.**

1. Force; force.

17. **FORCE.**

1. Force; force.

18. **FORCE.**

1. Force; force.

19. **FORCE.**

1. Force; force.

20. **FORCE.**

1. Force; force.

21. **FORCE.**

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39. **FORCE.**

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40. **FORCE.**

1. Force; force.

41. **FORCE.**

1. Force; force.

42. **FORCE.**

1. Force; force.

43. **FORCE.**

1. Force; force.

44. **FORCE.**

1. Force; force.

45. **FORCE.**

1. Force; force.

46. **FORCE.**

1. Force; force.

47. **FORCE.**

1. Force; force.

48. **FORCE.**

1. Force; force.

49. **FORCE.**

1. Force; force.

50. **FORCE.**

1. Force; force.
and fafhon, and much more, if he had for did the ocean.

"For," in the current where thou seld it low.

"Denham.

Forbida//, adj. [from for.] Passable without swimming.

Plying placid the Schelde upon the Euphrates, where the fame begineth to forbode, Raleigh.

A countryman founded a river up and down, to try where it was most forbodably and where the water ran smooth, he found it deepest, and on the contrary, shallowest where it made most noise.

L'Estrange.

To forbode, "to form schemes; to contrive beforehand; to contrive antecedently;"

The node was forc'd; the time to will forsooth. That just when the defires and fruits were plac'd, the node's e'end began. Dryden, Toib, and Howitt.

To forse:; to provide against.

It is wildness to consider the end things before we embark, and to forsee consequences. L'Estrange.

To foretell. "To form schemes; to contrive beforehand; to contrive antecedently;"

And whatso heaven's in their secret doom
Ordered have, how can fraility weigh
Forsooth, but it must needs to issue come?--Spen.

When broad streams and huge confines roll for going how his foe he might assay. Fairy Q.

To Forecast. n. f. [from the verb.] Contrivance beforehand; scheme; plan; antecedent policy.

Alas! that Warwick had no more forsooth; But while he thought (to deal the finge true)
The King was fally figner'd from the deck. Shaksp.

He makes this difference to arise from the forsooth and predetermination of the gods.

Admon. To Forehead. 

Face, nimble maiden.--Man.

Saw helpless from whom their life began:
Mem'ry and forsooth just returns engage:
That painted back to you this on age. Pope.

To Forecast, "to form schemes;"

One who contrives beforehand.

To Forecastle, n. f. [fore and cabin.] In a ship, is that part where the foremost stands, and is divided from the rest of the floor by a bulk-head; that part of the fore-flesh which is aloft, and not in the hold, is called the prow.

Harr.

The commodity of the new-cook-room the merchants have found to be fo great, as that, in all their ships, the cook-rooms are built in these forecastles, contrary to that which had been anciently used.

Greaves.

To Forecho'sen, part, n. [fore and chosen.] Pre-elected.

To Forecited, part, n. [fore and cited.] Quoted before, or above.

Greates is of opinion, that the alteration mentioned in that forsoothed passage is continued. Addison.

To Forfeather.

Thou didst beforehand.

To Foreclose a Mortgage, is to cut off the power of redemption.

To Forego, n. f. [fore and deck.]

The antecorous part of the ship.

I to the foredeck went, and thence did look.

Fokey Stylla.

Chapman's Odyssey.

To Foredesign, n. v. a. [fore and design.] To plan beforehand.

All the steps of the growth and vegetation both of animals and plants, have been foreseen and fore-designed by the wife Author of nature.

Curen. To Forego, v. a. [from for and do, not fore.]

1. To join; to destroy.

A word obloque.

Opposed to making happy.

Beforechimg, if either false or else, A foredone wight from door of death might raife, He would at her frequent prolong her nephew's days.

Fairy Queen.

That drew on men God's hatred and his wrath, And many fouls in doleus had foredone. Fairy Q.

This doth betoken
The const they follow did with desperate hand
Foredo in its own life.

Shakespeare's Hamlet.

This is the night
That either may foredo me quite, Shak.

2. To overdo; to weary; to harrass.

Whilt the heavy ploughman sleeps
All with weary talk foredone. Shakespeare.

To Foredoom, n. v. a. [fore and doom.] To predetermine; to determine beforehand.
FORE

In it her nature, or is it her will,
To be so cruel to an humble foe?
If nature, then the way it mend with skill:
If will, then the air will growl with force.
Shaks.

For instance, before absolutely in his powers, it is
remaining to be still, he having already neither forgotten
nor forgive anything they might have done, but having
received something from them. Shaks.

He, the great adventurer, said he—
That hath his sword through hard effay forgone;
And now hath vowed, till he be dead.

Of that, I am sure, to warm some Fairy Ra.

Special reason oftentimes causet the will to prefer
one good before another; to have one for another's sake, to forgive meaner for the attainment of
better things.

Mist I then leave you? Mist I need forgive?
So good, so noble, and so true a matter.
Shaks.

That for a trifle which was bought with blood.

How can I live without thee? how forgone
 Thy sweet converse, and love to dearly join'd?
To live again in these wild woods forlorn—
Milts. This argument might prevail with you to forgive
a little of your repose for the public benefit. Dryd.

What they have enjoyed with great pleasure at one time,
has proved insipid or nauseous at another; and therefore they see nothing in it for which they should
bestow enjoyment.

To go before; to be past. [from fore and go.]

By our remembrances of days forgone,
Such were our faults: O then we thought them
meaner,
It is to be understood of Cain, that many years
forgone and when his people were increased, he built the city of Memphis. Dryd.

Remember the sins you forgone objections. Dryd.

This forgiving remark gives the reason why imita-
tion pleaed.

Dryd. Doftrifyr.

Was feated in my elbow chair, where I had a
Followed the forgiving speculations. Addin.

In the foregoing part of this work I promised
Woodward.

3. To lose.

This is the very ecstasy of loss.
Whole violent property forgone itself,
And leaves the will to deliberate undertakings. Shaks.

FOREGOER, n. s. [from forge.]-Ancestor;
progenitor.

Honours best thrive,
When rather from our acts we derive
Than our forgers.

Shaks.

FOR'LAND, n. s. [fore and land.]-A part
of the field or expanse of a picture which
seems to lie before the figures.

All agree that white can subsist on the foreground
of the picture: the question therefore is to know,
if it can equally be placed upon which is backed;
the light being universal, and the figures sup-
pended to be in an open field. Dryd.

FOREHAND, n. s. [fore and hand.]
1. The part of a horse which is before the rider.
2. The chief part. Not in use.

For instance, a horse, a gun, a horse, which ownes commanders.
Shaks.

For the snow and the forehand of our hoth. Shaks.

FOREHAND, adj. Done sooner than is reg-
lular.

You'll say the did embrace me as a husband;
And without all debate, he was taken from them. Shaks.

FOREHANDED, n. s. [from fore and hand.]
1. Early; timely.

If by thus doing you have not secured your time
by an early and forehanded care, yet be sure, by a
through understanding, to secure your time. Tayl.

2. Formed in the forefront.

He's a shubstantial, true bred brash, bravely fore-
handed mark but the cleanliness of his flaps too.
Dryd.

FOREHEAD, n. s. [fore and head.]
1. That part of the face which reaches from
the eyes upward to the hair.

The breath of Hecuba,
When she did suckle Hector, look'd not favorer
Than Hector's forehead when it felt forth blood
At Grecian swords contending. Shaks, Coriolanus.

Some ancient character, whilst I kept the picture,
And Model'd his forehead from my face:
Such majesty does from her forehead rise,
Her cheeks flushes blushing, with fair rays they glows.
Dryd.

2. Impudence; confidence; assurance; au-
dacions; audacity. The forehead is the part on which
flame visibly operates.

A man of confidence pretends forward upon every
conversation: and therefore, where there is too fe-
ibly, he prevails by dint of impudence: these met
of forehead are magnificent in promises, and infallible
in their pretensions.

Let us not forgive Colter. Dryd.

I would know to what branch of the legui-
cation they can have the forehead to apply. Swift.

FOREHELDING, n. s. [for and hold.]
Predictions; ominous accounts; superstitious
prognostications.

How are superstitions men bagged out of their
wits with the fancy of omens forebodings, and old
wives tales, 
L'Estrange.

FOREIGN, adj. [forain, French, forane, Spanish; from foris, Latin.]
1. Not of this country; not domelfick.
Your forlorn face.

Leads disconsolat'd steps in foreign soil.
This fair alliance quickly shall call home. Shaks.

The learned correspondence you hold in foreign
parts.

The notions are so far from being new, that they
are commonly to be met with in both ancient and
modern, domestic and foreign writers. Atterb. 

The notions and disquisitions among us many several
ways bring destruction upon our country, at the same
time that our united force would secure us against
all the attempts of a foreign enemy. Dryd.

2. Alien; remote; not allied; not belong-
ing; without relation. It is often used with to;
but more properly with from.
I must difsemble,
And speak a language foreign to my heart. Addin.

Fame is a good in all foreign to our nature, that we
have no faculty in the soul adapted to it, nor any organ
in the body to relish it, placed out of the possibility
of fruition. Addin.

This is not foreign to some people's thoughts.

3. Excluded; not admitted; held at a
distance.

They will not flock to say you envied him;
And fearing nothing hurt him, he is as
keenly, as any man full; which to glorify'd him,
That he ran mad and died. Shaks. Henry VIII.

4. [In law.] A foreign plea; placitum fori-
ferens; as being a plea out of the proper
court of justice.

5. Extranous; adventitious in general.

There are who, fondly fushe's without
Rich foreign mould in their ill-natural land.
Induc.

FOREIGNER, n. s. [from foreign.]-A man
that comes from another country; not a
native; a stranger.

Just in such a foreigner,
So meagre a stranger to my thoughts I know
Not how to entertain him. Denham. Sophy.

To this fable foreigner you give your thrones,
And wroug'd a friend; a kinsman, and a

Dryd. Son.

Water is the only native of England made use of
in punch; but the jersey, the brandy, the figs, and the
pecans, are all foreigners. Addin.

Nor could the majesty of the English crown
appear in a greater luster, either to foreigners or sub-
jets. Swift.

FOREIGNNESS, n. s. [from foreign.] Re-
monences; want of relation to something.

FORELIFT, n. s. or adj. [fore and lift.]-To
muffle aloft any interiour part.

So dreadful he towards him did pass,
Forlif'ting up aloft his speckled breast;
And often bounding on the bruised gait;
As for great joy of his new-coned pigtail. Shaks.

FORELOCK, n. s. [fore and lock.] The hair
that grows from the forhead of the head.
Tell her the joyous time will not be lank.

Unles she be by him by a lift take,
Hypocras a lock,
Round from his parted forelock manly hung,
Claffing, but not beneath his shoulder's bend.

Addin.

Zeal and duc be not now,
But on occasion's freehold watchful want. Milt.

Time is painted with a look before, and bold be-
ning, figurating that we must take time by the
forelock; but when it is once past, there is no reckoning
it. Swift.

FOREMAN, n. s. or adj. [fore and man.] The first
or chief performer.

He is a very fine fellow, stoutly flying, and he
has been several times foreman of the petty jury. Addin.

FOREMOST,
for

forementioned. adj. [fore and mentioned.] Mentioned or recited before. It is observable that many participles are compounded with fore, whose verbs have no such composition.

Dacier, in the life of Aurelius, has not taken notice of the formentioned figure in the pillar. Admonition on Italy.

foremost. adj. [from fore.] 1. First in place. All three were set among the foremost ranks of fame, and deft hands to attempt, and great force to perform what they did attempt. Sidney. Our women in the foremost ranks appear; March to the fight, and meet your multitudes. Dryden.

The bold Sempronius, That still broke foremost through the crowd of patriots, As with a hurricane of zeal transported, And virtue even to madness! Addison's Cato.

2. First in dignity. Their role foremost in the field, As they the foremost rank of honour held. Dryden. Foremost, adj. [fore and most.] Nostrum, and such are free ones, As Coriolus and the fornoated Leucius. Ben Jonson. Foremost, adj. [fore and most.] The time of day thanked from the middle point, between the dawn and the meridian, to the meridian: opposed to afternoon.

The manner was, that the foremost they should run at till, the young men in a broad field in manner of a battle, till either the stragglers or the country knights won the field. Sidney. Curio, at the funeral of his father, built a temple, consisting of two parts turning on hinges, according to the position of the sun, for the convenience of forerunners and afternoons diversion. Archimedes in Coloss.

forenoctice. n. s. [fore and notice.] Information of an event before it happens. So strange a revolution never happens in poetry, but other heaven or earth gives some forenoctice of it. Kymer's Tragedy.

forensic. adj. [forensis, Latin.] Belonging to courts of judicature.

Persius is a forensic term, appropriating actions and their justifications to be considered as the result of a court of justice, and capable of a law, and happiness and misery. This personality extends itself beyond precedent excellence to what is right, only by conclusion found. Locke.

The forum was a public place in Rome, where lawyers and orators made their speeches before the proper judges in matters of property, or in criminal cases, that is to say, before the judgments in courts of justice, where several persons make their distinct speeches, may come under the name of forensic disputes. Waites in the Mind.

To foreordain. w. v. [fore and ordain.] To predetermine; to predetermine; to preordain.

The church can discharge, in manner convenient, a work of so great importance, by foreordaining some short collect wherein briefly to mention. Hooker.

forepart. n. s. [fore and part.] 1. The part first in time. Had it been so told it would deprive us of the sun's light all the forepart of the day. Raleigh.

2. The part in front in place. The ribs have no cavity in them, and towards the forpart or breast are broad and thin, to bend and give way without danger of fracture. Ray.

Forepart. adj. [fore and part.] Fail before a certain time. Now casel, ye damsel, your delights forepart; Enough it is that all the day is yours. Spenser. My forepart proof, however the matter fall, Shall in my story of little spite, Having vainly fear'd too little. Shakespeare.

Such is the treaty which he negotiates with us, an offer and tender of a reconciliation, an act of oblivion, of all forpart stuff, and of a new covenant. Foremost, adj. [fore and most.] Preoccupied; presupposed; pre-engaged. The testimony either of the ancient fathers, or of other ecclesiastical divines, may be clearly and abundantly to the falsification of any rational man, not extremely foreparted with prejudice. Sanderson.

Foremost, n. s. [fore and rank.] First rank; foremost. Yet leave our Cousin Catherine here with us; She is our capital demand, compriz'd Within the forerank of our articles. Shakespeare.

forerec'd. adj. [fore and recite.] Mentioned or enumerated before. The forerec'd privileges wherof We cannot feel too little, hear too much, Shakespeare.

To fore-run. w. a. [fore and run.] 1. To come before as an earnest of something following; to introduce as an harbinger. Against ill chances men are ever merry? But heaviness foreseen the good event. Shakespeare.

Was yet, and twilit from the East came on, Forerunning night's darkness. Milton's Paradise Lost. She bids me hope: oh heaven, the gites me! And pity still foreruns approving love, As lightning gives the thunder to behold. Dryden.

2. To precede; to have the start of. I heard it to be a maxim at Dublin to follow, if not foremost, all that is or will be practised in London. Traité, Traité.

To forerunners. n. s. [from fore.] 1. A harbinger; a messenger sent before to give notice of the approach of those that follow.

The six strangers seek for you, madam, to take their leave; and there is a forerunner come from a foreigner, the prince of Morocco. Shakespeare. A cock was fascinat'd as the forerunner of day and the sun, thereby acknowledging the light of life to be derived from the divine bounty, the daughter of Providence. Stillling. Shakespeare.

My elder brothers, my forerunners came, Rough drafts of nature, ill designed and lame: Blown up, they were to be despised: Till I came finish'd, her left hand's care. Dryden.

2. A prognostick; a sign forshowing anything. O Eve! some further change awaits us, Which heav'n, by these mute figures in nature, forewarns or signifies of our forlorn parade, Milton's Paradise Lost. Lot's of flight is the misery of life, and usually the forerunner of death. Swift. The keeping indefinable perspiration up in due measure is the cause as well of ague, and the least deviation from that due quantity, the certain forerunner of a distemper. Arbuthnot. Already Opera prepares the way. Swift. The forerunner of her gentle sway. Pope.

To forerunners of her gentle sway. Pope. To foreseer. w. v. [fore and see.] To predict; to prophecy; to fortell. Let ordinance Come as the gods foresee it. Shakespeare's Cymbel. To foresee, w. v. [fore and see.] 1. To see beforehand; to see what has not yet happened; to have precedence; to foreknow.

The forerunners of them things to come foresee; The next, could of things present best advise; The third, things past could keep in memory. Fairy Queen. If there be any thing forerun that is not usual, be armed for it by any hearty though a short prayer, and an earnest resolution beforehand, and then watch when it comes. Taylor.

At his forsee appearance, already quake The Calpain kingdoms and Medoan lake:

Their feet behold the tempest from afar, And threatening oracles denounce the war. Dryden.

2. To provide for; with. Out of office. A king against a worm must forsee to maintain his forseeable title. Hooker.

To foresawme. w. v. [fore and saw.] To thame; to bring reproach upon. Oh bill, foresawme. How that the soul should set their fathers lie Without a monument. Shakespeare's Cymbel.

To foresawem. w. v. [See foresaw.] To thame; to bring reproach upon. Oh bill, foresawem.

To forshew. w. v. [fore and show.] To forshew the forshow for the faking thine behind. The greatest parts of the body ought to appear foremost; and he forbids the forshow for the faking; because they make the parts appear little, Dryden's Duffret. To foresaw. w. v. [fore and show.] To forshow the forshow for the faking thine behind.

1. To discover before it happens; to predict; to prognosticate. Chrift had called, as a witness of his death, and resurrection from the dead, according to that which the prophets and Mofes had forshowed. Hooker. Next, like Anna, Spenser rofe, Whole pure blub the day forshowers. Dryden. You chose to withdraw yourself from public business, when the face of heaven grew troubled, and the frequent fluttering of the wind forshowed a storm. Dryden.

2. To reprent before it comes. What elfe is the law but the goft forshowed? What other the gospel than the law intellined? Hooker.

foreight. n. s. [fore and sight.] 1. Preference; prognostication; foreknowledge. The accent anciannt on the left syllable.

Let Eve, for I have drench'd her eyes. Here sleep below; while thou to foright walkst. As once thou sleep'st whilfe the life was form'd. Milton.

2. Preference; consideration. He had a sharp forseight, and working wit. That negARING idle was, no once could refl a wit. Spenser. In matters of arms he was both skilful and indolent, and as well forseight as revolution prudent and great. Heywood. Difficulties and tempers will more easily be borne by those, if with prudent forseight we arm ourselves against them. Rogers.

foresightful. adj. [forseight and full.] Precient; provident.

Death gave him no fuchs pangs as the forseightful care he had of his filly fector. Sidney. To foresightfull. w. v. [fore and signific.] To betoken beforehand; to forshow; to typify.

Discoveries of Christ already preceint, whose future coming the galms did but forseignify. Hooker. Yet as being past times nocturnal, where they light Oates, beath, plant, wufefull and whol. They oft forseignify and threaten ill. Milton.

foresignify. n. s. [fore and sign.] The preceint.

Their own hand. An hundred of the foe fell by day. And for a down their hundred forsignais page. Be Michell thy reward. Coull's Daddel.

foresignify. w. s. [fore and sign.] The pen- dulous or loose part of the coat before the breast. A thousand pounds a year for pure respect! No other obligation?

That promises more thousands: honour's train Is longer than his forsigny. Shakespeare's H. VIII. To foresignlack. w. v. [fore and lack.] To neglect by indefeit.
It is a great play to fo good an opportunity was 
 omitted, and to happy an occasion forsaid, that 
 might have been the enter- 
 the good of the land. 
Scarpot's State of Ireland.
To FOREST, v. a. [fore and for.]
1. To delay; to hinder; to impede; to obstruct.
No stream, no wood, no mountain could forest. 
Shak. 
2. To neglect; to omit. 
When the rebels were on Blackheath, the king 
.had retired into it; he did not flie it open, by which 
more the more he was hel'd to protrude the thing in 
not encountering them, by too much the sooner to dis- 
patch with them, that it might appear to have been 
no objection, in forswearing, but incribed in 
choosing his time, resolutely with speed to afflail them. 
Bacon's Henry VII.
Our good purposes forsipted are become our 
tormen upon our death-bed. 
Shak. 
Chremes, how many fathers do you know 
That rule their boats and use their nets right, 
Neither, their more fish, nor their 
Some such have been but, shil by tempests spite 
Their boats are lost; while we may fit and moan 
That few were fuch, and now these few are none. 
Chlesh. 
To FOREST, v. n. To be dilatory; to 
loiter. 
This may plant courage in their choosing breaths, 
For yet is hope of life and victory, 
Forewarn'd, no longer, much less remain. 
Shak. 
To FORSPAK, v. n. [fore and fopak.]
1. To predict; to foresee; to forestall; to 
foretell. 
Old Godfrey of Winchester, thinketh no ominous 
forword, no fortune can ever become. 
Comed. Remains.
2. To forbid. 
From fore and peck.
Thou hast forside my being in these wars, 
And sayst 'it is not fit. 
Shak. Ant. and Cleop.
FOREST, i. adj. [fore and sent.]
1. Walled; tired; sent. 
After his came pursuing hard 
A gentleman, almost forsent with speed. 
Shak.
2. Forepawed; paft. [fore and sent.]
Is not enough thy evil life forspent? 
Fair. Q.
You shall find his hand forspent, 
And were the outwife of the Roman Butus, 
Covering discretion with a coat of folly. 
Shak.
If thou receivc him 
According to the honour of his fender; 
And towards himself, his goodfent forspent on us, 
We must extend our notice. 
Shak.
FOREST, ii. [forest and for.] One 
that rides before. 
A day in April never came so fower, 
To show how coldly Summer was at hand, 
As this forspurer comes before his lord. 
Shak.
FOREST. n, s. [forfs, French; forfs; Enf. 
to for.] 
1. A wild uncultivated tract of ground 
interspersed with wood. 
By many tribulations we enter into the kingdom 
of heaven, because, in a forest of many wolves, 
there cannot clause but feed in continual danger of life. 
Macbeth. 
Macbeth shall never vand't be, until 
Great Birnham-wood to Duniftan's high hill 
Shall smoke with him. 
—That will never be. 
Who can impugn the forest, bid the tree 
Unfix his earth-bound root. 
Shakefpeare-Macbeth. 
There be airs which the Physicians advife their 
patients to remove unto, which commonly are plain 
champaign, but grazing, and not overgrown with 
hhight woods or shrubs, as is forfs. 
Bacon. 
How the first forest the lady of Brims. 
Rafional. 
2. [in law.] A certain territory of woody 
grounds and fruitful pastures, privileged 
for wild befts, and fowls of forft, chafe, 
and warren, to rest and abide in, in 
the safe protection of the king for his plea- 
ure. The manner of making forfs is this: 
The king fends out his commiion, 
directed to certain persons, for viewing, 
perufing, and bounding the place 
that he has a mind to affore; which return- 
ted into Chancery, proclamation is 
made, that none fhall hunt any wild 
beasts within that precinct, without li- 
cence; after which he appoints ordina- 
ces, laws, and officers for the prefer- 
ration of the vert and venation; and this 
becomes a forfs by matter of record. 
The properties of a forfs are these: a 
forfs, as it is firlty taken, cannot be 
in the hands of any but the king, who 
hath power to grant commiion to a justice 
in eye for the forfs; the courts; the 
officers for preceding the vert and veni-, 
as the justices of the forfs, the warden 
or keeper, the verdors, the foresters, 
agilors, regarders, bailiffs, and beadles. 
The chief property of a forfs is the 
fwaincote, which no lawful incident to 
it than the court of preywewes to a fair. 
Gower.
7. FORESTALL, v. a. [fore and stall.]
1. To anticipate; to take up beforehand. 
If thou be matter-gunner, spend not all 
That thou can't speak at once; but husband it, 
And gain men turns of speech; do not forfay 
By lawful things that may others wit, 
As if thou mad'lt thy will, 
Hore. 
What need a man forfay his date of grief, 
Dor. 
He may run to meet what he would avoid. 
Milton.
2. To hinder by precaution or preven- 
tion. 
And though good luck protracted hath thy date, 
Yet death then would the like miffay forfay. 
Fair. Queen.
What's thy prayer, but this twofold force 
To be forfayed ere we come to fall, 
Or pardon'd be down. 
Shakefpeare-Hamlet. 
The lord forfay'd. 
I had forfay'd this dear and deep rebuke, 
Ere you with grief had spoke. 
Shakefpeare.
3. To prevent death, as untimely 
Of misery, to think on sooner. 
The penalty pronou'nc'd, doubt not but God 
Was hundred armed his vengeful is, than to 
To the foreftall'd. 
To Milton's Paradise Lost. 
I will not forfay judgment of the rich. 
Paff. 
3. To feize or gain possession of before 
another; to buy before another in order to raise the price. 
He bold fpeaker, Sir knight, if knight thou be, 
Abandon the forf. 
For fear of further harm, I countain thee. 
Fair. Q.
4. To deprive by something prior: with. 
Of. 
Not in use.
May
This night forfay'd him of the coming day. 
Shak.
FORESTALL, n. s. [from forfsay'd.]
One that anticipates the market; one that 
purchases before others to raise the price. 
Commodities good or bad, the workman must 
take at his master's rate, or he'll still and labour; 
whereby this sort may yet arise to misrule of ingrs of fore- 
fay'ders having the feeding and fortifying this 
uumerous body of workmen, set the price upon 
the poor handholder. 
Locke.
FORESTMAN. adj. [forfs and born.] Born in a wild.
5. To forecasting: to foresee.
To FOREST, v. a. To utter prophecy. 
All the prophets from Samuel, and those 
that follow after, have likewise forewout of these days. 
Alts. ii. 4.
FOREST, n. s. [from forftell.] Predict; foreteller.
Others are appointed, not that the forseted events 
should be known; but that the accomplishment that 
expresses them may evince, that the forseter of 
them was able to foresee these. 
Boyle on Colours.
To FORETHINK, v. n. [fore and think.] 
1. To anticipate in the mind; to have pre- 

cence of.
The foul of every man 
Prophecytically does forthent thy fall. 
Shakefpeare. 
I do pray to thee, 
Thou wisent to Dathan, after not the doom 
Forthought by heaven. 
Shakefpeare-King John.
Adam could not be ignorant of the punishments 
that were to befall him for the price; and fals, by the 
proof thereof, in himself the terror that he had 
forthought, or could imagine. 
Rai. 
Friday, the falt day when next it came, 
His foul forfayed the fand would change his game. 
Dor.
2. To contrive antecedently; 
Blissed be that God which hath given you 
an heart to forseten this, and will be the heir of 
his own. 
Bishop Hall.
To FORETHINK, v. n. To contrive before- 
hand. 
What's my frenzy will be call'd my crime? 
What then is thine? 
To pursu'd deliberate villains? 
Thou Wife, forsethinking, weighing politician! 
Smith.
FORETHOUGHT, n. s. [from forsethink.]
1. Preience.
For
To Foretken, n. a. [fore and token.]
To show forth, to prognosticate as a sign.
The king from Ireland hates, but did no good.
Whence ardant prodigies, first foretold by Daniel.
Foretoken, n. F. [from the verb.]

Proveniencc; anticipation.

A Sakefp., To One.
The prophetic to the infinite, and in these places blazoned.

Sakefp.

To forge, n. a. [forge and well.]

A Sakefp.

To Form.

To forge, n. a. [forgery, old French.]

A Sakefp.

To form. In common language we use forge for large work, and folly for small; but in books the distinction is not kept.

Now behold

In the quick forge and working-house of thought.

How London dith pour our citizens.

Sakefp., In other past faces, who did a forge.

Labouring, two maddly clos of iron and brass,

Hod melted.

Milton's Paradis¢ Left.

The labour'd Cyclops with his talkative

Th' Aolian forge exhausted of its fires.

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2. A person obnoxious to punishment; one whole life is forfeited by his offence.

Now obsoleto.

His thought is a forfeit of the law,

And you waste your words.

Shakefp.

Claudio, whom here you have warrant to execute, is no greater forfeit to the law than Angelus, who

Shakefp.

To forfeit, n. a. [from the noun.] To lose by some breach of condition; to lose by some offence.

If then a man, on light conditions, gain

A great title to him, and hate, for ever;

If wilfully be forfeit it again,

Who doth bemish his hand, or blame the giver.

Dryd.

Men displeased God, and consequently forfeit all right to happiness.

Shakefp.

A master cannot alien the power he has over his child; he may perhaps to some degree forfeit it, but

Shakefp.

Lack.

To forfeit, participial, adj. [from the verb.]

Liable to penal forfeitures; alienated by a crime; lost either as to the right or possession, by breach of conditions.

All the fools that are, were forfeit once;

Shakefp.

And he that might the venture well have took,

Shakefp.

Find out the remedy.

Shakefp.

Men displeased God, and consequently forfeit all right to happiness. His thought may have left to hang itself;

Shakefp.

And yet, though he may have lost the value of a cord; Shakespeare.

This now fences world

Forfeit to death.

Milton

Straight his hope exhal'd in empty frakts,

Shakefp.

And his long toils were forfeit for a look.

Dryd. 1

Methought with wonder's Earl it swallow'd down his forfeit honour, to betray his trust.

Dryd.

How the murder payer paid his forfeit breath;

Dryd.

What lands do distant from that scene of death,

Dryd.

But trembling heard the fame!

Pope's Glycer.

Forfeitable, adj. [from forfeit.]

Poffesd on conditions, by the breach of which any thing may be lost.

Forfeiture, n. F. [forfaiture, French, from forfeit.]

1. The act of forfeiting; the punishment discharged by loss of something possessed.

2. The thing forfeited; a mulct; a fine.

The court is as well a Chancery to fav and delivers free goods as to decide rights; and there would be work enough in Germany and Italy, if Imperial forfeitures should go for good titles.

Shakefp.

Virtue and innocence of grace indulged by former kings, must not, without high reason, be revoked by their successors; nor forfeitures beaeated violently, nor laws ungirded rigorously, Taylor.

He has a forfeiture incurred.

Shakefp.

Forive.

The pretence of forgive.

FORGE, n. F. [forge, French.]

1. The place where iron is beaten into
FOR

Made ams ridiculous, useless the forgery
Of B's hand, and, in the hammer'd cuirass,
Chalybean temper'd steel, and flock of mail.
Adamantine proof.

Milton. Agamemnon.

To FORGET. v. a. A. to forget; part. forgotten, or forget. [from forget.]

1. To lose memory of; to let go from the remembrance.

That is not forget.

Which neither I did remember; to my knowledge, I never in my life did forget him.
Shakespeare.

When I am forget, as I shall be, and sleep in dull cold marble, where no mention
Of me more must be heard.
Shakespeare.

For the thy friend in thy mind, and let not
unnatural of him to thy riches.
Eccles. xxvii. 6.

No fonder was our delivered compleatness, but we forgot our danger and our
danger. Attic.

2. Not to attend; to neglect.

Can a woman forget her fucking child? Yes, they may forget; yet I will not forget thee.
Shakespeare.

If we might forget ourselves, or forget God; if we might disregard our reason, and live by humour and
fancy in any thing, or at any time, or at any place, it seemed as lawful to do the same in every thing,
at every time, and every place.
Law.

The mal of forget things.
Ann.

FORGETFUL. adj. [from forget.]

1. Of the memory.

Causing oblivion; oblivious.

But when a thousand rolling years are past,
Long their punishments and peaceless last,
Whole droves of minds are by the driving god
Complied to, and from the deep Lathean soul,
In large forgetful draughts to steep the care
Of their past labours, and their irksome years.
Shaks.

3. Instinctive; negligent; neglectful; careless.

Be not forgetful to entertain strangers. Heb. xiii. 2.

The Queen is comfortable, and we forgetful.

In our lang absence.
Shaks. Henry VIII.

Have you not love to bear with me.
When that rain humour, which my mother gave me,
Shaks. Julies Caesar.

I, in fact, a real interest have,
Which to my own advantage I would evade;
And, with the usual courtier's tricks, intend
To serve myself, forgetful of my friend.
Prior.

FORGETFULNESS. n. s. [from forgetful.]

1. Oblivion; a confusion to remember; loss of memory.

O gentle sleep!
Nature's first nurse, how have I slumbered thee.
That thou no more wilt weigh my eyelids down,
And steep my senses in forgetfulness.
Shaks.

All birds and beasts be hunted; deep beds are casted.
The wild delires of men and wilds of day
And brings, defending, through the cloudy air,
A forest forgetfulness of human care.
Ps. xxxiv. 16.

2. Negligence; neglect; inattention.

The church of England is grievously charged with
forgetfulness of her duty.
Holin.

FORGETTIVE. adj. [from forget.]

That may forget or produce. A word, I believe, peculiar to Shakespeare.

Good wherein fear annoys me into the brain, dries
me there all the foolish, dull vapours, makes it as
preceptive, quick, forgetful, full of nimble shapes,
which, delivered to the voice, becomes excellent wit.
Shakespeare.

FORGETTER. n. s. [from forget.]

1. One that forgets.

2. A careless person.

To FORGIVE. v. a. [from forgive.]

1. To pardon a person; not to punish.

Their heaven forger for him too.
Shakespeare.

I do before your grace for charity.
Shakespeare.

If ever any malice in your heart
Were hid against me, now forgive me frankly.
Shakespeare.

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fancy in any thing, or at any time, or at any place, it seemed as lawful to do the same in every thing,
at every time, and every place.
Law.

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Ann.

FORGOTTEN. adj. [from forget.]

1. part. past. of forget. Not

FORGOTEN. remembered.

This song Shall not be forgotten.

That's not forgott.

Great Strafull I worthy of that name, though
All of them could be forgotten, but thy sail.
Dryden.

The soft ideas of the charming place,
Lightly receiv'd, were easily forgott.
Prior.

To FORHALL. v. a. An old word. Probably for forbund from, and from bauld.

To harras; tear; torment.

All the long tale.

Nought safeth the care that doth me forbalk.
Spen's Past.

FOR. n. s. [from for.]

1. An instrument divided at the end into two or more points or prongs, used on many occasions.

At Midsummer down with the braunles and brakhes,
And after abroad with thy forks and thy rakes.
Shaks.

2. It is sometimes used for the point of an arrow.

The bow is bent and drawn; make from the shaft.
Let it fall rather, though the fork invade
The region of my heart.
Shaks. King Lear.

3. A point.

Several are amazed at the wonder of the ancients,
That represented a thunderbolt with three forks,
Since nothing could have better explained its triple quality of piercing, burning, and melting metal.
To FORK. v. a. [from the noun.] To thrust into blades, as corn does out of
The ground.

The corn begins to fork.
Milton's Hyper.
FOR

When as night bath us of light, for love,
I wish that day would shortly reappear.
Spring, what is become of great Accent's son?
Or, where hath he hung up his mortal blade?
Yet hath found his competitor won?
Is all his force (form, and all his glory done?
Fairy Queen.

3. Small; inappreciable; in a ludicrous sense. He thought that his dimensions to any thick light were invincible. "Skiasph., Henry IV.

FORLON Hope. The soldiers who are sent first to the attack, and are therefore doomed to perish. Critics in plumes,
Who looming on our foremoor freight fit,
And still charge forth, the true form of war. Dryd.

FORM.

4. n.s. ['forman', 'form.']

1. The external appearance of any thing; representation; shape.
Nay, women are trait too,
Aye, as they are, where they view themselves.
Which are as easy broke as they make forms. Shak.

2. Being, as modified by a particular shape.
When noble benefits shall prove
Not well disposed; and grown once corrupt,
They shall in forms, ten times more ugly.
Than ever they were fair. Shakespeare's H. VIII.
Here rolls and death, and death's half-brother,
Deep frauds before, and open force behind.

3. Particular model or modification. He that will look into many parts of Asia and America will find men reason there perhaps as actually as himself, who yet never heard of a fylla-
gymn, nor can reduce any one argument to those forms.
Lacte.
It lengthens out every act of worship, and produces more lasting and permanent impressions in the mind, than those which accompany any transient form of words that are uttered in the ordinary method of religious worship.
Addison.


5. Regular; formal; method; order. What so speak, though it lack'd a form, little,
Was not like madness. Shakespeare's Hamlet.

6. External appearance without the essential qualities; empty show. Those whom God of laws
Condemned to die, when traitors judg'd their case.
Dryden.

They were young heirs sent only for form from the schools, where they were not suffered to stay three months.
Swift.

7. Ceremony; external rites. Though well we may not pass upon his life,
Without the form of justice yet our pow'r.
Shall do a courtly to our wrath, which men
May blame, but not control. Shaksp., King Lear.
A long table, and a square table, or a feast
About the walls, seem things charming:
But things are substances; for at a long table, a few at the upper end,
In effect, all the business; but in the
Oaths form, there is more use of the exalted opinions to afford the
Bacon's Essays.
That the parliaments of Ireland might want no decent or honorable form used in England, he caused a particular form, or the beds of Ire, of
And should appear in parliament robes. Davies.
Their general will, in all dispatches made by himself,
To observe all decency in their forms. Clarendon.
How am I to interpret, for, this wise?
Is it a compliment of form, or love?

8. Stated method; established practice; ritual and preordained modes.
He who affirms speech to be necessary amongst all men, throughout the world, doth not thereby imply
That all men must necessarily speak one kind of language, and have a community of words in all churches may be held, without holding any
One certain form to be necessary in them all.

Not are constant forms of prayer more likely to
Hixter.

To lyce before.

For when the golden balderick, which play'd
Ashwath her saucy breath, and did divide
Her dainty pans, which, like young fruit in May,
Now little 'gan to swell, and being 'ly.
Through her thin weed, their places only signify'd.
Sp. 24.

If a chair be defined a feast for a single person,
With a bed belonging to it, then a Roast is a feast for
A form for a single person without a back; and a form is a feast for several persons, without a back.
Watts.
I went with her in all the manerhouse, sitting
With her upon the form, and taken following her into the park.
Shaksp.

10. A class; a rank of students.
It will be necessary to fee and examine thse
Works which have given so great a reputation to the matters of the first form.
Dryden.

11. The fear or bed of a hare.
Now for a cloud like hare in form they see
Now bolt and euded g复制rises leap to move;
Now the ambitious lark, with mirrour clear,
They catch, while he, bold to himself makes love.
Sidney.

12. Form is the essential, specific, or distinguishing modification of the matter of which any thing is composed, as that whereby to give it such a peculiar manner of existence.

In definitions, whether they be framed larger to augment or to denominate the number of cascuments, we find space expressly mentioned as their true essential form, and elements as the matter whereunto that form did adjoin itself.
Hocker.

A formal cause; that which gives efficacy.
They inferred, if the world were a living creature, it had a soul and spirit, by which it did not intend God, for they did admit of a deity besides, but only the fou1 or essential form of the universe.
Bacon's Natural History.

To Form. v. a. ['forms', Latin.]

1. To make out of materials.
God formed man of the dust of the ground.
Gen. ii. 7.

The liquid ore he draught'd
Into still moulds prepar'd; from which he form'd
First (his own self) what might else he wrought
Fulc, or gray'n in metal.
Milton.

Determin'd to advance into our room
A creature form'd of earth.
Milton.

She form'd the phantom of well-bodied air, Pint.

2. To model to a particular shape or figure.
Creature in whom excell'd.
Whatever may be thought of form'd,
Hard, divine, good, admirable forms.
Milton.

Let Eve, for I have drend't her eyes,
Here sleep below, whilst thou to forebode wait'st;
As once thou sleep'st, while the life to was form'd
Milton.

3. To modify; to scheme; to plan.
Lucretius taught him not to form his heroes, to give him pitch or valor for his manners. Dryden.

4. To arrange; to combine in any particular manner his formed his troops.

5. To adjust; to settle.
Our differences with the Romanists are thus form'd into an interest, and become the design not of single persons, but of corporations and congregations.
Dry of Pity.

6. To contrive; to coin.
The defect of the design is the routing of opinions formed for promoting it. Dry of Pity.

But and fate, if possible, must be delay'd.
The thought that labours in my forming brain,
Yet crude and immature, demands more time.
Raw.

7. To model by education or instution.
Let him to this with easy pains be brought,
And seem to labour when he labours not itself.
Thus form'd for food, he challenges the wind,
And leaves the Stygian arrow far behind.
Dryd.

FORMAL. adj. ['formal', French, 'formales', Latin.]

1. Ceremonious; solemn; precise; exact to affectation.
The justice,
In fair round belly, with good capon's lipp'd,
With eyes severe, and heard of form'd cut,
Full of wife sweats and modern infall.
And to her beauties, Shaksp. As you like it.

Form'd in apparel,
In gait and countenance.furely like a father.
Shakespeare.

Ceremonials be not to be omitted to strangers and formal natures; but the existing above the mean is not only tedious, but does diminish the credit of him that speaks.
Bacon.

2. Done according to established rules and methods; not regular; not sudden; not extemporaneous.
There is not any positive law of men, whether it be general or particular, received by formal express consent, as in constitutions, or by secret recommendation, as in customs it cometh to pass, but may be taken away, if occasion serve.
Huntlet.

As there are formal and written leagues, respective to certain enemies; so there is a natural and tacit confederation amongst all men against the common enemies of human society, so that there needs no institution or demonstration of the wars, but all such formalities the law of nature supplies, as in the case of pirates.
Bacon.

3. Regular; methodical.
The formal lists do travel fast,
As we their names and courts know;
And be that on their changes looks,
Would think them govern'd by our books.
Waller.

4. External; having the appearance but not the essence; external.
Of formal duty, make no more thy boast;
Thou shouldest't where it concernes me mod.
Dryd.

5. Depending upon establishment or custom.
Still in contrast your suffering fix remains,
Or bound in formal or in real chains.
Pope.

6. Having the power of making anything what it is; contemplative; intellectual.
Of letters the material part is breath and voice's the formal is constituted by the motions and figure of the organs of speech affecting breath with a peculiar sound, by which all such sounds are determined.
Holden's Elements of Speech.

Bellemare agrees in making the formal act of education to be subjection to a superior, but will the
he makes the mere apprehension of excellence to include the formal reason of it; whereas mere excellence, without superiority, doth not require any form, but only education. Stillingfleet.

2. The very life and vital motion, and the formal efficiency and nature of man, is wholly owing to the species. Stillingfleet.

7. Retaining its proper and efficient characteristic; regular; proper.

Thou shoul'st come like a fury cover'd with snakes, Notlike a formal man. Shaksp. Ant. and Clop. 

'\( \text{fo'rmulifer, French, from form.} \)

One who practices external ceremony; one who pretends appearance to reality; one who feigns what he is not. This is a ridiculous thing, and fit for a sarky to persons of judgment, to see what things formally have, and what preservatives to make fupersiors to seem a body that hath depth in it. A grave, stanch, skilfully managed face, set upon a gracing slitting mind, having gain: men a fly formality, the reputation of a primitive and more piteous. Swifl.

FORMALITY, n.f. [formaliter, French; from form.]

1. Ceremony; established mode of behaviour.

The attire, which the minister of God is by order to use in the time of divine service, is but a matter of mere formality, yet such as for common use hath hitherto been judged not necessary. Hooker.

2. Solemn order, method, mode, habit, or drefs.

If men forever the deeds and bonds they draw, Though signed with all formality of law; And through the signing and the seal proclaim, The bared-face/pejsy, and fit the shame. Dryden.

The pretender would have infalubly landed in our northern parts, and found them all hat down in their formalities, as the Gauls did the Roman senator. Swift.

3. External appearance.

To fix on God the formality of faculties, or affections, the impediment of our faculties, and contradictory to his divinity. Glencrue's Scrut.

4. Effence; the quality by which any thing is what it is.

May not a man vow to A. and B. that he will give a hundred pounds to an hospital? Here the vow is made both to God and to A. and B: But here A. and B. are only witerife to the vow; but the formality of the vow lies in the promise made to God. Stillingfleet.

To formalize, v.t. [formaliter, French; from form.]

1. To model; to modify. A word not now in use. The same spirit which assisted the blessed soul of ouraviour Christ, to found his formality, unite, and subdue his whole race, as if both he and they were so much limbs compounded into one body. Hooker.

To affect formality; to be fond of ceremony.

Formally, adv. [from formal.]

1. According to established rules, methods, ceremonies or forms. Formally according to our law, Deuce him. Shakespeare's Richard III.

2. Ceremoniously; stiffly; precisely.

The stiff and formally revered, as if the com-

pany did not declare their familiarities, is a downright charge of homagge. Collet on Pride.

3. In open appearance; in a visible and apparent state.

The Heathers and the Christians may agree in material acts of charity; but that which formally makes this a Christian grace, is the fissing from which it flows. Stow.

4. Effentially; charactristically.

This dominion and not dominion is not adequately and formally the Image of God, but only a part of it. South.

FORMATION, n.f. [formation, French; from forms; Lat.]

1. The matter discharged by vessels, and other spares, contributes to the formation of matters. Woodard.

The solids are originally formed of a fluid, from a small point, as appears by the gradual formation of a fetus. Arboison.

2. The manner in which a thing is formed. The character is a thick matter, obscuring the formation, the dam douh hearfion. Brown.

Formative, adj. [from forms; Latin.]

Having the power of giving form, power.

As we have established our affection of the fecond nature of all kinds of animals: so likewise we affirm, that the meanest plant cannot be raised without feed, by any formative power residing in the soul. Bentley's Sermons.

Formor, n.f. [from formor, Latin.]

Forms; maker; contriver; planter.

The wonderful art and providence of the contriver and formor of our bodies, appears in the multitude of intentions he hath made for the formation of several parts for several uses. Ray on the Creation.

Formor, m.f. [from pomma, Saxon, first; whence former, and formory, now commonly written fornoy, as it derived from before. Former in general is applied to place, rank, or degree, and former to only time: but when we say the last rank of the procession is the former, we respect time rather than space, and mean that he which saw before, rather than that which had precedence in place.

1. Before another in time, Thy air,

Thou other gold bound show, is like the first: A third is like the former. Shaksp. Macbeth.

2. Mentioned before another.

A bad author deferves better usage than a bad critic: a man may be the former merely through the misfortune of an ill judgment; but he cannot be the latter without both that, and an ill temper. Pope.

3. Past: as this was the customs in former times.

The present point of time is all thou hast, The first of three. Harte.

Formerly, adv. [from former.]

In former times.

The places were all of them formerly the cool retirements of the Romans, where they used to hide themselves among the mountains, during the excessive heats of their Summer. As an animal degenerates by diseases, the animal form or frame, formerly benign, approach towards an alkaline nature. Addison.

Formidably, adj. [formidabilis, Latin; formidable, French.] Terrible; dreadful; tremendous; terrific; to be feared.

I swell my preface into a volume, and make it so many pages behind. Dryden's Apo, Dedication.

Formidable, n.f. [formidabili, Latin; formidable, French.]

1. The quality of exciting terror or dread;

2. The thing causing dread.

They rather chose to shew the formidablest of their dangers, than by a blind endeavor, to perish. Decy of Pity.

Formidably, adv. [from formidable.] In a terrible manner.

Hath! e'en to remoter shores, A conquering ray proudly spread; The British cannot formidablest man. Dryden.

Formless, adj. [from form.] Shapeless; without regularity of form.

All form is formless, order orderless, Save what is opposed to England's love. Shaksp.

Formulary, n.f. [formulaire, French; from formulam.] A book containing flated and preferred models or set forms.

Formulary, adj. Ritual; preferred; stated.

FORMULE, n.f. [formula, French; from formulam, Latin.] Let or prefixed model.

To FORMULATE, v.t. [from formule, Latin.] To commit towds.

It was a new way to formulate at a distance. Brow.

FORNICATION, n.f. [fornication, French; fornicatio, Latin.] A unlawful commerce or one of unmated persons.

To FORSAKE, v.t. a. Pater, forsak; part, pass, forsook, or forsaken. [forsooken, Dut.] To leave in repentment, neglect, or dislike.

Town now the time when first Saul God forsook, God Sapl; the room in heart's wild paltuck, trill, till.

Orent comes in time

To give your honour; Pythian poet: an.

Prevent his falsehood, Hail, forsoaks, and forfaken.


To leave; to go away; to depart from.

Using I forsook your friendly state, Commanded by the god and forlay king tite. Dry.

To defect; to fail.

Truth, modesty, and shame the world forsoak; Fain, avers, and force their places took. Dry.

When men in the falling flies were last, no more. Forsaken of all the fight I left the plane. Dryden.

Their purple majesty, and all those outward shows which we call greatness, Largeness and droug, and pomp and forfoaks.

And draw the word's ung增值服务es no more. Rev.

Forsaker, n.f. [from forsak.] Defector; one that forsakes.
For

Now to their feet they are about to feed
For the loud engines which their life defend.
Waller.
He that views a fort to take
Plans his artillery 'gainst the weakest part, Danboum.
My fury feeds against a trifle.
With death ev'n strangers who but come to view.
Dryden.

Fortif. adj. [from fort. furnished or guarded by forts. Not used now.
Your defect speaks loud, and I should wrong
To lock it in the wards of covert bosom,
When it deceives with characters of brats
A forced edenence, gainst the mouth of time
Shak. Made for Misfortune.
FORT. adv. [from fort. Whence further and farther.
1. Forward; onward in time.
From that day forth I lord that face divine;
From that day forth I call in careful mind
To seek her out.
Dryden.

2. Forward in place or order.
Look at the second admonition, and to forth, where they speak in most unchristian manner.
Bun
gay.
Mad Pandars steps forth, with vengeance vow'd
For Biritan's death.
Dryden's Ein.

3. Abroad; out of doors.
Worse, I must come forth.
Shak. 0sbelo.
I have no mind of staying forth to night.
Attend you hear the door of our twin daughters?
Will the not forth?
Shak. When Venus, and Summer feares begin,
Invent them labour to be sound in
Dryden.

4. Out above; beyond the boundary of any place.
They will privately relieve their friends that are forth;
they will send the enemy secret ad
timents; and they will not allow to draw the enemy privately upon them.
Spenser.
En're that fortune bled a flow'r for him,
That wath his father's fortunes forth of France.
Shak. 0sbelo.

5. Out into a public character; publick view.
You may yetfor the fame with tarnation.
Dryden.

But when your troubled country call'd you forth,
Your flaming courage, and your matchless worth.
To fierce contention gave a profuse end, Waller.

6. Thoroughly; from beginning to end.
Out of time,
You, confid.,
Whom it concerns to hearth man forth,
Do with your injuries as seems you best.
Shak.

7. To a certain degree.
Here forth we expect justinection and salvation from the righteous
of Christ; so further than we are wrought upon by his strange new workings.
Ham.

8. On to the end. Out of use.
I repeated the Ave Maria; the inquisitor bad me say for;
I said I was taught no more.

And here's a prophet, that I brought with me
From forth the streams of Pompec.
Shak.
Some forth their cabbins prep,
And tremblingly they too dare to hear so
As jealous husbands, what they would not know.
Don.

FOR'TICOING. adj. [forth and coming.]
Reant to appear; not abscending; not lost.
Carry this mad knave to jail; I charge you that he beforthcoming.
Shak. Taming of a Shrew.
We'll see your trinkets here, forshcoming.
Shak. Henry VI.

FORTHISUING. adj. [forth and influe.] Coming out; coming forward from a covert.
Forblushing thus, she gave him first to wield
A weighty axe, with trunn charpell.
And douce a his.
Bap. Ody.

FORTIRIGHT. adv. [forth and right.]
Straight forward; without flexions. Not in use.
He ever going thus with the horses, either fraught;
Or right of turning, that it seemed he borrow'd the horse's body, so he les the horses his mind.
Sidney.
The riche is not number, and lor continuously wining, as if the lower woulds would return to his spiring, or that the river had a defiance to play with it.
Sidney.
Arrived there, they paf forright.
For still to the gate it stood open. Fairy Queen.
Thither forthright he rode to note the pray.
Dry.

FORTIRIGHTS, n. s. A bright path.
Here's a man more committed, and forright.

FORTIRIGHT, adv. [forth and with.] Immediately; without delay; at once; straight.
Forthwhile he runs, with seceding festive.
Unnx his gun, and, who, after troublous fights
And dreams, 'gan now to take more found repast.
Snopic.

Few things are so restrained to any one end or purpose, that the same being extended, they should forthrightly utter become frustrate.
Hooke.
Neither did the martial men daily or prudentially serve family, but did forthrightly speak that fire.
Devil in Ardela.
Forthwith begun these fury-moving sounds.
The notes of wrath, the musick brought to hail.
Travaile drums and bruitable, butat Clevr War.
The winged heralds, by command.

Of offence powr throughout the hall proclaim
An solemn council forthwith, for all present.
At Pandemonium.
Millon's Paradis L6.
In his passage this other put into his hand a note of the whole conspiracy, defining him to read it forthwith, and to remember the giver of it a long as he lived.
Smi.

SOUTH.

SOUTH. adj. [from fort. The fourth tenth; next after the thirty-ninth.
What doth it avail
To be the forthright man in the entail?
Donne.
Burratt says, Scotland is not above a forthright part
in value to the rest of Britain; and, with respect to the profit that England gains from thence, not the forty thousandth part.
Swin.

FORF🇮🇷. adj. [from fort. What may be forthright.

FORFICATION, n. s. [fortification; French; from fort.]
1. The science of military architecture.
Fortification is an art shewing how to fortify a place with ramparts, parapets, moats, and other fortification, to the end the number of men within may be able to defend themselves, for a considerate time, against the assaults of a numerous army without; so that the enemy, in attacking them, must of necessity fuller great loss. It is either regular or irregular; and, with respect to time, may be distinguished into durable and temporary.
Harris.

The Phenicians, though an unalliance nation, yet understood the art of fortification.
Broome.

2. A place built for strength.
The animals were uncoupled, and the flag thought it better to trust to the nimbleness of his feet, than to the hinder fortification of his lodging.
Sidney.
For the devices were used to make even their sports. Images, batten, and fortifications being then delivered to their memory, which, after stronger judgements, might dispute some advantage.
Sidney.

3. Addition of strength. Not much used.
To strengthen the infected parts, give some few advices by way of fortification and antidote.

Gomment of the Tangent.

FORIFIER, m. s. [from fort.]
1. One who erects works for defence.
The forifier of Pandemon's made his advantage of the commodity offered by the ground.
Corex.
2. One who supports or secures; one who upholds.
He was led forth by many armed men, who often had
strong hold; a fortified place; a castle of defence.

Braking forth like a sudden tempest he overran all, breaking down all the huts and fortresses.

The trump of death sounds in their hearing flails; their weapon, faith; their fortress was the grave.

God is our fortress, in whom we trust, and he is our bulwark.

To fortify, v. To strengthen, as walls or forts.

Dryden,

To FORFEIT, v. To give up, as a claim or right.

Sidney.

Sidney.

Sidney.

Dryden.

FORT Recitation, vivid and final. Shakespeare.

He forsiied the city against the besieging. Letters. 1. 4.

To confirm; to encourage.

It greatly forsiied her desires, to fee that her mother had the like desires.

Sidney.

To forsi the former opinions Taddeus adds, that those which dwell near the falls of water are dear from their infancy; but this I hold as being false. Raleigh.

3. To fix; to establish in resolution.

But in-born worth that fortune can controul, New-strength and thither bent her foster foul.

The heroine affirmed the woman's place.

Sidney.

To forsi is to raise strong places.

Thus we impow'd.

To forsi thus lar and overlap.

Will forsi the poor front hearken the dark abyss. Milton.

FORTIFICATION, n. f. [from fort.]

A little fort; a blockhouse.

Yet was the fence thereof but weak and thin

So Nathl'd fear'd their force that fortress to win.

In all frights and narrow passages there should be some little forsiage, or wooden cassette, which with someone lightening the frights.

FORTIN, n. f. [French]

A little fort raised to defend a camp, particularly in a siege.

Hammer.


He acws his fame.

Depriving of his own arm's forsiage.

To join with witches and the help of hell! Shakespeare.

FORTLET, n. f. [from fort.]

A little fort.

FORTNIGHT, n. f. [contrasted from fourteen nights, or days, the length of the new moon, in Saxo.

It was the custom of the ancient northern nations to count time by nights; thus we say, this day seven nights.

So Tacitus, Not dorum nocturnum, ut non me solum companiae.

The space of two weeks.

She would give her a letter for walking so late, that she might keep her within doors for a fortnight.

Sidney.

Hanging on a deep well, somewhat beneath the water, for some forsiages space, is an excellent means of making drunk fools and quick.

Baron. And the crafty must be the fool, that will understand his majesty's declaration of liberty of conscience, returned.

Dryden.

It is often said in his head but never, with much apprehension, tell about a forssage. Swift.

FORTRESS, n. f. [fortress, French]

A strong house; a fortified place; a castle of defence.

This territorial globe has been surrounded by the fortune and boldness of many navigators, Temple.

No, he shall eat, and die with me, or live.

Equal claims, thus equal fortune give. Dryden.

5. Estate; possessions.

If thou do.

And this includes thee, thou must make thy way
to make fortune. Shakespeare's King Lear.

That eyes is held of thine first from thine's face. Shakspere.

To make thine fortune. Shakespeare's King Lear.

Bel me, Tyrant, what's thy holy power

Prefer'd your fortune in that fatal hour? Dryden.

The fate which governs poets, thought it fit he should not refuse his fortune by his wit. Dryden.

He was younger to a gentleman of a good birth, but small fortune.

Swift.

6. The portion of a man or woman; generally of a woman.

I am thought some heretics rich in lands,

To cleft to a cruel guardian's hands.

Which may produce a story worth the telling.

Of the next sparks that go a fortune feeling.

Swift.

7. Futurity; future events.

You who men's fortunes in their faces read,

To find out mine, look at mine on me.

But mark her face, and all the features heed;

For only there is writ my destiny. Cowley's Mirthful.

To Fortune, v. n. [from the noun] To

befal; to fall out; to happen; to come causally to pass.

If forsworn, as fair it then befal

Behind her back, unperceiving, wherein he stood;

Of ancient time there was a springwell well,

From which full trickled forth a silver flander.

Swift.

8. Fortune hunter.

They brought once a Turk in the camp, freely gave the watchmen warning.

Knott.

I'll tell you as we pass along.

That you will wonder what hath forsworn'd. Shakspere.

Here fortune did Clay till she

Pope's Divine.

FORTUNED, adj. Supplied by fortune.

Not the impious heaven

Of the full forsworn Caesar ever shall

Be brook'd with me. Shakspere.

And Clapton.

Thus the forsworn

A book confuted to know fortune or future events.

Thou know'st a face, in whole each look.

Beauty plays o'er love's forsworn book.

On whose fair resolution.

The obstinacy of love's fate. Cowley.

FORTUNEHUNTER, n. f. [fortune and hunt]

A man whose employment is to enquire after women with great portions, to enrich himself by marrying them.

We must, however, distinguish between fortune-hunters and fortune-tellers.

Swift.

7. To forsworn.

Tell to tell and to tell.

To pretend to the power of revealing futurity.

We are simple men; we do not know what's brought to pass under the profession of fortune-tellers.
F O R

c the prisoners hold up their hands at the bar, related to some of his acquaintance that the judges were good forresterell, for if they did but look over their hands they could certainly tell whether they should live or die.

Bacon's Apologetum.

This hath given credit to vain predictions of men, to find them if we may. Once I gave unto a man no secret thing by a word. Doppie's rules for Devotions.

There needs no more than imputation on one side, and a superficial credulity on the other, to the formation of a forresterell. E. L'Estange.

Long ago a forresterell

Exactly said what now befell her.

Swift.

F O R T Y. adj. [plepererg, Saxon.] Four times ten.

On every ground I could beat forty of them. Shak. He that let his vanity quit his station, in hopes to be better, 'tis forty to one leaves. 'TisL'Estange.

F O R U M. n. f. [Latin.] Any publick place.

The forum was a publick place in Rome, where lawyers and orators made their speeches before their proper judge in matters of property, or in criminal cases, to accuse or excuse, to complain or defend.

Watts on the Mind. Cloot to the bay great Neptune's sate adjure, And near a forum flank'd with marble stairs, Where, not in base triumphs, but in busts, Shape the broad base, or smooth the taper oar. Pope.

To F O R W A R D. v. a. [for and over.] To wander wildly and wearily.

The better part now of the lying day There is to see, or rather they fare well. A weary night forward'ring by the way. Fairy Q.

F O R W A R D. adv. [propereap, Saxon.] Towards; to a part or place before; on ward; progressively.

When Davy's forrow shooked was. She wrote, considering him to find Alive or dead, and forward'ing both pafs. Fairy Q.

From smaller things the mind of the hearers may be forwarded to the knowledge of greater and climb up from the lowest to the highest things. Hooker.

He that is used to go forward, and findeth a flipp, falseth off his own favour, and is not the thing he promised. Hill's one.

F O R W A R D. adj. [from the adverb.] 1. Warm; earnest; not backward.

They would that we should remember the poor, Which I also was forward to do. Gal. 2, 10.

2. Ardent; eager; hot; violent.

You'll find it too forward, Sir. This Gent. of Per. Unkind! to dart the pointed spear.

Or lead the forward youth to noble war. Prior.

3. Ready; confident; preeminent.

Old Botet's includes square, Now to left are Atlanticus by his fires, And thus falsates the boy forward keth his years. Dydren.

4. Not reserved; not over modell.

'Tis a pernicious boy, Bold, quick, ingenuous, forward, capable. He's all the mother's from the tope to toe. Shak.<n
5. Premature; early ripe.

Short Summer lightly has a forward Spring. Shak.

6. Quick; ready; hastily.

The mind maker not that benefit it should of the information it receives from civil or natural histories, in bringing too forward or too slow in making observations on the particular facts recorded in them.

Locke.

Had they, who would persuade us that there are innate principles, confedered separately the parts out of which these prophecies are made, they would not perhaps have been so forward to believe they were true.

7. Antecedent; anterior; opposed to pofterior.

Let us take the infant by the forward top; For we are, and on our quick't it decrees

'Th' inaudible and incognizable notes, Seals, etc. we can effect them. Shak'speare.

8. Not behindhand; not inferior.

My good Camilla, She is as forward of all the rest, as She is 't is true of our birth. Shak. Winter's Tale.

F O S T E R. v. a. [from portman, Saxon.] 1. To nurse; to feed; to support; to train up.

Some say that ravens after baldom children. Shak. Our kingdom's earth should not be fertilized.

With that dear blood which it hath cover'd, Shak. That safe wretch, Bred but on limbs, and foster'd with cold dishes, With spices' th' counter'd head. Dryden.

Fostering has always been a stronger alliance than blood.

No more let Ireland beg her harmless nation Foster no venom since that Scott plantation.

Cleveland.

The son of Mulciber,

Found in the fire, and foster'd in the plains, A shepherd and a king at once he reigns. Dryden.

2. To pamper; to encourage.

A prince of great courage and beauty, but fostered up in fold to the hairy father. Sidney.

3. To cherish; to forward.

Ye fostering breeze blow; Ye fostering dewns, ye tender flowers defend.

Thomson.

F O S T E R E . n. f. [from foster.] The charge or nursing of a child.

Some one adjoining to this lake had the charge and fostering of this child. Raleigh's History.

F O S T E R B R O T H E R . n. f. [portman. Saxon.] One bred at the fame pate; one bred by the same foster.

F O S T E R C H I L D . n. f. [porter cib, Saxon.] A child nurfed by a woman not the mother, or bred by a man not the father.

The father children the love and are beloved of their foster-fathers.

Davies on Ireland.

The goddes thus begun'd.

With pleasant stories, his false fosterchild, Adlifon, Foster'dam. n. f. [foster and dame.] A nurse; one that performs the office of a mother by giving food to a young child.

There, by the wall, were laid the martial twins: Intrepid on her feeling dugs they hung; The fosterdam bolt out her famous tongue. Dryden.

F O S T E R E A R T H . n. f. [foster and earth.] Earth by which the plant is nourished, though it did not grow at first in it.

In vain the nourishing grove

Seems fair a while, which is a foster earth;

But when the alien compost is exhaust

Its native poverty again prevails.

Pilpay.

F O S T E R E R . n. f. [from foster.] A nurse; one who gives food in the place of a parent.

In Ireland they put their children to fosterers; the rich men seling, the meaner fort buying the alterage of their children: in the opinion of the Irish, fostering has always been a stronger alliance than blood.


In Ireland fosterchildren do love and are beloved by their foster-fathers, and their legs. more than their own natural parents and kindred. Dav. The Duke of Berague having been so hot and a kind of parent or fosterfather to the kings in his tenderness of age and was sometimes fortunate, did look for aid this time from King Henry. Bacon.

Tyrtelle, the fosterfather of the beant.

Then clenched a hurleth in his horne fit. Dryd.


F O S T E R N U R S E . n. f. [foster and nurse.] This is an improper compound, because foster and nurse mean the same. A nurse.

Our foster-nurse of nature it repels.

The which he lacks. Shakespeare's King Lear.

F O S T E R S E N . n. f. [foster and son.] One fed and educated, though not the born by nature.

Man.
FOU

Mature in years, to ready honours move;
Of celestial seed! O sufferer from foes! Dryd. Virg. Faud. A.D. 16, 17 [French]. In the art of war, the first in the manner of a well, scarce more than ten feet wide and twelve deep, dug under some work or fortification, and charged with barges or sacks of gunpowder to blow it up, and covered over with earth.

Didi. Fought. The pretense and participle of fight.
Thou art unknown to me, thou art fought well.
When Roperd, and who were British born. Dryd. Fought. [The passive participle of fight. Rarely used.] Confefted; defpured by arms.

On the fought field Michael and his angels, prevalent Encamp'd, in their watch round. Churcubick waving fires. Milton's Paradise Lost.

FOUL. adj. [Stuck, Gothick; saw, Saxon.]
1. Not clean; filthy; dirty. Through most of its significations it is opposed to fair.

My face is foul with weeping. Job xvi. 16.
It is monstrous labour when I waft my brains, And it grows funder. Shaksp. Antony and Cleopatra.

2. That can travel in steep and foul ways; ought not to fay that he cannot walk in fair. Tllidole.

The dream is foul with frights. Of rufhing home caufing much rain. Addifon.

3. Impure; polluted; full of filth.

With foul mouth, And in the winces of his proper ear, To call him villain. Shaksp. Mefiant for Mefiant.

Kill thy physician, and the fea below. Upon the foul diseafes. Shaksp. King Lear.

Intemperance and fentiment debate men's minds, edging their spirits, and make them grofs, foul, fictious, and uneafie. Tllidole.

3. Wicked; deteftable; abominable. 
Jefus rebuked the foul spirit. Mark, i. 25.
The heart foul readings and vile flatlers. Shaksp. Tempfe.

The two fad beauties of noble gentletry. Shaksp. Romeo and Juilet. This is the goofteft and most irrational imputation, as well as the fouleft of adulteries, that can be imagined. Hales.

Satire has alfo done among the reft, And is the boldeft way if not the best, To tell men truly of their foul faults, To laugh at their vain deceit, and vain thoughts. Dryden.

4. Not lawful; not according to the eftablifhed rules.
By foul play were we haff'd there, But luckier was the king, and the fad. Shaksp. Tempfe.

5. Hateful; ugly; loathome.
'Th' other half did woman's shape retake, Most loathfome, filthy, foul, and full of vile disdain. Fairy Queene.

Hath thou forgot The foul witch Syconas, who with age and envy Was grown into a hoop? Shaksp. Tempe.

Foul fights do overthrone difpleafes, in that they excite the manner of foul things than in the immediate objects; and therefore, in pictures, those foul fights do not much offend. Bacon.

All thou thinkest to be foul and difgraceful in nature, are not really so in themselves, but only relatively.
More.

Disgraceful; fhameful.
Too well I fee and rue the dire event, That with foul treach'ry and foul defeat Hath loft us bear. "Shaksp. "A fortunate Paradise Lost."

Who fcorched them to that foul revolt,Milt. Reafon half extinct.

Or innocent, till ufeful approving, fees The foul disorder. Thomson's Spring.

7. Coarse; gross.
You will have no notion of delicacies if you table with them; they are all for rank and foul feeding, and foul the bell provifions in cooking. Peilion.

8. Full of gros humours, or bad matter; wanting purgation or mundification.
You perceive the body of our kingdom, How foul it is; what rank diseases grow, What foul and impure thoughts have made the heart of it. Shaksp.

9. Not bright; not fereen.
Who's there befide foul weather? One minded like the weather, most inquity. Shaksp. The Comedy of Errors.

Be fure not foul, or rain or thine, The joys I have profecd, in fpite of fate are mine. Dryden.

10. With rough force; with unfeafonable violence.
So in this throng bright Sacharifs forb'd, Opp'd by fuch as thofe who thefe to be her guard: As fhips, though never fo obfervant, fall foul in a tempef on their admirals. Waller.

In his faiies their men might foul fall foul of each other.
The great art of the devil, and the principal decet of the heart, is to keep foul with God himfelf, white foul fal on, but the other two did fally. 

11. [Among feamen.] Entangled; as, a rope is foul of the anchor. To foul, a. [Julian, Saxon.] To daub; to bemire; to make filthy; to dirty.

Sweep your walks from autumnal leaves, let the worms draw them into their holes, and form your garden. Solomon.

While Talsus all his ordaneous feaures, To foul the earth he fcludly flatters. Swift.

She felf a thmick, do in one hour than the kitchen-wait'd doth in a week. Swift's Direct, to Serv.

Fou'd placed. adj. [foul and fated.] Having an ugly hateful vitaige.

It black; and eftou'd foul'd leprofy. Shaksp. Foul'd adj. [from foul.] 1. Filthily; naffily; odiously; hatefully; scandalously; difgracefully; shamefully. 
We in the world's wide mouth Live scandaliz'd, and foully spoken of. Shaksp.
The letter to the protector was guided with other than foul words. Shaksp. Foul'd adj. [from foul.]

2. Filthily; naffily; odiously; hatefully; scandalously; disgracefully; shamefully. 
We in the world's wide mouth Live scandaliz'd, and foully spoken of. Shaksp.
The letter to the protector was guided with other than foul words. Shaksp. Foul'd adj. [from foul.]

In foul'd d'crap, Approach the fequeftr'd infant. Vour more enforcement shall acquittance me From all the impure blasts and ftones thereof. Shaksp.

3. Foulmouthed. adj. [foul and mouth.] Scurrilous; habilitated to the use of opprobrious terms and epithets.
My Lord, he speaks most vilely of you, like a foulmouth'd man as he is, and foul he would confider you. Shaksp. Henry IV.

It was allowed by every body, that in foulmouth'd a witness never appeared in any caufe. Addifon.

My reputation is too well eftablisht in the world to receive any hurt from such a foulmouth'd foundled as he. Arbauton.

4. Pollution; impurity.
It is no vicious bluf, murder, or foul's. No unhatch'd life, or diuorn'd rep've, That hath depriv'd me of your grace and favour. Shaksp.

There is not to chafe a nation as this, as to be free from all pollution of foul's. It is the virgin of the world. Ercin.

3. Hatefulnes; atrociousnes.
Confuf, you are too mild. The foulmouth'd of some fable takes thence all mercy. Ben Jonfon.

It is the wickednes of a whole life, difcharging all its falls and faults with one quality, as into a great fink or common fwer. Swift.

4. Ugliness; deformity.
He by an affeotion sprung from exceffive beauty, found not defects in horrible foul's. Sidney.

He's fallen in love with my anger. Shaksp. As you like it.

The fury laid aside. Her looks and limbs, and with new methods tried. The fouldiers of th' internal form to hide. Dryden.

5. Dishonesty; want of candour.
Pity is opposed to hypocrisy and insincerity and all falfehoods or foulmouth'd epithets, especially to that perforated devotion, under which any kind of impiety is wont to be difguifed. Hammond.

FOUND. The pretense and participle passive of foul. 

I am ftood of them that staid not for me: I am found of them that fought me not. Isra. iv. 13. 

Authors now fhad, as once Achilles founds. The roll is mortal if a part's undone. Young.

To FOUND. w. a. [funders, Latin; fander, French.]

1. To lay the basis of any building: It fell not; for it was founded upon a rock. Matthew. It hath fucceeded it upon the lees, and eftablihed it upon a higher ground. Exe. xx. 2. 

2. To build; to raife.
These tunes of reafon are Amphion's lyre, Whereas he did the Theban city found. Dryvif. Sir Giovanni being taken, and longe Fides, Nomentum, Bola with its fate found, And rafe Cebalton tow's on rocky ground. Dryden.

3. To eftablish; to erect.
This alfo shall they gain by their defign: In the wide wildernes, there they fhall found Their government, and their great femple chufe, Through the twelve tribes, to rule by laws ordain'd. Milton.

He foun'ded a library, gathered together the books of the kings and prophets. 2 Mar. lii. 13.

4. To give birth or original to; as, he founded an art; he founded a family.

5. To raife upon, as on a principle or ground.
Though some have made ufe of the opinion of fome fchooleman, that dominion is founded in grace; were it admitted as the moft certain truth, it could never warrant any foul fanguine manner.

Decay of Pity.

A right to the ufe of the creatures is founded originally in the right a man has to fatisfy. Locke.

Pity is funded on a defire of putting on them who has a right by that contral. Locke.

The reputation of the fild they found upon the ignorance of their times. Pope's Preface to the flakes.

6. To fix firm.

Fiance is escap'd.
—Then comes my fit again: I had elfe been perfect. Whole as the marble, founded as the rock. Shaksp.

To FOUND. w. a. [funders, Latin; fander, French.] To form by molting and pouring into moulds; to caff.

A fcornd multitude
With wondrous art foun'd the muffy ore,
Severing each kind, foun'd from the bullion dras. Milton.

FOUNDER, m. f. [foundation, French.]

1. The basis or lower parts of an edifice.
The flanclfees of hous, the goodnes of trees, when we behold them, delighteth the eye; but that foundation which beareth up the one, that root which miniftreth unto the other nourishment, is in the bow Hof the earth concealed. Holder.

That is the way to make the city flat, To bring the roof to the founder.

To buy a. Shaksp. Coriolanus.

O love, I think, Foundations by the wrested; fuch, I mean, Where they should be relieved. Shaksp. Coriolanus, I draw a line along thofe.

1 ləy
Men of distinction, whom people in power may with little ceremony load, as heavy, as they please, drive their latest thoughts into the deepest roads, without danger of fundering or breaking their backs, and will be sure to find them neither rife nor vicious.

To FOUNDER, v. t. [from found, French, the bottom.]
1. To sink; to break.
New ships, built at those rates, have been ready to founder in the seas with every extraordinary storm.

Raleigh's Effays.

2. To fail; to miscarry.
In this point
All his tricks founder; and he brings his phylek
After his part, and no of the ap. ty VIII.

Founder, n. s. [from founder.]
A place where figures are formed of melted metal; a casting-house.

Foundling, n. s. [from found of find.]
A child exposed to chance; a child found without any parent or owner.
We, like baffards, are laid abroad, even as foundlings, to be trained up by grief and sorrow. Sidney.

I pass the foundling by, a race unknown, At doors expos'd, whose matrons make their own, And into noble houses, to the barboury of civil and unnatural parents.
Addison.

The goddes long had mark'd the child's diffefs, And long had fought his full frings to RED.
She prays the gods to take the foundling's part.
To teach his hands some beneficial art.
Gay.

Foundress, n. f. [from founder.]
1. A woman that founds, builds, establishes, or begins anything.

2. A woman that establishes any charitable revenue.
For of their order he was patroniz'd, Alas Clarissa was their chief founder. Falry Q.

For zeal like hers, her servants were to know;
She was the fish, where need requeit to go;
Hereof the foundlings, and attendant too. Dryden.

FOUNT, n. s. [from, Latin, to give.
FOUNTAIN. n. a. [foun, French.]
1. A well; a spring.
He fet before him bread,
A table of cattell's meat.
Amorbid fruits, fetched from the tree of life;
And from the fount of life amorphib drink. Milton.

2. A small bafon of sprining water.
Proofs as clear as fount in July, when
We see each grain of ravel. Shaksper.

Can a man drink better from the fountain foonly passed with marble, than when it flows over the green turf? Taylor.

Narcifis on the gracy verdure lies;
But whilst within the crystal faunt he tries
To quench his heart, he feels new heart arife.
Add.2.

3. A jet; a fpout of water.
Fountain I intend to be of two natures: the one that sprinketh or spouteth water; the other a fair receipt of water, without fish, or slime, or mud.

Bacon.

The head or firit spring of a river.
All actions of your peace are so a piece, as waters keep the tenor of their fountains; your compofition is general, and has the fame effect as well on enemys as friends.

Dryden.

Original; firft principle; firft caufte.
Almighty God, the fountain of all goodnes.

Common Prayer.
You may reduce many thousand bodies to these few general figures, as unto their principal heads and fountains.

This one city may well be reckoned not only the fontain of trade and commerce, not only the fountain of habits and fashions, and breed, but of morally good or bad manners to all England.

Spratt's Sermons.

FOUNTAINLESS. adj. [from fountain.]
Having no fountain; wanting a spring.

So large
The project was, that here and there was room
For barren fentence fountainless and dry.
Milton.

FOUNTFULL. adj. [fount and fall.]
Full of springs.
But when the fountfull Ida's top they felt'd with usual height.

All felt upon the high-hair'd oaks.
Chapman.

To FOUNT, v. a.
To drive with, covered impetuosity.
A word out of use.
We pronounce, by the confedion of strangers, as fountfull and more fountfull than any of the northern nations, whom weep their out of the throat of fat and full spirits.
Candem.

FOUR, adj. [peepen, Saxon.]
Twice two, but as mild as the bath was cold.
Myself the fifth.
Pipp's Offisy.

FOURBE. n. f. [French.]
A cheet; a tricking fellow.
Not in use.
Jove's envoy, through the air.
Brought to fmal f PIDC a fmall care
Could reach their thoughts, or their rephe dilipab
Thus art a falle impotor, and a fprurce.
Denham.

FOURFO'D. adj. [four and fold.]
Four times told.
He shall reft the lamb fourfold, because he had no pity.

FOURFOOTED. adj. [four and foot.]
Quadruped; having twice two feet.
Augur Astlys, whole art in vain
From light diffufed into the cold and train,
Now beat the head with Notius on the plain.
Dryden.

FOURSCORE. adj. [four and score.]
Having four fides and equal lengths.

1. Four times twenty; eighty.
When they were out of reach turn'd and curd the ocean to Spain, having fouth fourfours of their fhips, and the greater part of their men.
Bacon's War with Spain.

The Chiots were first forne to join, being a commonwealth, maintaining a navy of fourfours fhips.
Sandy.
The Liturgy had, by the practice of near fourfours years, obtained great reftoration from all fester Protestant.
Clarendon.

2. It is used elliptically for fourfours years in numbering the age of man.
At feventeen years many their fortunes feek,
But at fourfours it is too late a train.
Shaksper.

Some few might be of use in council upon great occasions, till after threfcore and ten; and the two late mitlen in Spain were to till fourfours.

FOURSQUARE. adj. [four and square.]
Quadruangular; having four fides and equal lengths.

The temple of Bel was environ'd with a wall carried fourfours, of great height and breadth; and on each fquare certain brazen gates curiously engraven.
Rahel's History.

FOURTEEN. adj. [peopleny, Saxon.]
Four and ten; twice feven.
I am not fourteen peace on the score for beare ale.
Shaksper.

FOURTHENTH. adj. [from fourteen.]
The ordinal of fourteen; the fourth after the tenth.
I have not found any that the fee the ninth day,
Few before the twelfth, and the eye of fame and open before the four dand day.
Brown's Passages.

FOURTH. adj. [from four.]
The ordinal of four; the firit after the third.
A third is like the former: fifty bags.
Why do you show me this? A fourth IS the f tir.
What will the line stretch out to the edge of doom?
Shaksper.

FOURTHLY. adv. [from fourth.]
In the fourth place.

Fourthly, plants have their feed and seminal parts appendent, and living creatures have the vernix membran.
Bacon's Natural History.

FOUR-
FOX

FOURWHEELED. adj. [four and wheel.] Running upon twice two wheels.

FOURTRU. n. f. [from quatre, French.] A gun; a word of contempt. Not used.

FOX TAIL. n. f. [foxtail, wild rye, wild oat, etc.] A plant.

FOX TRAP. n. f. [fox and trap.] A gin or snare to catch foxes.

FOX WREN. n. f. [from fox.] A bird.

FOXXIP. n. f. [from fox.] The character or qualities of a fox; cunning; mischievous art.


FRAGILITY. n. f. [from fragile.]

1. Brittleness; capacit to be broken. To make an adjuration with toughens, and let's fragility, decrot bodies in water for two or three days. Beca's Nat. Hlps.

2. Weakness; uncertainty; capacit to be destroyed. Fear the uncertainty of man's fragility, the common misfortune of war, the violence of fortune. Kicelt.

3. Frailty; Hallowen to fault. All could not be right, in such a state, in this lower age of fragility. Watson.

FRAGMENT. n. f. [fragmentum, Latin.] A part broken from the whole; an imperfect piece. He who late a scepter did command, Now grappes a floating fragment to his hand. Dryden. Cowley, in his unfinished fragment of the Davids, has shewn us this way to improvement.

FRAGMENTS. adj. [from fragment.] Composed of fragments. A word not elegant, not life.

She, the is gone; she's gone: when thou knowest this,
What fragmentary rubbish this world is,
Thou knowest, and that it is not worth a thought; He knows it too much that thinks it nothing.

Dana.

FRAGOR. n. f. [Latein.] A noise; a crack; a crash. Not used.

Fur'd by hideous fragors, as before.
The flames descend, they in their breaches roar.

Sandy.

FRAGRANCE. n. f. [fragantia, Latin.] Sweetness of smell; pleasing scent; grateful odour.

Eve reparte his flets,
Veil'd a cloud of fragrant flower, where the flood
Half spead.' Milton's Paradise Lost.

I am more pleased to survey my rows of eol-

works and cabbages springing up in their full fra-

grant and verdure, than to see the tender plants of

foreign countries kept alive by artificial heat.

Addison's Spectator.

Not lowlier form'd Narcissus to the eye;
Nor, when a flower could boast more fragrant.

Gibbs.

Such was the wine; to quench whose fervent flame
Scarcely twenty mutes from the living stream.

To cool one cup suffic'd: the goblet crown'd.

Breath'd amastick fragantes around. Pope's Od.

FRAGRANT. adj. [fragrant, Latin.] Odorous; sweet of smell.

Fragrant the fertile earth
After fowls' eyes; and sweet the coming on

Of grateful evening mild. Milton.

The nymph woutf'd it to place
Upon her head the various number,

The flowers, left blooming to her face;

Their fleste fragrant than her breath. Prior.

FRAGRANTLY. adv. [from fragrant.]

With sweet scent.

As the hops begin to change colour, and smell

fragrant; you may conclude them ripe. Marlowe.

FRAIL. n. f.

1. A balulet made of rushes.

2. A rush for weaving wattles.

FRAIL. adj. [fragilis, Latin.]

1. Weak.
1. Wea k; easily decaying; subject to ca sualites; easily destroyed. I know my body's to fail a kind, A mple, without any power to keep well. Devitt. When with care we have raised an imaginary treasure of Happenings, we find, at last, that the materials of the structure are frail and perishing, and that the whole fabric is laid in the hands. Rogers.

2. Weak of resolution; liable to err or seduction. The truly virtuous do not easily credit evil that is told them of their neighbours; for if others may deceive them, they may, through speak ill of: man is frail, and prone to evil, and therefore may soon fail in words. Taylor's Guide to Devotion.

3. Weakness, n. f. [from frail.] Weakness, instability. There is nothing among these fraileties and uncertainties of this sublunary world so затtering and unvirtue as the virtue of a coward. Norris.

4. Frailty, n. f. [from frail.] Weakness of resolution; instability of mind, infirmity. Though Page be a seer, sole, and stands so firmly on his wife's frailty, yet I cannot put my opinion to cause. Not should thou have trusted to woman's frailty: Ere I thee, thou to thyself wait cruel. Milton. Nature, she aye fills our weakens, and requires of us no more than we are able to do. Locke.

2. Fault, proceeding from weaknesses; sins of infirmity: in this sense it has a plural.

Love did his reason blind,
And 's the nobl frailty of the mind. Dryd. Kind with In short those frailty, faults excite;
Though the same frailties of the mufe. Dryd. Death, only death, can break the lasting chain; And after, we are, till my cold dust remain. Here all its frailties, all its flames reign, and wait, 'till we join to mix with shine. Pope. We are not only like other men in their frailties and infirmities, might be in some degree excusable; but the complaint is, they are like beehives in all the main and chief articles of their lives. Law.

5. FRAIS/POR: n. f. [French.] Frenchnes; cooleens. A word foolishly innovated by Dryd. Hither in Summer evenings you repair,
To take the baffle of the green sits. Dryd.

6. To frame. v. a. 1. To form or fabricate by orderly conjunction and union of various parts. The double gate he findeth locked fast; The from fand of bound'd ivy, The other all with silver overcast. Spener.

2. To fit to one another. They rather cut down their timber to frame it, and to do necessaries to their convenient use, than to fight. Hwem timber, saw it frame, it, and fit it together. Newman.

3. To make: to compose. Then changing few words most horrible, Thereof did verses frame, Spener. Fight valiantly to-day; And yet I do thee wrong in mind thee of: Poe. And again, in the truest of the firm truth of valor. Shak.

4. To regulate; to adjust. Let us not deceive ourselves by pretending to this excellent knowledge of Christ Jesus our Lord, if we do not frame our lives according to it. Tilston.

5. To form any rule or method by rules or precedent. We art their folio, and, being bird in brooks, Halst not the soft way; but thou wilt frame Thyself forthwith hereafter theirs. Shad. Customus.

6. To form and digest by thought. The most abstruse ideas are only such as the understanding from the understanding; that is, ideas that had either from objects of sense or from their own operations about them. Locke. Full of that frame: his tender frame he be water. And frame his godhead by your matchless charms. Gravel. Urge him with truth to frame his fate replies, And lore him with words, with which he never lies. Pope. How many excellent reafonings are framed in the mind of a man, of wisdom and folly in a length of years. Watts.

7. To contrive; to plan. Unadorned the presentation and illusion to contriving and framing this letter was. Clarendon.

8. To fettle; to scheme out. Though I cannot make true wars, I'll frame convenient peace. Shad. Customus.

9. To invent; to fabricate, in a bad sense: as, to frame a story or lie. Afronemmen, to solve the phenomena, framed to their conceit eccentricities and empires. Bacon. FRAME. n. f. [from the verb.]

A fabric; any thing constructed of various parts or members. If the frame of the heavenly arch should diflodge itself, if celestial spheres should forget their wonted motions, and begin to fall, many things, at any way, as it might happen. Hooker. Cables made of trees upon frames of timber, with turrets and arches, were anciently made of magnificence. Spenser. There are these glorious works, parent of good! Almighty I think this universal frame. Milton. Divine Cecilia came. Inventors of the vocal frame. Dryd. The gate was adaman; eternal frame, Which, how'd by Mars himself, from Indian quarters. Tilton.

The labour of a god; and all along Tought iron plates were cleanced to make it strong. Dryd.

We see this vast frame of the world, and an infinite multitude of creatures in it; all which we, who believe a God, attribute to him as the author. Tilton.

2. Any thing made so as to inflame or admit something else. Put both the tube and the vessel it leaned on, into a convenient wooden frame, to keep them from mishapen. His face was so fearfully would deform a frame. Dryd. A globe of glass, about eight or ten inches in diameter, being put into a frame where it may be safely found, round its axis, will, in its turning, bend, where it is against the palm of one's hand. Newton.

Order; regularity; adjusted styes or disposition. A woman, that is like a German clock, Still a repairing, ever out of frame, and never going aright. Your steady foul preserves her frame; In good and evil times the fame. Swift.

Scheme; order. Another party did resolve to change the whole frame of the government in state as well as church, Clarendon.

5. Contra-vance; projection. In the Bahar, Whole spirits toil in frame of villainies. Shad.

6. Mechanical construction. Shape; form; proportion. A bear's a savage beast, Whelp'd without form, until the dam Had taught it into wilder sense. Huch. Frame.

7. From frame; pamphlet; Saxon; Maker; former; contriver; schemer. The forgan of his own fate, the frame of his fortune, should be improper, if actions were pretended to the law. Hammond.

There was want of accurateness in experiments in the first original frame of those metals. Alchymists.
lawyers by the name of a tenure in frank
ammene, or frankmisme, which, according to
British, is a tenure by divine ser-
vice. 

FRANKINCENSE. n. f. (frank and incense;
so called perhaps from its liberal distribution
of odour.)

Frankincense is a dry resinous substance in pieces
or drops, of a pale yellowish white colour; a strong
fumel, but not disagreeable, and a bitter, acrid, and
perishing taste. It is very inflammable. The ear-
liest histories inform us, that frankincense was used
among the sacred rites and facricates, as it continues
to be by many parts. We are still uncertain of the
place whence frankincense is brought, and as to the
tree which produces it. Hill.

Take unto thee sweet spices, with pure frank-
incense.

In Dioscorides record of frankincense gotten
in India.

Black when only will in India grow,
And ous'ous frankincense on the Sabean

Drieden's Virgil.

Cedar and frankincense, an ous'ous pile,
Flam'd on the hearth, and wide perfumed the life.
Pope.

FRANKLIN. n. f. [from frank.]
A reward; a baiiiad of fand. It signifies originally a
little gentleman, and is not improperly
Engllished a gentleman servant. Not in
use.

A factious court they see,
Both plain and pleasant to be walked in,
Where doth meet a frankin fair and free.

Fairy Queen.

FRANKLY, adv. [from frank.]
1. Liberally; freely; kindly; readily.

Oh, were it but my life,
I'd throw it down for your deliverance;
And, as it was a pin.
Shaks. Me Frosh. for Meas.

2. Without constraint.

When the Conde duke had some entreaty
with the duke, in which he made all the provi-
sations of his sincere affection, the other received his
protestations with all contempt; and declared, with
such a profound contention, that he would have no
friendship with him.

Tom made love to a woman of fents, and always
trained her to such during the whole time of court-
ships his natural temper and good breeding him-
dered him from doing any thing disagreeable, as his
ferracity and frankness of behaviour made him con-
ceived to be a stranger in the same manner
he intended to do afterwards.

Addison's Guardian.

2. Liberality; bounteouosire.

He delivered with the frankness of a friend's
tongue, word by word, what Kalendar had told him
to relate in the Strange story.

The thrift men that ever were, have had all
openness and frankness of dealings, and a name of
secrecy and veracity.

Bacon.

FRANKPLEDGE. n. f. [frankplegion, Latin;}

Vol. L

of frang, i. e. liber & plege, i. e. falsi
juifer.] A pledge or surety for freemen.
For the ancient custom of England, for the prevarication of the public peace, was,
that every freeborn man at fourteen years of age, religious persons, clerks, knights,
and such like, having no bonds excepted, should find security for his fidelity to the crown,
or else be kept in prison: when it became customary for a certain number of neigh-
bouring to be bound for one another, to see each man of their pledge forthcoming at
all times, or to answer the tranfgref-

This was called frankpledge, and the circuit
to which it was related called deinceam, because
it commonly confined to ten households;
and every particular person, thus

mend, was called deinceamier.

This custom was so strictly observed, that the
sheriffs, in every county did from time
to time, take the oaths of young ones as they
grew to the age of fourteen years, and
fee that they combined in one deinceam or
other: this branch of the sheriff's au-

thority was called usu'us frankplegion, view
of frankpledge. 

FRANTICK. adj. [corrupted from phre-
metick, phrenetick, Lat.френтик, френетик],
1. Mad; deprived of understanding by vio-

lent madness; outrageously and turbu-

lently mad.

Far off, he wonders what makes him mad;
Of Bacchus' merry fruit they did invent,
Or Cynic's franketick rites have made them mad.

Fairy Queen.

2. Transported by violence of passion; out-

rageous; turbulent.

Exerting in the frantick term of their minds,
The greatest passions in the world, to be
Mad; and the highest willom foolishness.

Hooker.

To such height their franketick passion grew,
That both love, both hatred to destroy.
Dry. She tears here, and, frantick in her griefs,
Calls out on Lucia.
Addison's Cats.

3. Simply mad.

The lover, frantick,
Sees Helen's beauty in the eyes of Egypt.
Shaks.

FRANTICKLY, adv. [from franketick.]
Madly; discretion; outrageously.

Fie, fie, how frantickly I square my tale.
Shaks.

FRATERNITY. n. f. [from frater,
brotherly; pertaining to brothers; becoming brothers.

One shall arise
Of proud ambitious party; who, not content
With fair equality, from fraternites.

Will arrogate dominion undeserved,
Over their brethren.

Addison's Guardian.

2. Fraternal; friendly.

The admiralities, fraternitis or patronal, of his
fellow Christians, or of the governors of the church,
then more publick rebellions; and upon their
unfaithful and untruthful, the confines of the church, until he
and returned.

Hammond.

Fraternal.

With all the strength and heats of sequence,
Fraternities, and friendship can inflame.

Addison.

FRATERNITY. n. f. [from frater,]
In a brotherly manner.

1. The state or quality of a brother.

2. Body of men united; corporation; so-

ciety; association; brotherhood.

Tis a necessary rule in alliances, societies, and
fraternities, and all manner of civil contracts, to have
regard to the humour of those we have to do
with.
F R E.

Hell, their fit habitation, fraught with sin,
Unquestionable, the house of woe and pain. Milton.
Abdallah and Belfors were so fraught with all kinds of knowledge, and possessed with a voluble passion for each other, that their foliation never lay heavy on them.
Addison.

Fraught, n. s. [from the participle.] A freight, a cargo.
Yielded up, oh, love, thy crown and parted throne,
To tyrannous lust to boist, with thy fraught.
For 'tis of apishc' tones.
Shakesp., Otello.
The bark that all our blessings brought.
Chagr'd with thyself and James, a double royal.
Dryden.

To Fraught, v. o. [for frebye, by corrup-
tion.] To load; to crowd.
Hence from my fight:
If after this command thou freu or the count
With thy unworshipful, thou by D., Shakesp., Cymb.

Fraughtage, n. s. [from fraught.] Lading; cargo. A bad word.
Our fraughtage, Sir,
I have convey'd aboard.
Shakesp., Comedy of Err.

Fray, n. s. [for fray, to fright, French.] A battle; a fight.
Tells that, on that on ever blessed day,
When Christian swords with Persian blood were dy'd,
The forlorn prince Tamerlaine from that fray
Has celebrated in forfeit wides with
Alfe. After the bloody fray at Wakefield fought.
Shakesp., Henry VI.

He left them to the fate in bloody fray,
To toil and struggle through the well-bought day.
Pope.

2. A duel; a combat.
Since, if we fell before thy appointed day,
Nature and death continue long their fray.
Denham.
The beater Piss or def't the day
With Sparta's king to meet in single fray.
Pope.

3. A bolt; a quarrel; a riot of violence.
Then full-burnt, they have the rage of man and boy.
With a red voice, and turn two mining steps
Into a manly fright; and speak of freye,
Like a fineハウリング youth.
Shakesp., Henry VI.

1. To fright; to terrify.
The panther, knowing that his spotted hide
Doth please all beasts, but that his looks them sry,
Within a brush his dreadful head doth hide,
To let them gaze, while he on them may prey.
Spenser.

So diversely themselves in vain they fray,
Wilt with some more bold to measure him and sprey.
Spenser.

Fraying are thought to be fray'd with the motion caused by mice upon the water.
Bacon.

Their wheels proceed on a carpet of fox, on fuch furious minds as have not light and vigour to fray them away.
Gov. of Tong. (2.

[fray, French.] To rub.

Freak, n. s. [reek, German; facry, pe-
tulant; poy, Saxo, fugitive.]
1. A fudden and caufeful change of place.
2. A fudden fancy; a humour; a whim; a capricious prank.
Of! but a fear the tickle freke, quoth the freke.
Of fortune, and the odds of arms in field.
Fairy Q.

They with their peculiar motion and position of a foul radical head, the dittemer is incurable.
L'Estrange.
She is reliefs and peevish, and sometimes in a freak will instantly change her habitation. Speller.

To vex me more, he took a freak.
To fill my tongue, and make me speke.
Swift.

To Freak, v. o. [A word, I suppose, Scotch, brought into England by T. beno-
fon.] To vanegate; to cheeqee.
There furry nations harbou're.
Sables of great black, and dark embroidered,
Or beaufeous, freek'd with many a mingled hue.
Thomson.

Freakish, adj. [from freak.] Capricious; humourous.

May be a question, whether the wise or the

F R E.

Why, Sir, I pray, are not the streets as free.
For me as for you? Shaks, Taming of the Shrew.
Delaming as impure what God declares.
Pure; and commands to come, leaves free to all.
Million.

To gloomy ears my thoughts alone are free,
Ill the gay spots with troubd thought's agree.
Pope.

5. Licentious; unrestrained.
O conspiracy!
Sham't thou to these thy dangour bow by night,
When evils are molt free? Shaks.
Physicians are too oft on the subjects, in the conversation of their friends.

The crickets have been very free in their confuits.
None.

I know there are to whole profoundous thoughts Thos freer beauties, ev'n in them, feem customs.
Pope.

6. Open; ingenuous, frank.
Cathō! I have doun within my heart:
Will you be free and cand to your friend? Oroon.

7. Acquainted; conversing without reference.
'Tis not to make me jealous,
To say my words are well, loves company.
Is free of speech, sing's, plays, and dances well.

Where virtue is, that make more virtuous, Shaks.
Being one day very free at a great feast, he suddenely broke forth into grace and gracefulness.
Hastwell.
Free and familiar with misfortune grow.
Be us'd to forrow, and inord to worse.
Pope.

8. Liberal; not parsimonious; with of.
Glother too, a very free and free.
O'carrying your free purses with large fins.
That feeks to overthrow religion.
Shaks.

No statute in his favour says,
How free or fmal flay I the day's
I, who at sometimes spend at others faye.
Pope.

Alexandrian verses, of twelve syllables, should never be allowed but when for a remarkable beauty or propriety in them stoney for the liberty: Mr. Dryden has been too free of them in his latter works.
Pope.

9. Frank; not gained by importunity; not purchased.
We wanted words to express our thanks: his noble free offers let us nothing to fay.
Beaco.

10. Clear from diftres.
Who seldom suffers, suffers melt th' mind.
Leaving free things and happy things behind.
Shaks.

11. Guileless; the truth.
Who doth not to do ill, yet fears the name.
Shaks.' Winter's Tale.

12. Exempt; with of; anciently; more pro-
perly from.

They are such allow'd informsities, that honestly
Is never free of.
Shaks.' Winter's Tale.

Who do not to do ill, yet fears the name.
Shaks.

And free from confidences, is a fave to fame.
Dryn.

Let envy, then, those crimzes within you fee,
From which the happy never must be free.
Dryn.

Their friends around,
Free from the names, graze the flowly ground.
Dryn.

The will, free from the determination of such desires, is left to the pursuit of sweet satisfactions.
Locke.

13. Involved with franchises; poofing any thing without vaffalage; admitted to the privileges of any body: with of.
He therefore makes all lords of every fect.
Shaks.

Their several kinds alike, and equally prote.
Dryn.

What doth thou make a shipboard? To what end
Art thou of Bethlehem's noble college free?
Stark-faring mad, that thou shouldst tempt the fce?
Dryn.

14. Without expence; by charity, as a free-
school.
To Free, v. a. [from the adjective.]
1. To fet at liberty; to rescue from slavery or captivity; to manumit; to loofe.

The child was prisoner to the womb, and is

By
By law, and process of great natural thence
fread' d and enfranchis'd; not a party to
fher the king, nor guilty of,
If may be, the trefpafs of the queen.
Shaks.
He recovered the temple, free'd the city, and
upheld laws to such an end; as to the
Men. 2. 
Can't thou no other matter understand,
Then him that free'd thee by the preet's wand?
Dryd.

Should thy coward tongue
Spread its cold poison through the martial throng,
My vain thin revenge to bafe a part,
And free the soul that quivers in thy heart.
Pope.

To bid him clear from any thing
ill: with of or from.

It is so marv'lious, that he could think of no better way to be free' d of these inconveniences the paffions of those meetings gave him, than to difturb them.
Clarend.

Fre'd Eymanianus from the foaming boar.
Dryd.
Our land is from the rage of giants, free'd.
Dryd.

To clear from impediments or objections.
The chafe Sisyllia shall your rage convey,
And blood of o'er victim's free the way.
Dryd.

Under it was the fight, but happening to his prey,
By force the furious loves free'd his way.
Dryd.

This matter-key
Frees every lock, and leads us to his perion.
Dryd.

4. To banish; to send away; to rid. Not in use.

We may again
Give to our tables meat, sleep to our nights,
Free from our feas and banquets bloody knives.
Shaksp.

Never any fabbath of release
Could free his travels and afflictions deep.
Dante.

5. To exempt.
When a boar is dead is free'd from fin.
Rom. vi. 7.

FREEDOM. n. f. [free and man.]
A slave
manumitted. Libertus.
The freedman sells, and will be prefer'd;
Firft comes, the more, the less he cries.
Dryd.

FREEDOM. n. f. [from freehold.]
1. Liberty: exemption from servitude.
The laws themselves do so greatly rage at, as
malt reguguant to their liberty and natural freedom.
Spen. on Irland

O freed'm! first delight of human kind!
Not that which bondmen from their masters find,
The privilege of dotes, yet not infirm,
Their names in this or o'other Roman tribe:
That false enfranchisement with ease is found:
Slaves are made citizens by turning round.
Dryd.

2. Privileges; franchises; immunities.
By our holy fabbaths have I sworn.
To have the due and forfand of my kind:
If you deny it, let the danger light.
Upon your charter, and your city's freedom.
Shaks.

This prince shut freedom's doors to strangers, so as to become citizens of any nation with the title,
Which very much increased the power of the people.
Swift.

4. Exemption from fate, necessity, or pre-determination.
I can't much change
Their nature, and provoke the high decrees
Unchangeable, eternal, which ordain'd
Their freedom; they themselves ordain'd their fall.
Milton.

In every fin, by how much the more free will is in its choice, by so much is the act the more lawful; and whereas there is nothing to impotence, urge, or provoke the will to any end, there is so much an higher and perfecter degree of freedom about that act.
Doubt.

5. Unenfranchis'd.
I will that all the fheads and fabbaths shall be all days of immunity, and freedom for the Jews in my realm.
Mac. 10.

The fate of being without any particular evil or inconvenience.
The freedom of their fate lays them under a greater necessity of always chewing and doing the same things.
Law.

6. Ease or facility in doing or showing any thing.
Freed'm'ed. adj. [free and fast.]
Not restrained in the march.

We will letters put upon this fear.
Which now cannot be freed'md.
Spen. Hamlet.

Freed'm'ed. n. f. [free and born.]
Not a slave; inheriting liberty.
O benefic, to support a tyrant's throne,
And crown your freedman brethren of the world.
Dryd.

I shall speak my thoughts like a freedman,
Such things; perhaps it doth not Dutch commentator understand,
and I am sure no Frenchman don't.
Dryd.

Shall freedmen men, in humble awe,
Submit to ferrv flame.
Who from content and custom draw,
The same right to be rule by law,
Where kings pretend to speak freely, as not so much as to tell a friet what it is o'cock for another.
South.
The reader may pardon it, if he please, for the
freedom of the controversy.

3. Generosity; liberality.
I hope it will never be said that the laity, who
by the clergy are taught to be charitable, shall
in their confessions exceed the clergy itself, and
their sons, in spirituality of giving.

FRESCHOOL. n. f. [free and school.]
A school in which learning is given with-
out pay.

This is a civil education to the youth of this land
in the time to come. provision was made by another
law, that there should be one free school at least
erected in every diocese.

FREIGHT. n. v. a. preter. freighted; freight;
freight'd, which being now used as an
adjective, freighted is adopted. [fretter, French.]

1. To load a ship or vessel of carriage with
goods for transportation.

FREIGHT. n. f. [free and stane.]
Stone commonly used in building.

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The painful husband, plowing up his ground, 
Shall find no fret, no fret, in both pikes and shield, 
And empty Helm under his hollow sound. 
M. 6. 1. 1.

Fright. adv. [from fret.] Adorned with rafted work.
Frighten, m. f. [from fright.] Capacity of being easily reduced to powder.
Frightful, frightfully, and power to draw iron, are qualities to be found in a loadstone. Locke.
Frightful adj. [frightful, French; frightful, Latin.] Easily crumbled; easily reduced to powder.
Fright. n. f. [from frighten.] A corruption of err, Fr.
A religious; a brother of some regular order.
Holy Franciscan friar! brother! h0! Shakespeare.
All the priests and friars in my realm.
In procession figure their beloved priest. Shakespeare.
He's but a friar, but he's big enough to be a pop.

Frielike adj. [from friar.] Monastic, unskilled in the world.
Their frielike general would the next day make one holyday in the Christian calendar, in remembrance of the thousand Hungarian martyrs killed in the Turks. Knollet.
Frielike adj. friar and like. Like a friar, or man untaught in life.
Seek not proud riches, but such as thou may'st get jutly. Coriol. and Scurf, in a corner. Shakespeare.
Frielike n. m. friar and corn. A plant. It agrees with arum, from which it differs only in having a flower resembling a cowl.
Frielike n. m. from friar.] A monastery or convent of friars.
Frielike adj. Like a friar.
Francis Cornfield did scratch his elbow when he had sweetly invented to signify his name, St. Francis, with friars, St. Francis, from a picture in London's Tomb. Shakespeare.
Frielike vb. n. To trifle.
Though cheats, yet more intelligible than those that with the star do frolick. Hudibras.
Frielike n. m. from the verb. A trifle.
A frikker is one who provokes capture for the woman, and dreads her content.
Spiller.
Fricasee n. m. [French.] A dish made by cutting chickens or other small things in pieces, and dressing them with strong sauce.
Oh, how would Homer praise their dancing dogs, their thiking sheeves, and fishty frogs of York. Boys with chamber chuck'd at Newbury. King.
Fricate n. m. friate, Latin. The act of rubbing one thing against another.
Gentle frications drawneth forth the nourishment, by making the parts a little hungry, and heating them: this frications I wish to be done in the morning. Bacon's Natural History.
Religious or uncues bodies, and such as with flame, attract vigorously, and mix thereof without frication, as good hard wor', which will convert the needle almost as effectively as the loadstone. Brown.
Firconic n. m. [from ficin, Fitz. and fiela, from ficin, Latin.] The act of rubbing two bodies together.
Do not all bodies which abound with terrestial parts, and especially with sulphurous ones, emit light as often as other parts are sufficiently agitated.

whether the agitation be made by heat, friction, percussion, paticipation, or by any vital motion? Newton's Opticks.
2. The resistance in machines caused by the motion of one body upon another.
3. Medical rubbing with the fitchbrush or chaps.
Fritizens make the parts more slyth and fall, as we see both in men and in the carrying of horses, for that they draw a greater quantity of spirits to the parts. Bacon.

Friday n. m. [from forge, Sax.] The sixth day of the week, so named from Frigg, a Saxon deity.
And she was not kin to me, she would be as fair on Friday as Helen is on Sunday. Shakespeare.
For Venus, her day, will change her cheer, and fondem shall we see a Friday clear. Dryden.
FRIEND n. m. [from, friend, Dutch; friend, Saxon.] This word, with its derivatives, is pronounced friend, frendly: the i totally neglected.
1. One joined to another in mutual benevolence and intimacy: opposed to foe or enemy.
Friends of my soul, you twain Rule in this realm, and the god's fate3 sustain. Shakespeare.
Some man is a friend for his own occasion, and will not abide in the day of thy trouble. Ecc. v. 8. God's benediction go with you, and with those. Shakespeare.
That would make good of, and friends of foes. Shakespeare.
Wondet not to see this soul extend The bounds, and seek some other self, a friend, Dryden.
2. One without hostile intentions.
Who comes so fain in silence of the night? Shakespeare.
And what was? your name? Shakespeare.
3. One reconciled to another: this is put by the custom of the language somewhat irregularly in the plural number.
He's friends with Caesar, In state of health thou fally, and thou fay'st free. Shakespeare.
My foe came then into my mind; and yet my mind Was then scarce friends with him. Shakespeare.
If the present, and would make me amiable. But bid her send me hers, and we are friends: Carew.
4. An attendant or companion.
The king ordains his entrance, and adds: regular, furnished by his friend. Dryden.
Favourer; one propitious.
Aurora rising upon pegasus, sheweth her swiftness, and how she is a friend to poetry and all ingenious inventions. P圄cian.
Familiar compellation.
Friend, how came thou in hither? Mat. xxii. 12.
What supports me, do't thou ask? The confidences, friend, I have lost mine eyes otherwise in liberty's defence. Milton.
To FRIEND n. m. [from the noun.] To favour; to befriend; to countenance; to support.
I know that we shall have him well to friend. Shakespeare.
When vice makes mercy, mercy's extended, That, for the fault's love, is still the offender friended. Shakespeare.
FRIEND adj. Well disposed; inclined to love.
Not friended by his wish to your high person, His will is most insalutant, and it stretches Beyond you to your friends. Shakespeare.
FRIENDLY adj. [from friend.] 1. Wanting friends; wanting support; without countenance; defliterate; forlorn.
As I am a woman, friendless, hopeless. Shak. in Henry VIII. 

---
The captives Germans of giantick face
Are rank'd in order, and are clad in sizar, Dryden.
Hec tulip no more live without his fierce coat than
without his skin.
Addison, Guardian.
See how the double nation lies,
Like a rich coat with skirts of friezes
As if a man were walking pok'd.
Should Bundle bittles up with restraint.
Swift.
FRIEZE. n. f. [In architecture.] A large
Frieze. [flat member which separates the
architrave from the cornice; of which there are
such as many kinds as there are orders of columns
Harris.

No justing fizes.
Buttrice, nor gorge of 'Vantage, but this bird
Hath made his pendant-bed, and procreant cradle.
Shaksp.

Nor did there want
Cornice of frizze with bulky sculptures grand;
The roof was girted gold. Milton's Paradise Lost.
Polydore defied admirably well, as to the prac-
tical part, having a particular genius for friezes.
Dryden's Dryas.
FRIEZeD. adj. [from frieze.] Shagged or
napped with frieze.

FrieZElike. adj. [from frieze and like.] Ref-
sembling a frieze.

I have seen the figure of Thalia, the comick
muse, sometimes with an entire headpiece and a
little friendlifte tower, running round the edges of
the face, and sometimes with a frieze for the fac-
only.

Dryden.

2. Any small vessel on the water.
Behold the water work and play
About her little frieze, therein making way.

Milton.

FRIEGRACTION. n. f. [friega and faction, Latin.] The act of making cold.

To FRIEG, v. a. [pugnax, Saxon.] To terror; to disturb with fear; to shock with fear; to daunt; to dismayer.
This was in the old authors more frequently written o'fray, as it is always found in the Scripture.

Dryden.

Were strongly clamorous in the frightened fields.
Shaksp. Henry IV.

FRIEGID. adj. [friega, and frigidus, Lat.] Causing cold. A word used in science.

Frigidual stems or particles mean those nitrous
fults which float in the air in cold weather, and
occur freezing.
Quincy.

To Frill, v. a. [frillux, French.] To
quack or quiver with cold. Used of a
hawk; as the hawk frills.

Def.

FRINGE. n. f. [frigia, Italian; frange, French.] Ornamental appendages added to
dress or furniture. It is in conversa-
tion used of leof and separate
heads.

These offices and dignities were but the facings or
fringes of this grandeur.

Neveux. Watson.

The golden fringe e'te get ton the ground on flange,
And drew a precious trail. Dryden. Plead, and Leaf.
The shadows of all bodies, in this light, were bore-
der'd with this parallel fringes, or bands of coloured
light, whereof that which was contiguous to the
shadow was broadest and most luminous and that
which was remotest from it was narrowest, and so
faint as not easily to be distinguished.

To Fringle, v. a. [from the noun.] To
adorn with fringes; to decorate with orna-
tmental appendages.

Either side of the bank, fringed with most beauti-
ful tails, refuted the sun's dart.
Sidney.
FRI

What does't madman sheen would venture out
When the froth, or haul his cables from the shore?
Dyer, Virg.

Battarian fleets
defraud us of the glittering gory swarms
That leave our froths, and crowd upon our shores.
Thomson.

2. A kind of net. I know not whether
Chiefly by the tenting of the Oia,
From the land to low water marks, and having in it a bust or cod with an eye hook; where the fish entering, upon their coming back with the catch, is
flut from falling out again.
Curran.

FRI'E'LARY, n. f. [frillitaire, French.]
A plant.

FRI'NANTY, n. f. [frinam, Latin.]
The fever of a man, as the cricket or cicada.

The note of frib antibene is far more thrilling than that of the locust, and its life short.
Browns Vulgar Errors.

FRI'TTER, n. f. [fruitre, French.]
1. A small piece cut to be fried.
Maid, fried, fricassoed, know ye now ye mak'e;
Let shut have one pancake for company false.
Tupper.

2. A fragment; a small piece.
Sects and parties! I have lived to stand in the toart of one that makes fritters of English!
Spenser: Shep,'a料es H ammo Windor.

If you strike a body that is brittle, as glass or sugar, it breaketh not only where the immediate force is, but breaketh all about into shivers, and littles; the motion, upon the pressure, searching all ways, and breaking where it findeth the body weak.
Bacon's Natural History.

The ancient larrain shatters
Wor are all these hearts in flames;
And cut whole giants into fritters,
To put them into amorous vistas.
Haldane.

3. A cheese cake; a wig.
Ainsworth.

To FRI'TTER, v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To cut meat into small pieces to be fried.
2. To break into small particles or fragments.
Joy to great chaos! let division reign!
My racks and tortures loon shall drive them hence,
Break all their nerves, and fret all their fountains.
Dunciad.

How prologues into prefaces decay,
And thes to notes arcs fri'tter'd quite away. Pope.

FRI'VOLOUS, adj. [frivolous, Latin; fribolous, French.]
Slight; trifling; of no moment.

It is frivolous to say we ought not to use bad ceremonies of the church of Rome, and presume all such bad as it pleareth themselves to disbar. Hooker.
These term very frivolous and frivolous, for by the breach of them, little damage can come to the commonwealth.
Spenzer.

She tar'd the brinded lions,
And for thet mountain yard; but at fesh atogl.
The frivolous bolt of Eupid, Milton.

These things which now seem frivolous and flight,
Will be of serious consequence to you,
When they have made you once ridiculous.
Rackham.

All the impeachments in Greece and Rome agreed in a notion of being concerned, in point of honour, to condemn whatever person they impeached, how ever frivolous the articles, or however weak the proofs.
Swift.

It will not defend any mistake, and do not think myself obliged to answer any frivolous objection.
Ardenharn.

FRI'VOLOUSNESS, n. f. [from frivolous.]
Want of importance; triflingness.

FRI'VOLOUSLY, adv. [from frivolous.]
Triflingly, in a trifling weight.

To FRI'VOLIZE, v. a. [from frivol. Fr.] To curl in short curls like nap of frieze.

FRO

'Th' humble shrub
And but, with fried hair implicit.
Milton.
They frizted and curd their hair with hon'ter, Hackswell.

I dofd' my shoe, and swar.
Therein I spyd this yellow frieded hair.
Gay.

FRO. adv. [fro, Saxon.]
1. Backward; regrettively. It is only used in opposition to the word to and fro, backward and forward, and to and fro.

The Carthaginians having spoilt all Spain, root out all that were affected to the Romans; and the Romans, having recovered that country, did cut off all that remained. The Carthaginians to rest them both, and foe, there was scarce a native Spaniard left.
Spenzer.

As when a heap of gather'd thorns is cast
Now to, now fro, before thou'stuall calm,
Together cling, it rolls around the field.
Pope.

2. It is a contraction of from : not now used.

Tom, turn round like grindlebones,
Which they dig out fro' the detes.
For their bains bread, wires, and fulce. Ben Jonson.

FROCK. n. f. [froga, French.]
1. A dres; a coat.

That monster of Tom, is angel yet in this,
That the use of actions fair and good,
He likewise gives a frock or livery,
That apply is put on.
Shakespeare's Hamlet.

Frolicked, as the term of thee.
To wear frocked, with fill of mad.
Adamantian proof.

2. A kind of close coat for men.

I flrip my body of my shepherd's frock.
Dryden.

3. A kind of gown for children.

FROG. n. f. [frogga, Saxon.]
1. A small animal with four feet, living both by land and water, and placed by naturalists among mixed animals, as partaking of beast and fish; famous in Homer's Poem.

There is likewise a small green frog that perches on trees, said to be venomous.

Poor Tom, that eats the swimming frog, the toad, the tadpole.
Shakespeare's King Lear.

Auer is drawn with a pot or urn, pouring forth water, with which shall defend frogs. Racoeom.

2. The hollow part of a horse's hoof.

FROG'BIT, n. f. [frogb and bit.]
In herbe.
Ainsworth.

FRO'GISH, n. f. [frogb and fis.] A kind of fish.
Ainsworth.

FRO'GRASS. n. f. [frogb and grass.] A kind of herb.

FRO'GLETTUCE, n. f. [frogb and lettuce.] A plant.

FROISE. n. f. [from the French frouer, as the pancake is crisped or crimped in frying.] A kind of food made by frying bacon included in a pancake.

FROLICK. adj. [frolifick, Dutch.] Gay; full of levity; full of pranks.

We fearer, that do run
By the triple Heeach's team.

Frolicked, that cannot possess the
Following darkness like a dream.
Now are frolick.

Whether, as some fages fang,
The frolick was'd in heath and Spring,
Zephyr with Aurora playing,
As he met her once a Maying:

There on beds of violet blue,
And irises blotter waves too dewy.
Fild'her with thee a daughter fair.
So busom, blithe, and dehoniar.
Milton.

After, the frou of his full-grown fall,
Rowing the Cellick and Jourian fields.
At last betakes him to this ominous wood.
Milton.

The gay, the frollick, and the loud.
Milton.

FROLICK. n. f. [from the adjective.] A wild prank; a flight of whim and levity.

15.
He would be at his frolick once again,
And his pretensions to divinity.
Ricochets. 
Alchiblares having been formerly noted for the like frolicks and excursions, was immediately
accelerated to his own conclusion.
Wildly.
While rain depends on the penitent cat goes off.
Her frolicks, and pursues her tail no more.
Swift.
To frolick, w. n. [from frolick.]
Frolicksome. adj. [from frolick.] Full of wild gaiety. 
Frolicksome, n. s. [from frolicksome.]
Wildness of gaiety; pranks.
Frolickishly. adv. [from frolicksome.]
With wild gaiety.
From prep. [r7am, Saxon and Scottish.]
1. Away; noting privation.
Your flighting Zalema, this very hour
Will take ten thousand subjects from your dryden.
Infects one the barking porter ty'd,
And took him trembling from his for'raign's side.
Dryden.
Clariar drew, with tender grace,
A two-edged weapon from the thinning cage.
Dryden.
What time would spare from flesh receives its date.
Dryden.
3. Nothing procision, defect, or birth.
Thus the hard and stubborn race of man
From the grand rock and stone begin.
Blackmore.
The forge began from love.
Dryden.
Succeeding kings rise from the happy bed. Tronc.
The mienluners from our father and the king.
Shaksp.
5. Nothing abstraction or vacation.
I shall find time
From these enormous flake, and seek to give
Leaves their remedies, Shaksp's King Lear.[
Shaksp.
6. With all following noting success.
These motions we must examine from fast to last,
To find out what was the form of the earth. Sconert.
He bid her from time's cease to be contented. Addison.
7. Out of; noting emulsion.
Eternal Father, from his secret cloud
Amitly, in thunder utter'd thus his voice. Milton.
Then pierc'd with pain, the took her haughty
Sight'd her inward soul, and thus she said.
Dryden.
8. Nothing proceeds from premises to inferences.
If an objection be not removed, the conclusion of evidence from the time past to the time present will not be found and perfected. 
This is evident from that high and refined morality, which thine forefathers in some of the ancient heavens.
9. Nothing the place or person from whom a message is brought.
The king is coming, and I must speak with him from the bridge.
How now, Shallam, can't thou from the bridge?
Shaksp. Ham. V.
10. Out of; nothing extraction.
From which Methus' shiny shires I came.
Adlison.
Of poor defen'sion.
A great.
11. Because of, Nothing the reason or motive of an act or effect.
You are good, but from a nobler cause; From your own knowledge; but from nature's law. Dryden.
Vol. I.
To FRONT. n. m. To stand foremost.

To FRONT. n. m. To stand foremost.

FROST. n. f. [frosst, Latin; frost, French.] Any external form of medicine to be applied to the forehead, generally composed among the ancients of coolers and hypnoticks.

Quintus, many apply intercepts upon the temples of mastics; fronsales may also be applied. Wiseman.

The torpedo, alive, duplizes at a distance; but after death produces no such effect; which had they retained, they might have supplied opium, and served as fronsales in phrenesis. Brown.

FROSTED. adj. [from frost, Latin.] In botany, the fronsated leaf of a flower grows broader and broader, and at last terminates in a right line: used to express cutting, which is, when the leaves of a flower end in a point.

Frosty. n. f. From frost, French.] The box in the playhouse from which there is a direct line of fire to a front.

How vain are all these glores, all our pains, 

Until good fenfe prepare what beauty gains!

That men may fay, when we the frontbox grace, 

Behold a fhow, and build a fpleen. Pope.

FROSTED. adj. [from front.] Formed with a front.

Part fronsated brigades form.

FROSTIER. n. f. [frostier, French.] The marches; the limit; the utmost verge of any territory; the border; properly that which terminates not at the sea, but fronts another country.

Draw all the inhabitants of those borders away, or plant garrisons upon all those frontsiers about him. 

Sperow on Ireland.

I am my frontier here keep reference.

That little which is left to defend. Milton.

FROSTIER. adj. Borderling; conterminous.

A place lies there on Gallia's utmost bounds, 

Where rising fea inftult the frontier grounds. Addison.

FROSTINESS. n. f. [from frofty.] Cold; freezing cold.

FROSTNAIL. n. f. [frost and nail.] A nail with a prominent head driven into the horse's hooves, that it may pierce the ice.

The claws are firft only to hold, for better procefsion; as a horse that is foold with frostnails. Grew's Califol.

FROSTWORK n. f. [frost and wood.] Work in which the finiture is laid on with inequalities, like the dew congealed upon fishes. 

The nature of frost is to vary to various figures,Though the fruitfull rains, and the hail composes.

The snowy fieve and curious frostwork these Produce the dew, and thofe the gentle breeze. Blackmore.

FROSTY. adj. [from frofty.] 1. Having the power of congealing; exceed congelation;

2. Without warmth of affection.

Courting, I rather think shou'd utterly Dispirite my work, than praise it frofty. Ben Jonson.

FRONT. n. m. [front, Latin; front, French.] The face.

His front yea three years, and his brow's command. Prior.

They stand front to front, to each other's view.

The other still purf'd as they pursue. Creech.

The pratt virtutes that did thy thought, 

Setting the front and bow the bottom glow. Thomfion.

2. The face, in a fance of confen or differe.

like. as, a hardened front; a fierce front.

This is the usual fronte.

3. The face as oppofed to an enemy.

His forward hand, inward to wounds, makes way. Prior.

Upon the fharpe ange of the moft fierce, Daniel.

4. The part or place oppofed to the face.

The access of the town was only by a neck of land: our men had float, that thundert upon them from the rampart in front, and from the garrisons which lay at the back. Bacon.

5. The van of an army.

Twixt hoft and hoop narrow space was left. 

A dreadful interval and front to front. 

Prelud's, in the tempeft, Milton's Par. Left.

6. The forepart of any thing as of a building.

Both these fides are not only returns, but parts of the front and uniform without, though severally partition within, and are on both fides of a great and proper design of the midle of the front. Bacon.

Palladius advifed the front of his edifice should reflect the South, that in its fift angle it receive the rising fun, and decline a little from Winter fetting thereon. Brown.

The prince approach'd the door,

Paff'd th'off'r the porch, and on the front above

He faw the fato bough. Dryden ors ors

One fees the front of a palace covered with painted pillars of different orders. Addison on Italy.

7. The moft confpicuous part or particular.

To FRONT. n. a. [from the noun.]

1. To oppofe direly, or face to face; to encounter. 

You fhall oppofe them in the narrow lane; we will walk lower. If they fcape from your encounter, then they light upon us. Shakes.

2. To oppofe in your thoughts, when you have pull'd out of your head the very tenders of them who may oppofe them, and do divide the fipation. Rowe's Eugene.

I shall front thee, like some fearing thief.

We are only oppo'd about me. Dryden. Dav. Schoflan.

3. To fland oppofed or overarmping any place or thing. 

The square will be one of the moft beautiful in Italy when this flavure is ecleated, and a town house built at once end it front the church that stands at the other.

addition if they...

FROST. adj. [hrozer, Dutch, frozen.]

Frozen. This word is not used since the time of Milton.

The parching air 

Scott. Burnt froze, and cold performs th'effect of fire. 

FROSTY. adj. [from frost, Dutch.] Frozen; congealed with cold. Oblofete. O, my heart is cold as frost from the head. Spenser's Faery.

FROST. n. f. [frost, Saxon.] 1. The laft effect of cold; the power or act of congealing.

This is the flavure of man; to-day he puts forth 

The tender leaves of hope, to-morrow blafphem, 

And bears his blushing honors thick upon him; 

The third day comes a froft a killing froft, 

And when he thinks a froft of gold he makes barely

His greatnes is a ripening, nips his root. 

And when he falls. Shakespeare's Henry VIII.

When the froft leaves upon wine, only the more warftih parts are congealed: there is a mighty fparce which can retreat into itself, and within its own compafs its fuccefs from the freezing imprefion. South.

2. The appearance of plants and trees fparkling with congealing of dew.

When the other froft leaves upon wine, and still the other froft leaves upon wine. Spenser's Faery. 

Their beauty withered, and their verdure loft. Pope.

Frost-bitten. adj. [frost and bitten.] Nipped or withered by the froft.

The leaves are too much frost assistants. Mariner.

Frosted. adj. [from frosted.] Laid on in inequalities like thoce of the hoar froft upon plants.

The rich broafterd fioy unfold, 

When rising flow's grow thill with frosted cold. Gay, 

Frostily. adv. [from frosted.] 1. With froft; with excefs cold.

2. Without warmth of affection. 

Courting, I rather think shou'd utterly Dispirite my work, than praise it frofty. Ben Jonson.

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And therewith all enwrap the nimble thighs
Of his flesh famy fteed.

Fairy Queen.

When wind expir'd from under the seas, as it ceaseth some Refreshing upon the rest, so saith the Astroturbe that TDEC'hight of motions of bubbles, and white circles of fleath.

Dracy's Natural History.

Surging waves against a solid rock,
Though swiftly a stream of spray thin
Vain batt'ry, and in forest bubbles and. Milton.

The wofk fleath forms on the surface, but the pearl lies covered with a mantle of waters.

Glauville.

Black sands, discoloured fleath, and mingled mud arise.

Dryden.

They were the fleath by rating folly mov'd
When it had susp'd: I knew not then, but Yet lend'm mov'd.

Dryden's Aretas.

If now the colours of natural bodies are to be mingled, let waters, a little thickened with soap, be agitated, and after that fleath has insinuated a little, there will appear to one that shall view it, in a manner, various colours every where in the surface of the bubbles; but to one that shall go so far off that he cannot distinguish the colours from one another, the whole fleath will grow white, with a perfect whitened tinge.

Hawks.

While having finished the picture of a hore, excepting the hore fleath about his mouth and his bristle; and after many unsuccessful essays, desiring to do that to his advantage, and in a great thing, a bubble, all befriended with the colours, which unfortunately falling upon the right place, by one bold stroke of chance most exactly supplied the want of skill in the artist.

2. Any empty or senseless shew of wit or eloquence.

5. Any thing not hard, solid, or substantial.

Who careth his veil, pie, and lamb being flesht, Shall twice in a week go to bed without broth.

Tatter.

To Froth, n. [from the nound. To foam; to throw out spume; to generate spume.

He feels within, frothus terrors at his mouth, And churns it through his teeth.

Dryden.

Excess muddles the best wine, and only makes it taste worse.

Grease.

Frothily, adv. [from froth.]

1. With foam; with spume.

2. In an empty trifling manner.

Frothily, adv. [from froth.]

1. Full of foam, froth, or spume.

The sap of trees is of differing natures; some watery and clear, as vines, beeches, pears; some thick, as the mulberries, or pomegranate, and fleshy, as elms; and wine, as cains.

Bacchus.

Behold a fleshy substance rise.

Swift.

2. Soft; not solid; walking.

They're bodies are so folid and hard as you need not fear that burning should make them fleshy.

Bacchus.

3. Vain; empty; trifling.

What's a voluptuous dinner, and the fleshy vanity of discourse that commonly attends them, poisons the stomach.

What is it but a mortification to a man of sense and virtue?

L'Estrange.

Though the principles of religion were never so clear and evident, yet I believe it may be made plain by the same gravel, as the gravit andウィto worth in the world may be abased by being put in a foot's coat.

Tellus.

Frounce, n. A word used by falconers for a differernt, in which white fplet gather the hok's bill.

Skinner.

To Frounce, n. [from the nound.] To frizzle or curl the hair of a horse.

This word was at first probably used in contempt.

Some frounce their curled hair in courtly guise, Some pranke their ruffs, and others timely sight Their gay attires.

Fairy Queen.

Tamed some workke sign must be used, either a Frounce, or an overblowing frounced head.

Ascham.

Thus night oft fees me in thy pale career, 'Till civil soad morn appear;

Not trick'd and frounced so in fue was wont,

Milton.

Frouzy adj. [a cant word.]

1. Foul; moist.

Petitecas in frouncy heath.

Swift.

2. Dim; cloudy.

When first Diana leaves her bed, Vapours such as saints both disilace; A frouncy diry-cooured red Sits on her closely wrinkled face.

Swift.

Froudward, adj. [frangipanis.]

Peevish, ungy, angry; perverse: the contrary of frowardly.

Tempel.

The froward pain of mine own heart made me delight to punish him, whom I esteemed the chiefest in the way.

Swift.

She's not froward, but modest as the dove.

She is not his, but temperate as the moon.

She's ways are crooked, and they froward in their paths.

Pope. 115.

This uniter frozcns, that a froward retention of counsel is as turbulent a thing as innovation, Bacon.

'Tis with froward men, and froward fictions too, as 'tis with forward children: they'll be sooner quitted by fear than by reason.

L'Estrange.

Motions occasion sleep, as we find by the common use and experience of rocking forward children asleep.

Goldsmith.

Frowardly, adv. [from froward.] Peevishly; perversely.

I bid me and was wroth, and he went forwardly in the way of his heart.

S. 1677.

Frowardness, n. f. [from froward.] Peev-shirts; ruffeness.

How many frowardnesses of ours does he foment? how many indignities does he pass by? how many affronts does he put up to our hands?

Swift.

We'll mutually forget.

The warmth of youth, and forwardness of age.

Addis, Cates.

Frower, n. f. [I know not the etymology.]

A clearing tool.

A fower of iron for clearing of laugh.

With will for a faithful, good husbandry hath.

Tatter.

To Frown, n. o. [fruguer, old French, to wrinkle.

Skinner.]

To express displeasure by contrasting the face to wrinkles; to look frown.

Sys, that the frown; I'll fare, the looks as clear.

As morning rain newly melted with dew. Shaksf. Ke. Lear.

They chuse their mignarate;

And such a one as it, who puts his shall, His popular shall, against a grave bench.

The letters in the short story of Caesar's Coriolanus.

How now, daughter, what makes that frownlet on?

You are too much of late in't frown;

Thus was a pretty fellow, when thou hadst no need to care for her frowning, Shaksf. Ke. Lear.

Heroes in animated marke frown.

Pope.

The wood.

Whose shady horror on a living brow
Way'd high, and frown'd upon the stream below.

Pope.

Frown, n. f. [from the verb.]

A wrinkled look; a look of displeasure.

Patience seems more violent; fortune, and bont notable expiation again her frownLet. Knolle.

In his half'stoud' eyes
Sterne vengeance yet and hostile terror land;

His face yet threatening, and his frowned command, Prior.

Frowingly, adv. [from frown.] Sternly; with a look of displeasure.

What, look'd be frowingly?

A contumely, that I should not consider.

Shaksf. Frouny, adv. Mutty; mossy. This word is now not used; but instead of it frowny.

But if they with dry gates should yece, They soon might be corrupted;

Or with the weeds be glutted, Speigs'r Differall.

Froinen, part. p. of frowce.

1. Congealed with cold.

What was the waffe of war, what fierce alarm

Shock Afa's crown with European arms?

Ever both here with the Amurts.

What whole earth is buried by the frozen seas.

Dryden.

Fierce Boreas, with his offspring, isues forth To invade the frozen Zachet of the North.

Dryden.

They warm'd their frozen feet, and dry'd their wet stirrings.

Dryden's Flower and Leaf.

2. Chill in affection.

Who among was the fine frozen knight, frozen in despair; but his armour naturally representing ice, and all his furniture literally anfathing thereto.

Sir Sidney.

Boreas.

Everone beguile of love will foam destroy

And melt that ice to floods of joy.

Cervus.

3. Void of heat or appetite.

Each heart, whereof the motions are saties, Love finds an altar for forbidden fires.

Pope.

F. K. S. Fellow of the Royal Society.

Who works profits.

Shine in the dignity of F. R. S.

Pope.

Fruity, frugifer, Latino. Bearing fruit.

Fruitify.

n. a. [fruicitio, French.] To make fruitful; to fertilize.

The legal levies the loweern rates as vassals which the fun exhibits, which fall down in sweet fruit, and fructify the earth.

Ganville.

Fruitificaciou.s, adj. [from fruitify.]

The act of caufing or of bearing fruit; fecundation; fertility.

Solvit.

That the lap doth powerful rise in the Spring, to put the plants in a capacity of fruitification, he, that heart behold how many gallons of water may be drawn from a birch-tree, and both faster and more

Brown's Solar Exemptions.

Fruitificatus, adj. [from fruiticatus, French; from fruitify.

Fruitful; fertile; impregnating with fterility.

Apples of price, and plentiful fixtures of corn

Glinted as abstract, with fructification.

Fitting congenial sojus, so rich the soil;

So much doth subdue moisture of eau'rous philip.

Clypeus.

Frugal, adj. [frugalis, Latin; frugifer, French.

Thriftly; sparing; parimonious; not prodigal; not profuse; not lavish.

Resolling. I on admiral.

How nature wise and frugal could commit

Such dissenterions, with superfluous hand

So many nobler bounties, and such tender reason to

Greater to mankind to his own use.

Milton.

And wing'd purveyors his sharp hunger fed

With fragal strands of fish and slender shorts.

If through webs he shoots his fallen beams;

Fragal of light, in loose and struggling streams.

Subject a drooping day.

Dryden's Virgils.

Fruigate, adv. [from frugal.

Farmoniously; flagantly; thirstily.

Mean time young Fruinate his marriage pens'd,

And frugal red's; the charge to his.

To join his brother's bridal with his own.

Pope.

Fruitification, n. f. [frugali, French; from fruitify.

Thrift; parimony; good husbandry.

As for the general sort of men, fructification may be the cause of drinking water; for that is so small favoring to pay nothing for one's drink.

Bacon.

Fruitage, n. f. [from fruitify., Tho' differriffing virtues, meet in ye.

Waller.

Thus 5 Ma
FRU

FRUETFUL. adj. [fruit and full.] 1. Fertile: abundantly productive; liberal of vegetable produce. If the continued cruel, he could no more sustain his life than the earth remain fruitful in the sun’s continual absence. Sidney.

FRUETFULNESS. n. f. [fruitfulness, French.] 2. Fertility; fecundity; plentiful production. Neither can we admire the same fruitfulness to any part of the earth, nor the same virtue to any plant thereon growing, that they had before the flood. Raleigh’s History.

FRUIT-GROVES n. f. [fruit and grove.] 3. Shades, or close plantations of fruit trees.

FRUIT-TIME, n. f. [fruit and time.] 4. The Autumn; the time for gathering fruit.

FRUIT-TREE, n. f. [fruit and tree.] A tree of that kind whose principal values arise from the fruit produced by it. Lady, by yonder blest moon I vow, That tips with silver all the fruit-trees top, Skel.

FRUMENTACIOUS adj. [from frumentum, Latin.] Made of grain.

FRUMENTY, n. f. [frumentum, corn, Latin.] Food made of wheat baked in milk. To FRUMENTY, a. To mock; to browbeat. Skel.

FRUSTRATE, v. a. [frustrer, French.] To break, bruise, or crush. Ham.

FRUSTRATION, n. f. [frustra, Latin.] Vain; useless; unpromising; without advantage. Their attempts being for frustrate, and the demontonations to the contrary pernicious, it is a marvel that any man should be cautiously inclined to a method that has neither truth nor any honest usefulness in it. Mill.

FRUSTRIOUS adj. [frustra, Latin.] Vain; useless; unpromising; without advantage.
he displeasing.

To disappoint; to balk.

It is an axiom of nature, that natural cause cannot utterely be frustration.

To Frustrate, v.

1. To defeat; to disappoint; to balk.

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FUL

words and are confidents with other traitors and
fugitives there abiding. Spenser on Ireland.
Your royal height is too great and too just, either to want or to receive the homage of such
fugitives. Dryden.

3. One hard to be caught or detained.
What made but his can Nature's beauties hit.
Or catch that any fugitive, call'd wit. Harris.
FugiTiveness, m. f. [from fugitiv.] 1. Voluntary fugacity.
That divers fail, emerging upon the analysis of
many concrete, are very volatile, is plain from the
fugitiveness of fair and of harrams attending in
delus. Boile.
2. Intubility; uncertainty.
FUGUE, n. f. [French; from fuga, Latin.]
In music, some point confiting of four, five, six, or any other number of notes
begun by some one single part, and then
secconed by a third, fourth, fifth and
sixth part, if the composition confits of so many;
repeating the same or such like notes, so that the several parts follow,
or come in counter another in the same manner, the leading parts still flying by
those that follow. Harris.
The reports and fugues have an agreement with
the figures in rhetoric of repetition and
termination. Spenser on Nature's Natural History.
The skillful organist plays his grave and fancied
defect in lofty fugues. Milton on Education.
His volant touch
Infinit through all proportions, low and high,
Fied, and purd'ful tranvici the resulant fogue.
Milton.

Long has a race of heroes fill'd the flag.
That rant by note, and through the gamut rage;
In songs and airs express their martial fire,
Combat in trills, and in a fugue expire. Addison.

Fulciment, n. f. [fulcimen, fulcimento, Latin.]
That on which a body reles, which acts or is added upon at each end,
as a balance or a lever.
The power that equiponderates with any weight,
has the same proportion unto it, as is there
between their several distances from the centre
of fulciment. Wilkins.

Fulfil, v. n. [full and fall.] 1. To fill till there is no room for more.
This sense is now not used.
Six gates i'th'city, with many stables,
And correpoling and fullfiling bolic,
With walls, towers, and turrets, and crofts.
2. To anwer any prophecy or promise by performance.
They knew him not, nor yet the voices of the prophectcs which are read every sabbath-day, they have
fulfilled them in conforming him. Acts, xi. 27.
The fury bash'd them in every other blood;
Then, having fix'd the sight, exulting flies,
And bears full'd h'rite promide to the fakes. Dryden.
3. To give every purpose or design.
Here nature form'd full'd in all her ends.
Milton's Paradise Lost.
4. To anwer any desire by complissance or gratification.
You wounded breath thee droppl'd a tear,
Think for whose sake my breast that would die
And faithfully my lust desir'd full.
As I perform my cred'ral father's will. Dryden's Ode.
5. To answer any law by obedience.
Love waketh no ill to his neighbour, therefore
love is the fulfilling of the law. Rom. xiii. 10.
This is my glory account
My exaltation, and my delight:
That thou in us well-plac'd declas'th thy will
Full'd, which to full'd in all my bliss. Milton.
FULFR'IGHT, adj. [full and fraught.] Fully pour'd.
The full'd heart is a kind of blow
To mark the fulfright man, the bath end'd,
With some fulpation. Shakespeare's Henry V.

FULGENCry, n. f. [fulgent, Latin.] Splendid,
don; glitter.
FULGENC, adj. [fulgent, Latin.] Shining; dazzling; exquisitely bright.
At from a cloud his fulgent head.
And flape with bright, appears. Pope.
The illustrious apparition, full'd and fulgurant as
to obscure or extinguish all perspicuity of reason.
Mar's Divine Dial.
FULGID, adj. [fulgidus, Latin.] Shining; glittering; dazzling.
FULGIDE, n. f. [fulgidus, Latin.] Splendour;
dazzling glitter, Ditos.
FULGOUR, n. f. [fulger, Latin.] Splendour; dazzling brightness like that of lightning.
Glow-worms alive project a light in the dark,
which fulgerant, notwithstanding, ceaseth after death.
When I set my eyes on this side of things, there
shines from them such an intellectual fulgerant, that
methinks the very glory of the Deity becomes visible
through them. Stiling.
FULGURATION, n. f. [fulgeratio, Latin.]
The act of lightening.
FULHAM, n. f. A cant word for falle dice.
Hammer.
Let vultures skip thy guts, for good and Fulham's
head, and high and low beguile the rich and poor. Sheep.

FULIGINEous, adj. [fuligineous, French, French, fulgineus, Latin.] Sooty; smoky.
Burraage hath an excellent spirit to repel the fulgineous vapours of dully melancholy, and so curts,
madnesses.
Whereby the earth shoulde be the torch of truth,
he makes her places a fulgineous link of lies.

FULIMARTE, n. f. [This word of which
Stimner observeth that he found it only in this
passage, seems to mean the fame with
float.] A kind of thinkin ferret.
The fichet, the fulimars, and the ferret, live
upon the face, and within the breaht of the earth.

FULL, adj. [fulle, Saxox; ool, Dutch.]
1. Replete; without vacuity; having no space void.
Better is an handful with quietness, than both the hands full with travel and vexation of spirit.
Ecc. vi. 6.
Valley full of chariots. Is. 16.
The trees of the Lord are full of sap. Prov.
2. Rich; repleat; abounding.
Abounding in any quality good or bad.
With preception from Strehorl her guard,
He met her full, but full of waecfulness. Sidney.
You should tread a course
Pretty and full of view. Shakespeare's Cymbeline.
Followers, who make themselves as tranquill
of the commendation of those they follow, are full of
inconvenience: they take but few faiths
through want of secrecy, and export honour from a man, and make
him a return in envy. Bacon.
That must be our cure.
To be no more a pain, for who would live,
Though full of pain, this intellectual being,
Those thoughts that wander through eternity? Milt.
Goug's full of full and pomp and glee.
Milton.
In that sweet spring, as in bed day,
I turn'd my weary face, but full in vain,
Though full of youthful health and pain. Dryden.
He is full of wants which he cannot supply, and
compassest with all infirmities which he cannot
remove. Tulliar.
From you bright heven our author frett'd his fire,
And pain'd us; but, oh, that our eyes, inflam'd
Full of that same flame, his tender fencer he warms,
And frames his goddes by your matchless charms.
Graven.
3. Stored with any thing; well supplied
with any thing.
Cyon was 20 days was he.
Two ages past, he led the 3rd to fee. Tindal.

Plump; gizated; fat.
A gentleman of a full body having broken his head
by a fall, the wound inflamed. Wifeman's Sorg.

Satured; fatfed.
I am full of the burnt offerings of rains. Zos., i. 1.
The alteration of scenes feeds and relieves the eye;
before it be full of the same object. Bacon.

Crowded with regard to the imagination or memory.
Every one is full of the mysteries done by cold baths
on decayed and weak constitutions. Swift.

That which flies or makes full; large; great in effect.
Every one is full of his flesh by the
after digereth a full meal sooner than any
liq

8. Complete; such as that nothing further is desired or wanted.
That day had seen the full accomplishment
Of all his travels. Daniel; Civil War.

Whe. am I, ye gods, But up and enter now into full bliss? Milton.
Being tried at that time only with a proviso, he
gave full credit to that proviso, and still gave
evidence of his fidelity as full as occasions were offered. Honeyman; Truth. Catblyn.
The reformation of Jesus from the dead hath
given the full and perfect law. Tulliar.

9. Complete without abatement; at the utmost degree.
At the end of two full years Pharaoh dreamt.
Georgi.

After hard riding plunged the horses into water, and
allow them to drink as they please; but gallop them
full speed, to warm the water in their bellies. Swift.

10. Containing the whole matter; expressing
much.
Where my expressions are not to full as his, either
our language or my work were defective; but where
mine are fuller than his, they are but the imperfect
which the often reading of him have left out
of my thoughts. Dryden.
Should a man go about with never yet to study
to describe such a natural form of the year before the
deluge as that which is at present established, he
could scarce describe it in few words, so fit and proper
is full and exact. Woodward.

11. Strong: not faint; not attenuated.
I did never know to full a voice issue from an empty heart; but the empty vessel makes the quickest
found. Shakespeare.
Barrels placed under the floor of a chamber, make
all noises in the full more and full resounding.

12. Mature; perfect.
In the fullness of the Mammals, flies reigned
over families of free men; and much like were the
cafe, if you suppose a nation, where the custom
were that after full age the sons should expel their fathers
out of their patrimony. Bacon.

So law appears imperfect, and but gives
With purpose to refresh them in full time
Up to a better commodity. Milton.

These thoughts
Full counsel must mature. Milton.

13. [Applied to the moon.] Complete in its orb.
Towards the full moon, as he was coming home
one morning, he felt his legs faltter. Wifeman.

14. Not continuous, or a full stop.
There with end, making a full point of a heavy figure.
Sidney.

15. Applied to view in all dimensions.
'Till about the end of the third century. I do
not remember to have been led of a Roman
emperor drawn with a full face: they always appear
to postures, in a full face. Minios, in Medals.

FULL, n. f. [from the adjective.]
1. Complete measure; freedom from deficiency.
When we return,
We'll fee those things affected to the full. Shaksp.
He like the dump and absolute authority of a
general
FULL

general well, and preferred the dignity of it to the full.

The picture of Polycrates of Skyros is given by
now to the full.

Sicilian tortures and the burned brain
Emblems, rather than expressly the full
Of which, the rules do not far enough extend.

Some lucky licence answer to the full
This innocent proof of, that licence is a rule.

This heart full of fire, or armed by art,
The swan’s down feathers,
That stands upon the full of tall, of
Neither way inclines.

The whole; the total,
The king’s body, and that form out
A speedy pow’r to encounter you, my best,
This is the news at full. Shakespeare’s Henry IV.

But what at full I know, thou know’st not a part;
I know all my peril, thou no art.

The rate of being nauseated.
When I had fed them to the full.

[Applied to the moon.]
The time in which the moon makes a perfect orb.

Brains in rabbits, woodcocks, and calves, are full-
eff, in full; the moon.

FREE. FULL.

1. Without abatement or diminution.

He full
Refudgent all his Father manifest
Kane.

In the unity of place they are full as stupendous;
Which many of their critic’s limit to that very spot of ground where the play is supposed to begin.

Dryden.

A Adam void of the heavens, which is one
Free from deceit his face, and full as free his heart.

Dryden.
The most judicious writer is sometimes mistaken
After all his care - but the busy critic, who judges on a view, is full as liable to be deceived.

Dryden.

Since you may
Suffer’d my heart, that could not lay,
The paw I profess shall be full as good. Dryd. Virg.

With the whole effect.

’Tis the pencil, throw’d luckily full upon the horse’s mouth to express the form, which the painter,
With all his full, could not perform without it.

Dryden’s Dufiefy.

From harmony, from heavenly harmony,
This and that frame begin;
From harmony to harmony,
Through all the compass of the notes it ran,
The diapason closing full in man.

Dryden.

3. Exactly.

Full in the center of the sacred wood,
An arm arith of the Stygian flood.
Addifn.

Full nineteen fudons did the fhip convey,
A flock of nineteen dolphins round her play. Addifn.

4. Directly.

He makes full, but full of wantonfies. Sidney.
He thus confounds the bull,
And on his ample forehead aiming full.

The deadly stroke defending piercé the bull.

Dryden.

At length resolved, he throws with all his force
Fall at the temple of the warrior horse.

Dryden.

5. It is placed before adverbs and adjectives,
to intend or strengthen their signification.

Tell me why on thy fields so goodly fear’d,
Beat ye the picture of that guilty head,
Full lively in the tempest, though the faintness dead.

Spyder.

I was for art
Among my maid’s, full little, God knows, looking
Rather for men and such unfirms. Shaksf.

Full well ye reject the commandment. Mark viii, 19.

I faint was all in all, and to his gods,
Lamenting would full sad. Milton’s Paradise Lost.

You full little think that you must be the beginer of
The old Shakespeare’s line.

Full little thought of him the gentle knight. Dryd.

Full well the god his father’s enemy knew,
And what her aims and what her arts pursues. Dryd.

There is a questionable full as honest, by which

You have the best part of a bottle of wine for yourse-
Swift.

FULL is much used in composition to inti-
mate the thing thus arrived at its highest
state, or utmost degree.

FULL-BLOWN. adj. [full and blown.]

1. Spread to the utmost extent, as a perfect
blossom.

My gloats are past danger: they’re full blown:
Things, that are blotted, are but in the bud. Dryd.

My full blown sister, that words in space
Of our boats being ’tis the foremost plate! Dryd.

2. Stretched by the wind to the utmost
extent.

He who with bold Captains is infipid,
With seal and equal indignation fired;
Who at enormous villany turns pale,
And stirs against it with a full-blown fall. Dryd.

FULL-BOTTOMED. adj. [full and bottomed.]

Having a large bottom.

I was obliged to sit at home in my morning-gown,
Having a new suit of clothes and a full-bottomed wig for a sum of money. Guardian.

FULL-RAKED. adj. [full and rak’d.]

Having the heads full of grain.

As flames rise by the wind confuering force,
One full-raked corn, or torrents raging course.

Desban.

FULL-EYED. adj. [full and ey’d.]

Having large prominent eyes.

FULL-PED. adj. [full and fed.] Sated; fat;
fiagnated.

As a partridge plump, full-fed and fatisfied.
She form’d this image of well booted air.

Pop.

FULL-LADEN. adj. [full and laden.]

Laden till there can be no more added.

It was not that so excelent a reward as the Gospel promises should drop down, like fruits upon a
full-laden bough, to be plucked by every idle and wanton hand.

Tillotson.

FULL-SPEAD. adj. [full and spread.

Spread to the utmost extent.

How easy this, when definy grows kind,
With full spread falls to run before the wind;
But tho’ that gain’d if lucks gaising kind,
Must be at once rebell’d and shifted too.

Dryden.

FULL-FACED. adj. [full and fatted.]

Complete in all its parts.

The cedar stretch’d forth his branches, and the
king of birds nestled within his leaves, thick feathered;
and with full-furred wings fastening his talons
Baff and West; but now the plume is become half
Hovel’s Vocal Farf.

To FULL. v. a. [full, Latin.]

To cleanse cloth from its oil or grease.

FULLAGE. n. s. [from full.]
The money paid for filling or cleaning cloth.

FULLER. n. s. [full, Latin.]

One whole trade to cleanse cloth.

The clotheslathers put off
The Printer’s contents, fullers, weavers.
Shaksf.

His riment being thining, excluding white as
snows as so fuller on earth can whiten them.

Mark ii. 3.

FULLERS Earth. n. s.

Fullers earth is a marl of a close texture,
Extremely soft and untouchable to the touch when dry
It is of a greyish brown colour, in all degrees from
very pale to almost black, and generally has a
greenish cast in it. The marl fuller earth is dry;
in our own island.

Hill’s Medicinu.

The fullers earth of England very much exceeds
any other fuller’s earth, and was and is reckoned
by some to be the head of all fuller’s earths,
which is one

In the very demonstration and fullness of the
cry.

Browns’s Pl. VII.

5. Completeness; freedom from deficiency.

In thy presence of fabrics of joy.

Elysia.

He in the bold part of a blissful man,
Left to be furnish’d by such as he:
And the a fair divided excellence,
whose fulness of perfection lies in him. Soldp.

6. Repetition;
FUM.

6. Repletion: satiety. I need not insist in the habitual intermixture of rich tables, nor the evil accidents and effects of fats, pride and lust, wantonness and folly.

Taylor's Rule of Eating.

7. Plenty; wealth. To lapse in fulness is forer to need; and shading, as in kings than beggars. Shakespear. Gymbeliter.

8. Stiffening perturbation; swelling in the mind. A principal fruit of friendship is the ease and dis-charge of the fulness of the heart, which pollutions of all kinds do cause and induce. Bacon's Essays.

9. Large, vast, extensive. There wanted the fulness of a plot, and variety of characters to form it as ought; and perhaps something might have been added to the beauty of the style.

10. Force of sound, such as fills the car; vigour. This fort of patrular derives almost its whole beauty from the natural ease of thought and smoothness of voice where all the most of other kinds conduce to the strength and fulness of both. Pope, FULSONE.

1. Naussa: offensive. He that brings fulsome objects to my view, With nauseous images my fancy fills, And all goes down like asylm of spirits. Reckenham. Now how the youth of Europe are in arms, How the fulness of the world is about, And see the fulness of the mind, and hear the fulness of the heart. Dryden.

2. Rank; grosos to the smell. White fumitory is of a dainty smell, if the plant puts forth white flowers only, and those not thin or dry, they are commonly of rank and fulsome. Bacon.

3. Lostful. He fumbras up before the fulsome eyes. Shakespeare.

4. Tending to obscurity. A certain epigram, which is ascribed to the emperor, is more fulsome than any passage I have met with in our poets. Dryden.

FULSONELY. adj. [fulsome.] Nau- seously; rankly; offensively.

FUMEROUS. n. f. [fulsome.]

1. Naussaful.

2. Rank smell.

3. Obfiscin. No decency is considered, no fulsome is omitted, no venon is wanting, as far as dullness can fill up the sense. Dryden.

FUMADO. n. s. [famous, Latin.] A smoked fish.

Fish that serve for the hotter countries, they used at first to fume, by hanging them up on long sticks one by one, drying them with the fum of a fuit and continual fire from which they purchased the name of famadue. Carew.

FUMACE. n. s. [from famous, Latin.] Hearthmoney.

FUMATORY. n. f. [fumaria, Latin; fume- trres, French.] An herb. It's hour.

The damned, hemlock, and rank fumatory. "Both root upon." Shakespeare's Henry V.

To FUMBLE. v. r. [fumicere, Dutch.]

1. To attempt any thing awkwardly or un-gainly.

2. To puzzle, or train in perplexity. Am I not a friend to help you out? You would have been fumbling half an hour for this excuse. Dryden's Spanish Fever.

3. To play childishly.

I saw him fumble with the flowers, and play with the flowers, and smile upon his finger's end. Shakespear.

To FUMBLE. v. r. To manage awkwardly.

As many fuevess as he flares in heav'n,
With distinct breath and confin'd kifs to them;
He fumes all up in one loose splash. Shakespeare.

Came fumbling over the heads, in such an agony
They told 'em fale for fear. Dry. Spanish Fever.

FUMBLINGLY. adv. [from fumble.] One who acts awkwardly.

FUMILY. n. s. [fumicere, French; fumus, Latin.]

1. Smoke.

Thus fight ing fires a while themselves consume.
But freight, like Turks, forced to win or die.
They flit by tender bridges of their fumes,
And over the breach in wanton vapours fly. Dryden.

2. Vapour; any volatile parts flying away.

Love is a smoke rais'd with the fume of fires.
Being purg'd, a fire sparkler in loving eyes. Shakespear.
Shall be a fume to try the King's秀丽 by pipes, as they do in tobacco, or other things, to dry and comfort.

In Winter, when the heat without is less, breath becomes so far condescended as to be visible, flowing out of the mouth in form of a fume, or crater vapour; and may, by proper vessels, set in a strong burning mixture, be collected in a considerable quanti-

4. Exhalation from the stomach.

The fumes of drink discompose and dry up the brains of a man overcharged with it. South.
FUNDAMENTAL. n. [fundamental, Latin.] The back part of the body.

FUNDAMENTAL. adj. [fundamentalis, Latin, from fundamental.] Serving for the foundation; that upon which the rest is built; essential; important; not merely accidental.

FUNDAMENTAL CAUSE. n. The cause of the most grievous war is not like to be taken from the earth. Raleigh. You that will be less fearful than distant, That know the several part of the earth. More than you doubt the charge of it. Shakespeare. Others, when they were brought to allow the threat vacant, thought the facetious should go to the

FUNEAL. m. [funus, French; funis, a bag, Latin.]
1. Stock; capital; that by which any expense is supported. He touches the patient more delicately than Ovid, and divests all this of his own said, without disturbing the arts and sciences for a supply. Dryden. Part must be left a fund when fees invoke. And part employ'd to roll the watry tale. Dryden. In preaching, no men succeed better than those who are skillful in the fund of their own reason, advanced indeed, but not overlaid by some mean with books. Swift.

2. Stock or bank of money. As my estate has been hitherto either spent on fees, or fluctuating in funds, it is now fixed in labor.

FUNDAMENTAL. n. s. [fundamentum, Latin.] The back part of the body.

FUNDAMENTAL. adj. [fundamentalis, Latin, from fundamentum.] Serving for the foundation; that upon which the rest is built; essential; important; not merely accidental.

FUNDAMENTAL AGREEMENT. n. An agreement of the most grievous war is not like to be taken from the earth. Raleigh. You that will be less fearful than distant, That know the several part of the earth. More than you doubt the charge of it. Shakespeare. Others, when they were brought to allow the threat vacant, thought the facetious should go to the

FUR. n. [fur, French.] A small cord; a small ligature; a fibre.

FUNICULAR. adj. [funicularis, French, from funiculus.] Counting of a small cord or fibre.

FUNK. n. s. A flink. A low word.

FUNNEL. n. s. [funnula, Latin; whence fundible, fundus, funnel.]
1. An inverted hollow cone with a pipe descending from it, through which liquid is poured, or solids are conveyed with narrow mouths; a tundish.

The outward ear or antituba is made hollow, and contracted by degrees, to draw the sound inward, to take in as much as may be of it, as we use a funnel to pour liquid into any vessel. Ray.

2. A pipe or passage of communication. Some of the large funnels are curious mouthpieces, through which angled notes with ease descend. Blackmore.

FUR. n. s. [fur, French.]
1. Skin with soft hair with which garments are lined for warmth, or covered for ornament.

December must be expressed with a roarful and fearful countenance; as a hedge at his back a bundle of hogs, holding in fur mistress the sign of Capronius. Ovid. Eumam. Fur. Fur.

Tis but dressing a bird of prey in his cap and fur to make a judge of him. L'Estrange.

And whether alley, fields, or air. Swift.

2. Soft hair of beasts found in cold countries, where nature provides coats suitable to the weather; hair in general.

This sight, wherein the ezbrown bear would cough, the lion and the belly-pinched wolf keep their fur dry, unembossed he must, and bids what will take all. Shakespeare King Lear.

Such animals as feed upon flesh, firstly by the want of the hair; but they prey upon, the other by devouring some part of the feathers of the birds which they gorge themselves with. Ray on the Creation.

3. Any moisture exhaled at such a degree as that the remainder sticks on the part.

Me thinks I am not right in every part. I feel a kind of trembling at my heart. My pulse unequal, and my breath is strong; as if a fiery spear upon my tongue. Dryden.

7. FUR. n. s. [from the noun.]
1. To line or cover with furs that have short hair. How did a light it was to see Damascus, the rich tile furred with lambkins? Alders. Though
FUR

Through tatter'd cloaths small vices do appear;  
Robes and fur'd gowns hide all.  
Shakesp.  

You are for dreams and blubber, brother priest;  
You vary gents with fashion.  
Shakesp.

2. To cover with soft matter.  
To make lambskin, take a perch and hold it under the bottom of a silent basin; and, as it grows, be fur'd and black within, strike it with a feather into some shell.  
Pearson.

Three fitters, mourning for their brother's los';  
Their bodies hid in bark, and fur'd with moss.  
Dryden.

Their freezing blood compels to irrigate  
Their dry fur'd tongues.  
Phillis.

A dungeon wide and horrible; the walls  
On all sides fur'd with smoky damages, and hung  
With clots of very gore.  
Addison.

Fur, adv. [It is now commonly written fur.]  
At a distance.  
Gay.

He white and lovely dove  
Doth on her wing her utmost swiftness prove,  
Finding the fires of faulton fierce not fur.  
Sidney.

Fur-wrought, adj. [fur and wrought.]  
Made of fur.  
Gay.

Silent along the margin stray,  
And with the fur-wrought fly they prone.  
Gay.

FUR'ACIOUS, adj. [furax, Lat. Thievish;  
inclined to steal.  
Dit.  

FURACITY, n. f. [from furax, Lat.]  
Disposition to theft; thievishness.  
Dit.

FUR FELT, n. f. A piece of fine plaited and puckered together, either below or above, on the petticoats or gowns of women. This, like a great many other words, is the child of mere caprice.  
Treu.  Dit.

Fur's, n. pl.  
Fur.  
Treu.  Dit.

Fur'ty, v. a. [from the noun.]  
To adorn with ornamental appendages of drefs.  
When arguments too fiercely press,  
You calm them with a milder air;  
To break their points, you turn their force,  
And fur'ty the plain difcourfe.  
Prior.  

She was bounted and furbeated; every ribbon was crinkled and every part of her garrisons in cot.  
Addison.

To FUR'ISH, v. a. [from the verb.]  
To burnish; to polish; to rub to brightness.  
It may enter Momwray's waxen coat,  
And furry now the name of John o' Gaunt.  
Shakesp. Rich. II.  

Fur'loch'd, the furs, and put on the brigandines.  
Ferr. vii. 4.

Some others who fur'loch'd up and reprint his old errors, hold that the sufferings of the damned are not to be, in a strict sense, eternal; but that, after a certain period of time, there shall be a general good-delivery of the souls in prison, and that not a farther execution, but a final release.  
South.

As after Nun's peaceful reign,  
The martial A rape did give the fierce wield;  
Fur'loch'd the spiteful sword again;  
Refund'd the long-for gotten shield,  
And led the Latins to the duty field.  
Dryden.

Inferring minutiae, to Mars repair,  
His broken axle-ter, and blunted war;  
And fend him forth again, with fur'loch'd arm.  
Dryden.

FUR'RISHER, n. f. [furbrish, French;  
from furbrish.]  
One who polishes any thing;  
Fur'cation, n. f. [furca, Latin.] Forkings; the flate of shooting two ways like the blades of a fork.  
When flags grow old they grow less branched,  
And list their crown-unters, or lower forks  
Next the head.  
Brown.

FUR'FUR, n. f. [Latin.] Hulk or chaff;  
Scour or dandril, that grows upon the

FUR'NACE, v. a. [from the noun.]  
To throw out as sparks from a furnace.  
A bad word.  

c.  

He furnaces  
That thick fights from him.  
Shakesp. Comed.  

To FURNISH, v. a. [furnir, French.]  
1. To supply with what is necessary to a certain purpose.

She hath directed  
How I shall take her from her father's house;  
What gold and jewels she is furnir'd with.  
Shakesp.

To his training school,  
That he may furnish him with firm and good teachers,  
And never seek for aid out of himself.  
Shakesp.

Shall furnish him liberally out of thy stock,  
Dont. v.

Come, thou stranger, and furnish a table,  
And feed me of that thou hast ready.  
Eccles.

Auria, having driven the Turks from Conos,  
Both by sea and land, furnish'd the city with corn,  
Wine, victual, and powder.  Kneller's Hispys.  

I shall not need to heap up instances;  
every one's reading and conversation will sufficiently furnish him, if he wants to be better furnish'd.  
Locke.

2. To give; to supply.  
The simple idea, the materials of all our knowledge, are foggetted and furnish'd to the mind only by these two ways, sensation and reflection.  
Locke.

It is not the state, but a compact among private persons that hath furnish'd out these several remainances.  
Addison.

3. To fit up; to fit with appendages.  
Something deeper,  
Whereof perochere these are but furnirings.  
Shakesp.

Plate entertained some of his friends at dinner,  
And had in the chamber a bed or couch, neatly and costly furnish'd.  Digges came in, and got up upon the bed, and trampled it, saying, I trample upon the pride of Plato. Plato mildly answered, But with greater pride, Digges.  Bacon's Advov.  

We were led into another great room, furnish'd with old interlopions.  
Addison on Italy.

4. To equip; to fit out for any under-taking.

Will your lardship lend me a thousand pounds to furnish me?  
Shakesp. Henry IV.

Ideas, forms, and intellects.  
Have furnish'd out three different facts.  Prior.

Doubtless the man Jesus Christ is furnish'd with superior powers to all the angels in heaven, because he is employed in superior work.  Watts.

5. To decorate; to supply with ornamental household fuff.  
The wounded arm would furnish all their rooms,  
And blest for ever scarlet in the looms.  Halifox.

FURNISHER, n. f. [furnisser, French;  
from furnirb.]  
One who supplies or fits out.  
Furniture, n. f. [furnitur, French;  
from furnirb.]  
1. Moveables; goods put in a house for use or ornament.

No man can transport his large retinae, his suspense furs, and his rich furniture into another world.  South.

There are many noble palaces in Venice; but their furniture is not very rich, if we except the pictures.  Addison.

2. Appendages.  
By a general confusion mankind shall be defcoufled, with the form and all the furniture of the earth.  Tillofson.

3. Equipage; embellishments; decorations.  
Young Carvon, with vauntful lilyward,  
After his guide did call aloud to fans.  
And thereon gave his furnitures prepar'd.  Spenser.  
The duke is coming; see the barge be ready,  
And fit it with such furniture as suits.  Dryden.

The greatest of his genius.  Shakesp. Henry VIII.  

The
FU R
The ground must he of a mixt brown, and large enough, for the hore's furaturas must he of very
fentible colours. Dyden. FURRER, n. f. [from fur.] A dealer in fur.
FURROW, n. f. [ruhph, Saxon.] 1. A small trench made by the plow for the reception
of yeed. Wheat must be sowed above furrows before Mihail.
Then ploughs for feed the fruitful furrowed brooks, And once laburd-first beneath the yoke. Dryden.
2. Any long trench or hollow; as a wrinkle.
My lord is, though time has plowed that face
With Volgus's furrow's force I saw it fall;
Yet I'm too well acquainted with the ground quite
to forget it. Dryden, and Las's Edipus.
FURROW-WEED, n. f. [Furrow and weet.] A weed that grows in furrowed land.
Crown'd with rank fumites, and furrowed-swirls.
To FURROW, v. o. [from the noun; pytan, Saxon.]
1. To eat in furrows. While Stent with hghtsman near at hand,
Whistles o'er the furrow's edd.'d. Milton.
2. To divide in long hollows. No brier tear has furrow'd her smooth cheek.
Suckling.
The billows fall, while Neptune lays his lance
On the rough sea, and smooths its furrow'd face. Dryden.
3. To make by cutting. There go the ships that furrow out their way;
Yes, there of whales enormous lights we see. Warton.
FURRY, adj. [from fur.] Covered with fur; dressed in fur.
From Volgus's bank's insipid Car
Leads forth his furry croat to war. Fenton.
Confuting of fur. Stretch out thy lazy limbs, awake, awake,
And Winter from thy furry mantle wake. Dryden.
Not arm'd with horns of arbitrary might,
Or claws to seize their furry spilts in sight. Dryden.
FURTHER, adj. [from forth; not from
fur, as is commonly imagined; forth, further, furthest, corrupted from further,
forth, forthright. pop.Sen. Saxon. Further is used by Sir Thomas More. See FORTH and
FARTHER, of which the examples are to be referred to this word.]
1. At a greater distance.
2. Beyond this.
What further need have we of witnesses. Mar. xxi. 65.
Satan had journey'd on, passive and flow:
But further way found sense, to thicken with
As one continu'd his, the undergrowth
Of shrubs and tangling bushes had percept'd.
All path of man or beast that pass'd that way.
Milton.
Their earnest eyes they fix'd, imagining
For one forbidden tree a multitude
Now v's, to work them further woe or frame.
Milton.
I may meet
Some wand'ring spirit, from him to draw
What further would be learn'd. Milton.
3. Further has in some sort the force of a substantive in the phrase no further, for nothing further.
Let this appease
Thy doub, since man reach no further knows.
Milton.
FURTHER, adv. [from forth.] To a greater distance.
V. the angel of the Lord went further, and
Slew, num. xi. 2.
97 FURTHER, v. a. [from the adverb; further, Saxon.] To put onward;
To forward; to promote; to countenance;
To assist; to help.
Things thus set in order, in quiet and rest,
Shall further thy harvest, and pleasure thee best.
Dryden.
Could their fond superstitious further their
Acts, without the mixture of a true
Persuasion concerning the irresistible force of divine power.
Grant not, O Lord, the divers of the wicked:
Further not his wicked device. Ex. 31. 8.
This binds it in to further my design,
As I am bound by my profession. Dryden.
FURTHERANCE, n. f. [from further.] Promotion; advancement; help.
The Galls learned them first, and used them
only for the furtherance of their trade and private
benefits.
Our diligence must search out all helps and
furtherance of direction, which ferriers, counsels,
fathers, histories, laws and practices of all
churches afford.
For gain and work, and succeed in his affairs,
He fed the furtherance of him that hath no
man's power.
Harker.
Canst thou not, my body, nor blood sacrifice,
Intreat you to your wonted furtherance? Shakefes. Henry VI.
If men were minded to live purposely, to
believe a God would be no hindrance or prejudice
to such design, but very much for the advance-
ment and furtherance of it. Tolstoin.
FURTHERER, n. f. [from further.] Promoter; adder.
That earnest favours and furtherer of God's true
Religion, that faithful servitor to his prince
and country. Spencers.
FURTHERMORE, adv. [further and more.]
Moreover; besides.
This ring I do accept most thankfully,
And so, I pray you, tell him: furthermore,
I pray you, threw my youth old Shylocks hoite.
Shakespeare.
FUNIVY, adj. [furivate, Fr. fartivate, Latin.] Stolen; gotten by theft.
Or do they, as your cheimes, I think, have flown,
Dart furivate beams and plaug, not their own,
All fervants to that source of light, the sun?
Prior.
FURONCLE, n. f. [furoncle, Fr. furoncula,
Latin.] A bile; an angry putitide.
A furoncle be of burning round, hard,
And inflamed; and as it increas'd, it grew
with an acute head, and sometimes a putulate;
And then it was more inflamed and painful, when it
arrives at its alite, which is about the eighth or ninetieth day.
Witkian.
FURRY, n. f. [fur, Latin; furere, French.] 1. Madness.
2. Rage; passion of anger; tumult of mind
approaching to madness.
I do oppose my pitting to your fury, and am
To suffer with a quietness of spirit
The very tyranny and rage of him.
Shakespeare.
He has given him to know the natures of living
creatures, and the facts of wild beasts.
Wold. vii. 20.
3. Enthusiasm; exaltation of fancy.
Taking up the lure, her wit began to be with
a divine fury so pleased; and her voice would, in
so beloved an occasion, second her wit.
Shelley.
A fysill, that had number'd the world.'
The fun to coarse two hundred companies,
In her propositick fury she'd the work.
Shelley.
Greater than human kind the fysill to look
And with an accent more than mortal spoke;
Her opening eyes with sparkling fyrill roll.
When all the god came rolling on her soul.
Dryden's Don.
4. [from furia; Latin.] One of the deities of vengeance, and thence a fiery,
turbulent, violent, raging woman.
FUS.
The sight of any of the house of York,
Is a lurid to transport colour.
It was the most proper place for a fury to make
her entry, and I believe every reader's imagination
is pleased, when he sees the angry goddess thus
flincking in a tempest, and glutting her throat
with blood, amidst such a scene of horror and confusion.
Addison on Italy.
FURZ, n. f. [furz, Saxon; genuina spinosa, Lat.] Gorze, Coffee.
The whole plant is very thorny; the flowers,
which are of the pea-bloom kind, are disposed in
short thick spikes, which are succeeded by short
compacted pods, in each of which are contained
three or four kidney-shaped seeds. Miller.
Carry out gravel to fill up a hole.
Both timber and furze, the turf and the coke.
FUSION, n. f. [suffusion, Latin.] The
Act of darkening or obliterating.
Di. 6.
FUSE, v. a. [from fuse.] Overgrown with
furze, full of furze.
Wide through the furze they held their rout they take,
Their bleeding bosoms force the thorny brake.
Cap.
FUSE, v. n. To be melted; to be caused
of being liquefied by heat.
FUSE, n. f. [from fuse, French.] The
cone round which is wound the
cord or chain of a clock or watch.
The reason of the motion of the balance is by the
motion of the next wheel, and that by the motion of
the fusee, and that by the motion of the spring: the
whole frame of the watch carries a reasonableness
in it, the passive opposition of the intellectual idea
that was in the ardist.
Hall.
2. A firelock [from fusil; French]; a small
nest musquet. This is more properly
written fusil.
FUSE OF A bomb or granado shell, is that
which makes the whole powder or composition
in the shell take fire, to do the designed execution.
'Tis usually a wooden pipe or tap filled with
wildfire, or some such matter; and is intended
to burn no longer than is the time of the
motion of the bomb from the mouth of the
mortar to the place where it is to fall, which
time Anderson makes twenty-seven seconds.
Harris.
FUSE. Track of a buck. Ainsworth.
FUSIBLE, adj. [from fusil.] Capable of
being melted; capable of being made
liquid by heat.
FUSIBLE colors are afforded by metallic bodies, either
called with, or otherwise plunged into cold hot
bodies, especially fusible ones. Boyle.
FUSIBILITY, n. f. [from fusible.] Capacity
of being melted; quality of growing
liquid by heat.
The ancients observing in that material a kind
of metal nature, or at least, fusibility, seem to have resolved it into a nobler use.
Wood's Architecture.
The bodies of most airs that are fought for out of the
depth of the earths are metals which are
distinguished from other bodies by their weight,
fusibility, and malleableness. Locke.
FUSIL. adj. [fusil, French; fusili, Latin.] 5 N 2
1 Capable
1. Made of futian.
2. Swelling; unnaturally pompous; ridi-
culously timid. Used of title.

When men argue, 'th' greater part
O' th' cometh falls on terms of art,
As if th' old (futurist) stuff be spent.
And then they fall to th' argument.

Hudibras.
Virgil, if he could have been the first vesels of
the Sylva, would have thought Statius mad in his
futian description of the statue on the brazen
horse.

Dryden’s ‘D’.

Fustic. n. s. [futis, Latin.] A sort of wood
brought from the West-Indies, used in dying of
cloth.

To Fustigate, v. m. [futis, Latin.] To
beat with a stick; to cane.

Fustilician. n. s. [from futis.] A
futile, adj. [from futis.] Ill-smelling;
mouldy.

Hector shall have a great caish, if he knock
out either of your brains: he were as good crack a
futis not with a knot.

The futatical bathe thinne honour. Shak.
The large Achilles, at this futis stuff,
From his deep chest laughs out a loud applause.

Futile. adj. [futile, French; futis, Latin.]
1. Talkative; loquacious.
2. Tiring; worthless; of no weight.

Futility. n. s. [from futile.] To
make; to make use of;
to form; to form;
to make; to make use of;
to form; to form;
to make; to make use of;
to form; to form;
to make; to make use of;
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to make; to make use of;
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Gab

Gab (from gab, a harpoon or large hook.)

Gabardine, n. f. [gabardine, Italian.]
A coarse frock; any mean dress.

Gabble, n. f. [gabblle, French; gabella, Italian; gabbel, Saxo, a tribute.] An excite; a tax.

Gabble, m. s. [gabblle, French; gabella, Italian; gabbel, Saxo, a tribute.] A prater; a chattering fellow.

Gabby, m. s. [gabblle, French; gabella, Italian; gabbel, Saxo, a tribute.] An excite; a tax.

Gabble, s. m. [gabblle, French; gabella, Italian; gabbel, Saxo, a tribute.] An excite; a tax.

Gabbingly, adv. [from gab.] In a rambling, roving manner.

Gabby, m. s. [gabblle, French; gabella, Italian; gabbel, Saxo, a tribute.] A prater; a chattering fellow.

Gabble, m. s. [gabblle, French; gabella, Italian; gabbel, Saxo, a tribute.] An excite; a tax.

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GAI

In my own truth, that gets not questioned on our minds by false-evidence or demonstration, the arguments that gain in silent are the vouchers and gage of its probability.

2. A measure; a rule of measuring. One judge, as the weather dictates, right. The poet is at point, and wrong at night; another judges by the hero's gage. An author's principles or parentage.

3. To gauge: to make or to move; to give a caution, pledge, or security.

A noisy competent was gaged by our king. Shakespeare. He found the Turkish merchants making merry in their market; he gave them false bills, and gage his faith for their safety, and likewise to him. Boccaccio's History.

4. To bind by some caution or security: to engage.

My chief care is to come fairly off from the great debts. Wherein my time, something too prodigious, much would be gaged. Shakespeare.

To gauge the contents of any vessel of liquids particularly. More properly gauge. See GAGE. We shall see your bearing. Nay, but I to night: you shall not gage me; nor yet do to me. Shakespeare.

5. To make a noise like a goose. Birds prune their feathers, gaggle, and crow seem to call upon rain; which is but the comfort they receive in the rotation of the air. Bacon's Natural History.

6. May safely gage in melodious voice, and never want good thieves or apple-sauce. King.


8. Splendidly. See GAILY.

GAIN, n. f. [gain, French.]

1. Profit; advantage; contrary to loss.

But what things were gain to me, those I counted los to Christ. Phil. iii. 7.

The purpose it was now, to reach to victory should be used, or the gages thereof communicated to the general content. Raleigh.

2. Intercet: lucrative views.

That, if, which serves for gain, and follows but for form, will make, when it begins to rain, and leave thee in the storm. Shakespeare.

3. Unlawful advantage.

Did I make a gage of you by any of them whom I beat unto you? 2 Cor. xii. 17. If pride, if envy, if the lust of gage, and ambition in thy bosom reign, thou boast'st, alas! I thy father feint in vain. Fitzgerald.

4. Overplus in a comparative computation; any things opposed to loss.

5. To obtain as profit or advantage. Egypt became a gaging ground by the muddy and factor brought down by the Nile, which settled by degrees into a fine land. Brown's Tulgar Errors. He gaine, to live as Man, higher degree of life. Milton.

GAI

What reinforcement we may gain from hope, Milton.

What would we gain, to win not forfe? A leper once he loth, and gaine'd a king. Milton.

To have the overplus in comparative computation. If you have two vessels to fill, and you empty one to fill the other, you gain nothing by that. Brent's Library of the Earth.

4. To obtain; to procure; to receive. I acceptance found, which gain'd me this answer from the gracious voice divine. Milton. That fade from small refilient gain of gimmering air, lest veil'd with tempest loud, Milton.

5. To obtain whatever, good or bad. Ye should not have looke from Cretes, and have gained him harm and loss. Acts ii. 21.

6. To win against opposition. They who were sent to the other pains, after a short reliance, gain'd it, Clarendon. Fat fees from the defended Umbrian towns, and only gaine the wealthy client's cause. Dryden's Persian.

7. To draw into any interest or party. Come, with pretense, laden from the pot, to gratify the queen and gain the court. Dryden. If Pervus must be wrought to play. No woman is a conqueror in court. If you gaine him, I shall comply of course. A. Phillips.

8. To obtain as a woods.

He never shall find our hotmate, but such as some mistake bring him, or mistake, or whom he wishes not shall seldom gaine. Through her perseverances, but she shall see gain'd. Milton.

9. To reach; to attain.

The West till gimmers with some freshest of days: Now sports the latertraveller space, To gain the time, Shakespeare's Macbeth. Death was the poll, which I almost did gaine: Shall I once more be toft into the main? Waller. Sun I found his prais'd. In thy extremest bounds, who in the pale, In the high noon gaine'd, and when thou failst. Milton.

10. To gain over.

To draw to another party or interest. The court of Hanover should have endeavoured to gaine over those who were represented as their enemies. Swift.

11. To gain a war.

1. To grow rich; to have advantage; to be advanced in interest or happiness. Thou hast taken vifory and increase, and thou hast greedily gaine of thy neighbour by storming. Ezek. vii. 12.

2. To encroach; to come forward by degrees; with or.

When watchful herons leave their watry tract, and mounting upright with crested flight, Gaine on the skites, and fear above the shell. Dryden's Pergil.

So on the land, while here the ocean gaine, in other parts is living wide family links. Pope.

3. To get ground; to prevail against: with or.

GAINFUL adj. [gain and full.]

1. Advantageable; profitable.

He will dazzle his eyes, and balt him in with the luxurious propoil of some gaineful purchase, some match, or advantageous project. South.

2. Lucrative; productive of money.

Nor knows he merchants gaineful care. Dryden. Marie's new commodious percepts gives, Intuitive to the fairs, or, wholly kept. On what is gaineful: sometimes the clients from flow fustains. Phillips. GAINFULLY adv. [from gaineful.] Profitably; advantageously.

GAINFULNESS. n. f. [from gaineful.]

Profit; advantage.

GAIN GIVING. n. f. [gaine and give.] The fame as giving gifts; a giving against, as gaining; giving, which is still in use, is saying against, or contradicting.

It is but fooetry; and it is such kind of gaining as would, perhaps, trouble a woman. Shakespeare's Howel.

GAINLESS, adj. [from gaine.] Unprofitable; producing no advantage.

GAINLESSNESS. n. f. [from gaineless.] Unprofitablenez; want of advantage.

The parallel holds too in the gaining of as well as laborious of the work; 1 miners, buried in earth and darknes, were these course, and all for the other they digged; no more is the insatiable mite. Dryden's Priam.

GAINSY, v. a. [gaine and say.]

1. To contradict; to oppose; to controvert with; to differ and.

Speeches which gainsey one another, must of necessity be applied both unto one and the fame subject. Shakespeare.

2. To deny any thing.

I never heard yet that any of those bold warriors vented Ils imponderant to gainsey what they did. Than to perform it itself. Shakespeare.

GAINSEYER, n. f. [from gainsey.] Opponent; adversary.

Such as may satisfy gainseyers, when suddenly, and besides expectation, they require the fame at our hands. Homer. We are, for this case, challenged as manifest gainseyers of Scripture, even in that which we read for Scripture unto the people. Homer.

It was full matter of conviction to all gainseyers. Homerus.

Others


GAL

Several lights will not be seen,
If there be nothing left of them but Men, doubt, because they stand so thick in the sky.

Go to those parts that paint the galaxy. Cowley.

We must not undertake to know what advantage is brought to us by those immovable stars in the galaxy. Bentley.

GALBANUM, n. f. We meet with galbanum sometimes in fruits, sometimes powdered with drops of tears, which is the parched and sometimes in large masses. It is soft, like wax, and ductible like the dandels of a yellowish or reddish colour; its smell is strong and disagreeable.

It is of a middle nature between a gum and a resin, being inflammable as a resin, and soluble in water as a gum, and will not dissolve in oil as pure resins do. It is the produce of an embelishful plant.

I yielded indeed a pleasant colour, like the betty myrrh, as galbanum. Eecleix. xxiv. 15.

GAL'E.'A, n. f. (gabling, hardly, sudden, German.) A wind not tempestuous, yet stronger than a breeze.

Wind.

GAL'E.'A'TI.TUS, adj. [gallatius, Latin.]

1. Covered as with a helmet.

A galatea clothed, and in shape something more comely than any of the foregoing.

Woodward on Galata.

2. [In botany.] Such plants as bear a flower resembling an helmet, as the monkshood.

Galantcula. adj. [from galerus, Latin.] Covered as with a hat.

GAL'l.'O.T, n. f. [galloite, French.] A little galley or fort of brigantine, built very light and fit for chase. It carries but one mast, and two or three pattores.

It can both fall and row, and has a large number of oars for the rowers, with one man to each oar.

Barbarossa sent two notable pirates with thirty gallots, who, landing their men, were valiantly encountered, and forced again to their gallots.

GALL, n. f. (seal, Saxox; gallo, Dutch.)

1. The bile, an animal juice remarkable for its foppished bitterneness.

Come to my woman's breast,
And take my milk for gall; you moring minimish.

A honey tongue, a heart of gall,
Is fancy's spring, but sorrow's fall. Shakespeare.

This potion informs us of a vulgar error, terming the gall bitter, for it doth imply, It's as bitter as gall, whereas there's nothing gall

able sweeter; and what is most unctuous must needs partake of a sweet favor. Harvey.

Gall is the greatest relish of curdled milk. Borrahas has given at a time one drop of the gall of an eel with success.

Arboreus on Diet.

2. The part which contains the bile.

The married couple, as in large masses of silver, did cast the gall of the fisticke behind the brow.

Gall, anything externally bitter.

With mine eyes I'll drink of every word you find,
Though ink be made of gall. Shakesp. Cymbeline.

Posion be their drink!  
Gall, worse than gall, the daintest meat they take! Shakespeare.

GAL.'IN, n. f. [gaining, being hit, fail of their purpose. Full.

*GAINST, prep. [for against.] See A.-

Tremble, ye nations! who, secure before, 
Laugh'd at those arms, that gai.'n, ourselves we bore.

To gai.'nSTAND, v. a. [gainst and stand.] To withstand; to oppose; to resist. A proper word, but not in use.

Love proved himself valiant, that dart with the force of rent arm's duty gaint and the force of love enraged desires. Dryden.

GALRISH. adj. [gallan, to dreef, Saxox.]

1. Gaudy; flowy; splendid; fine.

Three of four will outrage in apparel, huge hole, monstrous hats, and gai'rish colours. Aicham.

I call'd thee then poor shadow, gai'rish queen, 
The presentation of but what I was. 
A mother, only mock'd with two fair robes; 
A dream of what thou wert, a gai'rish flag. B. Bentley.

To be the aim of every dangerous shot. Shakesp. 

There in cloke covert by some brook, 
Where my eye never may meet, 
Hide me from day's gai'rish eyes. Milton.

2. Extravagantly gay; flighty.

Fame and glory transport a man out of himself; it makes the mind loose and gai'rish, scatters the figures of fame, and leaves a kind of dissolution upon the soul. (sav.)

GAI'RENISHNESS. n. f. [from gai'rish.]

1. Finery; flaunting gaudiness.

2. Gaiety or extravagant joy.

Let your hope be without vanity, or gai'ranshies of spirit, but sober, grave, and silent. Taylor.

GAI'T, n. f. [gait, Dutch.]

1. Away; as, gange your gait. Good youth, address thy gait unto her; Be not denied access, stand at her door. Shakesp. 

2. March; walk; walk.

March, n. v. gaited, n. past. a. 
That fairest eye uphold thy feeble gait. Hobb. Tate.

The air is so leant and meagre waster late, 
That fear thee legs uphold thy feeble gait. C. Martial.

Tou art so lean and meagre waster late, 
That fearest thy legs uphold thy feeble gait. Hobb. Tate.

3. The manner and air of walking.

Great Juno comes; I know her by her gait. Shakespeare.

He had in his person, in his affect, the appearance of a man, which he preserved in his gait and motion. Clarendon.

A third, who, by his gait, 
And secret demeanor, seems the prince of hell. Milton.

Leviathan.

Wallowing, unwieldy, enormous in their gait, 
I defer'd his way, 
Bent all on speed, and mark'd his airy gait. Milton.


My heart-blood is well nigh from me; I feel 
And my gale-grown salt to my heel. Spenser.

GAL.GANGL. n. f. (galanger, French.) A medicinal root.

The larger galanga is in pieces, about an inch or two long, of the thickened of a man's little fingers; a brownish red colour, extremely hot and pungent. The smaller galanga is in pieces, about two inches long, and as thick as the preceding; its colour is brown, with a faint cast of red to it: it has a disagreeable, but much less acid and pungent smell. Hill.

GAL.'A.'GE, n. f. [gallad, galase, Fr.]

The milky way; a stream of light in the sky, consisting of many small stars.

A broad and ample road, whose dust is gold, and pavement stars, as stars they appear, See not denied access, stand at her door. Milton's Paradise Lost. A brown, for which heaven would dishearm. The galaxy, and stars be vast'd, Cleveland.

GAL.'A.'GE, n. f. (gale, an apple; galy, a sieve; galaxe, a star.) The starry way; a stream of light in the sky, consisting of many small stars.

A broad and ample road, whose dust is gold, and pavement stars, as stars they appear, See not denied access, stand at her door. Milton's Paradise Lost. A brown, for which heaven would dishearm. The galaxy, and stars be vast'd, Cleveland.

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GAL

When I knew justice,
I saw good fome daring
In Raleigh's goodfome
Which a difficult effence would after said.

All fides here I solemnly deny,
Save bow to gaff and pinch this Raklebrooke.
Shak. Hen. IV.

No man commits any sin but his conftence fates him,
and his guilty mind is frequently gaffed with the re membranes of it.
Tullion.

4. To haras: to mischief; to keep in a state of uneafiness.

The Helas had gotten new heart, and with a divere forts of fhot from corners of streets and house- windows gaffed them.
Sidney.

Light demifions from as fhot they threw,
Exafen'd with leaden things, to gaff the foe.
Dry. An.

In our was againft the French of old, we used to gaff
them with our long bows, at a greater distance
than they could flint their arrows.
Addifon.

To gaff. o. n. To fret.
I have fenn you gaffing and gaffing at this gentle- man twice of three.
Shakfeare.

GALLANT. adj. [gaffant, French; from gaffant, fine, drefs, Spanifh.]
1. Gay; well drefs'd; flowly; splendidly.
A plan of埴ual Vittors, where hall go gaffant
with ours, neither hall gaffant ships pass thereby.
Sidney.

The gay, the wife, the gaffant, and the great
body, all in one gaffant have. Waller.

2. Brave; high spirited; daring; magna- nimous.
Seem, that any should kill his uncle, made
him feck his revenge in manner gaffant cavalier.
Sidney.

But, fare thee well, thou art a gaffant youth.
Shakfeare.

A gaffant man, whole thoughts fly at the highest
game, requires no further insight.
Digby.

3. Fine; noble; spacious.
There are no tricks in plain and fimpie fath.
But hollow men, like hurIE'S box hard.
Make gaffant flew and promise of their metre.
Shakfeare.

4. Courty with refpect to ladies.
He difcourfe, how gaffant and how brave a thing it would be for his lady's fhape to make a journey
into Spain, and to fetch home his miftrefs.
Clarendon.

When forth the love of fent is aboad.
The gaffant rain begin.
In gaffant thought to plume their pointed wings.
Dryden.

GALLANT. n. f. [from the adjective.]
1. A gay, sprightly, airy, splendid man.

The new proclamation.
—What is it for?
The reformation of our travel'd gaffants,
That fill the court with quarrels, talk, and taylor.
Shakfeare.

The gaffants and leaffy youths of Naples came and offered themselves unto Valier.
Kneflis.

The gaffants are to protect the lad's rich.
Their leaffy branchis's at the gaffly fpright.
Dryden.

Gaffants, look to't, you fay there are no tricks;
But I'lt come dance about your beds at night.
Dryden.

2. A whoremafter, who cares ftrife women to
debafce them.
One, who to pieces with age, shews himfelf a
young gaffant, Shakfeare.

She had left the good man at home, and
brought away her gaffant. Addifon's Sp-Carr.

3. A wonder; one who courts a woman for marriage.
In the two latter cafes it had commonly the accent on the last syllable.
GALLANTLY. adv. [from gaffant.]

1. Gayly; splendidly.
2. Bravely; nobly; generously.

GAL.

You have not dealt gailily with us as we did with you, a part of our people. 1 last year a paper was brought here from England, which we ordered to be burned by the common hangman. Swift.

GALLANT, n. f. [gaffant, French.]
1. Splendour of appearance; show; magnifi- cence; glittering grace; oftentimes
gin
Make the face shine with gaffanty, and all
The English youth flock to their admiral. Waller.
2. Bravery; noblenes; generosity.
The eminence of your condition, and the gaffant
of your principles, will not confume to the
toolc and crumbling body of nature.
Gay, Swift, Preface.

3. A number of gaffants;
Hector, Deiphobus, and all the gaffants of Troy,
Would do-to-day. Shakfeare.

4. Courtship; refined address to women.
The martial Moors, in gaffanty refin'd,
Invent new arts to make their charmers kind.
Granville.

5. Vivious love; lewdnes; debauchery.
It looks like a fort of combating between virtue
and vice, as if a woman were allowed to be
vicious, provided the be a profligate; as if there
were a point where gaffancy ends, and In-
sanity begins.
Swift.

G'ALLASS. n. f. [gaffant, French.] A heavy
low-built vessel, with both fails and posts.
It carries three masts, but they cannot be
lowered, as in a gaffant.

It has thirty-two fects for rovers, and fix or seven
flaves to each. To carry three trade of guns at
the head, and at the ftern there are two
to gaffants.
Dixit.

The Venetians pretend they could let out in a
great necessity, thirty men of war, a hundred
gaffants, and ten gaffantes.
Addifon on Italy.

My father hath no left.
Than three hundred gaffants, with four hundred
gales, and twelve tight gaffantes.
Shakfeare.

G'ALLEON. n. f. [gaffent, French.] A
large ship with four or fometimes five
decks, now in use only among the Spani-

I affured them that I would defy them at
Tiberias, and that no force should drive me thence,
either I was funk, or fet on fire by the Spanifh
gaffants.
Ralegh's Apology.

The number of velles were one hundred and
thirty, whereof gaffantes and galleons feventy-two
goodly ships, like floating towers or exiles.
Bacon's War with Spain.

G'ALLEY. n. f. [gaffent, French.; derived
d by De Cange from gaffent, low Latin, a
fine room.]
1. A kind of walk along the floor of a
houfe, into which the doors of the apar-
tments open; in general, any building
of which the length much exceeds the
breadth.

In most part there had been framed by art fuch
pleafant arbores, that, one anfwerinf another, they
became a gallery aline from tree to tree, almofl
round about, which below gave a perfect fhaow.
Sidney.

High lifted up were many lofty towers.
And gallyes faire overlaid.
Spenfe.

Your gallery
Have we pas'd through, not within much content.

The row of return on the banquet fide, let it be,
all galleiues, in which galleiues let there be
three cupoias.
Bacon.

The private gallery 'twixt th' apartments led.
Not to the foe yet known.
Dunham.

Nor is the fhape of our cathefals proper for our
preaching auditories, as in the figure of a
amphi- theatre, with galleiues gradually overlook- ing each other; for into this condition the parli-

GALLANTISE. n. f. [French.] Mere-
riment; exuberant gayety. Not in ufe.
I did hear
The galing of horses: who's not come yet? Shaks.
His reeds will not refrain'd,
But gallow lively down till' western hill.
Dance, Brown.

GAL.

To run at the pace which is performed by leaps. Seeing such streams of blood as threatened a drowning life, ye galled toward them to part them. Sidney.

They can easy
An armed knight towards them gallow fall.
That seem'd from some feared toe to eye. Fairy Ley.
He was a shape grim Saturn did refrain.
His heavy limbs, and bow'd with such a mane,
When half surpriz'd, and fearing to be seen,
The teacher gallow'd from his jealous queen. Dryd.

To rise to the pace which is performed by leaps. Sidney.

GAL.

To rise to the pace which is performed by leaps. Seeing such streams of blood as threatened a drowning life, ye galled toward them to part them. Sidney.

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GAM

GA'merel, n. f. [from gambe, gambarella.]  The leg of a horse.  When its strength may be more admirable than for the plan of the fibres of a tendon to be so arranged as to make it a fold body, and yet to have the strength of a horse's leg.  To appear the weight which the tendon, lying on a horse's gamerel, doth command, when he rears upon his upper, game.  Milton. 1. Sport of any kind.  We have had pâlisse here, and plessing game.  Shakespeare. 2. Jeft; opposed to earnest or serious.  Then on her head she felt a garland green, and crowned her twist earthen and twist game.  Spenser. 3. Infolent remittance; sportive insult.  Do they not seek occasion of new quarrels, On my refull, to diftrict me more; Or make a game of my calumnies?  Milton's Ag. 4. A single match at play.  Advantage in play.  Mutual vouchers for our fame we stand, And play the game into each other's hands.  Dryden. 6. Some parceled; measure planned.  This seems to be the present game of that crown, and that they will begin no other till they see an end of this.  Temple. 7. Field sports: as, the chace, falconry. About this hour he makes his way, Under the colour of his usual game, He shall here find his friends with horse and men, To him from his ignorant captivity.  Shakespeare. 8. What game is to use, or nets to frame Wild beasts to combat, or to tame, With all the myrtil of that game.  Waller.  Some sportfmen, that were abroad upon game, Spied a company of buffalos and cranes.  Le Fèrange. 8. Animals pursued in the field; animals appropriated to legal sportmen.  Hunting, and men, not beasts, till in his game, When he could chance with horses, such as erable Subjection to his empire tyrannous.  Milton. 9. There is such a variety of gamepring up before me, that I know not which to follow.  Dryden.  A bloodhound will follow the perfom he pursues, and all hounds the particular game they have in chase.  Arbutorum.  Go, with thy Cynthia hunt the pointed hare At the rough bush, or chase the flying deer.  And my Chloe take a nobler aim, At human wings we fling, nor ever mils the game.  Prior.  Proud Nimrod lift the bloody chase began, A mighty hunter, and his prey was man: Our haughty Norman bow'd that bashful name, And makes his trembling flags the royal game.  Pope.  She shafts my labour, if its length you blame, For, glore but wise, you rob me of my game.  Young.  9. Solemn contests, exhibited, as spectacles to the people.  The games are done, and Caesar is returning.  Milton.  Milo, when enting the Olympic games.  Desban.  With a huge or upon his shoulders came.  Desban.  To Game. n. n. [gaman, Saxon.] 1. To play at any sport. 2. To play wantonly and extravagantly for money.  Gaming leaves no satisfaction behind it: it no way profits either body or mind. Locke.  Gamecock, n. f. [game and cock.] Cocks bred to fight.  They manage the dispute as fiercely as two gamecocks in the pit.  Locke.  Game, n. f. [game and egg.] Eggs from which frying cocks are bred.  Thus boa'th hatches eggs under birds of prey, To make the foul more terror for the iry. Gayth.  Gamekeeper, n. f. [game and keep.] A person who looks after game and fees it is not destroyed.  

GAM

Ga'mesome, adj. [from game.] Frolicksome; gay; sportive; playfulness.  Sportful.  Gerion, though old, yet gamefome, kept one end with Cofma.  Sidney.  I am not gamefome; I do lack some part of that to play.  Shakespeare.  The gamefome wind among her terrour play, And cuteth those growing riches short.  Fairfax.  But in this gamefome way.  Milton.  This gamefomef Warden children should rather be encouraged, to keep up their spirits and improve their strength and health, than curbed or restrained.  Addison.  Ga'mesomeness, n. f. [from gamesome.] Sportiveness; merriment.  Ga'mesomely, adv. [from gamesome.] Merrily. 1. One who is vitiosity addicted to play.  Keep a gamefome from the dice, and a good student from his book, and it is wonderful.  Shakespeare.  A gamefome, the greater matter he is in his art, the worse man he is.  Bawm.  Ga'mesters, n. s. [from game.] Laughers.  The whole feast.  Dryden's Journal.  Ga'mester, n. f. [from game.] One that fills a gamefome's place; What agony of soul the feels To see a knave's invented heals.  Swifts.  Her youngelf daughter is run away with a gamefome, a man of great beauty, who in delighting and dazing has no superior.  D'Urf. 2. One who is engaged at play.  When lechery and cruelty play for kingdoms, The gentler gamefome is the foolishest winner.  Shaks.  A man may think, if he will, that these two eyes see no more than one; or that a gamefome teeth always more than a looker-on: but, when all is done, it helps the good of counsel that is which fetheh business flint.  Bacon.  Ga'mer, n. f. [from game.] 3. A merry frolicksome perfon.  You're a merry gamefome, My lord Sandes.  Shakespeare's Henry VIII.  Ga'mest, n. f. [from game.] 4. A prostitute; not in order.  She's impatient, my lord, And was a common gamefome to the camp.  Shaks.  Ga'mer, n. f. [of uncertain etymology; perhaps from grand mere, and therefore used commonly to old women.] The compellation of a woman corresponding to gather, as, Ga'mer Dunton's Neecle.  Age.  Ga'mon, n. f. [gambelle, Italian.] 1. The buttوك of an hog fattened and dried; the lower end of the fitch.  At for what price thy venal tongue was sold: A nitty gammer of some forty years old.  Dryden.  Cowmons, that give a relish to the tale, And potted down and come to fo full, That ere the first is out, the second sinks.  Dryd. 2. A kind of play with dice.  The quick dice, In thunder leaping from the box, awake The founding gammer.  Thomson's Autumn.  Ga'mute, n. s. [game, Italian.] The scale of musical notes.  Madam, before you touch the instrument, To learn the notation is too fanking.  I must begin with rude motions, and at last.  Shaks.  To teach you gamut in a briller fort.  Shakespeare.  When by the gamut some musician make A ported long in others will undertake.  By the same game chang'd, to equal it:  Things sufficiently can never be unjust.  Dryd.  Long has a race of heroes fill'd the stage.  Things that can be done cannot be undone.  When in songs and airs express their mortal rage, Combat in trills, and in a fge expart.  Addison.  

GAN

GAN, for began, from 'gin for begin.  The noble knight 'gan to feel His vital force to faint.  Spenser.  To Gâ'ch, n. s. [ganchere, from gancio, a hook, Italian, gance, French.] To drop from a high place upon hooks by way of punishment: a practice in Turkey, to which Smith alludes in his Pothick.  Cohors catus qua placitis Gemini omului, vel maxime trans sumum Lucantor acta, pendevide Sanguinis tristitiam in specie.  Mule Angl.  Ga'nder, n. f. [gander, Saxon.] The male of the goose.  As deep drinketh the goose at the gender.  Chasmd.  One gender will serve live geese.  Mortimer.  To Gâ'ng, n. s. [gang, Dutch; gagan, Saxon; gang, Scotch.] To go; to walk: an old word not now used, except ludicrously.  But let them gang alone, As they have brewed, to let them bear blame.  Arbuthnot. Your flaming beaus gang with their breasts bare.  Ga'ngleion, n. f. [French.] A kind of flower.  Amsworth. Ga'ngleion, n. s. [ganglëan.] A tumour in the tendinous and nervous parts.  Tumours usually formed in delicate, though passibly it be a ganglione, or other crude tumour or preternatural growth of some part of the joint.  Wil. Ga'mere, n. a. [from gangerne.] To produce a gangrene; to mortify.  Parts eristered, gangerneated, lacerated, and mortified, become black, the radical moisture or vital nature suffering an excitation.  Brown's Fol. Eng.  Ga'mere, n. s. [gangerne, French; gangrena, Latin.] A mortification; a stoppage of circulation followed by putrefaction.  This experiment may be transferred unto the cure of gangrene, either coming of themselves, or induced by malice applying malice; the oft-mentioned. Spur.  She fares the lover, as we gangrene say, By cutting hope, like a bpt limb away.  Waller. A dissoluting in the heart was suppos'd an approach of a gangrene.  Wil. The gangrene's Surgey.  If the substance of the soul is faulted with these pithions, the gangrene is gone too far to be ever cured: these infallamations will rage to all eternity.  Addison's Spectator.  To Ga'mere, n. a. [gangrever, French; from the noun.] To corrupt to mortification.  In cold countries, when men's noses and ears are mortified, and, as it were, gangrene with gold, if they come to a fire they rot off presently for that the few spirits that remain in those parts, are suddenly drawn forth, and so putrefaction is made complete.  Laus.  Gangrene'd members must be bop'd away.  Before the nobler parts are tained to decay.  Dryden.  To Ga'mere, n. n. To become mortified.  Wounds immedicable.  Randle and Satter, and gangrene To black mortification.  Milton's Agerfex.  It is a most pady subject to mortification, as in those bodies they are apt to gangrene after openening, if that be not speedily digested out.  W. 

G A N G R E N E
The last of that city concerned the Christian commonwealth of mankind, whereafter issued from the opening of that gap to all that fide of Christendom.

3. Any passage.

So stands the Thracian herdsman with his spear; and at the gap and hopes the hunted beast, and he bears him running in the wood.

4. A village.

As straight as that known to all, and in the blind.

5. A breach; a deficiency.

If you violently proceed against him, mischief his purpose, it must make a great gap in your hope.

6. Any interface; a vacancy.

Each one demands, and answer to his part performed in this wide gap of time, henceforth we are differ'd. Shakespeare's Winter's Tale

7. An opening of the mouth in speech during the pronunciation of two consecutive vowels.

The hiatus, or gap between two words, is caused by two vowels opening on each other.

8. To flop a gap.

Is to escape by some stratagem; alluding to hedges meted with dead bulrush, till the quicksetts will grow.

9. To stand in the gap.

To make defence; to expose himself for the protection of something in danger.

What would become of the church, if there were not more concerned for her rights than this? What would hold in the gap? Lofly.


Adj. [gap and tooth]. Having interstices between the teeth.

The receiver, miller, and cook, are distinguished from each other, as much as the memory of poets; and the broad speaking gap-tooth'd wife of Bath.

11. To gap.

U. Oral. To open the mouth wide; to yawn.

Some men there are who love not a gaping pig; some, that madly, if they behold a cat; Shaksper.

Gaping or yawning, and stretching; do pass from man to man; for that causes gaping and stretching is what the spirits are a little heavy by any vapour.

12. To gap.

As to reeds, they are the only things that can be contrived to make a breach.

And thou, who gap'st for my estate; draw near; For I would whisper somewhat in thy ear.

4. With after.

What shall we say of those who spend their days in gapping after court-favour and preferment? L'Estrange.

5. With at.

Many have gap'd at the church revenues; but, before they could swallow them, have had their mouths full of lie and scum.

6. To open in fawdles or holples.

If it suffice me, I will have it; till hell itself should gap.

And bid me hold my peace. Shakespeare's Hamlet.

7. To open a breach.

The place to their lofty curvings walk'd away, North; No yield, and now a yawning breach display.

The roaring waters, with a hostile tide, rush through the ruins of her gap'y side, Dryden.

8. To open; to have an hiatus.

There is not to the best of my remembrance, one vowel gapping on another for want of a cleft in this manner.

9. To make a noise with open throat.

And, if my music can through path ages see, That noisy, naufeous, gaping tool is he. Reffomann.

10. To flare with hope or expectation.

Others will gaps'车辆 operate.

The cabinet designs of size; Apply to wizards, to foretell.

What shall, and what shall never be. Hudibras.

11. To flare with wonder.

Parts of different species jumbled together, according to the mad imagination of the dawer, and the end of all this to cause laughter: a very monster in a flamelike form, far, far from an animal. gap to art. Dryden.

Where elevated over the gaping crevasses, Clafyd's in the board the peregrine head is bow'd, Britton's retreat.

12. To flare irreverently.

They have gap'd upon me with their mouth.

Gapper. n. f. [from gap.]

1. One who opens his mouth.

2. One who flares foolishly.

3. One who longs or craves.

The golden bowels of the droll'd abber-londs rained well near into every gapper's mouth. Cursor.

GAR, in Saxon, signifies a weapon so Endgar is a happy weapon; Ethgar, a noble weapon. Gibbon's Camden.

To GAR, v. a. [giera, Ilandicka.]

To cause; to make. Obsolete. It is still used in Scotland.

Tell me, good Hobbino, what gars thee greet? What! hast some wolf thou art withal? yarne yarn?

Or is thy big gape brokes, that sounds so sweet? Or art thou of thy loud lies forsaken.

GARB. n. f. [garbe, French.]

1. Drie; cloth;

habit.

The drie, with words cloth'd! In reason gars, Cowley; I can't garble._ peace and peaceful dress. Milton.

He puts himself into the garb and habit of a professor of physick, and fixes up.

2. Hisian; the tribe in gars. Dryden.

For thy fortune be not thou a flave; thine heart is with the fae before the grave?

3. To defile坲ly; to crave; with far.

To her grim death appears in all her haste; that deep defilement of the tribe of gars. Dryden.

4. To be thy fortune not be thou a slave; if he did not, but emult.

5. 0 2

And
GAR

And when he would like them appear,
Their gars, but not their clothes did wear. Dods.

3. Exteriour appearance.

GAR.

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GAR.

juice from a bruise, or the like, which
indurates into a hard immovable tumour.

GARGOIL. m.f. A dilletomer in bolts.

The signs of the gargoi are, hanging
down of the head, mult eyes, staggering,
and lots of appetite.

GARLAND. m. [garlande, garland, Fr.] 1. wreath of branches,
Sheploin, with leavy twigs of laurel-tree,
A garland made, on temples for to wear;
For he then chosen was the dignity
Of village lord that Wodehove's he bore. Sidney.
A reading world will never find upright,
Till Richard wear the garland of the realm.
—How I wear the garland! I don't thou mean the
—Ay, my good lord. Shakespear's Richard III.
Then party-coloured flown of white and red
She wore, to make a garland for her head. Dryd.
Vanquish again; though he be gone,
Whole garland crown'd the victor's hair,
And reigns, though the has left the throne,
Who made thy glory worth by care.
Her gods and godlike heroes rise to view,
And all her faded garlands bloom anew.
Shakespear. Allium, Lat.

It has a boubous root, containing of many small
tubeless included in its coat: the leaves are plain:
the flowers consist of fix leaves, formed into a coroa,
but on the top of the flak; and are succeeded
by subula fruit, divided into three cells, which con
contain roundish seeds. Miller.

Garlic is of an extremely strong smell, and of an
agreeable gracious taste, as may be proved by appling plaiaters of garlick to the
feet, which will give a strong smell to the breath. Miller.

Garlic has, of all our plants, the greatest strength,
affords most nourishment, and supplies most spirits
to those who eat little flesh.

This mortif an union to devour;
Each love of garlic is a wonder,
Religious nations fore, and blest abodes,
Where ev'ry orchard is over-run with gods. Tate.

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Temple.

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Temple.
GAR

GARROUS, adj. [from garum.] Resembling pickle made of fish.

In a civet-cast an offensive exudate proceeds, partly in food, that being especially fishy, whereas this humour may be a garous excitation, and olidious separation. Brown.

GARRAN, n. s. [Espe. It imports the same as gulling. The word is still retained in Scotland. A small horse; a hobby. A Highland horse, which, when brought into the North of England, takes the name of galloway.

When he comes in, he will make their cows and garrans to walk, if he doth no other harm to their property. Spenser.

Every man would be forced to provide Water-solfer for his team, whereas common garnans flit upon graz a yard round; and this would force men to the docking of lemons, so that the race of garnans would decrease. Temple.

GARRET, n. s. [garrote, the tower of a citadel, French.] 1. A room on the highest floor of the house.

The mob, commissioned by the government, were to demolish an empty garret tenn. Dryden.

John Boll slipped from room to room; ran up stairs and down stairs, from the kitchen to the garret. Chaucer.

On earth the god of wealth was made
Solo patron of the building trade.
Leaving the arts the fabulous air,
With license to build taller there.
And its concord its old pretence,
To lodge in garret, comes from thence. Swift.


The colour of the burning part of rotten wood, by daylight, is in some pieces white, and in some pieces inclining to red, which they call the red and white garrets. Bacon.

GARREYER, n. s. [from garret.] An inhabitant of a garret.

GARRISON, n. s. [garrión, French.] 1. Soldiers placed in a fortified town or castle to defend it.

How oft he said to me,
Thou art no soldier fit for Cupid's garrión. Sidney.

2. Fortified place flored with fellows. When the old Roman wall so fell inconfab, With a new chain of garrións you bind, Waller.

3. The flote of being placed in a fortification for its defence. Some of them that are laid in garrións do not give great heart to. Spenser in Ireland.

To GARRISON, v. a. [from the noun.] To secure by fortresses.

Others those forces join,
Which garrión the conquest near the Rhine. Dryden, Farn.

GARLIC, n. s. [from garlia. Latin. 1. Loquacity; incontinence of tongue; inability to keep a secret. Let me here
Expiation, it pass away in crime,
Shameful garliicity. Milton's Ageant.

2. The quality of talking too much; talkativeness. Some voices of speech must carefully be avoided; first of all, eloquence or garlility. Dry in the Ceri.

GARRULOUS, adj. [garulatus, Latin.] Fratling; talkative.

Old age looks out,
And garriónous reconciles the tests of thyme. Thouf.

GARTER, n. s. [garu, Welsh; jur, French; garv, from gar, Welsh, the binding of the knee.] 1. A string or ribband by which the stocking is held upon the leg.

Let their heads be fecklycomb'd, their blue coats brau'd, and their garrións of an indifferent knife. Skene, Taming of the Shrew.

When we rest in our cloaths we loothen our garters,
And other ligatures, to give the spirits free passage. Ray.

Handsome garters at your knees.
Swift.

There lay three garters, half a pair of gloves,
And all the trumpery of his former loves. Pope.

The mark of the order of the garter, the highest order of English knighthood.
Now by my george, my garter.

—The george, profum'd, hath lost his holy honour.
The garter, blemish'd, pawn'd his knightly virtues.
Shak. R. III.

You owe your Ormond nothing but a fun,
To fill in future times his father's place,
And give the garter of his mother's race. Dryden.

3. The principal king at arms.

To GARTER, v. a. [from the noun.] To bind with a garter.

He, being in love, could not die to garter his hose.
Shak.

A person was wounded in the leg, before the gartering place.
Wigan's Surgery.

GARTH, n. s. [as if gibth, from gidad. The bulk of the body measured by the girdle.

GAS, n. s. [A word invented by the chemists.] It is used by Van Helmont, and seems designed to signify, in general, a spirit not capable of being consolated: but it uses it loosely in many senses.

Harriss.

GASCOINE, n. s. [French; from Gascony, a nation eminent for boating.] A boat; a bravado.

Was it a gasonade to please me, that you fild your fortune was increas'd to one hundred a year since I left you? Swift.

To GASCONE, v. n. [from the noun.] To boat; to braze; to blister.

To GASH, v. a. [from bather, to bathe, fr. Sinker.] To cut deep so as to make a gaping wound; to cut with a blunt instrument so as to make the wound wide. Where the Engineers at arms had been defeated, many of their horses were found grievously gashed or gored to death. Hayward.

Wit is a keen instrument, and every one can cut and gash with it; but to carve a beautiful image requires art.

Tilgham.

See the gash'd with knives, or fear'd with burning steel. Rotter: Royal Cures. Smoking with blood, or bleeding with wounds; He read's, he gna'd, and at the altar fell. Phillips.

GASH, n. s. [from the verb.] 1. A deep and wide wound.

He glancing on his helm, made a large and open gash therein; were not his rage, That broke the violence of his intent, The weary soul from thence it would disengage. Rowe.

A perilous gash, a very limbs lop'd off. Shaks.

Hamilton drove Newton almost to the end of the lift; but Newton on a sudden gave him such a gash on the leg, that therewith he fell to the ground. Hayward.

But neither substance cloud'd
Not long invisible; and from the gash'd
A stream of unclear humour issuing how'd: Milt.

2. The mark of a wound. I know not if this be proper.

I was fond of back-sword and cudgel play, and I now bear in my body many a black and blue gash and fear.

GASKIN, n. s. [from Gaspereine. See GASKIN.] Wide hose; wide breeches.

An old ludicrous word.
If one point break, the other will hold; Or, it both break, your gaskin fail.
Shak.

To GASP, v. n. [from ges, Skinner; from gipsy, Danith; to sob, fumis.]

1. To open the mouth wide; to catch breath with labour.

The
The sick for air before the portal gates. 

 Dryden.

They rais'd a feeble cry with trembling noise, But the weak voice di'dn't their gapping throats.

Dryden.

The gaping head flies off, a purple flood Flows from the loos'd gape, and fearlessly could refuge; The breath they drew no longer air, but fire. Dryden.

A tempest of life, a gaping for life, and geometry, and a heated gulf. Dryden.

The rich countrymen in Austria were faint and gapping for breath. Brown's Travels.

Pain and faint, 

he gapes for breath; and, as his life flows from him, 

Demands to see his friends. Addison's Cato.

2. To emit breath by opening the mouth convulsively. 

I lay down to gape my latest breath; The voices will get a breakfast by my death. Dryden.

He flutters round, his eyeballs roll in death, 

And with short sobs he gapes away his breath. Dryden's Anacreon.

5. To long for. This ffen is he, I think, not proper, as nature never expresses desire by gapping; 

The Cadian and his wife had the comfort to be under the same master, who, seeing how dearly they loved one another, and gaped after their liberty, demanded a most exorbitant price for their ransom. Spedator.

Gasp. n. s. [from the verb.] 

1. The act of opening the mouth to catch breath. 

2. A short catch of breath in the last agonies. 

His fortunes all lie speechless, and his name 

Is at last gape. Shakespeare's Cymbeline.

Ah, Warwick, Montague, hath bred his last breath, and 

A beautiful racer laid our for Warwick, Shakespeare. 

If in the dreadful hour of death, 

If at the latest gape of breath, 

When the world romance knows your brow, 

You hope for mercy, thou art now. Addison.

To Gasp. v. a. [from gape, Saxon. See Agast.] To make agast, to fright; to thock; to terrify; to fear; to affray. 

When he saw my arm disarmed spirits 

Bold in the quare and right, roused to the encounter, 

Or whether gape'd by the noise I made, Full suddenly he told, Shakespeare's King Lear.

Ga'trick. adj. [from gazeg.] Belonging to the belly. 

Ga'trophy. n. s. [gaze and gaster.] 

In the art of cymology signifies no more than seeing up any wound of the belly; yet in common acceptance it implies, that the wound of the belly is complicated with another of the intestine. Sharp's Surgery.

Ga'tromomy. n. s. [gaze and virga.] 

The act of cutting open the belly. 

Gat. The pretter of get. 

Make a gat up in the moment. Ex. xxi. 13.

Gate. n. s. [gate, Saxon.] 

1. The door of a city, castle, palace, or large building. 

Open the gate of mercy, gracious God! 

My foul flies through these wounds to seek thee, Shak.

The gates of monarchs. 

Are arch'd so high, that giants may jest through, 

And keep their impious burdens on, without 

Good-morrow to the sun. Shakespeare's Cymbeline.

2. A frame of timber uppon hinges to give a passage into inclosed ground. 

Know'lt thou the way to Dover? 

Both file and gate, horoway and footpath. Shak.

3. An avenue; an opening. 

Austria did done nothing but wildly and politely, 

In her way. We were both together by the ear with Tull, 

And opening a gate for a long war. Kates.

Ga'tvein. n. s. The eua porta. 

Gat. Being a king, his loved wealth, he could not 

and have to trade, nor any obligation to continue 

in the gateurin which disbled that blood. 

Henry's VII.

Gateway. n. f. [gate and way.] A way through gates of inclosed grounds.

To gather, to bring into one place. 

Gatherer. n. a. [gather, Saxon.] 

1. To collect; to bring into one place. 

Gatherer-roosts—and they took stones and made an heap. 

2. To get in harvest. 

The seventh year we shall not, nor gather in our increase. 

3. To pick up; to glean. 

His opinions 

Have satisfied the king for his divorces, 

Gather'd from all the famous colleges. Shakes.

Gat up highway, gather out the stotes. 

If i. II. 10. 

I will spend this premiere upon those from whom I have gathered my knowledge; for I am but a gater. 

Wotton. 

To pay the creditor, that lent him his rent, he must gather up money by degrees. 

Lacke.

4. To crop; to pluck. 

What have I done? 

To see my youth, my beauty, and my love 

With no greater care, but flighted and betray'd; 

And like a Sylvia from the Falls, 

But only finds, and cheaply throws aside, 

To wither on the ground! Dryden's Spanish Fryar. 

5. To assemble. 

They have gathered themselves together against me. 

All the way we went were gathered some people on both sides, standing in a row. Bacon.

6. To heap up; to accumulate. 

He that by nature unjustly gain increaseth his substance, shall gather him that will pity the 

Prover. v. 7.

To seek and take. 

Save us, O Lord, and gather us from among the heathen, to give thanks unto thy holy name. 

Eccles. vii. 47.

8. To sweep together. 

The kingdom of heaven is like unto a net that was cast into the sea, and gathered of every kind. 

Matt. xiii. 47.

9. To collect charitable contributions. 

10. To bring into one body or interest. 

I will gather others to him, besides those that are gathered; for I have gathered them in mine own name. 

Mark. i. 28.

11. To draw together from a state of diffusion; to compress; to contract. 

Immu'rally Tully states. 

The Roman under deed d the carful's throne! 

Gathering by his flowing robe he seem'd to stand, 

In apeak, and graceful stretch'd his hand. Pope.

12. To gain. 

He gathers ground upon her in the chase; 

New breath, upon her hair with sweet pace. Dryden.

13. To pucker needlework. 

14. To collect logically; to know by inference. 

That which, out of the law of reason or of God, men probably gathering to be expedient, they make it law. Hooker.

The reason that I gather he is mad, 

Is a mad tale he told to-day at dinner, 

Of his own door being brought against his entrance. Shak.

After all had the vision, we endeavoured to get into Macedonia, assured gathering that the 

Lord had called us. Acts.

From this doctrine of the increasing and thickening of fin in this respect, we may gather, that all sins are not alike and equal, as the stakes of ancient times, and their followers, have falsely imagined. Perkins. 

Return'd 

By right, and listening where the heape's pair 

Sat in their sad difficulties, and various plight, 

Thence gather'd his own doom. Milton's Par. Lost.
G A V
With bracelets of thy hair, rings, gaudes, conceits,Knacks,2 marks, nosegays sweetmeats. Shakespeare.
The fun is heard in the proud day,Attended with the pleasures of the world,Is all too wanton, and too full of gaudes,To give motion. Shakespeare, King Lear.
My love to Herma	
I fret at the snow: seems to me now,As the remembrance of an idle gaud,Which, in my childhood, I did not unsee. Shakespeare.

To GAUDE. v. a. [gauge, gauge, a measuring rod, French. It is pronounced, and often written, gage.]
1. To measure with respect to the contents of a vessel.
2. To measure with regard to the proportions of a vessel.
The vases nicely gauged on each side, broad on one side, and narrow on the other, both which minister to the generation of the bird. Derham's Physico-Theology.

There is nothing more perfectly admirable in itself than that artificial manner in Homer, of taking measures or gauging his heroes by each other, and thereby elevating the character of one person by the opposition of size to some other he is made to excel. Pope.

GAUGE. n. f. [from the verb.] A measure; a standard.
This plate must be a gage to fire your worm and grove to equal breadth. Moon's Med. Ever. If money were to be hired, as land is, or to be had from them failing, it might then be had at the market rate, which would be a constant gage of your trade and wealth. Locke.

Timely gauged to his mirthful, that the should enter no frolic in their heads above four foot seven inches high; and for that purpose gauged a gage, by which they were to be measured. Arber.

GAUCER. n. f. [from gage.] One whose business is to measure vessels or quantities. Those eels and dukes have been privileged with royal judicature, and appointed their special officers, as sheriff, gauger, and etchman. Carv. Corn. Carniv. Gaunt.

GAUNT. adj. [As gc'vant, from cernan, to lefion, saxon.] Thin; tender; lean; meagre.
Oh, how this name befits my composition! Old Gaunt, indeed, and gaunt to be seen; Within me grief hath kept a tedious fast; And who abhairs from meat that is not gauze? For deeping England long time have I watch'd; Watching breeds leanness, leanness is all gauze; The pleasure that some fathers feel upon My brisk fast I mean my children's looks; And thence arises, that made me gauze: Gaunt am I for the grave, gaunt am I for the grave, Whole hollow womb inchoats nought but bones. Shak. R. II.

Two mailiffs, gauze and grim, her perilous, And left their fasts' and fangs in blood embitter. Dryden.

G A V I L L Y. adv. [from gaudy.] Showily; splendidly; pompously; ostentatiously; fine.
Cosily thy habitat, thy purif can hold.
But not express in fancy: rich, not gaudy.
For this apparel do proclaim the man. Shakespeare.
Fauns painted with florid gules polish, Atchick and numbrestick.
As the gay motes that peep the sun-beams, Milton.
A gaudy place I saw, and with gaudy pride
Of painted plumes, that hoped to shine to side to side. Dryden.

The Dorian duke his brigades leads,
Galatin in arms, and gaudies to behold.
A man who walks directly to his journey's end, will arrive richer much sooner than he who wanders side to gage at every thing, or to gather every gaudy flower you find in your path. Warton.

It is much to be lamented, that perfons so perfectly qualified to be great examples of piety, should, by an erroneous education, receive rude poor and gaudy spectacles of the greatest virtues. Law.

GAUDY. n. f. [gaudium, Latin.] A festival; a day of plenty. A word used in the federal.
He may have content with a bit of to-day, that is 90 of a gaudy in-morning. Chaucer.

GAV. The pretence of grieve.
Thou canst not every day give me thy heart; If thou canst not give it, then thou never gav'st it. Love's Labours.
Lovers are not, that though they heart depart, It stays at home, and thou with love liv'st. Dante.

G A V E L. n. f. A provincial word for ground. Let it be upon the ground or gavel eight or ten days. More.

G A V E L I N D. n. f. [In law.] A session, where the lands of the father are equally divided at his death among all his sons, or the land of the brother equally divided among the brothers, if he have no issue of his own. This custom is of force in divers places of England, but especially in Kent. Cowell.

Among other Welsh customs he abolished that of gavelkind, whereby the tiers female were entirely excluded, and the ballards, did inherit as well as the legitimates, which is the true Irish gavelkind. Davies on Ireland.

G A V E. A kind of thin transparent filk.

G A Z
Silken cloaths were used by the ladies, and in fees they were thin, like gauze. Arber.
Brooches and dimicks, and tattles and gauzes. Arbuthnot.
Are lately brought over.

2. A fellow with a squint.

In both sexes it is used in Scotland.

GAZ. n. f. [corrupted for galloon] A small tub, or ludings. A provincial word.

GA'N'FEE. n. f. [Scoth.] A wooden frame on which beer-casks are fet when turned.

GAY. adj. [gog, French.] 1. Airy; cheerful; merry; frolick.
Smooth flow the waves, the cypresses gently play; Belinda fidel'd, and all the world was gay. Pope.
Ev'n civil with Old Virtue's foe, and the gay mound'd, who never mount'd before. Pope.

GAY. n. f. [from the adjective.] An ornament; an embellishment.
Morose and untractable spirits look upon precepts in jargon, as they do upon goss and pictures, the footsoldiers of so many old wives' tales. Gay.

Gay. v. t. [from gaye.] 1. Cheerfulness; airiness; fretfulness.
And from those gaieties our youth requires To exclaim their minds, our age retires. Denham.

3. Finery; show; Our gavetys and sar guile are all babsh'm'ch, With rainy marching in the pleasant field. ShakESP.

G A Y L Y. adv. 1. Merrily; cheerfully; airily.
2. Splendidly; pompously; with great show.

To the ladies, gaudy dci'd and the Moll Adam With curious dishes, and paint the funny morn. Gay. Like some gay fellow, that early spring suppiles. Gage. The gosly blooms, but ev'n in blooming dies. Pope.

G A Y N E S. n. f. [from goy] Gayety; finery.
Not much in it.

To GAZE. v. n. [a-gaze, or rather gyanecan, to see, Saxon] To look intently, and earnestly; to look with eagerness.
What feel thou there? King Henry's diadem, Lest it partake with all the honours of the world; If goe, gauze dely and the Moll Adam. Pope.
From some the cait and her maid eyes below. At some her gaye glasses raving flew. Fallow. Gaye. This is a smal'd, that thou fall not by those things that are precious in the sight of Gaiety. Pope. A lover's eyes will gaze an eagle blind. Shakespeare. Highuminium tumtumis, but shant create; None think the great unhappy, but the great. Fool's gaze on envy! Envyle darts a thing, Which makes a wain as stretched as a king. Young.

To GAZE. v. o. To view fledgefully. Staint toward heath's my wondering eyes I turn'd, And gauze dible the ampe. Milton.

G A Z E. n. f. [from the verb.]
1. Intent regard; look of eagerness or wonder; fixed look; being lightened'd with her beauty's beam, And thence she drew a happy influence, And lifted up above the world in gazing. Spenser.
Do but note a wild and wanton herd, If he of muck frets the ampe eyes. Milton. Thou shalt perceive them a mutual band, Their gazing eyes turn'd to a model gage, By the sweet power of muck. Shakespeare.

'Fore your queen dy'd, she was more worth than gueze Than what you look on now. Shakespeare.
With secret gazer.
Or open admiration, him behold.
On whom the great Creator hath bestowed! World. Milton's Paradise Lost. E.
GEA

Fenrir is a dark writer, women wages connexion as to our useless toiners, who resists out of sight, and Adjun's
readers at a gaze.

Dryden.

After having flound at gaze before this gate, he discovered an inscription. Adjun's Freetholder.

2. The object gazed.

I must die
Betray'd, expiring, and both my eyes put out;
Made of my enemies the room and gaze;
To guard in brass letters, under this.
With my heav'n-gifted strength. Milton's Agonist.

GAZEL. n. s. An Arabian deer.

Gazer, n. s. [from gaze.] He that gazed;
One that looks intently with eagerness or admiration.
In her checks the vivril red did shine,
Like eyes in a bed beset their bed.
The which among all flowers from them throng
And gazer fêlê with double pleurec fed. Fortune St.,
I'll lay more gazers than the ballets. Shaksp.
Bright as the sun, her eyes the gazer strike!
And like the fun, they shine on all alike.
His learned idea give him a transcendent delight;
And yet, at the same time, discover the blemishes
Which the common gazier never observed. Watts
Gazeful, adj. [gaze and full.] Looking intently.
The brightness of her beauty clear,
The check she had found wondrous was rea
To admiration of that heavenly light. Spenser.

GAZEHOUND. n. s. [gaze and hound; canis agallus, Skinner.] A hound that pursues not by the scent, but by the eye.
See thou the gazehound, how with glance severe
From the close beak he marks the defin'd preset.

Gazette.-n. s. [gazette is a Venetian halfpenny, the price of a news paper, of which the first was published at Venice.]
A paper of news; a paper of publilk intelligence. It is accented differently on the first or last syllable.
And sometimes when the los is small,
And danger great, they challenge all;
Print new additions to their feats,
And even tomes in gazettes. Hudibras.
An English gentleman, without geography, cannot well understand a gazette. Locke.

Gazetteer.-n. s. [from gazette.]
1. A writer of news.
2. A man appointed to publish news by authority, whom Steele calls the lowest minister of state.
Satire is no more; I feel it die.
No gazetteer more innocent than I. Pope.

GazinSTOCK. n. s. [gaze and stock.] A perfen gazet with form or abhorrence. These things are usages to us, by making us gaze full socks to others, and objects of their form and decision.
Ray.

GazoN. n. s. [French.] In fortification pieces of front in which covered with glass,
in form of a wedge, about a foot long,
and half a foot thick, to line parapets
and the traverses of galleries. Harris.

GEA. n. s. Gypsun, to cloath; gapepe,
sufficient, Saxon.

3. Furniture; accoutrements; dress; habit; ornaments.
Array thyself in her most gorgeous garments. Fairy L.2.

GEF. He broke through.

He broke through. Fairfax.

When once she re

When once her eye

When she viewed the visage of this magic dress,
I shall have some harmless villains,
Whom thrift keeps up about his country gear. Mill.
GENE
To the munificent man.

Gayly conceived.

Religious Generation.

Thirty-three, and progeny.

Suetonius.

Prolific.

Moyle.

Quinville.

Milton.

The virtues of generous, magnanimous; liberality.

Can he be better principled in the grounds of true virtue and generosity than his young tutor is? He would not have been your generosity to have passed by such a fault as this.

Lack.

GENEROUS. adj. [generous, Latin; generous, French.]

1. Not of mean birth; of good extraction.

2. Noble of mind; magnificent; open of heart.

A generous virtue of a vigorous kind, pure in the left recessive of the mind.

Deddy.

That generous boldness to defend

An innocent cause.

Swift.

The generous critic fain'd the poet's fire,

And taught the world with reason to admire.

Pope.

Such was the Reformation, not more learned than good,

With manners generous at his noble head.

Pope.

The generous gods who wit and gold revere,

And ripen spirits as he ripens mines.

Pope.

His generous soul, Thanes, heavenly half,

Nutrit'd the young stranger with a mother's care.

Pope.

Pray for others in such forms, with such length, importunity, and earthenness, as you seke for yourself;

And you will find a natural path leading away,

In the common happiness of others, as you yield only to delight in your own.

Law.

It is used of animals. Spritely; daring; courageous.

The imperial eagle does not fly

Till the whole carcasse he devour,

As his generous hunger underhold.

To make his fortune.

Though he eats of that vile food,

He only robs the taintless blood.

Cowley.

Addison.

Admire.

When from his void the young companion bore

The cup the generous landlord would bestow,

And paid generous honors on the sign

The flouted kindred of this churlish fool.

Parnell.

Fall by the margin of her native food.

Whole wealthy waters are well known to fame,

Fare as the bordering flowers the prince's feast.

And rich in beauty as the generous stream. Heigh.

Strong; vigorous.

Having in a digestive furnace drawn off the ancient spirit from those good frieck, of the phlegm, even in this generous wine, was copious.

Boyle.

Those who in southerm climates complain

From Phtho's wounds to bee

Mall own that pain be well repaid,

By generous wines beneath a shade.

Swift.

GENEROUSLY. adv. [from generous.]

1. Not meanly with regard to birth.

2. Magnanimously; nobly.

When all the fruits of heaven have forsook,

Yet generously he doth his arms withhold.

Dryd.

3. Liberally; munificently.

GENEROUSNESS. n. [from generous.]

The quality of being generous.

Is it possible to conceive that the overflowings generousness of these ancient philosophers in their general彬al bearings with means or various principles? Collier.

GENESIIS. n. [YHWH; genealogical, French, English; generation; the first book of Moses, which treats of the production of the world.

GENET. n.s. [French. The word originally signified a hermaphrodite, and perhaps a gentleman or knight.] A small-sized well-proportioned Spanish horse.

You'll have your nephew neigh to you; you'll have couriers for conduct, and genius for grace.

Shakespeare.

Observe. It is no more likely that frogs should be engendered in the clouds, than Spanish genet be begotten by the wind.

Shakespeare.

He flows his statue too, where plac'd on birch.

The genet underneath it seems to fly.

Dryd.

GENETTI A.C. adj. [genettine, French, Italic, Latin.]

Tender to meat, and well calculated by alchemists, shewing the configurations of the stars at any birth.

The night immediately before he was fighting the art of these foolish allogrotes, and generical philosophers, that use to play into the knowledge of natures.

Hercules Virgil.

He who calculates natures.

The truth of astrological predictions is not to be referred to the considerations: the generiack considers by the disposition, temper, and complexon of the peron.

Drayton.

GENETTE n.s. [from genetti.]

A corruption of genesse, French, a juniper.

We used to keep a dilisious fruite water of juniper in the flate. At present only a better kind is distilled from the juniper-berries; what is commonly called made with me, and less than one of turpentine, put into the flate, with a little common salt and the corest spirit.

Herrick's Virgil.

GENIAL adj. [genital, Latin.]

1. That which contributes to propagation.

2. And with mysterious reverence I deem.

Milton.

Creator Venus, genial power of love.

The bliss of men below and gods above.

Dryden.

That gives cheerfulness or supports life.

Will not the light of life continue long.

But yields to double darkness night and dark.

So much I feel my genial spirit doop.

Milton.

3. Natural; native.

1. He chiefly proceeded from natural incapacity, and genial indisposition.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

GENIALLY. adv. [from genital.]

1. By genius; naturally.

Some men are genially disposed to some objection, and naturally averse to others.

Glanville.

2. Gayly; cheerfully.

GENICULATE. adj. [geniculatus, Latin.]

Knotted; joined.

A piece of some geniculated plant seeming to be a part of a figurate.

Génération. n. [from genital, Latin.]

Knottingse; the quality in plants of havin' knots or joints.

GENIO. n.s. [genio, Italian; genius, Lat.]

A man of a particular turn of mind.

Some genies are not capable of pure affection; and a man is born with talents for it as much as for Talies.

Talies.

GENITALI. s. [genitalis, Latin.] Parts belonging to generation.

Ham is conceived to be Jupiter, who was the youngest son, who is said to have cut off the infant.

Browne.

GENITING. n.s. [A corruption of Jane.

French, signifying Jane or Janet; having been so called in honour of some lady of that name; and the Scotch dialect calls them Janet apples, which is the same
fruit, sometimes Hereditary; Elegantly
Otway's Fairy. Several
Gentilism, n. f. [gentilis, Latin.] In grammar, the name of a case, which, among other relations, signifies one be- 
gong of the same gentle kind; or one be- 
ting, as of a father.

GENIUS, n. f. [Latin; gentile, French.] 1. The protecting or ruling power of men, places, or things.

There is none but he.
Whole being I do fear, and, under him, My gentle reign a fall doth hold. Anony's Vceca. Shakespeare's Macbeth. The genius and the mortal instruments are not, in Council; and the state of man, Like to a little kingdom, fuller then. Skakespeare.

And as I awake, sweet midnight's breath, Sent by some spirit to mortals good, Orth'rous genius of the wood. Milton.

And the same demon that should guard my throne, Shrieks at a genius greater than his own. Dryden.

To your glad geniusfacilitate this day; Let every muse and genius give their song. Dryden.

2. A man endowed with superior faculties. There is no little writer of Printirk in who is not mentioned as a prodigious genius. Addison.

3. Mental power or faculties. The genius of the best poet, the genius of that royal dame. Waller.

4. Disposition of nature by which any one is qualified for some peculiar employment. A happy genius is the gift of nature. Dryden.

A happy genius, and happy genius for natural history, is a better preparation for enquiries of this kind than all the dead learning of the fecond age. Newton's Optics. Preface.

One science only will one genius fit; So vail it is art, so narrow human will. Pope on Ciceros.

The Romans, though they had no great geniuses for trade, yet were not unskilled in the proclivities of its Arbeuth.

5. Nature; disposition; Studious to please the genius of the times, With periods, points, and tropes, he flunn his critics.

Another genius and disposition improper for philo- sophical contemplations, is not so much from the narrowness of their understandings, as because they would not allow the time of contemplation.

He tames the genius of the stubborn plain. Pope.

GENTLE, adj. [gent, old French.] Gentle; soft; gentle; polite. A word now dif- 
used.

Veepsham, with great spoil and rage, Forewasted all: 'till Genius gent,
Perfounded him to craze.
Fairy Queen. She was that noble, wise, as fair and gent,
Caly bow the might their harmless lives preserve.

GENTLEEL, adj. [gentil, French.] 1. Polit: elegant in behaviour; civil.

He had a gentler manner of binding the chains of this kingdom than most of his predecessors. Swift.

Their goal in an motion of gentle comedy, and fall into the most filthy double meanings when they have a mind to make their audience merry.

Addison on Italy.

2. Graceful in mien.

So spruce he that can never be genteele. Tatter.

3. Elegantly drest.

Several ladies that have twice her fortune, are not able to shew what they always are, and to confist at all places ofpleasure and expense. Launc.

GENTLELY, adv. [from gentile.] 1. Elegantly; politely.

Those that would be genteelie learned, need not look at it, as the dear rate of being able Men. Glanv.

After a long fatigue of eating and drinking, and babbling, he concludes the great work of dining gen- 

tely.

2. Gracefully; handomely.

GENTLENESS, n. f. [from gentilic.] 1. Elegance; gracefulness; politeness.

He had a geni us full of gentilic and spirit, having nothing that was ungraceful in his posture and actions. Dryd. Dufaus.

Paramegiano has dignified the gentilic of modern elegancy, by uniting it with the simiplicity of the ancients, and the grandeur and severity of Mi- chael Angelo. Reynolds.

2. Qualities befitting a man of rank.

GENTILIAN, n. f. [gentilis, French; gentiliana, Latin.] Felwort or baldmomy.

The root of gentilic is large and long, of a tolerable firm texture, and remarkably tough; it has a faint, and disagreeable smell, and an extremely bitter taste.

If it be fusible, and the office small, dilute it with gentilic roots. Wifeman's Surugy.

GENTILIZ'LLA, n. f. A kind of blue color.

GENTILISSE, n. f. [French.] Complai- nance; civility. Not used.

She with her wedding-clouts undertakes Her complaisance and gentilissime. 6. Cicer.

But in the apothecaries, it would have looked like the introducing of gentillic again. Stillingfleet.

GENTILITIOUS, adj. [gentilisius, Latin.] 1. Endemical; peculiar to a nation.

That an unvarying odour is gentillicus, or national unto the Jews, reason or sense will not induce. Brow.

2. Hereditary; entailed on a family.

The common cause of this difference is a certain sort of hereditary disposition of body. Arbeuth.

GENTILITY, n. f. [gentilis, French; from gentil, French; gentila, Latin.]

1. Good extraction; dignity of birth.

2. Elegance of behaviour; gracefulness of mien; note.

3. Gentr; the clasr of persons well born.

Gavel-kind must needs in the end, make a poor gentility. Davies on Ireland.

4. Paganim; heathenism.

When people began to eyy the fallhood of oracles, whereupon all was built, their hearts were utterly averted from it. Hook.

5. GENTLE, adj. [gentilis, Latin.] 1. Well born; well defended; ancient, though not noble.

They entering and killing all of the gentle and rich fallen, for honesty fake open all estates. Sidery.

These are the fludiers wherein our noble and gentle youth ought to betray their time. Milton on Edaca.


2. Soft; bland; mild; tame; meek; peace- 
able.

I am one of those gentle ones that will use the devil himself with courtesy. Skakespeare. Twelfligh Night.

Her voice was ever soft.

Gentle and low; an excellent thing in woman, Skak.
GEN

GENTLEMANLIKE. adj. [gentlemanly and GENTLEMANLY. like.] Becoming a
man of birth.

He holdeith himself a gentleman, and forseth to
work, be he faith, is the life of a peafant or
churl; but encourage him to his weapon, and to
the gentlemanly trade of stealing.

Spenser.

He is a sweet-faced man; a proper man as
one small fee in Summer's day; a most lovely
Gentlemanlike man.

Shakespeare.

You have train'd me up like a peafant, hiding
from me all gentlemanly qualities.

Shakspeare.

Two clergymen fland candidates for a freethinker,
where a gentleman procured the place for the
better felhor and more gentlemanly pajanion of the two.

Swift.

GENTLENESS. n.f. [from gentle.]

1. Dignity of birth; goodness of extraction.

2. Softness of manners, sweetness of disposition;
meekness, tenderness.

My lord Sebastian.

The truth, you speak, doth lack some gentleness.

Shakespeare.

Your brave and haughty form of all,
Was lately and monarchical.
All gentleness with that grace;
A dull and long since seem'd.

Gay.

Still the retinas
Her maiden gentleness, and oft at eve
Visits him, to grace them.

Milton.

The perpetual gentleness, and inherent goodness
of the Ormond Family. Dryden's Fables, Ded. Changers are brought forth silently and insensibly,
with all imaginable gentleness and gentleness;
Woodward's Natural History.

Matters must correct their servants with gen-
lemanly, prudence, and mercy.

Dr. Johnson.

Women ought not to think of gentleness heart
dependable in a man.

Clarissa.


The gentleness of all the gods go with thee. Shak.

GENTLESHIP. n.f. [from gentle.] Car-
rying on a gentlemanly Obsolete.

Some in Fenmore, which will needs be gentlemen,
have more gentleship in their hat than in their head.

Auburn's Schoolmaster.

GENTLEWOMAN. n.f. [gentle and woman.]

See Gentleman.

1. A woman of birth above the vulgar; a
woman well defended.

The gentlewomen of Rome did not suffer their
infants to be so long swathed as poorer people. Abbot.

Doth this Sir Prothears.

Often was it said unto this gentleman. Shakespeare.

Gentlewomen may do themselves much good by
kneeling upon a pillow, and weeding. Bacon.

2. A woman who waits the person of
one of high rank.

The late queen's gentleman, a knight's daughter,
To be her mistress' milkmaid. Shak. Henry VIII.

Her gentlewomen, like the noisier,
So many mermaids, tending her 'tis eyes,
And make their bend adoring.

Shakspear.

A word of civility or irony.

Now, gentlewoman, you are confounding your
emotions; I know it by that hypercritical downcast
look.

Cotly. n.f. [from gentle.]

1. Softly; meekly; tenderly; insouffrably; kindly.

My mistress gently chides the fault I made. Dryd.

The milk-clath that come by inadvertency, or
irregular, are but very gently to be taken notice.

Lack.

2. Softly; without violence.

Forbear's blow.

When mock'd drunk home, being heavily warded, crost
An apple cunning.

Shakspear. Corinbans.

A sort of great bar, as men lay alley with their
legs naked, will fuck their flesh at a wound to
fervise a groat as not to awake them. Crew's Navy.

GENTRY. n.f. [gentility, gentility, from gent.-]

1. Birth; condition; rank derived from
inheritation.

You are certainly a gentleman,
Like such a gentleman, which no one else adorns.

Our gentrans are not our parent's noble name.

In whose success we are gentle. Shaks. Wint. Tale.

2. Cliffs of people above the vulgar; those
between the vulgar and the nobility.

They laugh at a great deal of the gentrify, for whom
no tax or age could be accepted for excise. Sidney.

Let those, that aim at greatness, take heed how
their nobility and gentry multiply too fast.

Bacon.

How cheerfully the lawcourt!

A fars, and the gentry buy.

Swift.

3. A term of civility real or ironical.

The many coloured gentry there above,
By turns are ruled by tomahawk and by love.

Prior.


Show us in much gentrify and good-Will,
As to extend your time with us a while.

Shakespeare.

GENUfION. n.f. [genufion, French;
genius, and er/cts, Latin.] The act of bending
the knee; adoration expressed by bending the knee.

Here we all the rites of adoration, genufion,
worships, indecency, oblation; prayers only expected.

Stilling feet.

GENUINE. adj. [genuine, Latin.] Not
spurious; not counterfeit; real; natural; true.

Experiments were at one time tried with genuine
materials, and at one time with sophificated ones.

Boyle.

The belief and remembrances, and love and fear of
God, have go great influence to make men religious,
that where any of these is, the rest, together with
the true and genuineeffects of them, are supposed to
be.

Bliflofus.

A sudden darkness covers all;
True genuine night: night added to the groves.

Dyer.

GENUINELY. adv. [from genuine.] Without
adulteration, without foreign admixtures;
naturally.

There is another agent able to analize compound
bodies less violently, more genuinely, and more uni-
versally than the fire.

Boyle.

GENUINESS. n.f. [from genuine.] Fre-
dom from any thing counterfeit; freedom
from adulteration; purity; natural state.

It is not essential to the genuine nature of colours to
be durable.

Boyle.

GENUS. n.f. [Latin.] In science, a class of
being, comprehending under it many species;
as quadrupedis is a genus comprehending under it
almost all terrestrial beasts.

A general idea is called by the schools genus,
and it is one common nature agreeing to several other
common natures so minimal is a genus, because it
agrees so bosom, but in a natural, and by birth.

Wilkes.

If minerals are not convertible into another
Species, through of the same genus, much less can
they be formed reducible into, into species of another
genus.

Marsh on Caramanian.

GEOMETRICAL. adj. [from geometry.] Rela-
ting to the art of measuring surfaces;
comprehending or showing the art of measur-
ing land.

GEOMographer. n.f. [from geography;
**GEO**

1. **GEOGRAPHY**
   - adj. [geomet, Latin] Carrying, bearing.
   - ***Geographia***. n. s. A bird of prey, in size between a vulture and a hawk, and of the greatest strength next to the eagle. Bailey.
   - **German. n. s. [German, French; germanus, Latin.]** Brother; one approaching to a brother in proximity of blood: thus the children of brothers or sisters are called cousins, german, the only fene which in the word is now used.
   - **They knew it was their cousin, the famous Amulius.** Sydney.
   - And to him fald, go now, proud miscreant.
   - Thyself the game, the fearless Fairy Queen.
   - Went thou a bear, thou wouldst kill’d by the horse; went thou a horse, thou wouldst be fa’d by the leopard; went thou a leopard, thou went germ to the lion, and the facts of thy kindred were justice on thy life.
   - Shakespeare’s Timon.
   - You’ll have your nephews neigh to you; you’ll have courters for cousins, and geneas for germans.

2. **GEOGRAPHIZE.*** v. a. *[geo- + graphize, verb.]* To act according to the laws of geometry. We obtained good store of crystals, whose figures were so curious, though prettily shaped, as if nature had as much to do in their figures, as yet confined herself to geometry. Boyle.

**GESTALT.*** n. s. [geista, Latin.] The act of bearing the young in the womb.

**GESTATION.*** n. s. [gestation, Latin; gestilit, French.*** To play antick tricks; to few putures.

**GEOGRAPHIZE.*** v. a. *[geografi, Latin; geographia, French.*** To act according to the laws of geometry. We obtained good store of crystals, whose figures were so curious, though prettily shaped, as if nature had as much to do in their figures, as yet confined herself to geometry. Boyle.

**GEOGRAPHICAL.*** adj. [geopa + graphical, adjective.] Relating to agriculture; relating to the cultivation of the ground. Such expressions are frequent in author geographica.

**GEOGRAPHIST.*** n. s. [geography, verb.*** The science of cultivating the ground; the doctrine of agriculture.

**GEORGE.*** n. s. [German, Latin.]

1. A figure of St. George on horseback worn by the knights of the garter.

2. Show; representation. Gefe should be intercalated after the Perian manner, by ages, young and old.

3. The roll or journal of the several days, and stages prefixed, in the progresse of our kings, many of them being still extant in the herald’s office. [from gyle, or gire, French.***

**GET.*** v. a. *[(O.S. get, to gain, take, sec. to gain, take, etc.], to have, obtain.* To accompany with action or posture. Our strife disheartish it, it is not orderly read, nor gaffarem as beffemeth. Jacky.

He undertook to to gaffe and muffe up himself in his band, as the duke’s manner was, that he should discern him. Witten.

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10. To learn.

This defect he frequently lamented, it being harder with him to get one sermon by heart than ten.

Get by heart the more common and useful words of the Gallican church. Warr.

11. To procure to be.

I shall show how we may get it thus informed, and afterwards preserve, and keep it so.

Shall.

12. To put into any flate.

Nature taught them to use certain veils of a tree, which they get down, not with castings, but with fire. Take no splints, whatever the doth say.

Seek, get the leaf mean away. Shak.

Whose attempts to get another man into his absolute power, does thereby put himself into a state of war with him. Locke.

Experience was by far forth, they might be pretty well kept, to get them a little into heart. Monti.

He, who was taken up in emboniting the bodies, vitiated the place very frequently; his greatest perplexity was how to get the lovers out of it, the gates being watched. Guardian.

13. To prevail on; to induce.

Though the king could not get her to engage in a life of belief, he made her however his chief companion. Spenser.

14. To draw; to hook.

With much conversation will he tempt thee, and feigning upon thee get all the secrets. Esdras, iii. 9.

By the marriage of his grandon Ferdinand he get into his family the kingdoms of Bohemia and Hungary.

He.

15. To betake; to remove; implying haste or danger.

Get you to bed in thick'ning; I will be return'd forthwith here. Shakespeare's Globe.

16. To remove by force or art.

She was quickly got off the land again, Kneel.

The roving fumes of quicksilver, in evaporating, would oftentimes fallen upon the gold in such plenty, as would put him much to trouble to get them off from his hand. Boileau.

When mercury is get by the help of the fire out of a metal, or other mineral body, we may suppose this quicksilver to have been a perfect body of his own kind.

They would be glad to get off those weeds which their own hands have planted, and which now have taken too deep root to be easily extricated. Locke.

17. To put.

Get on thy boots; we'll ride all night. Shak.

18. To get off.

To fell or disposfe of by some expedient.

Wood, to get his halfe price off, offered an hundred years in his coin for twenty in silver. Swift.

To get G.

1. To arrive at any state or posture by degrees with some kind of labour, effort, or difficulty; used either of persons or things.

Phalantus was enthrall'd, and few their hour with him, but could not get out. Sidney.

You know he walk'd or perils, on an edge.

The stranger shall get up above thee very high, and then shall come down very low. Dryden, xxi. 33.

The sweets of life, and devices he had to get from the hounds, and the cat said he had but one, which was to climb a tree. Bacon.

That which are very cold, and especially in their feet, cannot get to sleep. Bacon's Natural History.

I utterly condemn the practice of the latter times, that some who are picked for thrifts, and were faire, should get out of the mill. Bacon's Advices to Killers.

2. To gain in profit.

Though creditors will lose one fifth of their principal and use, and barbarous one fifth of their income, yet the debtors and tenants will not get it.

Locke.

3. To gain an superiority or advantage.

If they get ground and advantage of the king. Then join you with them like a rib of steel. Shak.

4. To earn; to gain by labour.

Having no mines, nor any other way of getting or keeping of riches but by trade, so much of our trade as six, so much of our riches must necessarily go with it.

If it be so much pains to count the money I would spend, what labour did it cost my ancestors to get it?

Locke.

5. To receive as a prize or reward.

Any law laid on foreign commodities in England raises their price, and makes the importer get more for them than the manufacturer. But a prudent house-maker make his在一个 good season lessens their price.

Locke.
GET

1. to make or form; to bring into existence.
2. to acquire; to gain.
3. to attain; to reach.

AND

1. to join; to unite.
2. to unite; to combine.

In the Gettysburg Address, Lincoln says, "We are met here on a great and solemn occasion."
GIBBET, n. s. [from giant.] A liegant; a woman of unnatural bulk and height.

I had rather be a gibbon, and lie under mount Pelion.

Shakespeare.

Were this subject to the cedar, he would be able to make a great gibbon.

Skeat.

GIBBON, n. s. [from giant; and like.]

GIBBON. 

Gigantick; vast; bulky.

Single course has often, without romance, overcome giantli difficulties.

Dryden.

Not withstanding all their talk of reason and philosophy, which they are deplorably strangers to, and those unanswerable doubts and difficulties, which, over their caps, they pretend to have against Christianity, a pestilence but the covetous man not to defy himself, and I dare undertake that all their gianteke objections against the Christian religion shall principally and quite the field.

Shelley.

GIBBONSHIP, n. s. [from giant.] Quality or character of a giant.

His gibbonship is gone somewhat to cock fallen.

Strolling with less uncomfortable strides, and lower books.

Miller's Agreeable.

GIBBE, n. s. Any old worn-out animal.

Hannier.

For whose that's but a queen, fair, sober, wise,
Would from a pedagogue, from a bit, a gibe.

Shakespeare's Hamlet.

To GIBBER, v. n. [from jabber.] To speak inarticulately.

The screeched dead
Did squeak and gibe in the Roman streets.

Shakespeare.

Gibber is derived by Sibthorpe from gaster, French, to cheat; it others conjectured to be formed by corruption from jabber. But as it was anciently written gibrer, it is probably derived from the chymical cant, and originally implied the jargon of Giber and his tribe.

Cant; the private language of rogues and gipsey; words without meaning.

Skeat.

Some, till they happen to hear an old word, allow, though they mean nothing, yet they turn it into a straight way, that we speak no English, but gibberish.

Spenzer.

Some of both sexes writing down a number of letters, just as it came into their heads; upon reading this gibberish, that which the men had wrote founded like High Dutch, and the other by the women like Italian.

Skeat.

GIBBET, n. s. [gibet, French.]

1. A gallows; the post on which malefactors, or on which their carcasses are exposed.

When there was ever cursed asheith brought Unto the gibbet, but he did adore

That blessed pow'r which he had set at thought?

Devil.

You scandal to the flock of verie, a re.

Able to bring the gibbet in disgrace.

Chaviland.

GIBBET, n. s. [from the verb.] Sneer; hint of contempt by word or look; scoff; act or expression of scorn; taunt.

Mark the reciter, the giber, and notable from.

That dwell in every region of his face.

Shakespeare.

The rich have still a gibbe in store,

And will be montous witty on the poor.

Dryden.

If they would flare from the bottom of their hearts, their scorn would be too strong for little time every moment.

Skeat.

But the dean, if his secret should come to his ears,

Will never have done with his gibber and his jests.

Skeat.

GIBB'ER, n. s. [from gibe.] A sneerer; one who turns others to ridicule by contemptuous hints; a scoffer, a taunter.

You are well understood to be a more perfect giber of the table, than a necessity bencher of the equal.

Shakespeare, Carew.

He is a giber, and our prentice baseness

Is of more serocious consequence.

Ben Jonson.

GIBB'INGLY, adv. [from gibe.] Scornfully; contemptuously.

His present posture,

Gib'ingly and ungallantly he did fashion

After he invertebrate he beth to be.

Shakespeare.

GIB'LESS, n. s. [According to Migneaux from gibe, gibber, according to Tantum more properly from giber, gibe, game, E.]

The parts of a goffer which are cut off before it is roasted.

To gib'staddle, to gib.

With the head seemmg to turn round.

Infinitely; unready.

To roam

Gib'dilly, adv. [from giddy.]

1. With the head seeming to turn round.

2. Inconstantly; unready.

To roam

Gib'dilly, and be everywhere but at home.

Such freedom doth a bastardism become.

Daven.

3. Carelessly; heedlessly; negligently.

The parts that fortune beshow'd against her,

Tell her, I hold as giddily as fortune.

Shakespeare.

Gib'diness, n. s. [from giddy.]

1. The state of being giddily or vertiginous; the fentation which we have when ever the eyes seem to turn round.

Medicus and giddiness are rather when we rise after long sitting, than while we sit.

Bacon.

This blessed fettle, which is sovereign against the giddiness of the brain; 'tis this will settle it.

Holody.

Vain show and noble intoxication the brain,

Begin with giddiness, and end in pain.

Young.

2. Inconstancy; unsteadiness; mutability; change of fancies.

There be that delight in giddiness, and count it a bondage to fit a belief.

Bacon.

3. Quick rotation; inability to keep its place.

The indigualion of Heaven rolling and turning us, 'till at length such a giddiness seized upon government, that it fell into the very dregs of feasibilities.

Bacon.

4. Proflick; wantonefs of life.

Then, like a caged patient,

Charitably ward'd of the fury's repent

Thee vanities and giddiness.

Donne.

GIDDY, adj. [gibis, Saxon. I know not whether this word may not come from gad, to wander, to be in motion, gad, giddy.]

1.
GIF

1. Vertiginous; having in the head a whirl, or sensation of circular motion; such as happens by swiftness or drunkenness.

2. Rotatory; whirling; running round with celerity.

3. Incon Plaintable; unsteady; changeable.

Our fancies are more giddy and uniform.

More longings, wandering, looser foot and view.

This women's are Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night." It may be gates and fives have their imagination more mutable and giddy, as small birds likened to swallows.

Then to giddy chance, which never be.

That mortal bliss should last for length of years.

She calleth us headlong from her high elate,

And here in hope of thy return we wait.

The giddy vulgur, at their fancie guide,

With noisy fay nothing, and in parts divide.

You are as giddy and volatile as ever, the reverse of Pope, who hath always loved a domestick life.

Swift to Gays.

4. That which causes giddiness.

The frequent errors of a pathless wood.

The universally, and the dangerous flood, Dryden.

The giddies, which are not likely to make them walk.

The giddy fumes of the cerebro.

The giddy bowl, who is in the same hour, leap from a parent's window to a curtain. Clarke.

5. Totttering; unused.

As we pass along.

Upon the giddy footing of the hatchet.

Men thought that Gilly's humbled.

The totterings of the tottering line.

Gullible, too giddy; or, the giddy.

To Giddy. v. n. [from the noun.] To turn quick. Obloque.

A sodain North wind fetcht,

With an extreme seat, quite about again.

Our whole condescend; and our course contain

To giddy round. Chapman.

GIDDY-EARED. adj. [giddy and brain.

Careful; thoughts.

Turn him out again, you unnecessary, selfish, giddy-headed d---! Grassy's Pride preferred.

GIDDY-EARED. adj. [giddy and brain.

Without thought or caution; without steadiness or confusin.

And sooner may a gulling weather gery,

For drawing with their 'heav'n' scheme defer.

What fashions' hats or feathered nests, next year.

Our giddy-headed antick youth will wear.

That men are so misflected, melancholy, giddy-

To the backside of the world. Dryden.

GIDDY-FACED. adj. [giddy and face.

Moving without regularity.

More than light airs, and roccolled terms.

Of cheat must brisk and giddy-faced times. Shaksfp.

GIER-EAGLE. n. f. Sometimes it is written ger-eagle. An eagle of a particular kind.

These fowls shall not be eaten, the fowm and the pelican, and the gier-eagle. Lev. xi. 11.

GIFT. n. f. [from giv.] 1. A thing given or bidden; something conferred without price.

GILL. n. f. Young Taltab was not born.

To be the pillar of a giller wench. Shaksp.

The fam'd Godberall was once at point.

On a gillers fortune to make Celia's sword. Shak.

Away with those gillers too, and with his other confederate companion. Shaksp. Mephisto For Mas.

GPGOT. n. f. [French.] The hip joint, it seems to mean in Chapman a joint for the fisk.

This inwards fist,

They broll'd on coals, and eate; the red in gillers cut, they spil.

Chapman.

To GILD. v. a. gilled, gilded, or gift. [xibian, Saxon.]

1. To walk with over gold; to cover with gilded paper.

The room was large and wide, as it some gift or solemn temple were.

Many great golden pillars did upbear

The lofty roof. Spenser.

To gild refused gold, to paint the lily.

To throw a perfume on the violet. Shaksp.

And the gilded card of day

He gave them with both allay.

In the steep Atlantic's stream. Milton.

Purchasing riches with our time and care.

We left our freedom in a gilded state. Racemon.

Where Britain, lost without the gild of Britain.

Upon this gild'd majesty of Spain.

And knowing well that empire must decline;

We gave their support and favours of coin. Waller.

Her joy in gilded chains the world did sport.

And love of omph; after death survive. Pope.

2. To colour with any yellow matter.

 Thou didn't drink

The ale of horses, and the gilled puddle,


3. To adorn with lute.

No more the ruling fun shall gild the morn.

Nor ev'ning Cynthia with her horns. Pope's Misc.

4. To brighten; to illuminate.

The lightsome passion of joy was not that trivial,

Vanishing, superfluous thing, that only gilds the apprehension, and plays upon the surface of the soul.

5. To recommend by adventurous ornaments.

For my part, if lie may do thase price,

I'll gild them with such apted items I have. Shaksp.

Yet, oh! the imperfection it moves more delight.

Their gilded o'er with youth, to catch the fight. Dryd.

GILDER. n. f. [from gift.

1. One who lays gold on the surface of any other body.

Gilders use to have a piece of gold in their mouth, to draw the splinters of the quicksilver.

We have here a gilder with his anvil and hammer. Bacon.

2. A coin, from one shilling and five pence, to two shilings, Phil.

I am bound.

To Perias, and want gilders for my voyage. Shaksp.

GILDING. n. f. [from gift.

Gilding on any surface by way of ornament.

Shinering witty and lanker more than gildings, which it, if it might be acquird with a little morsel of gold, there is profit.

The church of the Annunciation, all but one corner of it, is covered with statues, gilt, and paint. Addison from Italy.

Could I propose Dryden Pimp and Fry's engage,

I not thip the gilding off a knave. Unplaid suspicion, n maus's heir or laave? Pope.

GIL. n. f. [agulla, Spanish; gula, Latin.]

1. The apertures at each side of a fish's head.

The leviathan,

Stretc'h'd like a pantomime, flora or forms,

And seems a moving hand, and at his gills

Dawa in, and at his trunk spout's out a fea. Milton.

Fishes perform perspiration under water by the gills.

Reg.

He hath two gill-gills; not behind the gills, as in most fishes, but before them. Walton.

12. Till
**GIM**

'Till they of farther pasture quite bereft,
Were in the mire with gills entangled fast.

The turkeys do great and swelling gills, and
The head and neck all swelled with Natural History.

3. The feel under the chin.

In many there is no pannels at all; but, contrari-
wise, reddens about the cheeks and gills, which is by
the leading forth of spirit in an appetite to revenge
Bacon's Natural History.

Like the long bag of fishes hanging down from
the gills of the people in Pembrook.

4. [Gills, barbarous Latin.] A measure of
liquids, containing the fourth part of a pint.

Every bottle must be mixed with wine; some,
from mistaken thirst, will arise a dozen with the name
change the wine at every second bottle: a gill may
be enough.

5. A kind of measure among the tinner.

They measure their black-tin by the gill, which
containing a pint.

6. In the northern counties it is half a pint
of liquid measure.

7. [From Gillian, the old English word
writing Italian, or Fulman.] The application
of a woman in ludicrous language.

I can, for I will,
Here at Bury held Hill,
Give you a gill or ell,
Each Jack with his gill,
Ben Jobson's Gyfges.

8. [Gelatinum.] The name of a plant;
ground-ivy.

Malt liquor medicated with ground-ivy.

**Gillhouse.** n. f. [gill and boat.] A
house where a gill is sold.

The ball each alchohol, the each gillhouse
mourn,
And aw'ning ginshops fowr figh retur.

**Gillyflower.** n. f. [Either corrupted
from gillyflower, or from gills, French.] A
flower, or rather, gillyflowers, so called to the
month they blow in; may be reduced to these ferts;
red and white, purple and white, scarlet and white.

**Gill name.** n. [from gill.] Golden show;
gold laid on the surface of any matter.

**Gilt.** n. f. [from gild.] Golden show;
gold laid on the surface of any matter.

Now observe:
Our gaynes and our gild are all befinch'd,
With rainy marching in the field.
Shakespeare.

When thou wait in thy gill, and thy perfume,
youth thee for too much curiosity in
rags thou knowd'nt none, but art defiled for the
counter.
Shakespeare. Time's Arrow.

Gilt. The participle of Gild, which bee.
Where the gill chariot never mark'd its way.
Pepper. Gilt.

**Gilt-head.** n. f. [gill and head.] A
worm so called from his yellow tall.

**Gim.** adj. [An old word.] Neat; spare; well
dressed.

**Gimcrack.** n. f. [Supposed by Skinner
to be ludicrously formed from gins, derived
from engine.] A flight or trivial machin-
ism.

For though the gimeracks are awry,
However, more reduced and plain,
The watch would ill a watch remain;
But if the hour oracle, s
The which blends full, breaks to pieces.
Prior.

What's the meaning of all these trams and

**Ginebra.** n. [jumping over my master's hedge,
and running your lines astounds his ground.
Gimliet.

Gin.

**Gimlet.** n. f. [gibelet, gimblet, French.]
A bozer with a fercw at its point.

The gimmer hath a worm at the end of its bit.

**Gimmel.** n. f. [Supposed by Skinner
and Anchow.

**Gimmel.** n. f. [giblet, giblet, French.

The gimmer hath a worm at the end of its bit.

**Gimmal.** n. f. [See Gimmal.]

**Gimmal Movement; machinery.
The holding together of the parts of matter has
so confounded me, that I have been prone to conclude
with myself, that the gimmers of the world hold
not to much by what they have, but from some natural
magic.

**Ginn.** n. f. [See Ginn, Gimp, in old English.

The fecond, is neat, spruce,
A kind of folk twilt or lace.

**Gin.** n. f. [from engine.]

1. A trap; a snare.
As the day begins,
With twenty gins we will the small birds take,
And partake of life.

Which two, though treason and deceitful
Hair gins, gins, gins,
Says.

So drives the woodcock with the gin;
So doth the caney struggle in the net.
Shakespeare.

It is by gin, by gins, by futility.

If whose, who have been, can then
The engines that have them annoy'd?

Little for me there resions been.
If I could only get gins, I
I know thy trains,
Thou dearly to my cut, thy gins and toils;
No more ou me have pow'; their force is now null'd.

He made a planetary gin,
Which rats would run their own heads in,
And came on to the gins.

Without the essence of cheese and bacon. Hudibras.
Keep from daying froughe thy lkin;
And ancle feze from iron gin.

2. May think, moved with screws, as an
engine of torture,

Rychaus's joints were stretched on a gin. Spencer.

3. A pump worked by rotatory tails.
The dels would be fow with waters, it being
Elippotive to make any steps or toughs to drain them,
that no gins or machines would suffice to lay and keep them dry.

Ray.

A bituminous plate, alternately yellow and black,
formed by water distilling on the outside of the gin,
pump of Molyn coalits.

Woodward on Englands.

[Contrasted from Genomea, which see.]

**The spirit drawn by distillation from ju-

Niper berries.

This calls the church to deprave our sin,
And burh the thundred of our laws on gin.
Pepper.

And aw'ning ginshops fowr figh retur.

**Ginger.** n. f. [zimadon, Latin; ginger,
Italian.]

The flower consists of five leaves, shaped
what so like those of the Iris: these are produced in
the head or club, each coming out of a separate leafy
feals. The usury becomes a triangular fruit, having
eight or nine seeds within. Miller.

The root of ginger is of the tuberous kind, knob-
noit, crooked, and irregular; of a hot, acid, and
pungent taste, though aromatic, and of a very agreeable
taste. The Indians eat both the young shoots of
the leaves and the roots themselves.
from girde or cut. To break a formful jet; to give; to sneer.

This wondrous error growth At which our critics girde. Drayton.

Men of all the pride to girde as me: the brain of this foolish compounded clay, man, is not able to invent any thing that tends to laugher more than I invent, or to make his body merry in myself, but the cause that wit is in other men. Shakespeare. Henry IV.

GIRD. n. [from the verb.] A twitch; a pang; it may come from the sensation caused by a bandage or girde drawn hard; it may be drawn through the foul dam efed, unless the former etymology be admitted. Swift.

So fame the bishop hath a kindly girde. For shame, my lord of Winchester, relent. Shakespeare. Confidence by this means is freed from many fearful girdes and snares which the Atalanta feet. Tillofson.

He has the glory of his conscience, when he doth well, to fet against the checks and girdes of it. Godwin.

GIRDER. n. [from girde.] In architecture, the largest piece of timber in a floor. Its end is usually flattened into the fummers, or brace fummers, and the joints are framed in at one arm to the girder. Harris.

The band that keeps the fummers and ground-plates of, though the back girde need not be so long as the front girder. Moxon's Mech. Exerc.

These mighty girdes which the fabric bind, These thin robust, and vast in order joint'd, Blackmore. GIRDLE. n. [gynbe, Saxon.]

1. Any thing drawn round the waist, and tied or buckled. There will I make thee bed of rods, With a thousand images upon: A cap of flowers, and a girde, Embroider'd all with leaves of myrtle. Shakespeare. Many people there is some what smit, until they put on their girde. Brown's Vulgar Elocure. On him his mantle, girde sword and bow, On him his heart and soul he did belowe. Caxton.

2. A girdle, a circumstance. Suppofe within the girde of these walls Are now cont'd two mighty monarchs. Shakespeare.

3. The zodiac. Great boses in great circles, such as are under the girdle of the earth, and in the heauen. Bacon. To GIRDLE. n. [from the noun.]

1. To girde; to bind as with a girde. Lay the gentle babes, girding another Within their innocent alabaster arms. Shakespeare.

2. To inclose; to environ. Those sloping townes, That as a wait do girde you about. Shakespeare. Let me look back upon thee, O thou waits. That girded in those volupts: Shakespeare. Iron, Tennyson. GIRDLEBELT. n. [girde and belt.] The belt that incircles the waist. Nor did his eyes lose longingly behold The girdebelt, with nails of burnish'd gold. Dryden.

GIRDLE. n. [from girde.] A maker of girdes. GIRD. n. [girde, Latin.] A circle described by any thing in motion. See GYRE.

GIRL. n. [from the verb.] It is an etymology of this word there is much question: Meroe Cananbon, as is his cufom, derives it from one of the fame fashion: Minyphon from garlela, Latin, a prattler, or girilla, Italian, a weathock; Jasmin thinks it comes from heroldes, Welsh, from which, says he, banter is very easily deduced. Skinner imagines that the Saxons, who used coepi for a man, might likewise have coepii for a woman, though no such word is now found. Dry, Hist.

derives it most probably from the Islandick karlinea, a woman.] A young woman, or female child. In those unbek'd days was my wife a girl. Shaks. I was the most of all the girls, my girl. Shaks. The foole Amphadiscus, to field brought gold to be his ware, Froud girls like, that doth ever bear her down upon Chapman. A weather-beaten lover, but once known, Is fport for every girl to praddle upon. Donne. A boy, like thee, would make a kingling: But oh! a girl, like her, must be divine! Dryden.

GIRLISHLY. adv. [from girle.] Suiting a girl; youthful.

In her girlish age she kept thee on the moor. Cowper.

GIRLISHLY. adv. [from girle.] In a girlish manner.

To GIRL. n. It seems to be a corruption of girne. It is still used in Scotland, and is applied to a crabbled, captious, or peevish person.

GIRL. n. [from the verb.] 1. A band by which the faddle or butcher is fixed upon the horse.

Or the faddle turn'd round, 'tis the girke brake; For low on the ground, woe for his face. The law is found. Ben Jonson's Underwood. Nor Pegasis could bear the load, Along the high celestidal road. The steer oppress'd, would break his girke, To rale the lumber from the earth. Swift.

Mordant gallop'd, and the roads are with his fellers wound; This breaks a girib, and that a bout. Swift.

2. The compasses measured by the girde, or enclosing bandage.

He's a jolly fellow that lives well, at least three yards in the girde. Addison's Fable of the Gird.

To GIRTH. v. a. To bind with a girde. To GIST. Ground. v. a. Is when the owner of it does not feed it with his own flock, but takes in other cattle to graze. Bailey.

GIRL. n. [from the verb.] Among the English Saxons, signifies a pledge: thus, Gristle is a pledge of peace: Gifferich an illusorius pledge, like the Greek Henarros. Giff. Camden. GYRE. n. [girella.] An herb called Guinea pepper.

To GIVE. v. a. preter, gave; part, past, given. [giren, Saxon.]

1. To bellow; to confess without any price or reward; not to fell.

I had a master that gave me all I could ask, but thought fit to take the thing from me again. Temple.

Confound at church and change; his gains were bare. White.
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While trademen flave their Philomelons are gay;
For genorous lords had rather give than pay. Young.
Pray's and advice are all I have to giue. Harte.

2. To tranfmit from himself to another by hand, speech, or writing; to deliver.
The woman whom thou lookeft to be with me, the fuch of the trees, and I did eat. Gen. iii. 12.
They were eating and drinking, marrying and giving in marriage. Matt. xix. 28.

These bills are printed not only every week, but also a general account of the whole year was given in upon the Thursday before Christmas. gravus.
We shall give an account of thofe phenomena.

3. To put into one's pofe or position; to confign to; to impart; to communicate.
Give us of your oil, for our lamps are gone out. Matt. xvi.
Nature gives us many children and friends, to take them away, but takes none away to giue them again. Tempel.
Give me, fays Archimedes, where to bend firm, and I will remove the earth. Granger.

4. To pay a price or reward, or in exchange.
All that a man hath will be giue for his life. July, 4.
If you did know to whom I gave the rings.
If you know for whom I gave the rings.
And how willingly I left the rings.
You would ake the strength of your dilufion. Grove.
He would give his nuts for a piece of metal, and exchange his fheep for fheels, or wool for aSparkling pearl. Locke.

5. To yield; not to withhold.
Philip, Alexander's father, gave feftiance againft a prisoner at a time he was draym, and feemed to giue small attention. The prefences before sentence was pronounced, faid, I appeal: the king, forwhat time he was faid. To whom do you appeal? The prisoner answered, from Philip, when he gave no ear, to Philip, when he fhall give ear. Bacon's Apology.

6. To quit; to yield as due.
Give us the fome, thou stranger, to an honourable man. Excez.

7. To confer; to impart.
I will blef her, and give thee a fon of her. Gen. xviii.
Nothing can giue that to another which it hath not in itself. Bembr, againah Hobbes.
What beauties I lofe in fome places, I giue to others which they had not originally. Dryden.

8. To expofe; to yield without retenfion.
All fhad in the body are giue to iuft conversion. Homer.

9. To grant; to allow.
'Tis giue me once again to behold my friend. Rev.
He has not giue Luther fahier play. Attbury.

10. To yield; not to deny.
I gave him wife propofal ways.
Nay, un'm him to go on the shallow fraud Will ruin him at the Reign's Annuall Statemper. Rev.

11. To afford; to supply.
This opinion abated the fcare of death in them which were fa reloved, and gave them courage to all their worfe fubmifions. Hooker.
Give us also facrifices and burnt-offerings, that we may facrifice unto the Lord. Ex. x. 25.

12. To empower; to commit.
Prepare
The due libation and the solemn pray'r;
Then giue thy friend to fpec the loden wine. Page.

13. To enable.
God himfelf required the lifting up of pure hearts in prayers; and hath giuen the world to understand, that the wicked, although they cry, fhall not be heard. Hooker.

14. To pay.
The applause and approbation I giue to both your fpeeches. Shaksp.

15. To utter; to manifest.
So much of the fpeech which is faid in this, will you give me the liberty to utter?

16. To exhibit; to show.
This intance giues infallibility of an exiftence in any thing entirely featable or corruptible.

17. To exhibit as the product of a calculation.
The number of men being divided by the number of hips, giues four hundred and twenty-four men a-piece. Aristotle.

18. To do any act of which the confcquence reaches others.
We defire to giue no offence ourselves, to neither fhall we take any of the difguft in judgment in other. Barnev.

19. To exhibit; to fend forth as odours from any body.
In orages the riping of the cind giues out their smell more. Bacon.

20. To addidt; to apploy.
The Helots, of the other fide, fhutting their gates, giue themfelves to bury their dead, to cure their wounds and difcover their wounded bodies. Homer.

21. To yield to a fubordinate.
When began to grow to number, the first thing we read they giue themfelves into, was the tillage of the feld and the feeding of cattle. Hooker.

22. To jurry.
Or, if he would giue his children, and giue them his wife also. Homer.

God himfelf requir'd the lifting up of pure hearts in prayers; and hath giuen the world to understand, that the wicked, although they cry, fhall not be heard. Hooker.

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Virtue giue's for loth.

Dreadful and overthrown, as fcam'd
I diflike lebel-begett'd to bear.
From out her abys wond now term'd, Milton's Age.

Since no deep within her pulph can hold
Immortal vigils, though appreh'd and fail'd,
I fulled not heat to Giulio's Parar and Left.

For a man to giue his name to Christianity in thofe days, was to lift himfelf a martyr. Sand.

Ours themfelves for gone; you watch'd your land.

He fghts this day unarmed, without his rhyme.

Dydun.

The parents, after a long fearch for the body, gave him for drowned in one of the canals. Addifon.

As the hinder feet of the horfe fluck to the mountain, while he was revolv'd in up the air, the more with great difpleafe from himfelf from drifting off his back, in fo much that the people gave him for gone. Addifon's Guardian.

22. To conclude; to fuppofe.
Wherefore came you here, O friend, and whither bound?

All giue you left on the Cyclopian ground. Garib.

23. To giue away. To alienate from one's felf, to make over to another; to transfer.

The more he got, the more he fhewed that he gave away to his new miftrefs, when he betray'd his promifes to the former. Sidney.

You giue away this hand, and that is mine;
You giue away heav'n's vows, and these are mine;
You giue away myself, which is known mine. Shakesp.

Honour confidered, by the example. That have beheld me giue away myfelf.

To this muff patient, merry, and virtuous wife, Shakesp. 

P. I know not how they fold themselves; but thou, like a kind fellow, giue thyself away gratis, and I thank thee for thee. Shakesp. Heny IV.

Love giues away all things, that he may advance the interest of the beloved person. Dryden.

But we who giue our native rights away.
And our land's povcrty betray's.

Are now reduc'd to beg an aim, and go.

On holliday he fee a pup Gillow.

Dyd. Jov. Alas, faid I, man was made to vanity! How he giue away to milrely and mortality!

Addifon. Theodorus made a private vow never to require after Conflantia, whom he feek'd up as giue away to his rival, upon the day on which their marriage was to have been folemniz'd.

Addifon. Whenver we could not our felves find plea in our fhare of this world, we giue away from ourfelves: what we bequeath at our death, is giuen from others only, as our nearest relations. Athurbery.

24. To Giue back. To return; to more.
Their vices perhaps giue back all thofe advantages which their victries procured. Attbury.

25. To Giue forth. To publih; to tell.
Soon after it was giuen forth, and believed by many, that the king was dead. Hayman.

26. To Giue the hand. To yield pro-eminence, as being subordinate or inferior.
Lessions being free from some inconveniences, whereunto former are more subject, they may in this refpect do not lacke than in others they must giue the hand, which before did proceff courte. Hooker.

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27. To Giue over. To leave; to quit; to ceafe.
Let novelty therefore in this giue over entails contradictions, and let ancient customs prevail.

It may be done rather than that be giue over. Hooker.

Never giue her a't.
For soon at fift make after love the more, Shakesp.

If Defdemona will return me my jewels, I will giue over my fult, and repent my unlawfull fabrications. Shakesp. Othello.

All the foldiers, from the highest to the lowest, had folemly sworn to defend the city, and not to giue it over unto the left man. Knolles's History.

The troops which were fent, had no time over the prefcription of the war. Clarendon.

But what of all to giue her over,
Till she's as desperate to recover. Hudibras.

A woman.
A woman had a hen that laid every day an egg; she fancied that upon a larger allowance this hen might lay twice a day; but the hen grew fat, and gave quite two eggs in a day. Many have given over their pursuits after some other from the disappointments they have met with, or from their experience of the little pleasure which attends them.

28. To Give up. To addit; to attach to. Zelma, govern and direct me; for I am wholly given over unto thee. Sidney.

When the Babylonians had given themselves over to the Lord, it was time for the Lord that he had set up that empire, to pull it down. Greu.

I used one thing ill, or gave myself so much over to it as to neglect what I owed either to God or the public welfare. Locke.

29. To Give up. To conclude lost. Since it is lawful to profane upon them that are forsaken and given over, I will adventure to premise to you. Suckling.

'Tis not amiss, 'cire are give 'er.

Seducing one trye defrate med 'cine more; A', where your cafe can be no worse. The defpit'rate is the wilfe creature, Hudibras.

The abett, finding that the physicians had given her over, told her that Theodotus was just gone before her, and had sent her his benediction. Addid.

Yet this false comfort never give him over, That, while he creeps, his vig'rous thought can think. Pope.

Not onl one forts I shall recover; But all engraved to give me over.

Swift.

30. To Give up. To abandon. The duty of uniformity throughout all churches, in all manner of indifferent ceremonies, will be very hard, and therefore bet to give it over. Hooker.

And hence, though they did not take the world, gave over all, and betook himself to a solitary life, and there he died a mark.

Klopstock.

Sleep had looke, and give me over To death's beginning opium, as my only cure. Milton.

The caufe for which we fought and toore So boldly, shall we now give over? Hudibras.

31. To Give out. To proclaim; to publish; to utter. The fathers give it out for a rule, that whatsoever Christ is first in Scripture to have received, the same we ought to apply only to the manhood of Christ. Hooker.

It is given over, that, sleeping in my orchard, A present thing me. So the whole ear of Denmark Is by a forged process of my death. Shakespeare.

Rudely forc'd, Shakespeare's Hamlet.

One that giveth out himself prince Florian, Son of Polichnes, with his prince. Shakespeare.

It hath been given out, by an hypocritical thic, who was the first maker of my ship, that I carried with me out of England twenty-two thousand pieces of twenty-two shilling per piece. Raleigh.

He gave out general commissions for the assembly of his council for the war. The night was distastifliged by the orders which he gave out to his army, that they should forbear all inquiries about his person. Addison.

32. To Give out. To show in false appearance. His giving out were of an infinite distance From his true meant design. Shakespeare.

From his way of living, as a young gentleman, to feel her father's eyes upon her, as a matron. Shakespeare.

33. To Give up. To resign; to quit; to yield. The people weary of the miseries of war, would give it up, if they saw him think. Sidney.

He would have your buffets, and for your good. Addison's Spectator.

For certain laps of fate, your city Rome. Shaksp.

The fune, breaking out with his cheerful beams, revives, as it were, the foundering sun, to give it up the ghost, for cold, and gave comfort to them all. Kenilworth's History.

He found the Lord Hophon in trouble for the loss of the regiment of foot at Alton, and with the unexpected according of the giving up of Arundel-caste. Clarendon.

Let us give ourselves wholly up to Christ in heart and desire. Taylor's Rule of living holy, because we know, that such an expectation will never come to pass; therefore I'll enquire it no more; and I will myself. Collet against Daffar.

I can give up to the historian of your country the names of many generals and heroes which crowd their annals. He declares himself to be now satisfied to the contrary, in which he has given up the case. Dryden.

The leagues made between several states disowning all claim to the land in the other's possession, have, by common consent, given up their pretences to their natural right. If they give them up to their reasons, then they with them give up all earth and farther enquiry and the whole course of their pretensions. We should see him give up again to the wild common of nature, whatever was more than would supply the necessities of life. Locke.

John's surrender, since his father's death, Would give up Africk into Caesar's hands, And make him lord of half the burning zote. Addid.

Learn to be governed by your leaders. And pardon them, and give up the whole. Addison.

A popish priest threatened to excommunicate a Northumberland squire, if he did not give up to him the church he had given over. Addison.

He saw the celestial deities acting in a confederacy against him, and immediately gave up a cause which was excluded from all possibility of success. Addison's Frendley.

An old gentleman, who had been engaged in an argument with the emperor, upon his friend's telling him he would give up the question when he had the better, I am never ashamed, says he, to be confounded by one who is master of fifty legions. Addison.

He may be brought to give up the clearest evidence. Atterbury.

The constant health and longevity of man must be given up after a groundless contest. Bentley.

Have the physicians given up all their hopes? Cannot they add a few days to a monarch? Rowe.

These people were obliged to demand peace, and give up to the Romans all their possessions in Sicily. Addison.

Every one who will not ask for the conduct of God in the study of religion, has just reason to fear he shall be led of God, and give up a prey to a thousand prejudices, that shall be confounded by the follies of his own heart. Witty.

Give yourselves up to some hours of leisure. Witty.

34. To Give up. To abandon. If any may be given up to believe lies, some must be first given up to them all. Stillingfleet.

Our minds naturally give up themselves to every diversion which they are much accustomed to; and we always find that playing as certainty. Locke.

Addison. I am obliged at this time to give up my whole application to Homer. Pope.

Perfons, taken up, through mischiefs, chuse not to deprive, should not, however, be given to painful, Addison.

35. To Give up. To deliver. And Jack gave up the sum of the number of the people to the king. 2 Sam. vix. g.

His accounts were confused, and he could not then give them to the king. Dryden.

36. To Give way. To yield; to yield; to make room for. Private respects, with him, gave way to the common good. Carew.

Peremptory pulling and assaignment put a difficulty out of couragc, and made a freeing impossibility give way. Collet.

Scares had he spoken when the cloud gave way: The mists flew upwards, and disorders d'lay. Dryden.

And he had given his hand to his son, and beaten to his breast. Dryden.

Bardel's and bat, and beaten to his horse. Dryden.

37. The word give is used with great laxi-
Gladiator, n. f. [from gladius.] One that gives; donor; begetter; distributor; grantor; 
Well, we may afford
Our glories their own gifts. Milton's Paradise Lost. By whom they are the giver now
Repaid? But gratitude in thee is lost Long force.
Milton's Paradise Regained. I have liv'd since that time, and the news the gift the guilty both doth ache. Dryden.
Both gifts destructive to the giver prove; Alike both lovers fall by that eternal love. Pope.
Gives, n. s. Forgers or Shackle for the feet. Gizzard, n. s. [refer, French; gigeria, Latin.] It is sometimes called gizzard.
1. The strong muscular stomach of a fowl. Fowls have two ventricles, and pick up flakes to convey them into the second ventricles, the gizzard. More.
In birds there is no muscularisation in the mouth; but in such as are not carnivorous, it is immediately functioned to be a kind of antechamber, in which it is moistened by some proper juice from the glands discharging in it, and thence transferred into the gizzard or muscular stomach. Romans.
By their high crops and corny gizzards known. Dryden.
2. It is proverbially used for apprehension, or conception of mind: as he setts his gizzard, he harasses his imagination. But that which does them greater harm, Their spiritual gizzards are too warm; Which puts the over heated fogs In fumes and fumes.
Hodgkins. Satisfaction and refutation lie so closely hard upon the gizzards of our publicans, that their blood is not half so dear to them as the treasurers in our confer. L'Estrange.
Glaicity, n. f. [from glacer, Latin.] Smoothness; baldness. Glaical, adj. [glacial, French; glicialis; Latin;] icy; made of ice; frozen.
To Glaciate, v. n. [glacies, Latin; glacer, French. To turn into ice. Glaciation, n. f. [from glaciate.] The act of turning into ice; ice formed. Ice is plain upon the surface of water, but round in hail, which is also a glaciation, and figured in its glistening descent from the sky. Boece's Lat. Frrr.
Glaicous adj. [glicrrio, Latin.] Icy; resembling ice.
Although exhaled and placed in cold conservatories, it will crystallize and shoot into glacialcous bodies.
Glaicis, n. f. [French.] In fortification, a flopping bank. It is more especially taken for that which rangeth from the parapet of the covered way to the level on the side of the field. Harris.
Glad, adj. [xlepl; Saxon; glad, Danith.] 1. Cheerful; gay; in a state of hilarity.
When they blessed the king, and went unto their tents joyful and glad of heart. 1. Kings, viii. 69. Gladness. Weeping into the coasts of light. Milton.
The wily adier blithe and glad. Milton.
Thither they HaUid with glad precipitation. 2. Warming appearance; fertile; bright; showy.
The wilderness and the solitary place shall be glad for them, and the desart shall rejoice and blossom as the rose. Isaias, xxvii, 26.
Then first adorn!
With their bright luminaries, that set and rock; Glad Evening and glad Morn crown'd the fourth day. Milton.
3. Pleased; elevated with joy. It has generally, sometimes at or before the cause of gladnesses; perhaps of is most proper, when the cause of joy is something gained or possessed; and at or with, when it is some accident befalms himself or another.
I am glad to see your worship. Shakespeare.
He hath an uncle in Melilla who is very much glad of it. Shakespeare.
He is that glad ar calamities shall not be unpuish'd. Proverbs.
He glad Of her attention; gain'd with serpent tongues, His fraudulent temptation thou began. If he be good, let him triumph: if he be my friend, he will be glad of my repentance. Dryden.
The gaping wound gulf'd out a crimson flood; The Trojan, glad of bright light of huffy palms. Hesp. His familiar drew. Dryden.
Glad of a quartet frail I clas the bow. Pope.
4. Pleasing; exhilarating.
More conversation.
Gladsome gladness.
Hark! a glad voice the lonely desert cheers: Prepare the way; a God a God appears! Pope.
5. Expressing gladnesses.
He saw rich nectar-thaws release their treasures. Oh! he lay naked from frost-bound Attila hands.
His adamantine fetters fell; green vapour Gladding the Lybian rocks, and Lybian sands. Crayfor.
It glads me To see so many virtues united, To restore justice and dethrone oppression. Grey.
Each drinks the juice that glads the heart of man. Pope.
6. To GLAD, v. a. [from the adjective.] To make glad; to cheer; to exhilarate.
He saw rich nectar-thaws release their treasures. Oh! he lay naked from frost-bound Attila hands.
His adamantine fetters fell; green vapour Gladding the Lybian rocks, and Lybian sands. Crayfor.
It glads me. To see so many virtues united, To restore justice and dethrone oppression. Grey.
Each drinks the juice that glads the heart of man. Pope.
If Justice Phillips' coughive head Some frigid rhymes disburbs, They shall like Perian tams be read, And glad both babes and nurses. Swift.
To GLADDEN, v. a. [from glad'd] To cheer; to delight; to make glad; to exhilarate.
Oh, he was all made up of love and charms! Delight of every eye! When he appeared, A secret pleasure gladd'd all that saw him. Addl. A kind of vital heat in the soul cheers and gladnesser, when he does not attend to it. Addl. Spect.
GLADDER, n. f. [from glad.] One that makes glad; one that gladdens; one that exhilarates.
Thus gladder of the mount of Cytheron, Have pity, goddes.
GLADE, n. f. [from glapan, to be hot, or to shine; whence the Danith glad, and the obsolete English gled, a red hot coal.] A lawn or opening in a wood. Lucan. It is taken for a avenue through a wood, whether open or fenced, and has therefore epitomies of oppisite meaning.
So that 'twas even with a blooming and reverent ice; But far within, as a hollow glade.
Those glaring lamps were set, that made a dreadfull shade.
No byer. Where they sly'd, how in a gloomy glade; The lion sleeping, lay in secret shade. Hubberd.
O might I here In solitude live, in some glade, O'erdrift, where high bold woods, impassable To heat or sun-light, spread their umbrage broad. And brown as evening. Milton's Paradise Lost.
When any, favourite of love, Chances to pass through this adventurous glade; Swift as a sparkle of a glancing star.
I float from here' n to give him false convey. Milton. For many, many years made. And for fresh evening air the op'rous glade. Dryden.
These interse in lawns and opening glades; Thin trees arise that shun each other's shade. Pope. By the heroic armed shades Glittering through the gloomy glades; By the youth that dy'd for love, Wandering in the myrtle grove, Ruffle, restore Eurydice to life! Oh! take the husband or restore the wife! Pope.
She sild'd, array'd With all the pride of him, thine, aream and glads, New drest and blooming as a bridall maid. Harte.
The Gladens. n. f. [from gladius, Latin, glader. s. [refer, Latin, gladiateur, ftr.] A sword player; a prizefighter.
The altreat, looking on, enjoys the spoils. Desban.
Below, in gratitude for such high matters, Know I have vow'd two hundred gladeters. Dryden.
Gladly, adv. [from glad.] Joyfully; with gayety, with merriment; with triumph; with exultation.
For his particular, I'll receive him gladly; But not one follower. Shakespeare's King Lear. You are going to set us right; and 'to an advantage everybody will gladly see you FOUND to be Pope.
Gladness, n. f. [from glad.] Cheerfulness; joy; exultation.
By such degrees the spreading gladnesses grew less and less.
The standing fleets with so much joy they view, That with less grief the peril'd they deplore. Dryd.
Gladsony, adj. [from glad.] 1. Pleased; gay; delighted.
The highest angels to his descend, From highest heaven in gladde son complay, Fairy R.
The gladsons that circling troops attend, And with unwary'e desks behind their friend. Dryd.
2. Causing joy; having an appearance of gayety, They even then they walk'd with a sprightly lay; Of opening heau' n they sung and gladson day.
Petr.
Gladnely, adv. [from gladsony.] With gayety and delight.
Gladnessome, n. s. [from gladsony.] Joyous.
Glaire, n. s. [glaire, French; amber, glaze, Danish; glas; glaire, French; glaire, Latin.] 1. The white of an egg.
Take the glaire of eggs, and strain it as thou as water. Peachem.
2. A kind of halbert.
To GLAIRE, v. a. [glaire, French; from the
the n. [glauza, German, glister.] 1. A sudden shooht of light or splendour.

[...] and the whole world shone like a ball of fire. Shad.

2. A stroke or dart of the beam of light.

[...] to strike in an oblique direction.

3. To view with a quick cast of the eye; to play the eye.

[...] to look with fierce piercing eyes.

4. To glisten; to have a golden or reddish hue.

[...] to glisten in the eye.

5. To glisten by oblique hints.

[...] to catch a ray of light.

6. [gL]= [gL, Latin; gln, Fr.] All the glods of a human body are reduced to two sorts, viz. complements and complements. A complements or to glisten is to shine, which is separated from all the other parts, on all its sides and in every direction, and is variously shaded and shaded, and may be seen under every situation and situation.

GLARE, n. a. To move nimbly; to shoot obliquely.

Glaring is an eye of light on his loaves.

GLANCINGLY, adv. [from gldence.] In an oblique broken manner; transiently.

Sir Richard Hawkins hath done something in this kind, but brokenly and glancingly, intending a chief and leader of his own voyage.

Hawkins.

HAWKS, n. [gL, Latin; gln, Fr.] All the glods of a human body are reduced to two sorts, viz. complements and complements. A complements or to glisten is to shine, which is separated from all the other parts, on all its sides and in every direction, and is variously shaded and shaded, and may be seen under every situation and situation.

1. Overpowering lustre; splendour, such as dazzles the eye.

The frame of burnish'd steel that cast a glare
From far, and seem'd to thaw the freezing air.

Dry'd, Emb.
GLE

1. Refining glass, as in smoothness or lustre, or brilliancy.
   Man! proud man! Drest in a little brief authority, Most ignorant of what he most affend His glassy ceiling. Plays such fantastic tricks before high heaven, As make the angels weep. Skid, Mefl, for Mefl. There is a willow grows amant a brook. That shows his bare leaves in his glassy theme. Shakespeare.

2. Glassware, n. f. [glass and furnace.] A species of Medlar.
   This species of thorn produces some bunches of flowers in winter, and flowers again in the spring.

3. Glassmaking, adj. [glass and grinding.] Finical; often contemplating himself in a mirror.

4. Glassfurnace, n. f. [glass and furnace.] A furnace in which glass is made by liquefaction.

5. If our dreamer glassed to try whether the glowing heat of a glass-furnace be barely a wandering imagination in a droisy man's fancy, by putting his hand into it, he may perhaps be awakened to a conviction that it is something more than human imagination.


7. Glassgrinder, n. f. [glass and grinder.]
   One whose trade is to polish and grind glass.

8. The glassgilders complain of the trouble they meet with.

9. Glasshouse, n. f. [glass and house.] A house where glass is manufactured.

10. I remember to have met with an old Roman mosaic, composed of little pieces of glass half vitrified, and prepared at the glassfoundry. Addison.


12. The profit of glassed consists only in a small present made by the glassman. Swift.

13. Glassmetal, n. f. [glass and metal.]


15. Let there be made of the incorporating of copper or brass with glassmetal. Bacon's Platy., Rem.


17. The crystalline Venice glass is a mixture, in equal quantity, of ashes of fumes brought from Paris, and the ashes of a weed called kali, gathered in a dell between Alexandria and Rosetta; by the Egyptians used first for fuel, and then they crust the ashes into lumps like a stone, and so fell them to the Venetians for their glasswork. Bacon's Natural History.

18. Glasswort, n. f. [salicornia, or saltwater.]

19. It hath an apterous flower, wanting the empoisoning for the lamination, or chives, and the embryos grow on the extreme part of the leaves; these embryos afterwards become pods or bladders, which, for the most part, contain one seed. The inhabitants near to the sea cut the plants up toward the latter end of Summer; and, having dried them in the sun, they burn them for their ashes, which are used in making of glass and soap. These herbs are by the country people callediples. From the ashes of these plants is extracted the salt called kali, or alkali, by the chemists.

20. Miller.

21. For the glass we use the purer of the sand, and the ashes of chali or glassf; and for the clearer or green grass, the ashes of brake or other Bone's Fugger Errors.

22. Glassy, adj. [from glass.]

23. Made of glass; vitreous.

24. In the valley near mount Carmel in Judaea there is a sand, which of all others, hath most affinity with glass; in much as other sandstones laid in it to a glassy subsidence. Bacon.
GLEE. n. [glee, Latin.] 1. Turf; soil; ground. 2. The land possessed as a part of the revenue of an ecclesiastical benefice. 3. The ordinary living or revenue of a parishioner is of three kinds, in the land, common reknown. The glee is another right, wherewith a man subject to our goods rendered to God the third, in other offtices. It is a church by the penal law. A trespass done on a parson's glee land, which is a freehold, cannot be tried in a spiritual court.

Many parishes have not an inch of glee.

GLORIOUS. adj. [from glee, Latin.] Turfily.

DULL. adj. [from glee, Latin.] Turfily; perhaps in the following passage fat or fruitful, if it has indeed any meaning.

Pernicious glatly thy malignant feet
In an ill hour, and by a fatal hand
Sadly diffus'd o'er virt'ous glee land,
With rising pride amid the corn appear,
And choose the horses and harvest of the year.

Prior.

GLEE. n. [glocal, Latin.] A kind of hawk.

Ye shall not eat the glee, the kite, and the vulture.

Eh. n. [glocal, Latin.] Joy; merriment; gay. It is the same with signified muficked play at feats. It is not now used, except in ludicrous writing, or with some mixture of irony and contempt.

She marcheth home, and by her takes the knighth, Whom all the people follow with great glee.

Many waysfarers make themselves glee by vesting the inhabitants; who again forsook not to bleate them with all the iron and honey. The country.

Is Blouzlenda dead? Farewell my glee.

No happiness is now reserved for me.

Gay.

The poor man then was rich, and fled with glee.

Each branch-head untast, and day-light feed.

Hear.

GLEED. n. [from glocal, Latin, to glow.] A hot glowing coal. A provincial and obsolete word.

GLEE's adj. [glee and full.] Gay; merry; cheerful.

My lovely Aton, wherefore loath thou stay,
When every thing doth make a gladful noise!

Shakespeare.

GLEEK. n. [glocal, Latin.] Music; or musician.

Vol. 1.

What will you give out? No money, but the glee; I will give you the minstrel.

Shakespeare.

To GLEEN, vi. [Aryman, in Saxony, is a mimic or a droll.

To GLEEN, vi. [from glee, Latin.] To flee; to fly; to droll upon.

Shakespeare.

I have seen glee-glancing or calling at this theologian twice or thrice.

Shakespeare.

In Scotland it is still retained, and signifies to foal or spend time idly, with something of mimicry or drudgery.

To GLEET, vi. To shine with heat or polish. I know not the final notion of this word: it may be of the same face with gloss or with glee, I have not remarked it in any other place.

To GLEET, vi. To run swiftly.

To GLEET, vi. To drip or ooze with a thin flamin liquour.

Gleets being inflamed and inflamed, it was an infection into it in the head, but gleet a few drops.

Wifeman.

To run swiftly.

The sword raised by the fun make clouds, which are carried up and down the air, divides that hit against the mountains of the place, and by this concussion are condensed, and so gleet down the cresses of these mountains, whole inner parts, being hollow, afford them.

Glover's Pell, Printed.

GLEETLY. adj. [from gleet, Latin.] Sweetly; fondly.

If the fled, life, its redudens, and the matter change to be thin and gleetly, you shall find it computing.

Wifeman.

GLEEN. n. [glean, Erse.] A valley; a dale; a depression between two hills.

From my meek gleaning mind is born,
And wove the widow's daughter of the glee.

Spenser.

Gled. n. [gloze, Latin.] A viscous cement made by dissolving the fines of sandstone in boiling water, and drying the gelly, so formed.

Shimmer. [from sense, Shimmer.]

1. Smooth; slippery; so formed as to be easily moved.

Liquid bodies have nothing to suflic for their parts, no thing to ate cement them; the parts being gelly and continually in motion, fall off from one another, which way ever from gravity inclines them.

Dryden.

Habakkuk brought him a smooth long tongue, compactly twists together with a goods that that as gelly as a bird's cratcher's eig.

2. Smooth; volubly.

I want that gelly and oilly art
To speak and purport what I am inclined; I'll do't not before I speak. Shakespeare's King Lear.

There was never so much gelly nonsense put together in well sounding English.

Now Call his name! In gelly, gelly:

Beneath his dizziness were a number of gellyes and remembrances.

Three genuine tonnes of Swift's reminiscences.

And then to make them into the gellye,

Replied he; and in the gellye.

Shakespeare.

Be sure he's a fine gelly.

Do but hear on the gelly how gelly his gelly can.

Gelly.

Shakespeare.

Gelly, vi. [from the verb, gelly; to shine; glistening, Dutch; to glow.

hanging down over their eyes, and monitioning, disdaining them.

To Gley, v. a. [from the adjective, To callate.

I'll geld them all; fourteen they shall, not less.

Shakespeare.

And I had rather gely myself, that they should not produce fair shine.

Shakespeare.

Gleely. adv. [from gley, gelly, gelly; Smoothly; volubly.

Many who would purchase at its cost, whose modesty and delicacy's, who would desire gelly into a detraction, gely in the tongue of the tongue.

Government of the Tongue.

Gleener. n. [from gley, gelly, gelly; Smoothness; slipperiness.

A polished-idee-like gelly, such aad.

The rock.

Chapman's Old Joseph.

The tongue is the most ready for motion in any animal of fish, with or without the fish glue, and by scent of humour acquires a gelly too, the more to facilitate its moving.

Government of the Tongue.

GLEE. n. [gibbain, Saxon, Gilly.]

Dutch.

1. To flow gently and silently.

By Est, among the dolly valleys glibbi. The silver streams of Jordan's crystal flood.

Faulcon.

Broke by the jutting land on either side.

In double stream, the briny waters glide, Dilthey.

Just before the confines of the wood,

To the level beach meet with the ground.

Where stray the Mufes, in what form or wise.

In those fair fields where sacred His glibbi,

Or else where Cam his winding vale divides.

Pope.

To pas on without change of rep.

Ye glibbi glibbi, permit me to relate

The mystic wonders of your silent state.

Dryden.

3. To move swiftly and smoothly along.

If one of mean affects.

May plod it in a week, why may not I

Glibbi thither in a day? Shakespeare's Cymbeline.

And the thing of arms and finding feaths.

Glibbi under the green water.

He trembled every limb, and felt a smart

As if cold steel had glibbi'd through his heart.

Dryden's Plater.

All things are beheld as in a shifty situation, where the objects only glibbi before the eye and disappear.

Dryden.

GLEE. n. [from the verb, glap, leap, act or manner of passing smoothly.

About his neck.

A green and glibbi'd snake had wretch'd the life.

With whom her head in nimble in threats, approach'd

The opening of his mouth, but hardily,

Seeing Orlando, it unluck'd itself.

And with indented glibbi'd did fly away.

Dryden's As you like it.

GLEBRE. n. [from glee, Latin.] One that glibbi.

The glinces into the heart did glibbi;

Hey to the glibbi;

There with my soul was flarym glibbi,

Such wound's from water wide.

Ayer's Poetical.

Glike. n. [glocal, glocal, See Glee,]

A fencer; a scoll; a foot. Not now in use.

Where's the bastard's thieves, and Charlot his glibbi?

Shakespeare.

To GLIMMER, vi. n. [flamme. Light, to shine; glistening, Dutch, to glow.

Shakespeare.
For there no twilight of the sun's dull ray
Glimmer upon the pure and native sky.
Oft in a glimmer bowens and gleads
His em'lered majesty.
Milton.

See thou thy dreamy plain, forlorn and wild,
The fear of desolation, void of light,
Save for a dim and faint gleam
Casts pale and dreadful light?
Milton's Paradise Lost.

The sacred influence
Of light appears, and from the walls of Heaven
Shone light out into the bosom of time.
Glimmering dawn.
Milton's Paradise Lost.

Through these sad thrones in this my soul,
Some seeds of light at length began to roll;
The glimmer of the infant ray,
Shot glimmering through the cloud, and promis'd day.
Prior.

Oh breathe winds, extost the general lies;
Or smother'd in the glimmeringocket dies.
Gay's Trivia.

When early morning glimmer'd o'er the dale,
He drost to patur all the silly makes.
Pepe.

To be perceived imperfectly; to appear faintly.

On the way the baggage post-boys, who had been at
Court, got a glimmering who they were.
Warton.

The choise good woman was always in the dubs;
and there was perceivable glimmering of the Jewish
rites in it, though much corrupted.
Swift.

Glimmer. m. f. [from the verb.]

1. Faintly; dimly; weak light.

2. A kind of oil.

The latter mazzae that are lodged in sparry and
foamy bodies, dispersedly, from their shining and
glimmering, were an inducement to the writers of
poetry to give those bodies the name of mazzae and
Glimmer.
Woodward on Fossilia.

Stones which are composed of plates, that are
generally plain and parallel, and that are flexible
and malleable, are called Glitter, or of glimmer, of which there are
three sorts, the yellow or golden, the white or
sulfer, and the black.
Woodward.

Glimmer. m. f. [Glimmer, Dutch, to
glow.

1. A weak faint light.

Such warn matter in nature,
Only to shine, yet scarce to contribute
Each orb a glimmer of light, convey'd so far
Down to this habitable, which returns
Light back to them.
Milton.

Thousands of things, which now either wholly
escape our apprehensions, or which our short-sighted
reasons have got some faint glimpses of,
In the dark, in the grasp.
Swift.

2. A quick flashing light.

Light as the lightning glimmer they ran.
Milton.

My lamp of life, and that with maidly, sweet desire.
My Manhood, long mifted by warm'd fire.
Follow'd false lights; and when their glimmer was gone,
My pride fluck, out new epistles of her.
Dryden.

3. Tranitory light.

There no dear glinnes of the sun's lovely face
Strikes through the food darkest of the place.
Cowley.

1st, celestial fire, in sight
Have serv'd thy will, or gratified thy thought,
One glimmer of glory to my soul she give;
Great was the little time she had to live.
Dryden.

2nd. Short fleeting enjoyment.

If while this serv'd she draws fleeting breath,
Not Faithful with life, afraid of death,
I apply thy will that I should know
Glimmer of delight, or pain from anguiz love;
From now, from infam'tant now, great fire, dispel
The scaring thraight thyself.
Prior.

3rd. A short tranitory view.

Of friends I hear the tread of nimble feet
Hasting this way, and now by glimmer discern
Inhuman, and loathing, through a Scotchman.
Milton.

Seized upon empty, and centrally in this world,
that we might have a tale or glimpse of his present
judgment.
Hakewill.

A man so used to such sort of reflec'tions fees as much
at one glimmer as would require a long discourse to lay
before another, and make out in one entire and grad-
ually deduction.
Locke.

What should I do! while here I was enthrall'd
No glimpse of wide-spread liberty remain'd.
Dryden.

2. If the exhibition of a faint resemblance.

No man with a vir'tue that he has not a glimpse of.
Shakespeare.

To Glisten. v. n. [glitter, German.]

To shine; to sparkle with light.
Shakespeare.

The blazing kind.
Shakespeare.

2. To glisten on the gleaming earths
With looks of dumb despair.
Thomson's Winter.

The ladies eyes glistend with pleasure.
Richardson's Pamela.

To Glipts. v. n. [glimper, German;
Glimmer, Dutch.]

To shine; to be bright.
Shakespeare.

The was flame most in Summer, and the helmet
Glipt brightened in the fairest furnihne.
Spenser.

The breeze, and range with humble lives in content,
Then to be perk'd up in a glistening grief,
And wear a golden bower.
Shakespeare.

The golden fun.
Glipt the xodjack in his glistening coach.
Shakespeare.

All that glisters is not gold.
Swift.

You were more than this, and talk
Of the court to-day than all.
Elst that glistred in Whitehall.
Dryden.

While the sun's bright fulnes, of gold and brass,
The mountains glistened therewith, and shined
like lamps of fire.
Swift.

It confided not of rubies, yet the small pieces of
it were delicious redish of our, and adorned prettily.
Bacon's Essay of Wit.

f. Msc. v. 39.

Glimster. m. f. [Propriety written cliysler,
from klyster.]

See Clifter. It is written
wrong even by Brown.

Now enters Bulk with new state airs,
His lambs, in Suftantial redish of our, and adorned prettily.

And who, in all profound affair,
Is hold as useful as his groller.
Swift.

Choler is the natural groller, or one excision
Whereby nature annuls, which, depending
duly on the bostals, extinguishes their parts,
And extricates them out of
Brown.

To Glimster. v. n. [Glimmer, Saxxon.]

1. To shine; to exhibit lustre; to gleam.

Steel grollers are more replentious than the atlasses
plates of brass, and so is the glistening of a blade.
Bacon's Essay of Wit.

Bacon's Play. Rem.

Before the battle joins from
The field yet glitters with the pom of war.
Dryden's Virgil.

Scarce had it time as unfath the conquering
bung, to pursue.
Gay.

It did but groller, and the rebels fled.
Gay.

2. To be specious; to be striking.

On the one hand the most glistening tempta-
itions to diffide, and on the other the dafffer effect
of it.
Decay of Plea.

In glowering fencers, over her own heart fieve.
In crowds collected; and in courts sincere.
Young.

Glimster. m. f. [from the verb.]

Lustre; bright bow; splendour.

3. With what perswimmy glory since his fall
Was left him, or falle groller.
Milton.

Plentif not too much upon the groller of fortune,
For fear there Should be too much ally in it.
Cotiller on Pride.

Take away this mesur e from our decks and
habling, one into foich point and glister, and
ridiculous ornaments, as are a real thame to the
Cotiller.

Glimsterand. Shining; sparkling.
A particule used by Chaucer and the old
English poets. This participle termination is
still retained in scotchland.

Glimsteringly, adv. [from glister.]

With shining lustre.

To Gloor. v. n. [gloen, Dutch.]

1. To quint; to look as clow.
Skinner.

2. In Scotland, to glare: as what a gloor
and fog.
Locke.

To Gloom. v. n. [This word I conceive to be
ignominously written for gloor.]
To cast fliide glance as a timorous lover.
Tennyson.

And her deluded eye to the gloor for you.
Row.

Glo'ward, n. f. [from gloor.]
A glowworm.

Glo'bated, adj. [from gloor.]
Formed in shape of a globe: spherical; sphe-
ricalical.

Globe. m. f. [globe, French; globus,
Latin.]

1. A sphere; a ball; a round body: a body
of a solid in which the surface is at
the same distance from the centre.

2. The terraqueous ball.
The youth, whose fortune the vast globe obey'd,
Finding his royal enmey but'ry'd,
Went at his fall,
Where God declares his intention to give dom-
nion, he meant that he would make a species
of creatures that should have dominion over the other
creatures of this terrestrial globe.

3. A sphere in which the various regions of
the earth are geographically descrited,
or in which the confidations are laid down
according to their places in the sky.
The Astronomer who spells the stars,
Mistakes his guide, and by his eye
Intersects heaven's physiography.

4. A body of soldiers drawn into a circle.

Him round
A globe of fiery seraphim inclo'd.
With bright imblazoning, and horrent arms.

Globe Amarantb, or everlastimg flower.
Milton.

2. Grecian Antochte, a flower.
Miller.

Globe Daily, m. f. A kind of flower.

Globe Fijb. n. f. A kind of orbicular fish.

Globe Rumanusus, m. f. [bollorine.
GLOBULAR.]
A plant.
Miller.

Globe Thistlge. m. f. [cardium orbicularus.]
A plant.

Globeose. adj. [globus, Latin.]
Spherical; round.

Regions, to which
All thy dominion, Adam, is no more
Than what this garden is.
And all the seas from one entire globe,
Strech'd into longitude.
Milton's Paradise Lost.

Globo's, and every magnitude of them.
Milton.

Globosity, n. f. [from globo.]
Sphericity; pshericalefs.

Why the same eclipse of the sun, which is
seen to them that live more easterly, when the sun is eli-
vated six degrees above the horizon, should be seen
to them that live one degree westerly, when the sun is but
degrees above the horizon, and so lower and lower proportionally, till at last it appear
not at all: no account can be given, but the globosity
of the earth.
Ray on the Creation.

Globous, adj. [globus, Latin.]
When the accent is intended to be on the left
syllable, the word should be written globose, when on the first globus: I have
transferred thither a passage of Miltmore, in which this rule has been neglected.
Sph-
erical; round.

Wide over all the plain, and wider far
Than all this globose earth in plain outspread.
Such are the cours of
Milton.

The brazen instriments of earth discharge
Horrible flames, and turpid fretting clouds.
Globus luminis foxy, or dreadful blye.
Singing the air.
Philius.

GLO'BULAR.
GLOOM, n. f. [from gloomy.] 1. Want of light; obscurity; imperfect light; dimness.
2. Want of cheerfulness; cloudiness of the head; heaves of the mind; melancholy. Neaply glos'd, the gloominess upon their heads makes them grow fullen and insensible.

GLOOMYLY, adv. [from gloomy.] 1. Obscurly; dimly; without perfect light; dimly.
2. Sullenly; with cloudy aspect; with dark intentions; not cheerfully.

GLOOMINESS. n. f. [from gloomy.] 1. Want of light; obscurity; imperfect light; dimness.
2. Want of cheerfulness; cloudiness of the head; heaves of the mind; melancholy.

The gloominess in which some are the mind of the best men are involved, very often stands in need of such little incitements to mirth and laughter, as are apt to diffuse melancholy.

Addison.

GLOOMYLY, adv. [from gloomy.] 1. Obscurly; dimly; without perfect light; dimly.
2. Sullenly; with cloudy aspect; with dark intentions; not cheerfully.

See, he came; how gloriously he looked! Dryden.

Gloomyly retir'd the spider lives. Tickell.

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GLO'Ø. If God be glorified in him, he shall also glorify himself and shall declare that he hath glorified him.

Rom. viii. 32.

GLORIOUS, adj. [glorious.] 1. Boastful; proud; haughty; ostentatious.
2. Noble; illustrious; excellent. It is frequently used by theological writers, to express the brightness of triumphant sanctity rewarded in heaven.

Let them know that thou art Lord, the only God, and that there is none else. Is. xli. 8.

He is glorious in respect of the brightness and splendor of his celestial body, still more glorious and magnificent by the authority of the church, which hath committed to him of the universal Judge.

Nelson.

GLO'ØIUS, adj. [from glorious] Nobly; splendidly; illustriously.

They inspire with those celestial flames which shine to gloriously in their works. Dryden.

Great with sometimes may gloriously offend.

And rife to faults true critics dare not meddle. Pope.

GLO'Ø'Y. n. f. [glorie, French; glorii, Latin. Among the old poets it was used sometimes as one syllable, glor.]

1. Praise paid in adoration.


2. The felicity of heaven prepared for those that please God.

Then enter into glory, and receive His feet at God's right hand, exalted high.

Above all names in heav'n. Milton's Paradise Lost.

It is hardly possible for you to bekeach and intreat God to make so much of you like to God, then nothing can be so glorious in the use of our money, as to use it in all works of love and goodw.

Law.

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Law.

3. Honour; praise; fame; renown; celebrity.

Think it not glory to dwell in tyranny.

Sirley.

Glory is like a circle in the water.

Whomsoever exalteth to exalt shall be exalted.

Till broad by spreading it difpers to nought.

Shak. H. VI.

And with that word and warning soon was light.

Each soldier longing for near coming glory.

Faulkner.

Herel's bright speare far left glory brings.

There have been few friends on earth than kings.

Cowley.
GLO  

Then I relate the freedom which I gave.  
Sill thou art bound to vice, and full a slave.

Dyer's Works.

GLOSSARY.  

1. glossarium, Latin.  
2. glossaire, French.  

A dictionary of obscure or untranslated Words.

According to Varro, when delubrum was applied to a place, it signified such a one, in qua delubrum dedicationes et; and it in the old glossaires, could add another word to the glossary maker.

Glossator.  

A writer of glosses; a commentator.

The interpretation in which a single judge does not agree, the existence of judicial acts, it is because his office is to pronounce judgment, and not to become an evidence; but why may the same be found of two judges: Therefore, in this respect, the glossator's opinion must be true.

Glosser.  

A Glossarium, Latin.

1. A cohort; a commentator.
2. A polisher.

Glossier.  

A glossaire.  

Smooth polisher; superficial lucifer.

These forces had a smoothness and glossiness much surpassing whatever I had offered in marine or common salt.

Dyer.

Glossograph.  

A glossarium, a glossaire.  

A commentator.

Glossography.  

A glossarium, a glossaire.

The writing of commentaries.

Glossy.  

A glossaire, a glossarium.  

Shining; polished.

Glossy.  

Shone with a glossy feed.  

His forest was a beartkin on his back.

His half hung long behind, and glossy raven black.

Dyer.

Glove.  

A glove.

He will search our planted grounds at home.

Dyer.

Glove.  

A glove.

The whole trade is to make or fell gloves.

Dyer.

He does not wear a great round beard like a glove's paring knife.

Gloze.  

To cover as with a glove.

My limbs, Weeken'd with grief, being now en cured with grief, Are thrice themselves: hence therefore, thou nice

A fealy gauntlet now, with joints of steel.

Mufh glove this hand.  

Shakespeare, Henry IV.

The next he pays on is his palm.

The more he transfiguring gale.

To fad, 'tis air but once removed.'

Tender as 'twere a jelly glosed.

Chelewood.

Glover.  

A glove.

One whole trade is to make or fell gloves.

Gloze.  

A glove.

The low word of which I find no etymology.

To pout; to look fallen.  

It is still used in Scotland.

She lurks in midst of all her dens, and streaks From out the shadow of the gloom on all her haunts.

Where, glossing round her rock, to fish the falls.

Chapman.

Gloutling with fallen flesh, the fury shook.

Her clotted looks, and bulk'd with each look.

Garth.

In Gloz.  

Greek, Saxon; gloten, Dutch.

To be heated so as to shine without flame.

But
GLO

But schemes, Scheme left behind him, not in his soul.
But told it, framed, and hidden it does, gloom.
I will reveal what you so much dehre.
Spera.

coldly good eye.
That of the false and muttern of the war
Have gloved like plated Mars, now bend, now turn
Their office upon a sunny front.
Shakespeare.

Kneeling, before a golden Henry II. to know her, innocence, did take seven glowing iron, one after another, in her bare hands, and had thereby no harm.
Shakespeare.

Not, all part like, but alike, alike inform'd,
With radiant light, as glowing iron with fire.
Milton.

2. To burn with vehement heat.
Now would you find it easy to compose
The metted words, when from theirsoft lips flows
The consuming fire that in their entirety glows.
Addison's Ovid.

How op'ning hear theirs their happy regale flows,
And yawning胃口 with flames vengeant glow.
Smith.

Fires that glow,
Shadows of woe.
Pope.

3. To feel heat of body.
Did not his temples glow
Is the same fulness words and burning cheeks?
Addison, Cato.

The o'er bristles swiftly through his glowing hands.
Gay.

4. To exhibit a strong bright colour.
With smile that glory
Colours, he used to, longer hue.
Milton.

Clad in a gown that glows with Tyrian rays.
Dryden.

A malicious joy,
Whose red and fiery beams call through your visage
A glowing pleasure.
Dryden and Lettsom Gage.

From the guided strength of youth and light,
A new creation made to my sight.
Such heavy figures from his pencil flow,
So warm with life his blended colours glow,
Addison.

And all the face was gay.
And all the earth as green, the green expand.
Gay.

Savage.
Fair ideas flow,
Strive in the blush, or in the picture glow,
Pope.

Not the fair fruit that on your branches glows,
With that rite red'ti autoimmune fun belongs,
Can move the soul.
Pope.

Each pleasing Blunt shall endless smiles below,
And fair Belinda's blush for ever glow.
Pope.

Here clearer blush the round the frozen pale.
Pope.

5. To feel passion of mind, or activity of fancy.
You strive in vain
To hide your thoughts from him, who knew too well
The inward glories of a heart in love.
Addison's Cato.

For'd compliments and formal bows
Will show thee just above neglect;
The fire with which thy love glows,
Wilt fester into cool respect.
Prior.

Did Shadras's zeal my glowing breast inspire
To every musing, and rejoic in thee.
Prior.

Let the gay confidence of a life well spent
Calm every thought, inspirit e'er to grace,
Glow in thy heart, and smile upon thy face.
Pope.

With learners' hearts and letters and liquors,
Defacing, contembled.

He trembles, he glows,
Amid the flames that in his eye, glows.
Pope.

So perish all, whose breaths never blend'd to glow
For others good, or melt at others woe.
Pope.

Panick is always hard,
When real the fire gives the glowing bard.
Levys.

6. To rage or burn as a passion.
A fire which every wint'ry passion blows;
With pride it mounts, and with revenge it glows.
Dryden.

When crept into aged veins,
Love slowly burns, and long remains;
It glows, and with a fullent heart,
Like fire in logs, it warms us long.
Shadwell.

To Glow. v. n. To make hot so as to shine. Not in use.

On each side her
Stood pretty dimpled boys, like smiling Cupids,
With divers colour'd fans, whose wind did seem
To glow the darkest cheeks which they did cool.
Shakespeare.

Glow, n. f. [from the verb.]
1. Shining heat.
2. Vehemensse of passion.
3. Brightness or vivdness of colour.
The pale complection of true love.
The red glow of foam and proud disdain.

Shakespeare.

A waving glow his bloomy bed display,
Blushing in bright divisions of day.
Pope.

Such as, suppose that the great light might happily be blessed with the ornament, that the simple, grace, and majestic dignity of Radiante might unite with the glory of t'other battle at a Paolo, or Timo, were totally blanch'd.
Reinolds.

GLOWSWORM. n. f. [glove and worm.] A small creeping grub with a luminous tail.
The honey bags it eat from the humble bee,
And for want of seeds to warm their noughts,
And light them at the holy glowworm's eyes.
Shakespeare.

The glow worm doth the maiden to be near,
And to pale his ineffable fire.
Shakespeare.

A great light drowndeth a smaller that it cannot see, as the fun of that a glover worm.
Bacon.

The man, who, with this fire, light and guide,
A glover worm's eye'd, supposing he had found
A moving diamond, a breathing stone;
For life it is, and all in two words: he
Her held it dear, 'til by the springing day informed,
He found the worthwhile worm away.
Shelley.

To Glow. v. n. [glo've, Saxon.]
1. To flatter; to wheedle; to insinuate; to fawn.

Man will hearken to his glowing lies,
And cally transgress.
Milton's Paradise Lost.

So glove of the temple, and his groves turn'd
Into the heart his morning beauties turn'd.
Milton.

A late glowing parasite would call his fodder's
Value, and then he may go on boldly, because blindly, and by mocking himself for a lion, come to perish as a fox.
South.

Now for a glowing speech,
Fair pretentions, fabulous marks of friendship.
Phillip.

To comment. This should be glott.
Which Saliique lends the French unjoyful gloze.
To be the realm of France.
Shakespear.

GLOZE, n. f. [from the verb.]
1. Flattery; infination.
Now to plain dealing; lay these glozes by.

2. Specious show; glows. Not used.

Venous coothes well off are thakd with a fever,
And the body, in a bodily gloze be not hidden,
Shall fresh morning dews be an ease to the heat of a lover's fire.
Sidney.

GLOZER. n. f. [from gloze.] A flatterer.

GLOZE. n. f. [glut, French, glutien, Latin, glut, Welleth.] A vividly body commonly made by working the skins of animals to a jelly; any vivid or tenacious matter by which bodies are held one to another; to cement.

Water and all liquors, do hastily receive and dry more terrestial bodies proportionable; and dry bozors, on the earth, to fum upon the ground so, that as it was well laid by one of the ancients earthly and watery substances, one is a glut an other.
Bacon's Natural History.

The drink and most transparent glaze is the best.
Milton.

To build the earth did chance materials chafe,
And through the parson cementing glaze diffuse,
Blackmore.

The flowers of grins, mixed with water, will make a fat of glaze.
Arbuthnot.

To GLUE. v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To join with a viscous cement.
6. To glut. n. f. [from the verb.]

7. That which is gorged or swallowed.

8. Dipedous foul

Their devillish glut, chain'd thunderbolts, and hail.


Paradise Lost.

10. Plenty even to loathing and fatiety.

So death

Shall be deceit't his glut: and with us two

Be loath'd to finite his ravous maw.

Milton.

11. With the voracity of a gluton.

GLUTONOUSLY, adv. [from glutonous.]

With the voracity of a gluton.

GLUT' TONY, n. f. [glutinous, French; from glutum; Latin: glutum.]

Excess of eating of the table.

GLUTY, adj. [from glut.] Viscous; tenacious; glutinous.

It is called balmiamick mixture, because it is a glut y

spumous matter.

Harvey on Conf.

With glut wax some new foundations lay.

Of virgin combs.


Whatever is the composition of the vapour let it

have but one quality of being quite glut or visces, and it

will mechanically solve all the phenomena of the

grotto.

Addit.}

GLIN. n. f. [Irith; gleans, gmun, plir. Erfe; glens, Scottich.] A hollow be-

tween two mountains.

Though the glut not be of glut the Irith, yet he

did flut them up within those two narrow corners and

glis under the mountain's foot.

Spener.

To GNA'R. v. o. [gnyyan, Saxon; to GNA'RL. v. r. k. [knarren, Dutch.] To growl;

To murmur, to snarl.

When he 'gan to rear his brillions frong,

And tell glut, until day's enemy

Did him appease.

Thus is the sheep'd beaten from the fift, and

And wolves are glurining which shall glut their side.

Shaksp.

Shaksp. Rich. II.

The glurining porter durft not whine for doubt.

Still were the furies while their reverse glorified.

Fitch.

GNA'RLED. adj. [gna'r, nor, orJur, is in.

Shakespeare. Comedy of Errors.

Like rotten fruit I fall, worn like a cloth.

Gurton into rage by the devouring moth.

Sardys.

A hand may be made a match for you, a will to help him out of the snare the mouse glurinog the

threads to pieces, and set the lion at liberty.

Legrange.

GNA'NER. v. o. [from gna'en.]

To GNA'NE.' v. o. [kna'fekn, Dutch.] To strike together; to clath.

The, fools, who could not yet this wrath of age,

Row'd his green eyes, that (gna'd in) with his rage.

Shaksp.

And gna'd his teeth.

Dryd. Vifg.

GNA'T, n. f. [gna't, Saxon.]

1. A small-winged biting insect.

Her whip of ezbeth's bone, the lash of film;

Her waggoner, a small grey cocked car.

Shakespeare.

2. Any thing proverbially small.

Ye blind guides, which strain at a goat and swal-

low not a straw.

Nahum iv. 19.

GNA'TFLOWER. n. f. [gna't and flower.] A flower, otherwise called the bee-flower.

GNA'TSNAPPER. n. f. [gna't and snap.] A bird so called, because he lives by catching
gnats.

They deny that any bird is to be eaten whole, but only the fish they fish for.


To GNAW. v. o. [gna'znax, Saxon; knabken, Dutch.]

1. To eat by degrees; to devour by slow corrosion.

A knowing fellow, that would gnaw a man like a vormine, with his hollow brain.

And many an honest soule, even quick had their.

Chapman.

To you such fribb'd harsh fruit is given, as raw

Young soldiers at their earlings gnaw.

Dryd. Trv.

2. To bite in agony or rage.

Also, why gnaw you your mother's lip?

Some bloodly pallion makes your veins tingle.

Shaksp. Othello.

They gnaw'd their tongues for pain.

Shaksp. Sec. xv. 10.

He came fell, and dying gna'd the ground.

Dryd.

3. To wear away by biting.

Gnawing with my teeth my bonds slander,

I gain'd my freedom. Shaksp. Comedy of Errors.

Like rotten fruit I fall, worn like a cloth.

Gurton into rage by the devouring moth.

Sardys.

A hand may be made a match for you, a will to help him out of the snare the mouse glurinog the

threads to pieces, and set the lion at liberty.

Legrange.

4. To fret; to wagg; to corrode.

His bones clean pick'd; his very bones they gnaw.

Dryd.

5. To pick with the teeth.

Shaksp. Richard III.

GNA'WE'R. n. f. [from gna'en.]

One that gnaws.

GNO'MON. n. f. [gno'mon.]

The hand or pin of a dial.

The gnomes of every dial is supposed to repre-

sent the zodi of the world, and therefore the two ends

or extremities thereof must directly answer to the

North and South pole.

Harris.

There were from great antiquity fun-dials, by the

shadow of a style or gnomon, denoting the hour of

the day.

Hieron.

GNO'MONICKS. n. l. [gno'monicks.] A science which makes a part of the mathematicks:

it teaches to find a just proportion of shadows for the conduction of all kinds of

fun and moon dials, and for knowing,

what o'clock it is by means thereof; as

also of a gnomer or line, that throws off

the shadow for this purpose. Travers.

To GO. v. o. pret. I went; I have gone.

Gnan, Saxon. This was probably changed to
gone, or gane, then contracted to
go. Went is the pretticer of the old verb

vocat.
1. To walk; to move step by step. You know that love will keep service where it cannot go. Shakespeare.

2. To live, to flourish, to enjoy life. "Let us be going." "All, all, all, all, all!" Mrs. Sackville's "Sackville's Life.

3. To walk solemnly; not run. "To go to Hale." "To march or walk a-foot." "To go on through on my feet." Nathan. xxv. 19.

4. To go leisurely; not run. "To go, to hasten." "To do in the room where there was no sound, while they laboured; and so the fell gate round." Dydon.

5. To remove from place to place. "To be in so far, that, should I wade no more, Returning were as tedious as goer." Shakespeare.

6. To depart from a place; to move from a place; the opposite of to come. "I hope I am not to go, to tell my lord." That I might shut him. Shakespeare. At once, good-night; stand not upon the order of your going. "To go at once." Shakespeare's "Macbeth." When the had said the west was over." John. xiv. 28.

7. To move or pass in any manner, or to any end. Though the vicar be bad, or the parson be evil, "Go not for thy thyself to the devil." Totten. She may go to bed when the light; all as the will. Shakespeare.

8. Did you with that I would make her turn; sit, the can turn and turn, and yet go on. Shakespeare. I am glad to see your lordship abroad; I heard say your lordship was sick: I hope your lordship goes abroad by advice. Shakespeare. The mourners go about the streets. "To go on." Ezeki. xii. 13.

9. the sun shall go down over the prophets, and the day shall be dark over them. Mark. iii. 6.

10. Put every man his sword by his side, and go in and out from gate to gate throughout the camp. "To go out." Exod. xxxiii. 27.

11. The sun, which once did shine alone, Hangs down his head, and sits as ill at night, When he beheld twelves for sons upon him about the world, and giving light. "To take light." There's more in the Reid at an awful distance, flat, as if they had been there as long a time, to sit, or to go on, as he thought good; and not pursue, but wait on his retreat. Dydon. Turn, and they go, and they take, till you have given them all the satisfaction that they are capable of. History only acquaints us that he did not wish the Emperor, he having carried his arms as far as that river, Stucl's "Directions for a Seaman."
45. To have influence; to be of weight; to be of value.
I have another reason to declare, that nor may those, who have written so many ingenious or experimental things, which is, that the trial of them is by time, and observing whether they live or no.

46. To be rated one with another; to be considered with regard to greater or less worth.
I think, as the world goes, he was a good feet of man enough.

47. To contribute; to conduce; to concur; to be an ingredient.
It's a rule that gives a great way in the government of a father's man's life, not to put any thing to hazard that may be secured by industry, consideration, or circumspection. L'Estrange.

48. To fall out; to terminate; to succeed.
Your strong position much more than your quality, Odear Bacon, is to your being with you and me. Shakespeare.

49. To be in any state. This fene is imperfannon.
It shall gill with him that is left in his tabernacle.

50. To proceed in train or consequence.
How goes the night, boy?—The moon is down: I have not heard the clock And the goes down at twelve. Shakespeare.

51. To be gone about. To attempt; to endeavor; to attempt; to set one's self to any business.
O dear father, It is thy business that I go about. Shakespeare.

52. To go off. To err; to deviate from the right.
If any man's wife go off, and commit a trespass against him. Numbers, v. 12.

53. To go between. To interpose; to moderate between two.
I dare between them as a fable, but raise more than that, he loved her; for, indeed, he was mad for her. Shakespeare.

54. To go by. To pass away unnoticed.
Do not you come my tardinets to child, That lap's in time and passion, less go by Than the important acting of your dread command. L'Estrange.

55. To go by. To find or get in the conclusion.
In argument with men a woman ever Get by the worse, whatever be her cause. Milton.

56. To go by. To be supposed; to suppose.
That one may judge of the fine and form of a plane, and indeed the frequency of the Sit, and violence of the symptoms, are a better rule to go by. Sharp's Surgery.

57. To go down. To be swallowed; to be received, not rejected.
Nothing so ridiculous, nothing so impossible, but it goes down whole with him for truth and earnestness. L'Estrange.

58. To go in and out. To do the businesse of life.
The Lord shall preserve thy going out and thy coming in. Psalms, xlix.

59. To go in and out. To be at liberty.
He shall go in and out, and no man shall make him afraid. John.

60. To go off. To die; to go out of life; to die.
I would the friends we mifs were late arrived, Some must go off, and yet, by these I les, So great a day as this is cheaply bought. Shakespeare.

61. To go off. To depart from a post.
The leaders having charge from you to hand, Will not go off until they hear you speak. Shakespeare, Henry IV.

62. To go on. To make attack.
But til they knowe. Whole valor have turned into his poison, And praised to do daring, as he would Go on upon the Gods. Ben Jonson.

63. To go on. To proceed.
He found it: it was a great war to keep that peace, but was fain to go on in his story. Sidney.

64. To go on. To be at liberty.
He shall go in and out, and no man shall make him afraid. John.
GO

I have escaped many threats of ill fits by these medicines; if they go on, the only posture I have dealt with is wool from the belly of a fat sheep. - Temple.

To look up the fond as going off with such readiness, not proper, because it sometimes suppresseth it. - Addison.

I have already handled some abuses during the last administration, and in convenient time shall go on with the rest. - Swift.

When we had found that define impracticable, we should not have gone on in so expensive a management of it. - Swift.

Many clergymen write in so diminutive a manner, with such frequent blots and interlacements, that they hardly able to go on without perpetual heresies, or extraordinary expences. - Swift.

If you wish health to go on with that noble work, Berkeley.

64. To Go over. To revolt; to betake himself to another party.

In the change of religion, men of ordinary understandings don't so much consider the principles as the practice of those to whom they go over. - Addison.

To keep their steps from fudging, when members knits, and legs grow stronger, Make use of some longer, Prior.

66. To Go over. To be extinguished.

Think thou the fiery fever will go out. With titles blown from admiration - Pope.

Bacon's Natural History.

The care of a flate, or an army, ought to be as constant as the chymill's fire to make any great production of it, and it goes out for an hour, perhaps, the whole operation fails. - Temple.

The morning, as mistaken, turns about;
And all her early fires again go out. Dryden.

To keep their steps from fudging, when members knits, and legs grow stronger, Make use of some longer, Prior.

67. To Go through. To perform thoroughly; to execute.

This is the only way every able to go through with that kind of life, he was as desirous for his sake as for his own to enter into it. - Sidney.

If you can as well go through with the fortune laid down by that land, I think you will have no lesser soberly to your time there. - Pope.

Rats ought not to suffer their coining to go through with the resolution and dedication, if it depended on them, but take the master back into their own hands. - Bacon.

He much feared the Earl of Artrim had not intention of mind enough to go through with such an under-taking. - Clarendon.

The amazing difficulty and greatness of his account will rather terrify than inform him, and keep him in his present observing about such a task, till he desires ever to go through with it. - Swift's Stowe's.

The powers in Germany are borrowing money, in order to go through their part of the expenses. - Addison on the War.

68. To Go through. To suffer; to undergo.

I tell thee that it is absolutely necessary for the common good that thou shouldst go through this obstinacy. - Addison.

69. To Go upon. To take as a principle.

This proposition I have gone upon through those papers. - Addison.

70. The fenes of this word are very diëfht; its general notion is motion or progression. It commonly expresses passage from a place, in opposition to come. This is often observable even in figurative ex.}

Vol. I.
GOD

de vour in haste; a gomand; a greedy eater.

GOD BETWEEN, n. f. [go and between.] One that transacts business by running between two parties. Commonly in an ill fene.

Even as you came in to me, her adolescent, or go-between, parted from me: I say, I think she with her between ten and eleven.

GODBEST, m. f. [goebel, French.] A bowl, or cup, that holds a large draught.

My firdwe goblet for a dish of wood. Shakes. We love not boarders, and goblets enow'd, but free from forbidding cup; if all. Denham.

Crowne the goblet with a cheerful draught; Enjoy the present hour, adjourn the future thought.

GODELIN, m. f. [French; goebelin, which Spenser has once retained; in writing it three syllables. This word some derive from the Gebelins, a faction in Italy; so that else and gobelin is Guebhel and Gebelline, because the children of either party were terrified by their nurses with the name of the other: but it appears that else is Welsh, and much older than those factions. Elie Ulises, are phenomena of the night, and the Germans likewise have lost; had spirits among them named Goblini, from which goebelin might be derived.]

1. An evil spirit; a walking spirit; a frightful phantom.

Angels and ministrants of grace defend us! Be thou a spirit of health, or gobelin damn'd, Being with thee afar from hea'nt or blaffs by hell! Shakes.

To whom the goblet, full of wrath, reply'd. Art thou that thou, 0 Milton! Paradise Lost. Spenser. Always, whilst he is young, be sure to preserve his tender mind from all impressions and notions of spirits and goblins, or any fearful apprehensions in the dark. Locke.

2. A fairy; an elf.

His form was Elfin, who overcome
The wicked goblin in bloody field; But Elfant was of most renowned fame, What all the world did Pambra build.

Spenser. Go, charge my gobelin that they grind their joints With dry convolutions; shorten up their linens With such a goblin as Shakespeare's Telemach.

Mean time the village roives up the fire, While well attest, and as well belived'd, Hear folmen goes the goblin sty round, Thomson.

GOD, n. f. [god, Saxon, which likewise signifies god. The same word passes in both senses with only accidental variations through all the Teutonic dialects.]

1. The Supreme Being.

God, a spirit, they that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth. John, iv. 24

God above

Deal between thee and me, Shakespeare's Macheth.

All the churches of God are united into one by the unity of discipline and government, by virtue whereof the same Christ ruleth in them all. Prior, The Supreme Being, whom we call God, is necessitory, self-existent, eternal, immense, omnipotent, omniscient, and omnipresent; and therefore also a being who is or ought to be external to all forms or gods. Crew's Cyclop.

2. A false god; an idol.

He that sacrificeth unto any God, hate unto the Lord only, he shall be utterly destroyed. Exod. xxix, 13, 14. As for our part, to the God of hosts, They kill us for their sport. Shakespeare, King Lear.

Strong gods of arms, whole iron forge fawes
The freezing North, and Hyperborean snow.
And what the goblin in a Thetis Winter cost, Where Stand thy steeds, and thou art honour'd molt.

Dryden.

GOD, n. f. [god, 0 and god.] Without sense of duty to God: atheistical; wicked; irreligious.

Of these two forms of men, both gods, the one has utterly no knowledge of God, and the other finds how to persuade themselves that there is no such thing to be known. Hooker. That gods were crew

Rebellious.

For faults not his, for guilt and crimes Of godly men, and of rebellious times, Him his unhappy country fett, Their bitt Camillus, into banishment, Dryden.

Godly, adj. [god and right.] Divine;

refembling a divinity; supremely excellent.

Thus Adam his illustrious son begot, And that the godlike angel answer'd mild. Milton.

Musing and much revolving in his breast, How best the mightie work he might begin, Of whom my office is to murn for, which way is best, Publish his godlike office now mature. Milton.

That prince shall be a folle and godlike, as, by established laws of liberty, safe protection and encouragement to the honest industry of mankind. Locke.

GODLING, n. f. [from god.] A little divinity; a diminutive god.

Let us in our duties be content, Whole humble followers are content with brahs. Dryd. Godliness, n. f. [from godly.] 1. Piety to god.

2. General observation of all the duties prescribed by religion.

Virtue and godliness is of life are required at the hands of the minister of God. Hooker.

Godly, adj. [from god.] 1. Pious towards God.

Grant that we hereafter live a godly, righteous, and sober life. Barnes Prayer.

2. Righteous; righteous.

Help, Lord, for the godly man saitheth, for the faithfull fail among the children of men. Ps. xxi. 1.

The same church is really holy in this world, in relation to all other goblins contained in it, and in all its infarcted faculty. Pearson.

Godly, adv. Piously; righteously. By analogy it should be godly, but the repetition of the syllable is too harsh.

The apostle St. Paul teacheth, that every one that will live godly in Christ Jesus must suffer persecution. Hooker.

Godlyhead, n. f. [from godly.] Goodness, righteousness; righteousness.

An old word. For this, and many more such outrage, I crave your godlike to allow. The rancorous signe of his might. Spenser.

Godmother, n. f. [god and mother.] A woman who has undertaken sponsorship in baptism. A term of spiritual relation.

Godship, n. f. [from god.] The rank or character of a god; deity; divinity.

Deferring large things to the godfather, who is the godfather of the child. Shakespeare.

O'ers hills and dales their godships came. Prior.

Godson, n. f. [god and son.] One for whom one has been sponsor at the font.


Godward, adj. To Godward is toward God. So we read, Hec Arbuthnus tenus, for habundus Arbuthnus.

And such truth have we through Christ to Godward.

Godwit, n. f. [god, good, and pru, an animal.] A bird of particular delicacy.

Nor oratans nor godwits crown his board. Crayley.

Godlyeld, adv. [corrupted from Godly.] 


Herein I teach you, How you should bid godlyeld us for your pains, And thank us for your trouble. Shakespeare, Macbeth.

Goei, adj. [goel, Saxon.] Yellow. An old word.

In March, at the utmost, dry flesh or wet! I hop most for so well chosen little godlyeld go fat. The geeler and you like the better. Weel gutted and pared, the better they prove. Tuff.

Goer, n. f. [from goe.]

1. One that goes: a runner.

I would they were in Afric both together, Mysleth, with a credle, that I might pright.

The goe back. Shakespeare's Cymbeline.

Such a man.

Might
GOL

Might be a copy to these younger times;
Which, follow'd well, would now demonstrate them
But gosses backward.
Shaksp. All's well.

2. A walker; one that has a gait or manner
of walking good or bad.
The earl was so far from being a good dancer,
The gaiting could hurt either of us so much as to be
the intervening officious impertinence of these goers be-
tween us, who in England pretend to intimacies with
you, and in Ireland to intimacies with me.
—Eye Snuff.

3. The foot. Obsolote.
A double mantle, caft
Amhurst his floulders, his faire goers great
With these.
Chapman.

Te Gogles, ex. v. To look at.
Infant's all over, with disgrace.
To be seen by her in such a place,
Which made him hang his head, and fould.
And wink and goggle like an owl.
Hudibras.

Not fighs, nor groans, nor goggling eyes did want.
Dryden.

Gogle-eyed, adj. [from eye, Saxon.] Squint-eyed; not looking straight.
Their deformed, unnatural, or lame; and very
unfamiliar to look up, except men that goggle-ey
ed themself.
Afoam.

Going, n. s. [from go.]
1. Gait of walking, or composition.
When nobles are their tailor takers,
There hereticks burn't, but wench's futers,
They come the time, who lives to see,
That they shall be 'ud with feet.
Shakespeare.

2. Pregnancy.
The time of death has a far greater latitude
than that of our birth; most women coming,
according to their rechning, with the compass of
a fortnight; that is, the twentieth part of
their going.
Grew's Cenisial, Sacra.

3. Departure.
The going is not lonely; with thee goes
The hand to lead, and thou art bound.
Milton.

Gola, n. s. The same with Cymatic.
In a comice the gola, or cymatium of the corona,
the coping, the mouldings or dentell, make a noble
part of all their going.

GOLD. n. s. [golb, Saxon; galud, riches, Welleh. It is called gold in our English tongue,
either of gell, as Seiniger says, which is in Dutch to shine; or of another
Dutch word, which is gellen, and figi
fies in Latin aureus, in English to be
of price or value: hence cometh their ordin
ary word gell, for money. Peacham on
Drawing.

1. Gold is the heaviest, the most dense,
the most fimple, the most ductile, and
most fixed of all bodies, not to be injured
by either air or fire, and seeming incorruptible.
It is soluble by means of fennel,
but is injured by no other falt.
Gold is frequently found native, and very
rarely in a flate of ore.
Pure Gold is so fixed,
that Borchave informs us of an
ounce of it, in the eye of a glass
furnace for two months, without being
a single grain.
—Hall on Phisics.

Gold hath these nature: greatness of weight,
elements of parts, friction, plasments or foftneas,
immorality from ruth, and the colour or tincture
of yellow.
—Seiniger's Natural History.

Ah! Bookbinder's, now do I ply the touch.
To try if thou be current gold indeed.
Shaksp.

We need not this in a gold, and that a fiver
gold, only by the different reflections and colours
prefent in the eye by the pencil.
Locke.

The gold's frafted veifel which made tempels beat,
He frames the very lines to his recess.
Dryden.

Money.

For me, the gold of France did not induce,
We discipline betimes those other creatures we make useful and good for something. Locke.
10. Sound; not false; not fallacious. Addison.
11. Legal; valid; right; fairly or fairly held. Addison. 
12. Confirmed; attested; valid. Addison.
13. With as preceding. It had a kind of negative or inverted sense; as good as, no better than. Dryden.
15. Rich; of credit; able to fulfill engagements. Swift.
16. Good; not evil; good-bred; not more good than others; no farther in spot neither, than with safety of a pure blush thou mayst in honour come off again. Addison.
17. All man's works on, of, or about good-breeding. Swift.
18. What reward awaits the good, the rest what punishment? Milton.
19. In a dark age, against example good, of good-bredness. Swift.
20. Such follow him, as shall be registred; Part good, part bad, of had the larger felicity, Milton. 
21. Grant the bad what happiness they would, One they must want, which is to pass for good. Pope.
22. Why drew Mafchielli's good bithop pure breasts? When Nature fcken'd, and each gale was death? Pope.
23. Such was Rofcommon, no more learned than good-bred. Pope.
24. With manners gen'rous as his noble blood. Pope. 
25. No farther intercourse with Heaven had he, But left good works to men of low degree. Pope.
27. Without good nature man is but a better kind of vermin. Bacon.
28. Here we love'd, and there we love; Good nature now and pillon thrive 
29. Which of the two should be above, and Lawts unto the other give. Swift.
30. 'Tis no wonder if that which afforded little glory to God, hath no more good will for men. Dryden.

Decay of Plenty.
When you shall see him, Sir, to die for pity, 'Twere such a thing, 'twould do to deceive the world, 'Twould make the people think you were a good mas-ter.' Dryden.

To teach him betimes to love and be good natured to others, is to lay early the true foundation of an honest heart. Dryden.

Good sense and good nature are never separated, though the ignorant world has thought otherwise. Dryden.

Affability, mildness, tenderness, and a word which I would fain bring back to its original signification of virtue, I mean good nature, are of daily use. Swift.

This doctrine of God's good will towards men, this command of men's proportionable good will to one another, is not this the very body and substance, this the very spirit and life of our Saviour's whole infallibility? Swift.

It was his greatest pleasure to spread his healing wings every where, and to make every one feelable of his good will to mankind. Cal.

How could you chide the young good natur'd prince, And drive him from you with so stern an air. Addison. 26. Favourable.
GOOD.

26. Favourable; loving.
27. Companionable; sociable; merry. Often used ironically.
28. Useless.
29. In a ludicrous sense.
30. As for all other good women that love to do but little; his hand, like a thistle, it is to mould themselves in the sunbeam, which is been but white in Ireland can well wither.
31. A selfish and tedious.
32. He, there the time for the devil he intended, called upon me to follow him which both from oath, and willing by good will obeyed.
33. Sidney.
34. In good time. Not too fast.
35. Good faith. Really, feriously.
36. Good. [To make.] To keep; to maintain; not to give up; not to abandon.
37. Upon the place the whole chafe, all making good the flight without any ground given.
38. Bacon's Henry VII.
39. Sidney.
40. Sidney.
41. Women's dress.
42. Fletcher, in love with the occasion.
43. Dover.
44. With good reason.
45. Upon his bad lot to make all good.
46. Shakespeare.
47. Shakespeare.
48. Shakespeare.
49. Shakespeare.
50. Shakespeare.
51. Shakespeare.
52. Shakespeare.
1. The throat; the swallow.

There were birds also made to finely, that they did not only deceive the fight with their figures, but the bearing with their wings, which the uneasy inconstant did make their gorse deliver. Sidney.

And now how abhored in my imagination it is? my gorse rides at it. Shakespeare's Hamlet.

And the two tenderens will find us shafts, begin to heave the gorse, dishabill and abhor the Moor. Shakespeare's Othello.

2. That which is gorged or swallowed. Not in use.

And all the way most like a brutish beast, He f的操作 his gorse, that all did him detest. Spenser.

To GORGE. v. n. [gorge, French.]

1. To fill up the throat; to glut; to fatiate.

Beau with his presence gusted, gored and full. Shakespeare.

He that makes his generation metre, To gorge his appetit. Shaksp. King Lear.

Gorge with my blood thy barbarous appetite. Dryd.

I desire that you will not gorg the lion either with nonsens or obliquely. Dryd. 

Once more this English and Spanish army now have joined in the battle. On Afric's sands, disdigu'd with their wounds, To gorg the wolves and vultures of Numida. Addf.

The giant, gorg'd with feasts, and wine, and blood, And breath least at length, and mewling in hidden. Addf.

2. To swallow: as, the fifth but gorged the book. GORGED. adj. [from gorg.] Having a gorge or throat.

Look up a height, the thrill gorg'd lark is far. Canott be foon or hear. Shakespeare.

GOERGEous. adj. [gorgeous, old French. Skamer.] Fine; splendid; glittering in various colours; showy; magnificent.

O, that deceit should dwindle In such a gorgeous panier. Shak. Romeo and Juliet. As full of spirit as the month of May, And gorged as the full at Midsummer. Shaksp.

He bad them look upon themselves and upon their enemies, themselves dreadful, their enemies gorgious and brave. Hoyward.

The gorgious Earl, with richbaed hand, Pour's on her kings barbaric pearl and gold. Milton.

With gorgeous wings, the mark of love-reign fly, The two contending princes make their way. Dryd.

GOERGEously. adj. [from gorg.2.] Splendidly; magnificently; finely.

The duke, one folenn day gorgously clad in a suit all over speeral with diamonds, took one of them of good value. Watton.

GOERGEousness. n. s. [from gorg.2.] Splendour; magnificence; show.

GOGET. n. s. [from gorg.] The piece of armour that defends the throat.

He with a pally fumbling on his gorg, Shakes in and out the rivet. Shak. Troilus and Cressida. He did oftentimes spend the night in the church alone praying, his headpiece, gorg, and gauntlets lying by him. Here to his gorg peers above his gown, To tell the people in what danger he was. Ben Jonson.

About his neck a threefold gorg, As rough as tressed heathen target. Holid.

GO'GN. n. s. [go.7.] A monster with swayy hairs, of which the fight turned beholders to stone; any thing ugly or horrid.

Gorgous and hydrams, and chymaturas dire. Milton. Why didn't thou not encounter man for man, And try the virtue of that gorg face face me into fashion. Dryd.

GORMAND. n. s. [gourmand, French.] A greedy eater; a ravenous luxurious feeder.

To GORMANDIZE. v. n. [from gormand.] To eat greedily; to feed ravenously.

GORMANDIZER.
G O V

Go to a gypsy's feath and goody with me,
After so long grief such satnity.

Shakesp.

At the chrintening of George Duke of Clarence,
Who was born in the cull of Dublin, he made
both the E of Killame and the E of Ormond his

Evans on Ireland.

2. A tipping plan.

And sometimes lurk I in a gypsy's wol, a
In very likeal of a Mode crab,
And when I speake with a bosh, a gypsy's

Evans on Ireland.

3. One who runs about tatting like women
at a lying-in.

To do the office of a neighbour,
And be a gypsy at his labour.

Lodd.

The market and exchange must be left to their
own ways of talking; and gypsies do not be robbed of their
ancient privilege.

Lodd.

He gives himself up to an idle gosipping,

Lodd.

2. To be a por companion.

Not met with fortune, other than at feast,
Full warm of appetite of Ruth's gypsy.

Shakesp.

Grasped or capricious, by the canon law, is
a spiritual affinity; and the joury, that was gypsy
to either the parties, might, in former times,
be challenged as not indifferent.

Evans on Ireland.

G O V

G o t. prex. [from the verb get].

Titus Lartius writes, they fought together;
but a gipsy jug get out, and shal I.

Shakesp. Coriolanus.

If you have strength Achilles' arms to bear
Though fanc'ry Thersites get thee, thou shalt be
Love'd and esteem'd.

Dryden's Jeronim.

That region in this realm my wars have got;
This mosteemful empire is the lore's lot.

Dryden.

When they began to reform about the means
how the fest got thrasher, and away back again, there
they were presently in the day by my side.

Wedward's Nat. Hist.

G O V

G o t. part. pass. of get.

Soldman commended them for their valour
in their evil baps, in a plot to well by them laid,
more than he did that policy of others get by good to
not grounded upon any good reason.

Knolle.

A gentle persuasion in reasoning, when the first
point of submission to your will is get, will
must times step on a dice.

Dryden.

If he behoves himself to so when he dependeth on us
for his daily bread, can any man say what he will do
when he is not in these exstacy.

Thou writ from Etima's burning entrails torn,
By fire with withered hands, and in burned thun.

Page.

O G T E N. part. pass. of get.

Widdom cannot be gotten for gold.
Job, xviii. 15. Few of them, when they are gotten into an
office, apply their thoughts to the execution of it.

Temp.


Dit.

To Gove. v. n. To bow; to put in a
goose, goff, or mom. An old word.

Load safe, carry heavy, follow time being falls,
Goff just to the barm, it is out of defaul.

Temple.

To G O V E R N. v. a. [governor, French;
Governer, Lat.].

1. To rule as a chief magistrate.

This inconveniency is more hard to be reformed in the governor
the governor; as a malady in a
vital part is more incurable than in an external.

Sir John Mason, in his book of Etim's

Governer on Ireland.

Slaves to our passions we become; and then
it grows impossible to govern men.

Waller.

2. To regulate; to influence; to direct.

I am in pretence against war, though it puts the
power into my hands, and though such turbulent
and saucy spirits as you are, govern all things in
times of peace.

Davenant.

The chief point, which he is to carry always in
his eye, which is to govern all his counse-
dels, designs, and actions.

Atterbury.

3. To manage; to refrain.

Go after her, that's desperate; govern her, Shakesp.

Go after her, that's desperate; govern her.

Shakesp.

4. [In grammar.] To have force with re-
gard to syntax as, ame governs the ac-
cessory cafle.

Litten.

Litten, children unto me,
And let this your leison be,
In our language evermore
What does the governe here.
Munger's Eng. Gram.

5. To pilot; to regulate the motions of a
ship.

To G O V E R N. v. n. To keep superiourity;
to behave with hauinghine.

By that rule,
Your wicked aste may be working now
To give bad counsels, that you may govern.

Dryden.

G O V E R N A B L E. adj. [from govern.]
Sub-
mivile to authority; subject to rule, ob-
dient; manageable.

The insubmissibleness of the former part of a man's
age, not yet grown up to be headstrong, makes it
more governable and safe.

Lache.

G O V E R N A N C E. n.f. [from govern.]
1. Government; rule; management.
Jonathan took the government of his father at that time, and
rule up instead of his brother Judas.

1 Mar. ii. 34.

2. Controll, as that of a guardian.
Me he knew not, neither his own ill,
'Fill through by wife handinge, and fair governance,
I him recurred to a better will.
Spen.

What shall King Henry be a papill still,
Under the false Gobernance of Shakesp.

3. Behaviour; manner, Obstecle.
He liketis to fall into mischance
That is disregarded of his governance.
Spen.

G O V E R N A N T. n.f. [governernce, French.
A lady who has the care of young girls of
quility. The more uful and proper word is governers.

G O V E R N E R S. n.f. [governerness, old French, from
gove.]
1. A female invoved with authority.
The moon, the governers of floods,
Pale in her anger, washes all the air,
That time of mingle of tempe.
 Shaksp.

2. A tuteors; a woman that has the care of
young ladies.
He presented himself unto her, falling down upon
both his knees, and holding up his hands, as the old
governers of Danes was painted, when the suddenly
law the golden flower.

Sidney.

His three younger children were taken from
the governers in whole hands he put them.
Clarendon.

3. A tuteors; an instrucfers; a directers.
Great affliction that sever governers of the life of
man brings upon thoes feits the reason.

More against Shacks.

G O V E R N M E N T. n.f. [governement, Fr.]
1. Form of a community with respect to
the disposition of the supreme authority.

There seem to be but two general kinds of
government in the world: the one exercised according to
the arbitrary command of the monarchical
and of some absolute
and the other according to certain orders or
laws introduced by agreement or custom, and not
to be changed without the consent of man.

Temp.

England...are any so soft to limit itself: the
supreme legislative power cannot make itself not to be
abolute.

Lodge.

2. An established state of legal authorith.

There they shall found
Their governers, and their great senat chafe.
Through the twelve tribe, to rule by laws ordain.
Mitton.

White.
GOU

While he survives, in concord and content
The commons live, by no divisivn rent;
But the great monarch's death dissolves the govern-
ment.
Addison.

Everyone known, who has confedered the duty of government, that there must be in each particular form of it an absolute unlimited power.
Addison.

Where any one person or body of men feize into the hands of the people in the last resort, there is properly no longer a government, but what Aristotle and his followers call the abuse or corruption of one.
Swift.

3. Administration of publick affairs.

Safety and equal government are things
Which objects make as happy as their kings, Waller.
Thefe governments which curb not evils, cause;
And queller not on our laws.
Young.


You need must learn, lord, to amend this fault;
Though sometimes it shews greatfulness, courage, blood,
Yet sometimes it doth prevent harsh rage.
Defect of manners, want of government,
Prudence, haughtiness, opinion, and diffidence.
Shaksp.

'Tis government's work that makes them form divine;
The want thereof makes them abominable.
Young.

5. Manageableness; compliance; obsequiousness.

Thy eyes windows fail,
Like death, when seen as the dread of life;
Each part depr'ted of regal power,
Shall thuf and dark, and cold appear, like death.
Shakespeare.


Their god
Shot many a dart at me with fierce intent;
But I them ward'd all with wary government.
Spen.

7. [In grammar.] Influence with regard to construction.

GOVERNOR, n. s. [government, French.]

1. One who has the supreme direction.

It must be confessed, that of Chrift, working as a creator and a governor of the world by providence,
all are parasites.
Hobbes.

They beget in us a great idea and veneration of the mighty author and governor of such stupendous bodies, and excite and elevate our minds to his adoration and prayer.

2. One who is invested with supreme au.

For the kingdom is the Lord's and he is the governor among the nations.
Ex. xxi. 23.

To make no immediate supreme obedience upon any potent grounds as the minister, if so disposed, can urge disobedience as: for instance, if my governor should commanded me to do a thing, or I must die, or prefer my effe; and the minister in telling me, that I offend God, and ruin my foul, if I obey that command, 'tis easy to see a greater force in this persuasion.

3. One who rules any place with delegated and temporary authority.

To you, lord governor,
Remains the cenoure of this hellish villain.
Shaksp.

4. A tutor; one who has care of a young man.

To Eltam will I, where the young king is,
Being ordained' his special governor;
And for his safety there I'll belt devie.
Shaksp.

The great work of a governor is to fashion the carriage, and form the mind; toallet in his pupil good habits, and the principles of virtue and wildom.
Locke.

During the minority of kings, the elections of bishops, and other affiais of the church, must be left in the hands of their governors and curators.

5. Pilot; regulator; manager.

Behold all the ships, which though they be so great, and are driven of fierce winds, yet they are turned about with a very small helm, whichever there they are guided by.
Shaksp.

GOUJERES. n. s. [gouje, French; a camp.

trall. ] The French distaffes.
Hawmer.

GOURD. n. s. [gourd, French.]

1. A plant. The fruit of some species are long, of others round, or bottle shaped.
Miller.

But I will haft, and from each bough and brake,
Each plant, and jucup gourd, will pluck forth choice
To entertain our angel. Milton's Par. Lost.
Gourd feeds abound so much in oil, that a sweet and pleasant man may be drawn from thence by ex-
pression of the four greater cold, and are used in emulsions.
Hill.

2. A bottle [from gourd, old French. Skinner.]
The large fruit so called is often scooped hollow, for the purpose of containing and carrying wine, and other li-
quets; from thence any leathern bottle grew to be called by the same name, and to the word is used by Chastef, Hanner.
Gour'diness. n. s. [from gourd.]
A swelling in a horse's leg after a journey.
Farrier's Dict.

GOURMET, n. s. [cucurbita.]
A fill.
GOUT. n. s. [goutte, French.]

1. The arthritus; a periodical disaise at-
tended with great pain.
The gout is a disaise which may affect any mem-
brrnous parts, but commonly those where are the greatest distance from the heart or the brain, where the motion of the fluids is the slowest, the reftainty, friction, and frippice of the fuel parts the greatest, and the fufception of pain, by the dilacera-
tion of the nervous fibres, extreme. Arbuthnot on Diet.

One that's in gout, is more than one that's in the gout.
Shaksp. Macbeth

GOURMET. n. s. [French.]
A table. An affected cant word.

Catalogues serve for a direction to any one that has a gout for the like studies. Woodward on F ight.

GO'W'RT, n. s. [gout and roost, pado-
gratiana.]
An herb.
Aswyforth.

GO'W'RTY. adj. [from gout.]

1. Afflicted or diseased with the gout.

There does not arise above one of a thousand of the gout, although I believe that more die gouty, Graunt.

Knots upon his gouty joints appear, and chalk is in his crippled fingers found. Dryden.

Most commonly a gouty Constitution is attested with great anxieties of parts, the nervous fibres, both in the brain and the other extremities, being delicate.
Arbuthnot on Diet.

2. Relating to the gout.

There are likewise other caufes of blood fippeting; one is the settlement of a gouty matter in the sub
stance of the lungs.
Blackmore.

GOWN. n. s. [goune, Italian; geou, Welsh and Erc.]

1. A long upper garment.

They make garments either short, as cloaks, or, as gowns, long to the ground.
Abbot.

If ever I laid a fielded gourne, few me up in the thick of battle, I'd essay a bottom, with a bottom of brown thread; I'd fill a gown. Shaksp.

In length of train defends her sweeping gown,
And by her graceful walk the queen of love is known.
Dryden.

2. A woman's upper garment.

I deflripe your new gown, 'till I feel you draffit in it.
Pope.

3. The long habit of a man dedicated to acts of peace, as divinity, medicine, law.
The benefices themselves are so mean in Irish counties, that they will not yield any competent maintenance for an honest minister, secretly to buy a gourne.
Spen or Ireland.

Girt in his Gabin gown the hero far.
Dryden.

Yet not superior to a fairer's care's,
The mode the fixes by the gown the wares;
Of fits and chians the last appeal;
In those great points the sound common sense.
Young.

4. The drefs of peace.

He Mars depor'd, and arms to gown made yield;
Successful councils did him soon approve
As fit for close intrigues as open field.
Dryden.

GOWNED. adj. [from gown.]
Dressed in a gown.

A noble crew about them wait'd round
Of fage and sober peers, all gravely gourd. Spen.

In velvet white as snow the troop was gourne,
The feats with sparkling emeralds set around.
Dryden.

GOWNMAN. n. s. [gown and mans.]
A man devoted to the arts of peace; one whose proper habit is a gown.
Let him with pedants
Pour out his life amongst the lawful gownsman. Roc.

Thus will that whole benc, in an age or two, be compos'd of mean, favoring goutmen, dependants upon the court for their best.

To Gra'ble, v. n. [probably corrupted from grapple.]
To grope; to feel eagerly with the hands.

My blood chills about my heart at the thought of these rogue's, with their bloody hands grappling in my guts, and pulling out my hearts with great force.
Arbuthnot's John Bull.

To Gra'ble. v. a. To lie prostrate on the ground.
Aisyworth.

GRACE. n. s. [grace, French; gratia, Latin; grace, Erfe.]

1. Favour; kindness.

If the highest love in no sect person may aspire to grace, then may I hope your beauty will not be without pity.
Sidney.

O momentary grace of mortal men,
Which we more lust for than the grace of God! Shaksp.

Such as were popular,
And well delving, were advance by grace. Daniel.

Is it enough that thou shouldest hope for so fewe so many acts of grace I have lately palfed?
King Charles.

Yet shou'dt remem.
Such grace shall one just man find in his sight,
That he relents, not to blot out mankind.
Milton.

He receiv'd all the graces and degrees, the proc-
tership and the doctorship could be obtained there.
Clarendon.

Or each, or all, may win a lady's grace;
Then either of you knights may well delive
Ainterchord. Dryden's Fable.

None of us, who now your grace implete
But held the rank of foreiggn queen before. Dryden.

This was't service I repaid the fair,
That of her grace she gave her maid to know
The ferret meaning of this moral show. Dryden.

2. Favourable influence of God on the hu-
mind.

The grace of God, that paffeth understanding, keeps your heart and minds.
Common Prayer.

The evil of fadness, that we are especially to pray against, most earnestly begg of God, that he will, by the power of his grace, preferve us from falling into sin, that they will be willing to make us.
Milton.

Prevented grace defending had removed.

The glony from their hearts, and made new feth
Regenerate grow instead.


Within
Within the church, in the publick profession and essential communion thereof, are contained perfect truly good and sanctified, and heretofore saved; and with them other perfect positives of all saving grace, those perfections hereafter to be damned. 

How Van wants grace who never wanted in.

4. Pardon of mercy. 

Not by your hold. 

His hand a while, and to their choice gave space 

Which they would prove, his valour or his grace. 

Wallis.

Bow and sue for grace 

With suppliant knees. 

Milton.

5. Favour conferred. 

I should therefore esteem it greater grace. 

Would you be so kind as to go in my place. 

Prior.

6. Privy audience. 

But to return and view the cheerful skies, 

To few great Jupiter imparts this grace. 

Dryden.

7. A goddes, by the heavens supposed to 

beauty, 

This forehead, where your verse this laid. 

The loves delighted and the grace play'd. 

Prior.

8. Behaviour, considered as decent or unbecoming. 

The same words in Phidias's mouth, as from one woman to another, so as there were no other books, they might have had a better grace; and 

beauty. 

Sidney. 

Have I reason or good grace in what I do. 

Temples.

9. Adventitious or artificial beauty; pleasing 

appearance. 

One like only, with a statelier grace, 

Prejud's to the oak's and cedar's place; 

And, looking round him with a monarch's care, 

Spread his styled bowers to walk in. 

Harle.

Her purple habits fits with such a grace. 

On her smooth shoulders, and so fits her face. 

Dryden. 

To write and speak correctly gives a grace and 

gains a favourable attention to what one has to say. 

Locke.

10. Natural excellence. 

It doth give me, that things of principal excellency should be thus bitten at by men whom God hath endued with both of wit and learning, 

for better purposes. 

Hocke.

Shaksf. 

Their graces serve them but as enemies. 

Shaksf. 

In his own grace he doth himself 

More to his advantage, and 

Shaksf. 

The charming Laufis, full of youthful fire, 

To Turnbull only succeed in the grace 

Of many mean, and features of the face. 

Dryden.

11. Embellishment; recommendation; beauty. 

Where justice grows, there grows the greater grace, 

The which doth quench the brand of hellish smart. 

Spenser.

Set all things in their own peculiar place, 

And know that order is the grace of 

Dryd. 

The flow'r which firsts for little space, 

A flower, and good, and an uncertain grace, 

Dryd. 


I pass their form and every charming grace. 

Dryd. 

15. Ornament; flower; highest perfection. 

By their hands this grace of king must die. 

If hell and creation hold their promises. 

Shakespeare.

14. Single or particular virtues. 

The king-becoming graces, 

As justness, verity, temp'rance, habiliments, 

Devotion, patience, courage, fortitude, 

I have spoken of them. 

Shaksf. 

The graces of his religion prepare him for the most 

useful discharge of every relation of life. 

Rogers.

15. Virtue physical. 

One be the purest grace that lives 

in plants, herbs, stones, and their true qualities. 

Shakespeare.

16. The title of a duke or archbishop; 

formerly of the king, meaning the name 

as your goodness, or your elements. 

Here come I from my princely general, 

Vol. I.
GRADUATION. n. s. [from gradual.] Proportioning. 1. By degrees; in regular progression. When we begin with small things and fix upon them, your light vanishes; not gradually, like that of the planets, but all at once. The Author of our being weasels away his work, and substitutes the world for the creature, to the end that it may seem to be all of himself. Swift.

2. In degree. Human nature doth not only gradually, but spiritually differ from the fantastick reason of brutes. 

3. To dignify with a degree in the university.

John Trenchard graduated a doctor and dubbed a knight, did good service. Carew’s Surv. of Cornwall. Concerning columns and other adjuncts, architecture makes but a noise, as if the terms of architecture were, and corollaries, were equally to graduation of this art.

4. To mark with degrees. The places were marked where the spirits stood at the fevered and each greater heat, and according to these observations he graduated his thermometer.

5. To raise to a higher place in the scale of metals; a chemical term. The allusion was equal to transpose or graduate as much silver as equalled in weight that gold. Boyle.

6. To heighten; to improve. Not only virial is a cause of blackness, but the faint of natural bodies; and dyers advance and graduate their colours with fats. Brewer’s Vulgar Errors.

GRADUATE. n. s. [graduated, French; from gradu, Latin.] A man dignified with an academical degree. Of graduates I dislike the learned root, And chuse a female doctor for the guilt. 

GRADUATION. n. s. [graduation, French.] From graduate.

1. Regular progression by succession of degrees. The graduation of the parts of the universe is likewise necessary to the perfection of the whole. Bacon.

2. Improvement; exaltation of qualities. Of greater regnancy unto reason is that which he delivers concerning his graduation, that is, an integral and often established; in any, or from, or iron, the last degrees an ability to extract a nail flattened in a wall. Brown.

3. The act of confering academical degrees.

GRAFF. n. s. A ditch; a moat. See GRAVE.

Though the fortifications were not regular, yet the walls were good, and the ground broad and deep. Clarendon.

GRAFF. n. s. [graffe, French.] A small graft. A branch infected into the flocks of another tree, and nourished by its sap, but bearing its own fruit; a young cion. God gave unto man all kinds of seeds and grafts of life; as the vegetative life of plants, the seminal of beasts, the rational of man, and the intellectual of angels. Raleigh.

It is likely, that in fruit-trees the grafts make a greater fruit, so in trees that bear no fruit it will make the greater tree. Bacon.

I am usual now an innate graft to fee. With infection invade a foreign tree. Dryden’s Furg. If you cover the top with clay and hoop-dung, in the same manner, as you do a graft, it will help to heal the hoar.

Now the eleft zind infected grafts receives, And yields an offspring more than nature gives. Pope.

To GRAFF. [v. a. griffer, French.] To graft.

1. To infect a cyon or branch of one tree into the flocks of another. His growth is but a wild and fruitless plant; I cut his barren branches to the flock, and graft you on to bear. Dryd. Don Sicby.

With this prinking hook disjoin’d. Unbearable its prick and name, and graft more happy in their stead. Dryden.

2. To propagate by infection or inoculation.

Let me graft my peers and prune the vine. Dryden.

3. To infect into a place or body to which it did not originally belong.

And they also, if they be not ill in unbelie, shall be grafted in; for God is able to graft them in again. Romans.

There are th’ Italian names which fates will join With ours, and grafted upon the Trojan line. Dryd.

4. To impregnate with an afflictive branch.

We’ve some old crab-trees here at home, that will be graft’d to your relish. Shakespeare’s Constance. The noble life doth want her proper limbs; Her death doth not lose an ignoble place. Swift.

To join one thing so as to receive support from another.

This resolution against any peace with Spain is a new incident grafted upon the original quarrel, by the means of a likelihood. Swift.

May one kind grave unite each hapless name. And off my love immortal on thy fame. Pope.

To GRAFF or. [n. To practice inoculation.]

In March is good to grafted the skilful do know, So long as the wind in the Ear doth blow. From inon being chang’d, till fa he be the prince. For grafted and cropping is very good time. Tepper.

To have fruit in greater beauty Merchants of Fries. To have fruit in greater plenty the way is to graft, not only upon young boughs, but upon divers boughs of an old tree; for they will bear great numbers of fruit; whereas, if you graft upon one bough, the tree will bear but few fruits.

GRÄFER. n. s. [from grafr or graft.] One who propagates fruit by grafting.

I am informed, by the trials of the most skilful graziers of these parts, that a man shall faild fast of profit from merit; this man grafted the fruit the year in which the infection is made. Evelyn.

GRAIL. n. s. [from gleve, French.] Small particles of any kind.

Hereof this gentle knight unweeting was, And laying down upon the sandy ground, Drink of the clear as clear crystal galls. Spens.

GRAIN, n. s. [graines, French; gramm, Lat.; grane, Italian] has all the following significations.

1. A single seed of corn.

2. A small bundle of chaff. See GRAFS.

3. The feed of the feeder.

Upon the lime and oaten feeds his grain, And shortly comes to harvest. Shakespeare.

Pales no longer wifell’d the teenning grain. Nor Phœbus fed his cow with grain. Dryden.

’Tis a rich full, I grant you; but oftener covered with weeds than grain, Collier on Dryd.

3. The feed of any fruit.

4. Any minute particle; any fingle body.

Thus could not thousand grains that slip out of sight. Shakespeare, Much Ado, for Melf. By intelligence.

And proofs as clear as suns in July, when the earth is grafted, and grafted. Slop. Honey VIII.

5. The smallest weight of which in physic twenty make a scruple, and in Troy weight twenty make a pennyweight; a grain so named because it is supposed of equal weight with a grain of corn.

Unity is a precious diamond, whose weight they double, twice, and twice; you double the precious, double. Shakespeare.

They began at a known body, a barley-corn, the weight whereof is therefore called a grain; which artificers, being multiplied, to scruples, drachms, ounces, and pounds. Holdor.

The trial being made between lead and lead, weighing severally seven drachms, in the air; the balance was then weighing only four drachms and twenty-one grains; and abated of the weight in the air two drachms and nineteen grains; the balance kept the same deep in the water. His
His brain

Outweigh'd his rage but half a grain. 

6. Any thing proverbially small.

The smallest would before thee was a little grain of barley. 

It is a sincerely pith, ductile temper, that

Unlikely not to make use of any grain of grace.

The ungrateful person lives to himself, and submits to the good-nature of others, of which he himself has not the least grain. 

7. Grain. 

Adverb. 

Graffy. 

Something indulged or remitted; something above or under the exact weight.

I would always give some grains of allowance, to the sacred science of theology. Watts on the Mind.

8. The direction of the fibres of wood, or other fibrous matter.

Knots, by the connexion of meeting sap.

Infest the found pine, and divert his grain.

Torture and errant from his course of growth. Shak.

9. The body of the wood as modified by the fibres.

The breath, the swelling aches, and the planed hard, or laden of a fatter grain. Dryden.

The body considered with respect to the form or direction of the constituent particles.

The tooth of a horse, in the midst of the solid parts, contains a celled grain not to be found in ivory. 

Stones of a constitution so compact, and a grain so fine, that they bear a fine polish. Woodward.

10. Died or thinned for furniture.

How the red roses flush up in her cheeks.

And the pure sawd with goodness very firm.

Like crimson dy'd in grain. 

Over his long arms.

A military set of purple flow'd.

Lighter than meelmann, or the grain of terra, worn by kings and heroes old. Milton.

Come, pasty mine, devours and parts.

All in a robe of darkest grain.

Flowing with majestic train. 

The third, his feet.

Shadow'd from either heel with feather'd mail.

Sky-tin'd in one grain! Milton's Paradise Lost.

12. Temper; disposition; inclination; humour from the direction of fibres.

You minds, pre-occupied with what

You rather will be the fortunes by which you should do,

Made you against the grain to voice him confidentially. 

Quert Hodiaries, it is in vain,

I fe, to argue against the grain. Hodiaries.

Old clients, want'd you with fruitless ease.

Piss their hopes of eating, and despair;

Though much against the grain, forced to retire.

Buy roots for flipers, and provide a fire. Dryden.

13. The heart; the bottom.

The one being tractable and mild, the other firm and impatient of a superior, they lived but in courting concord, as brothers gild together, but not unied in grain. Haywood.

14. The form of the surface with regard to roughness and smoothness.

The smaller the particles of cutting fulness are, the smaller the roughness by which they continued to wear away the glass, till it be polished; but it is never so small, they can wear away a particle no otherwise than by grinding and scratching it, by breaking the particles; and therefore polish it is otherwise than by breaking in roughness to a very fine grain, so that the fractures and fringes of the surface become too small to be visible. 

Grained. adj. [from grain.]

Smooth, made laps smooth, though now this grained face of mine be hid

To figure, Wott's wintry snow, 

Yet hath my sight of life form memory. Shakspe. 

7. Grain. 

The flowers of malt exhaled in brewing.

Give them grains that shall hold.

Hulks, dress to drink and fail. 

Ben Jonson.

Grains of Paradise, n. f. [cardamomum, Latin.] 

An Indian spice.

Grain'y. adj. [from grain.]

1. Full of corn.

2. Full of grains or kernels.

Grain'cy. interj. [contracted from grain mercy.] 

An obsoleste expression of imprisonment.

Grainery fin, said he; but mote I meet

What strange adventure do ye now pursue? Spencer.


Grain'tous, n. f. [granum, Latin.]

Grassly. 

Cardamom plants are such as have a long leaf without a footstalk.

Gramin'vorous. adj. [gramen and caro, Lat.] Grass-eating; living upon grasses.

The ancients were versed chiefly in the cultivation of brutes, among which the graminivorous kind have a party-coloured imagery. Swift's Surgey.

GRAMMAR. 

n. f. [grammatica, French; grammatica, Latin.] 

1. The science of speaking correctly; the art which teaches the relations of words to each other.

To be accurate in the grammar and idioms of the tongue, is a good of rhetoric to make all their graces serve his eloquence. 

We make a countryman dumb, whom we will not allow to speak but by the rules of grammar. Dryden's Dryden's Defence

Men speaking language, according to the grammatical rules of that language, do yet speak improperly of that language. Locke.

2. Propriety or justness of speech; speech according to grammar.

Varnish'd 

And marked family, is the sharpest feature that ever was found on woman; for the adjetives are neuter, and animal must be understood to make them grammar. 

We must speak by the rules of grammar. 

Dryden's Defence.

3. The book that treats of the various relations of words to one another.

GRAMMAR School. n. f. 

A school in which the learned languages are grammatically taught.

They hast made tolerably correct the youth of the realm in erecting a grammar school. Shakspe.

The ordinary way of learning Latin in a grammar school I cannot encourage. Locke.

GRAMMARian, n. f. [grammaticien, French; from grammar.] 

One who teaches grammar; a philologer.

Many dispute the ambiguous nature of letters hath created among the grammarians. Holder.

Who they have called him the torture of grammarians, might also have called him the plague of Dryden.

The ordinary way of learning Latin in a grammar school I cannot encourage. Locke.

GRAMMATICAL. adj. [grammatical, Fr., grammaticus, Latin.]

1. Belonging to grammar.

The beauty of virtue still being set before their eyes, and that taught them with far more diligent care than grammar, rules. 

I'll take the number of confound, not from the grammatical alphabet of any language, but from the diversity of sounds framed by single articulations with each other. 

Trigram쒸, I taught by grammar.

They feld not know more than the grammatical contraction, unfurl, unfurl with a poetical genius. 

Dryden's Defence.

2. Taught by grammar.

Shakspe's Newes' from Newes.

GRANITE. n. f. [granum, Latin.]

A kind of marble so called, because it is marked with small variegations like grains. 

Otherwise Granite.

GRAND. 

adj. [grand, French; grandis, Latin.]

1. Great; illustrious; high in power or dignity.

God had planted, that is, made to grow the trees of life and knowledge, plants only proper and becoming the paradise of so great a Lord. 

Raleigh's History.

2. Great; splendid; magnificent.

A voice has been to re-enstate a grand design. 

Young.

3. Principal; chief.

What cause

Most of your grand parents in that happy state,

Favour'd o'er heaven so highly, to fall off

From their creator.

4. Eminence; superiour; very frequently in an ill sense.

One grand foe, Satan. Milton.

So clomb this first grand thief into God's fold. Milton.

5. Noble; sublime; lofty; conceived or conceived with great dignity.

6. It fail to signify accent or defect of confangunuity.

GRANDAM, n. f. [grand and dam or dame.]

1. Grandmother; my father's or mother's mother.

I meeting him, will tell him that my lady was unlike his grandam, and as chaste As may be in the world. 

Shakespeare.

We have our forefathers and great grandamors all before us, as they were in Chaucer's day. Dryden.

Thy typets heart better thy angel face! 

Too well then show thy pedant from thine; 

Thy grandame's was the first by Pythia thrown. 

Dryden.

2. An old withered woman.

The women

Cry'd, one and all, the suppliant should have right, 

And to the grandame had adjur'd her knight. 

Dryden.

GRANCHID, n. f. [grand and child.]

The fon or daughter of my fon or daughter; one in the second degree of descent.

Augustus Caesar, out of indignation against his 

Daughters and Agrrippa his grandchild, would say that they were not his heirs, but imposthumes broken from him. 

Thefe hymns may work on future wits and to

May great grandchilder of thy praifes grow. 

Demost.

He is, his majesty did believe, that he would never make the least approach to obey the grandchild of King James. 

Burton.

Fair daughter, and thou son and grandchild both! 

Shakspe.

5 T 2.
He spaying, with his gods and relics fled,
And took the thorn his little grandchild led.

Granthem's. n. f. [grand and dower-ter.] The daughter of a man and dower.

Grands. n. f. [grand, French; grandad, Latin.] A man of great rank, power, or dignity.

So sanctified some fairs and some milder differences, which might easily happen in such an interview of grandees, both vehement on the parts which joined.

When a prince or grandee manifests a liking to such a thing, men generally set about to make themselves credible for such things.

Grants. n. f. [from grandeur, French; grand, Latin.] A farm; generally a farm with a house at a distance from neighbours.

Grantsor, n. f. [grand; science.] A name given to a & the sciences which are included in the sciences of the mind, in the method by which they are acquired.

Adfin.

Greatness, n. f. [from grandeur, Latin.] Great age; length of life. Diz.

Greatness, adj. [grandeur, Latin.] Long lived; of great age. Diz.

Greatly, adv. [of great age.] 1. State; splendour of appearance; magnificence. 2. Elevation of sentiment, language or men.

Greatfather. n. f. [grandfather.] The father of my father or mother; the next above my father or mother in the scale of ascent.

Greatnees; greateur; magnificence. An old word.

Grandfather, n. f. [grand and father.] The father of my father or mother; the next above my father or mother in the scale of ascent. Diz.

Greatdiss. adj. [grands, Latin.] Full of hail; confounding of hail. Diz.

Greatness, n. f. [from grandeur, Latin.] Greatnecs; greateur; magnificence. An old word.

Our greatness in grandeur and gravity, smoothness and property, in quickness and breadth, varied.

Grandmother. n. f. [grand and mother.] The father's or mother's mother.

Thy grandmother Lois, and thy mother Eunice. 1 Tim. 1. 5.

Grandsire. n. f. [grand and sire.] 1. Grandfather.

Think it thou, that I will leave my kingly throne, Wherein my grandire and my fathers were. Shak'sh.

Thy grandire, and thy grandsire, to whom fame, and glory, and great dignity, doth ascribe.

Give me two creatures, one of an hundred, and their name.

The grandsire know to rep By whose toll and mire great weight.

Prior.

Any ancestor, poetically.

Why should a man whose whole body is warm within, Sit like his grandsire eat in abasement? Shak'sh.

So much as the grandsire and their descendants.

Dryden.

Dryden. So mimicked ancient once at both.

As speck our grandsons in their doublets drest. Dryden.

Grandsor. n. f. [grand and son.] The son of a son or daughter.

Alas! joy augment your wealthy store.

Grandfathers in private families are not much observed to have great influence on their grandsons.

And, I believe, they have much less among nations. Swift.

Grange, n. f. [grand, French.] A farm; generally a farm with a house at a distance from neighbours.

One, when he had got the inheritance of an unlucky old grange, would needs sell it; and, to draw buyers, proclaiming it as if nothing ever thriven on it, faith he; the trees were all blighted, the vines died of the mealler, the cattle of the murrain, and the sheep of the rot. There was ever so no one reared there, not a duckerling or a goose. Ben Jonson.

At the moated grange resides this described Miss. Shakespeare.

The looke unletter'd birds,
When for their teeming flocks and granges full
In wanton dance they praise the bounteous Pan.

Million.

If the church was of its own foundation, they might, chance, the incumbent being once dead, whether they would put any one therein; unless, perhaps, the said church had people then they must build and curate; and of this were their granges and priories.

A stone composed of separate and very large concretions, rudely compacted together; of great hardiness, giving fire with feel not fermenting with acidity, and imperiously calcinable in great fire. The hard white, black, with black stones, commonly called Moor-stone, forms a very firm, and though rude, yet beautifully variegated mafs. It is found in immense tracts in Ireland, but not used there. In Cornwall it is found in prodigious masses, and brought to London, for the steps of publick buildings. Hard red granite, variegated with black and white, now called oriental granite, is valuable for its extreme hardness and beauty, and capable of a most elegant polish. Hill on Hith.

Alabama, marble of divers colours, both gneis and mixed, the ophite, porphyry, and the granite, something like them.

Graviousness, adj. [granious and oose, Latin.] Eating grain; living upon grain.

Granious birds, as a crane, upon the first peck of their bills, can digest nothing of hard bodies, which the fowl of men differ in not without mastication.

Brown.

Panic affords a soft demulcent nourishment, both for granious birds and mankind. Arbuthnot.

Grannon. n. f. [from gran.] Grandmother. Only used in burlesque works.

Of my kind granium told me, Tim take warning.

Guy. To GRANT, v. a. [from granere, Latin] and Skinner; perhaps as mimicrino thinks, from granius, or rather from gran or gransor.

1. To admit that which is not yet proved; to allow the yield; to concede.

They gather out of Scripture general rules to be followed in making laws; and so, in effect, they plainly grant, that we ourselves may lawfully make laws for the good of the church.

Hooker. I take it for granted, that though the Greek word which we translate faints, be in itself as applicable to what we mean, as it is; yet in this article it signifies not holy things, but holy persons. Fagin.

Grann that the faster have fir'd, by their decrees, The Trojan race to reign in Italy. Dryden's AEn. Supplice, which yet I grant not, thy desire.

A moment elder than my rival fire.

Chance of being found by any title great? Dryden.

If he be one indifferently to the present rebellion, they may take it for granted, his complaint is the rage of a disappointed man.

To GRAN'T, v. a. [from granum, Latin.] To be to small or not to be claimed of right.

The God of Israel grant thee thy petition that thou hast afled of him. 1 Sam. xviii.

Then hath God also to the grantes granted remittance unto life. Acts, xlii, 18.

Dost thou not kill this king? I grant ye.

Didst thou not, hogshead then? God grant mee too. Thou mayst be damned for that wicked deed. Dods.

He heard and granted half his prayer.

The rett the winds differ'd.

Grant, n. f. [from granum, Latin.] A gift; a boon.

1. The act of granting or conferring.

2. The thing granted; a gift; a boon.

Courtiers jubile for a grant.

And when they break their friendship plead their want.

Dryden.

3. [In law.] A gift in writing of such a thing as cannot aptly be passed or conveyed by word only; as rents, revenues, services, advowsons in gross, and of such persons as cannot give but by deed, as the king, and all bodies politic; which differences be often in speech neglected, and then is taken generally for every gift whatsoever, made of any thing by any person; and he that gives it is named the grantor, and he to whom it is made the grantee. A thing is said to lie in grant which cannot be assigned without deed. Cowell.

All the land in the queen's name there be some grant of any part thereof, to be thrown from her Majesty's hand to some person.

Not only the laws of this kingdom, but of other places, and the Roman laws, provide that the prince should not be deprived of his grants. Bacon.

4. Concession; admission of something in dispute.

But to the less a grant, we are content not to take advantage.

This grant defrays all you have urg'd before.

Dryden.

Gran'table, adj. [from grant.] That which may be granted.

The office of the bishop's chancellor was grantable for life.

Grante. n. f. [from gran.] He to whom any grant is made.

To smooth the way for poetry in Mary's time, the grantees were confirmed by the pope in the follen of the abbey-lands. Swift.

Grantor. n. f. [from grant.] He by whom a grant is made.

A duple quarte shall be granted, under pain of suspicion of the grant, from the execution of his office.

Granular, adj. [from granule.] Small and compact; resembling a small grain or seed.

Small-coal, with sulphur and nitre, proportionable to the size of granules, when burnt, do make up that powder which is used for guns. Brown's miser.

The juice of grapes, infiltrated by heat, granulata into sugar. Sprat.

To GRANULATE, v. a. [from granule, from granum, latin.] To become into small grains.

Spart.
GRA

fore its entrance into the gizzard, to be much digested by the thick fetid fluid, or it was granulated with a multitude of glands, each whereof was provided with its extraordinary vexil.

Granulation.--[granulation, French, from granule, Latin.] A small compact particle. With an excellent microscope, where the naked eye did not see a brown powder, the allayed eye could discern particular granules, some blue, and some black.

Granulous, adj. [from granulum, Latin.] Full of little granules.

GRAPES. n. s. [graphe, French; krasses, Dutch.] The fruit of the vine, growing in clusters; the fruit from which wine is expressed.

And thou shalt call this vineyard by thy name, the Lord's Mount of geranium, neither shalt thou let the grapes of it be tasted.

Here grapes discoloured on the sunny side.

The habitation, or grape vine, is delivered and graphically defined by Catullus.

Bowell.

Graphically, adv. [from graphically.] In a picturesque manner; with good description or delineation.

The hydra stedmost, or chiselled, is delivered and graphically defined by Catullus.

Graph. n. s. [graphin, French.] A little vessel.

2. A grapping iron with which in fight one ship fastens on another.

To GRAPPLE, w. n. [graspeln, German.] To fasten, to seize, to clench.

1. To contend by feizing each other, as wrestlers.

They must be well-practised in all the locks and grapples of wrestling, as need may often be in fight to tug or grasp, and to cleave.

To clench.

Lives are saved, all achievements past.

Meets any, still to grapple with at length.

Does he think that he can grapple with divine vengeance, and endure the everlasting burning flame?

South.

Anteau here and item Alexies fire, and both the grapplest forces form to live. 

Abj. 7.

2. men. of a clothed, or a clothed.

I'll in my standard bear the arms of York:

To grapple with the hands of Lancaster.

Grasp.

Sometimes, from fighting squadrons of eachfleet,

Two grappling-lines on the ocean meet,

And English ships with Belgian flags contemn.

Dydd.

To GRAPPLE, v. o. 

1. To fasten; to fix; to join indifferently.

Now obsolete.

Grapple your minds to slumber of the navy,

And leave your English ships at midnight still.

Shaksp.

Thatbursement

Grapples you to the heart and love of et.

Shaksp.

2. To feize; to lay fast hold of.

For Hippocrene, veils for the transporting of horse, we are able, and for the Samianians, for grappling hooks to Anchares.

Dryden.

Grapple. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. The grip or feize of the hand.

Nor wanted in his grapple

What stream'd both clear and shielded.

His hands aboard driver, and worn to the ground,

Would it have come before into my grapple,

To kill the raver.

Dydd on Sepulch.

The left arm is a little deftled, though one may see it held something in its grapple formost. Addition.

2. Possession; hold.

I would not be the villain that thou think'rt.

For the whole space that's in thy ravish'd grappes,

And the rich East to boot. 

Shaksp. Mackel.


Within the dirty grapple

Of savage hunger, or of savage heat.

They looked upon it as their own, and had it even within their grasp.

Clarendon.

Grasper. n. s. [from grapple.] One that grasps, feizes, or catches.

Grass. n. s. [gra persuaded.]

The common herbage of the field on which cattle feed, or an herb with long narrow leaves.

You are grown fat as the heelers at grass, and below as boils.

Jer. 1. 11.

The beef being young, and only grass fed, was the flesh, and meat, and not at a full price to endure the fat.

Shaksp. Temple.

You'll be no more your former you;

But for a blooming nymph will pass,

And all the selfish, coming Summer's grass.

Swift.

Grass of Arna-fala, n. f. [arnofala, Latin.] A plant.

This plant is called arnoffal, from mount Par

nassus, where it was frequented to grow; and because the cattle fed on it, it obtained the name of grass, though the plant has no resemblance to the kind.

Miller.

To GRASS, w. n. [from the noun.] To breed graps; to become pasture.

Land arable, driven or worn to the ground.

With oats ye may fow it, the sooner to grasses,

More soon to pasture, to bring it to pass.

Tuffier.

Grass-plot. n. s. [grass and plot.] A small level covered with short grasses.

Here on this grass plot in this very place,

Come and sport.

The part of your garden next your house should be a pasture for flowers, or grass-plots bordered with flowers.

Maritimus.

Grass-poll. n. f. A species of Willow.

Grassiness. n. s. [from grass.] The state of abounding in grasses.

Grassy. adj. [from gras.] Covered with grass; abounding with grasses.

We did he leave the mountain bare, no

Nor the grassy lands delights enthrall.'

Shaksp.

'Rain'd of grassy turf.

Their table was, as their breasts, here and round.

Miller.

The meat in fields, like hewed beefs, lie down,

To dews oblivion, on the grassy floor.

Dydd.

Grate. n. f. [grates, Latin.]

1. A partition made with bars placed near to one another, or close each other; such as in closet, in furnaces, &c.

I have granted upon my good friends for three re-

Dydd.
GRÁTFULNESS, n.f. [from gratulatio, Lat.]
1. The act of pleasing.
2. P Leasaine.
3. Reward; recompense. A low word.

To GRATIFY, v. n. [gratifico, Latin.]
1. To indulge; to grant by compliance.
You fler between the country and the court, Not gratify what's the great desire.
Not gratifying when public needs require.

Dryden.

2. To delight; to please; to humour; to
footh.

But pride stood ready to prevent the blow; For who would die to gratify a foe? Dryden's Euph.
The captive generals to his car are ty'd; 
The joyful citizens tumultuous tide
Eehching his glory, gratify his pride.

Pope.

A thousand little imperfections are very gratifying to curiosity, though not improving to the understanding.
Addison.

3. To require with a gratification: I, I'll gratify you for this trouble,

Whatsoever is ingrate at first, is made grateful by custom; but whatsoever is too pleasing at first, growths quickly to satiation.

A man may endure the pain of hunger and thirst, and relish such means and drinks as are most grateful to his appetite, if he be persuaded that they will endanger his health.

This is more grateful to strangers, a respect that it being a frontier town, and bordering upon divers nations, many languages are understood there. "Byron's Troubles.

Our golden fruits on loaded branches shone, And grateful clusters swell with floods of wine.

Pope.

To GRATULATE, v. n. [gratulator, Latin.]
1. To congratulate; to salute with declarations of joy.

To gratify the good Andronicus, And gratulate his Grecian name, Brute.

The people will accept whom he admires. Shaks.

Whither away so fast?
No farther than the Tower.
To gratulate the gentle princes there.
Shaks.

Since nature could behold so fine a crime, I gratulate at least my native clime,
That such a brand, which such a monster bore, So far is diffus'd from our Thraican shore. Dryden.

2. To declare joy for; to mention with expressions of joy.
Yet give thy jealous subjects leave to doubt, Who this thy face from rumour gratulate.
Not less if it be peril, and devout.

But beg thy care unto thyself after late. Ben Jonson.

GRATULATIO, n. f. [from gratulatio, Latin.] Salutations made by expressing joy; expression of joy.

They are the fifth gratulatones wherewith our Lord and Saviour was glorified at his entrance into the world, by such in their hearts, arms, and bowels embraced him. Hooker.
GRAVE

The earth
Gave figs of gravitation, and each hill. Milton.
Your enjoyments, according to the standard of a Cold night, there is no addition; I shall turn
say whistles into gravitation, and, consequently, to the
fulness, only with their moisture. South.
GRATULATORY. adj. [from gravitate.] Congratulatory; expressing congratulation.
Grave, a final syllable in the names of places, is from the Saxon grave, a grove or
cave. Gildon's Camden.
GRAVE. n. s. [grave, Sax.] The place in the ground in which the dead are
reposed.
Now it is the time of night,
That the grave's, all gaging wide,
And the moon, with his bright eye,
In the church-way pathes to glide.
Shakespeare.
Thou wilt not leave me in the loathsome grave. Milton.
To walk upon the graves of our dead matters,
Is our own security. Danem. Sophy.
A flood of waters would overwhelm all those fragments
which the earth has sent into its bosom, and bury in one
common grave all the inhabitants of the earth. Barret.
They were wont once a year to meet at the graves
of the martyrs, in order to raise their sufferings and
triumphs, to praise their virtues, and to find the God
for their pious examples, for their holy lives and
martyrdoms. Nefton.
To GRAVE. v. a. present, grave; past,
past. graves. [graver, French; gravea.] 1. To insculp;
To carve a figure or inscription in any hard substance.
Come with both sculptures gravea. Milton.
Later vews, oaths, or leagues can never blot out
those former gravea of characters, which by just
and lawful oaths were made upon their souls.
King Charles.
Thy fune of duty let two words contain;
O! may they gravea in thy heart remain;
Be humble and be just. Prior.
2. To carve or form.
What prodizes the graven image, that the maker
thereof hath gravea it? Philo, ii. 10.
3. To copy paintings upon wood or metal,
in order to be impresssed on paper.
The gravea can and ought to imitate the bodies
of the ancients, and the degrees of the lights and shad-
ows: his impatience is such as must force him to what
they are, after the work of the school, to cut out imitating in some fort the colour of the objects.
Dryden's Daf.
There's no more gold: Do you damned others, and let this damn you?
Shaksp. Timon.
5. To clean, caulk, and fielsh a ship.
AUGUSTARUM.
To GRAVE, w. to. Write or delineate on
hard substances, that they may make a plate of pure gold, and grave upon it.
Ex. xxvii. 36. GRAVE. adj. [grave, French; gravea, Lat.] 1. Solemn; serious; sober; not gay; not
light or trifling.
To more mature
A plaza that forc'd them; and to the grave,
A child that paid dollars. Steak ls. Lymp.
Your good advice, to which both have been gravea.
Even, and prosperous, in this day's council. Steak's Lymp.
The grave alwised, as in your belt brent of
many sance, in harpers, as in your
dogs, as modes of beauty. Even.
The grave and serious characters are distin-
guished by the eternal forms of gravity. Dryda.
Youth on fire with conceit; and, to grave,
Grave years come rolling on.
To grave, were want of goodness or of grace; And to grave, exceed all power of force. Petr.
GRAVITATE, v. n. [from gravitus, Latin.] To tend to the centre of attraction. Those who have nature's steps, with care purify, That matter is with active force ended. That is its parts magnetically power'd, and To each other gravitation affect. Blackmore.

That subtle matter must be of the same substance, the bodies, and as much as what, or partly, is common to both, the two sides, namely, to that body, and to each other gravitation refer. Bentley.

GRAVITATION, n. s. [from gravitation, act] of tending to the centre. The most considerable phenomenon belonging to the natural bodies of the solar system, is the general action of gravitation, whereby all known bodies, in the vicinity of the earth, do tend and press towards its centre.

When the loose mountain trembles from on high, Shall gravitation cease, if you go by? Pope.

GRAVITY, n. f. [gravitas, Latin; gravité, French.]

1. Weight; heaviness; tendency to the centre.

2. The quality by which all heavy bodies tend to the centre, accelerating their motion the nearer they approach to it, in truth philosophy has shown to be incapable of any hypothesis, and reduced into the immediate action of the Creator. Of all bodies, considered within the confines of any fluid, there is a twofold gravity, true and absolute, and vulgar or corrupted gravity. The true gravity is the weight of the body, by which any body tends downwards; but the relative or vulgar is the excess of gravity in one body above the specific gravity of the fluid, wherein it tends downwards more than the ambient fluid does.

3. Atrociousness; weight of guilt.

No man could ever have thought this reasonable, that had intended thereby only to punish the injury committed, according to the gravity of the fault. Hooke.

4. Seriousness; solemnity.

There is not a white hair on your face but should have his effect of gravity. Shaksps. Henry IV. Our youths and wildness shall no whit appease. Shakespeare. For the advocates and council that plead, patience and gravity of hearing is an essential part of justice. Justice. [John.] Great cause there, for gravity renowned. Dryden. The emperors often voted on their rivals or predecessors, but their minds still maintained their gravity. Addison. He will tell you with great gravity, that it is a dangerous thing for a man that has been used to get money, ever to leave it off. Leto.

GRAVY, n. f. The ferous juice that runs from flesh not much dried by the fire.

They love to look half raw, with the blood trickling down from it, delicately tempering it the gravy, which in truth looks more like an ochreous or raw bloody matter. There may be stronger broths made of vegetables than any gravy soup. Arbuthnot on Aliments.

GRAY, m. [gray, Sax.; gráv, Danish; gras, Dutch.]

1. White with a mixture of black.

They left me then, when the gray headed even, Like a fadeVisit of passion's need. Bacon, from the blackest dews of Phæbus' wear.

These gray and dun colours may also be produced by mixing whites and blacks, and by confonnence differ from perfect whites, not in species of colour, but only in degree of luminosities. Newton.

2. White or hoary with old age.

Living creatures generally do change their hair with age, turning it to white in some, though some earlier and some later; in horses, that are dappled and turn white in old if this colour, a nature that shaggy, and many others. Bacon's Natural History.

Gray headed men and grave, with warriours mix'd, Assemble. The restoration of gray hairs to juvenility, and renewing the exhausted marrow, was the chief topic of those days. Glareville's Seraphs.

Gray head infant! and in want grown old! Art thou to learn that in another's gold, He charms himself with the world's Jopinal. We most of us are grown gray head in our dear master's service. Addison's Spectator.

Gray hair'd Senned damns books unsee'd, And Bacon trembling for his brawned head. Pope.

3. Dark like the opening or close of day; of the colour of ashes.

Our women's names are more gracious than their Curlissis, that is, gray heads. Commed's Remarks. The gray feathers on the crowning few, Cheering the eastern clouds with streaks of light. Shakespeare.

I'll stay you gray, not the morning's eye. But the pale index of Cynthia's brow. Shaks. Soon as the gray'd eye morning breaks the slate, And in the doubtful day the woodcock flies. Gray.

Gray, n. f. A gray colour.

Down sank the sun, the closing hour of day Came onward, mantle't o'er with dusky gray. Gray.

GRAY, n. s. A badger. Ainsworth.

Gra'beard, m. [gray and beard.] An old man; in contempt.

Younging, thou canst not love so dear as I. Greyhead, thy love doth freeze. Shaksps. Have I in conquest stuck thee mine arm so far, to be afraid to grey your'd the truth? Shaksps. Gra'ling, n. f. [from glanūllus.] The umbrage, or

The greyling fishes in such rivers as the trout does, and is usually taken with the same baits, and after the same manner: he is of a fine shape, his flesh white, and his teeth, tho' little ones that he has, are in his throat. He is not so general a fish as the trout, nor so good to eat. Walmrs. Angler. Gra'ness, n. f. [from gray.] The quality of being gray.

TO GRAZE, v. n. [from graze.]

1. To eat grass; to feed on grasses.

The greatest of my pride is to see my ewes graze, and my lambs suck. Shaksps. As you like it. Graze white you will, you shall not houseth with me. Shaksps.

Leaving in his fields his grazing cows, Dryden. He fought himself some hospitable host. Shaksps. They ignoble through. Attend their fatten stiles, and slowly, graze along. Dryden.

2. To supply grass.

Physicians advise their patients to remove to such spots as have plain grass, but grazing and not overgrown with heath. Bacon. The feeders must be to the water may, not stay too long in the Spring; for then the grass grows most luxuriously where it will never graze to purpose that year. Bacon. A third part of grazing ground is that near the sea, which is commonly very rich. Masoner.

3. To move on devouring.

As ever fly last to the other that was oppressed, to the fire perpetually grazed. Bacon.

4. [From mer, French.] To touch lightly. Mark then this bounding value in our English, That being dead, like to the bullets grazed, Breaks out into a second course of mischief. Killing in rage of mortality. Shaksps. Henry V. To Graze, v. t.

GREASE, n. f. [grease, French.]

1. The first part of the fat; the oily or unctuous part of animals.

Graze, that's sweeten From the mutton's gullet, throw Into the flame. Shaksps. Macbeth. To take out a spot of grease they use a coal upon brown paper. Thou hopst, with forcible of oxen's brain, To compass wealth, and bribe the god of gain. To seize the flocks and barbs, with large encrease. Fool: I expect them from a bullock's grease. Dryd. Jew. To give up, to divest, to clothe in ordnance. Dryd.

2. In horsemanship. A swelling and gourines of the legs, which happens to a horse when a journeying by falling down in the stable. To Graze, v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To fine, or anoint with grease.

2. To brush; to corrupt with pretexts.

Envy not the flower Of the great's adoration, nor the lamb the poor. Dryd. Greasiness, n. f. [from graze.] Oiliness; fatness.

Upon the moist of these floors, after they are cut, these appear always, as it were, a kind of greasy oil. Dryd.

Greasy adj. [from graze.]

1. Oily; fat; unctuous.

The fragments, scraps, the bits and greasy refuse. Of her o'er eaten faith. Shaksps.

2. Smearcd with grease.

Even the least ruble Govertst' their moving throat, and crumbled pity; I could have hugg'd the greasy ropes; they pleased me. Dryd.

Buy sheep, and see that thy be big-boned, and have a soft greasy, well cured clove wool. Marv.

3. Fat of body; bulky: in reproach.

Let's
GREAT, adj. [great, Saxton; great, Dutch.]

1. Large in bulk or number.

2. Having any quality in a high degree.

3. Considerable in extent or duration.

4. Important; weighty.

5. Venerable; adonorable; awful.

6. Chief; principal.

7. Wonderful; marvellous.

8. Of high rank; of large power.

9. Great length; the he be never at heart's ease, Whisthe they be great than themselves. Shaks.

10. Most ancient; the fairest of the fairest, Who loved the fairest; and all could be unhappy but the great. Pope.

11. Illustrious; eminent; noble; excellent.

The great Creator thus replies, Vol. 1.
Greeves, n. f. [from grevus, French.] Armour for the legs; a sort of boots. It wants the singular number.
He had greaves of brass upon his legs, s. Sa. vii.
A shield made for him, and a helm, fast greaves, and cutandish.
As many as thy workmanship, and honour him as much.
Chapman’s Hist.
Greek, n. s. [from grca, Latin.] An idiom of the Greek language.
Gree, n. f. [grech, French; probably from graca.] Good will; favour; good grace.
And falling his round knees.
To make her present of his first service, Which the accepts with thanks and goody gree.
Greece, n. f. [corrupted from degrees.] It is written likewise greece or grice.] A flight of steps. Obsolete.
Every greece of fortune
Is smoother’d by that below.
Shakespeare.
After the procession, the king himself remaining seated in the chair, the archbishop upon the greece of the quire, made a long oration.
Bacon.
Greedily, adv. [from greedy.] Eagerly; ravenously; voraciously; with keen appetite or desire.
Greedily the engl’dg without restraint. Milton.
He swell’d it as greedily.
As parch’d earth drinks rain.
Denham.
Even deadly plants, and herbs of pois’nous juice
Wild hungerers, or gazers on our bounties.
We greedily devour our certain death.
Dryden.
Greediness, n. f. [from greedy.] Ravenousness; voracity; hunger; eagerness of appetite or desire.
For in health, wild greeuais, Shak. K. Lear.
The latter with all greeuais of affection are they gone, and they there intend to sup.
Shakespeare.
If thou wast the wolf thy greeuais would attack the shepherd.
Shakespeare’s Timon. of Athens.
I with the same greeuais did feed,
Asworn when I thirst, to swallow Greek. Denham.
Greedily, adv. [greedy. Sax. greedy. Dan. grevli, Dutch.]
1. Ravenous; voracious; hungry.
As a lion that is greedy of his prey. Ch. viii. 13.
Be not unsatisfied in any dainty thing, nor too greeuai upon meats.
Eccles. xxvii. 29.
Likewise the greeuais of a hungry man are, shall not in the case of a market, and bring him food.
King Charles.
2. Eager; vehemently desirous. It is now commonly taken in an ill sense.
Greedily to know, as is the mind of man,
The better to hang on to the fire the ran. Fairfax.
The ways of every one that is greedy of rain. Prent.
Stern look’d the land, as fruitazte of his will,
Not halt suff’d and greedy yet to kill.
Dryden.
While the reaper fills his greedy bands,
And binds the golden sheaves in binate hands. Dryden.
How fearazzeable would he be of all greedy and unjust ways of taking their tenants? Law.
GREEN, adj. [gean, German; green, Eng.]
1. Having a colour formed commonly by compoundung blue and yellow; of the colour of the leaves of trees or herbs. The green colour is said to be most favourable to the sight.
The general colour of plants is green, which is a shade of the primary blue, mixed with yellow.
Shakespeare’s Timon. of Athens.
2. Pale; sickly; from whence we call the maid’s disease the greeuais of sickness, or colo.
rosia. Like it is to the Greek word, Verdeus.
Was the hope drunk.
Wherein you drift yourself? Hath it slept since
And waks it now to seek for greeuais and pale
At what trid it so freely? Shakespeare’s Much, Abraham.
There’s never any of those demure boys come to any proof, they fall into a kind of male greeuais.
Shakespeare.
3. Flourishing; fresh; undecided: from trees in spring.
If I have any where laid a greeuais old age, I have Virgil’s authority, Sed cruda et slurta fidem, Ciceron.
Dryden.
4. New; fresh; as a green wound.
The door is open, sir, there lies your way;
You may be jogging while your boots are greeuais.
Shakespeare.
Grieves are greeuais.
And all thy friends, which thou must make thy friends,
Have but their things andTech newly taken.
Shakespeare.
5. Not dry.
If a spark of error have thus far prevailed
Even where the wood was green, and farther off
From any inclination to furious attempts; much
Not the peril thereof to be greater in men, whose minds are
Of themselves as dry as aewl, apt beforehand unto tums.
Homer’s Iliad.
6. Not roared; half raw.
Under this head we may rank those words which signify different ideas, by a sort of an unaccountable fast-followed analogy, or distant resemblance, that fancy has introduced between one thing and another,
As when we say the meat is green, when it is half roared.
Watts’s Logick.
7. Unripe; immatures; young; because fruits are green before they are ripe.
My full day.
When I was greeuais, in my youth’s prime.
Shakespeare.
You’ll find a difference.
Between the promise of his greeuais day,
And that he design now. Shakespeare, Henry V.
If you would fat greeuais geese, flatter them up when they are about a month old, Masterman’s Husbandry.
Stubble geese at Natahouse are seen
Upon the slip, next May produces green.
King.
GREEN, n. f.
1. The green colour; green colour of different shades.
Which neither hath intended,
That, quaint in green, the shall be loose en’rchet.
Shakespeare.
But with your presence chear’d, they cease to mope,
And walks where neither green at your return. Dryden.
Consibland, illuminated by this beam, appears of the same red colour as in day light; and it at the lens you intercept the green making and blue making rays, its reflects will become more full and lively.
Newton’s Opticks.
Let us but consider the two colours of yellow and blue, if you are one together in a considerable proportion, they make a green.
Watts’s Logick.
2. A grylls plain.
For this down-trodden equity, we tread
In walleth much that greeuais before your town.
Shakespeare.
GReE
O’er the smooth enamelled green,
Where no print of step hath been,
Follow me as I fling.
Milnes.
The young Aesilis, fairer to be seen
Than the fair lily on the flowery ground.
Dryden.
3. Leaves; branches; wreaths.
With green lips and with their empty, hearkens,
And seek fresh foliage to sustain their lives. Dryden.
Every brow with cheerful green is crown’d.
The foliage is doubled, and the bowls go round.
Dryden.
The fragrant greeuais I seek, my brows to bind.
Dryden.
To greeuais, &c. [from the noun.]
To make green. A low word.
Great Spring before
Greenly all the year’s first flowers and blossoms blushed in
Soft sweetness on the self-same bough. Towns.
GREENBROOM, n. f. [gifus genistia, Latin.] A shrub.
Miller.
GREENCLOTH, n. f. A board or court of justice held in the counting-house of the king’s household, for the taking cognizance of all matters of government and justice within the king’s court-royal; and for correcting all the servants that shall offend.
Dict.
For the greeuais meet, take it in the largest sense.
I have no opinion of it. Bacon’s advices to Littlew.
GREENEDY, adj. [green and eye.] Having eyes to see, and green to give.
Having eyes to see, and green to give in the desert.
The Tempest.
Goodly thoughts, not rash-embrace’d despair,
And shudd’ring fear, and greenedey jealousy. Shak.
GREENFINCH, n. f. [chloris.] A kind of bird.
The chaffinch, greenfinch, dormouse, and other small birds, are injurious to some fruits. Martineur.
GREENISH, n. f. [aftellus, Latin.] A kind of fith.
Ainsworth.
GREENGAGE, n. f. A species of plum.
GREENHOUSE, n. f. [green and house.] A house in which tender plants are sheltered from the weather.
If the fever prove exceeding piercing, which you may know by the freezing of a moistened cloth let in your greenhouse, kiss’d some charcoal. Evelyn.
Sometimes our road led us into several hollow, apologies among the rocks and mountains, that look like so many natural greenhouses, as being always shaded with a great variety of trees and shrubs that never let their verdure close.
Addison.
The garden kitchen is a more pleasant flight than the finest orangery or artificial greenhouses. Spectator.
GREENISH, adj. [from green.] Somewhat green; tending to green.
With goodly greenish locks, all loose, unity.
As each had been a bride.
Scrope.
Of this order the green of all vegetables seems to be, partly by reason of the intenseness of their colo.
And partly because, when they wither, some of them turn to a greenish yellow. Newton.
GREENLY, adv. [from green.]
1. With a greenish colour.
2. Newly; frethly.
3. Immaturely.
Kate I cannot look greenly, nor gap out my elo.
quence; nor have I cunning in pronunciation. Shak.
GREENNESS, n. f. [from green.]
1. The quality of being green; viridity; viridines.
About it grew such sort of trees, as either excel.
Lency of fruit, flatlines of growth, continual green.
ness in potteries fancies have been made at any time.
Sidney.
In a meadow, though the meed grasses and greenness delights, yet the variety of flowers doth heights and be.
riages.
My reason, which discourses on what it finds in my plantable, can consider greenness by itself, or mel.
lowens, or sweetens, or coldens, winly and alone.
Bolton.
2. Immaturity;
GRI

1. Immaturitv; ripened.

This prince, while yet the errors in his nature were excused by the greenness of his youth, took all the faults upon itself, loved a private man's wife.

Sidney.

2. Frethness; vigour.

Take the picture of a man in the greenness and greenness of his youth, and in the latter date and duration of his blooming years, and you will fear, know it to belong to the same person.

Sbarb.


The discourse of maidens, so called from the peacock which produces.

Sour exhalations, and, with assistance, specially of terrestrial and animal substances, are the cause of girls in the greenness.

Arbigatb.

GREENSWARD. n. s. [green and ward.

Gardens, y e of the the fame original with green.

The turf on which grass grows.

This is the prettiest low-born lads that ever
Ran on the greensward, Shakesp. Winter's Tale.
After break their fall
On greensward ground, a cool and grateful taste.
Dryden.

In shallow soils all is gravel within a few inches; and sometimes gravel a thin greensward, and floughly underneath, which last turns quite brown.

Swif.

GREENWEDD. n. f. [green and wed.

Dyrs weed.

GREENWOOD. n. s. [green and wood.
A wood, admired as it appears in the Spring or Summer. It is sometimes used as one word.

Among wild herbs under the greenwood shade.

Falstaff.

It happened on a Summer's holiday,
That to the greenwood shade he took his way;
For Cymon thund' r the church.
Dryden.

To GREET. v. a. [greet, Latin; grecean, Saxon.

1. To address at a meeting.

I think if men, which in their places live,
Durst look in themselves, and themselves retive,
They would like strangers greet themselves.
Done.
I would gladly go.
To greet my Pallas with such bow below. Dryden.

2. To address in whatever manner.

My noble partner
You greet with present grace, and great predication;
To Cymon speaks not, Shakesp. Macbeth.

Now, Thomas Mowbray, do I turn from you.
And mark my greeting well; for what I speak,
My body shall make good. Shakesp. Richard II.

3. To address to a friend or relative.

My Lord, the Mayor of London comes to greet you.

—God bless your grace with health and happy days.
Shakesp.

Now the herald lark
Left his ground nigh, high tow'ring to precy
The morn's approach, and greet her with his song.
Aitton.

Occa. once the early morn's" run
To greet her of a lovely son;
Milton.
The fear our own: and now all nations greet,
What earth, each weft of our fleet, Waller.
Thick pale, they meet, their eyes with fury burn.
None greets; for gone the greeting will return;
But in dumb furinly, each arm'd with care,
His foe procees, as breadth of the war.
Dryden.

4. To congratulate.

His lady, fearing all that chanced from fain,
Approach in haste to greet his victory.
Shakesp.

5. To pay compliments at a distance.

The king's bed.
And first great courts to your officers;
This diamond he set in my heart's waistband,
By the name of most kind hearts. Shakesp. Markbth.

6. To meet, as those do who go to pay congratulations. Not much in use.

GRi

1. His poignant spear he thrust with pellucid sway,
That through his thigh the mortal steel did glide.
Shakesp.

So fare.

The grinding sword, with disconsolate wound.
Pauly through the shroud, with his feet left.

GRiDELIN. adj. A colour mixed of white and red.

The ladies dressed in rich furs were seen;
Of Florence satins, flower'd with white and green.
And for a shade between the blooming flowers, Dryden.

GRIERON, n. s. [griev, flandick, a grage,

And iron. A portable grate on which meat is laid to be broiled upon the fire.

He had added two bars to the grie'son. Spedtora.

GRIEVE. v. a. [from grieve; grief, Welch, probably from English.

1. Sorrow; trouble for something past.

I will inflect my sorrow to be pleased;
For grief is proud, and makes his owner but. Skat.
Wringing of the hands; knocking the breast, &c.

2. Grievance; harm. [Grief, French.

Not in use.

Be faddened for redress of all this griefs.
And I will let this foot of mine as far
As goth ever.

The nature of your griefs, and whereunto
You couragie from the breath of civil peace.
Such bold boldness?
Shakesp. Henry IV.


GRIEVER. n. s. [from grief;

1. A state of unceasing.
Out of use.

2. The cause of unceasing.
Ufed of such causes as are the effects of human conduct.

What remedy can be found against grievances, but to bring religion into countenance, and encourage those who, from the hope of future reward, and dread of future punishment, will be moved to justice and integrity?

7. GRIEVE. v. a. [greet, French; grieve, Flemish; grieva, Latin.

1. To inflict; to hurt.

For he doth not afflict willingly, nor grieve the children of men.

Forty years long was I grieved with this generation.
Psal.

It repented the Lord that he had made man on the earth, and it grieved him at his heart. Gen. vi.

Grieved at the thought, he would his whole en-

Beweared.

Should be to clofe those breaches.

2. To make forrowful.

When one man kills another, thinking that he killeth a wild beast; if the same man remembereth afterwards what he hath done, and is not grieved for the fact, in this case he hath done; because he not grieved is offensive unto God, though the fact were merely beside his will.

Perkin.

To GRIEVE. v. a. To be in pain for something past; to mourne; to forrow, as for the dead. 5.iii.

It has sometimtces and sometimtces for before the cause of grief; perhaps it is sooner before our misfortunes, and far before our faults.

Do not you grieve at this. Shakesp. Henry IV.

How else do you grieve them, Adam, to behold
The end of all thy toil and labor.
Milton.

With equal mind what happens let us bear;
Nor joy nor grieve too much for things beyond our power.
Dryden.

GRIEVINGLY. adv. [from grieve;

In sorrow; forrowfully.

Grievously, I think,

The
GRI

To rub one against another.

GRI

Grinder. m. f. [from grinz]. He that grinds.

GRI

The stylish gripes, with墅ing grifes of sorrowful lead.

Gr Antigius's talk the more grievous.

3. To rub one against another.

To rub one against another.

4. To haras, to oppress.

5. In the following lines. I know not whether it be not corruptly used for grinding.

6. To give a pain in the bowels.

To ground, v. n.

1. To perform the act of grinding; to move a mill.

2. To be moved as in the act of grinding.

3. And many fame works or my grinding jaws.

Grinder, m. f. [from grind.]

1. One that grinds; one that works in a mill.

2. The instrument of grinding.

3. The back teeth; the double teeth.

4. The teeth, in iron or contempt.

5. One, who at the sight of figer's open wide.

Grindstone. m. f. [from grind and grindstone. stone, the hope on which edged instruments are sharpened.

Saw you never yet in France?

And by the tradesmen, for the noise.

That cause and like grindstones, Ben Jonson.

And to what their natural faculties, Hammonds.

Heart-struck with chynting grifes of sorrowful lead.

That all his senses bound! Milton's Paradise Lost.

5. In the plural. Belly-ach, colick.

And in the hardenss of grievers and grifiers, and the icterical have a great frowardness and griever, with windings.

Griper, m. f. [from gripe. Oppreftor; uffer, exorterion.

6. Others greted men are professed ufferers, griplers, monstors of men, and harpies.

Grippingly, adv. [from gripe.]

With pain in the guts.

Gripters help, let the medicine stop in the guts, and the grievers of the guts.

Gripe, n. f. A greedy snatchier; a gripping mifer.

A [gripe, roast meat, Itirh.]

The vertebra of a hog broiled.

Griely, adj. [griely.] Saxon. Dreadful; horrible; hideous; frightful; terrible.

Has griply locked, long grown and unbound,

Dilivered hung about his hoodiers mant.

Grijskin, m. f. [grijsk, roast meat, Ireth.]

Where I was about to fetch the honey bee.

The griply toadstool grown there might I see. Spen.

My griply countenance made others cry.

One day comes near, the fear of death.

Shakes. H. VI.

Back he'd those two fair angels, half amast'

So foden to behold the king's mighty.

Yet thus, unwise and with fear, accord him soon. Milto.

For that damned magician, let him be gilt.

With all the grisy legions that troop

Under the foory king of Acheron.

The bounteous form of fight, Incha.

And war appears a grisly sight. Dryden.

In vision thou shalt see his grisly face. The King of Rivers stand in thy face. Dryd., Age.

Thus the grisly face quite again.

Dryden.

Cloy his each other said, they pretend the ground.

Their mainly bottomed with many a grisly.

Grijs, m. f. [griys, Saxon.]

1. Corn to ground.

2. To supply the provision.

3. Matter as wife logicians say.

4. And form, say I, as well as they.

5. To supply, if matter brings no grief.

Griest. m. f. [griest, Saxon.]

A cartilage; a part of the body next in hardeness to a bone.

No living creatures, that have shells very hard, as molusks, crabs, lobsters, and the like, have burs without them, but only little griesters.

Bacon's Natural History.
where the galllent touches the windpipe, there, to fill up the circle is only a soft membrane, which may easily give way to the dilatation of the galllent. Ray.

Grizzly. adj. [from grizzle.] Cartilagi-
nous; made of gristle.
At last they felt out pieces of their lungs; it may be small bluish bits, that are cast off from
the wind-pipes. Harvy.
She has made the back-bone of several vertebras, as being more fit to bend, more tough, and less in danger of breaking, than if they were all in one
bone without these grizzly junctures. More.
Ribs are made of grizzly spokes, or rays connected
by their forks, which may be contrived in a man,
extended like women's fans. They have a louder and stronger note than other
birds of the same kind, which have only a grizzly
windpipe.
Each pipe differs from its grizzly rings.
To cherish life eternal patures brings.
Blaikmore.

Grit. n.f. [grízzzą, grażoz, Saxon.] 1. The coarse part of meal.
2. Oats hufked, or coarsely ground.
Solid bone, cracking a little betwixt the teeth;
yet without the leaf particles of grit, feels as smooth
as flax.
"The sturid pear-tree here
Will rise luxuriant, and with toughed root
Fierce the obstructing grit and resile marke. Phillips.
4. Grits are fossils found in minute mafes,
forming together a kind of powder;
the several particles of which are of no
determinate shape, but seem the rudely
broken fragments of larger mafes; not
to be dissolved or diffuses by water,
but retaining their figure, and not
cohering into a mafe.
One fort is a fine, dull looking, grey grit, which,
if wetted with salt water, into mortar or pate,
dries almost immediately, and concretes
into a hard flinty mafe, such as is not
easily afterwards diffused by water. This
is the quadri petalum of the ancients,
mixed among their cements used in build-
ings sunk into the sea; and in France
and Italy an ingredient in the plasters
placed in the name of pozzolana.
It is common on the sides of hills in
Italy. Another species, which is a coarse,
beautifully green, dull grit, is the chry-
scoll of the ancients, which they used
in folding gold, long suppos'd a lost
fossil. It serves the purpose of fieri-
ming metals better than borax. The fer-
ruginous black glittering grit, is the
black thinning fand employed to throw
over writing, found on the thores of
Italy.
Hill on Fossil.

Grittiness. n.f. [from gritty.] Sandi-
ness; the quality of abounding in grit.
In fuller's-earth he could find no sand by the mi-
scope, nor any grittiness. Martine's Handbandy.

Gritty. adj. [from grit.] Full of hard
particles; conglomering of grit.
I could not discover the unevenness of the surface
of this rock, nor that little shadows let fall from the
gritty particles thereof. Newton.

Grizzle. adj. [more properly grizzle.]
See Grizzelin.

Grizzelin. adj. [grizzle.] The Bugundy, which is grizzelin or pale red, of
all others, is finest to ripen in our climate. Temple.

Grizzle. m.f. [from grit, gray; griz-
zel.] A mixture of white and black;
gray.
O thou trembling eath, what wilt thou be,
When time high found a grillize on thy face. Skitt.
He heard us in our course... And with his outstretched arm would turn, as grope'd. Addison.

O true delight! enlightened by thy ray, I grope and grope no more, but see my

Arabians.

To grope. n. a. To search by feeling in the dark; to feel without being able to see.

How vigilant to grope stirs thoughts, and to pick out somewhat of what they might complain.

They have left us to care for ourselves to grope; and, by daylight, to have been often surprised by the night.

But Strehon, cautious, never meant

The bottom of the pao to grasp. Swift.

GRUPER. n. s. [from grope.] One that seeks for the dark.

GROSS. adj. [grost, French; grost, Italian; groste, Latin.]

1. Thick; bulky.

The crown of thoughts, that wing the midway air, Shew grace to grost as beatles. Shak., King Lear.

2. Shameful; uncensurable; enormous.

He was considered as a grost thing it were for men of their quality, and grace and grave. Boscum.

3. Intellectually coarse; palpable; impure; unreined.

All those that grost is thy grost. Pope.

4. Inelegant; disproportioned in bulk.

The faint appeare, the rosy blosome, Of beauty blushing, gives the glossy hue, And feature grost. Thomson's Summer.

5. Dense; not refined; not attainted; not pure.

It is manifest, that when the eye standeth in the finer medium, and the object is in the grost, things grow more distant, but contrariwise, when the eye is placed on the grost medium, and the object is in the finer.

Bacon's Natural History.

Of elements.

The grost feedeth the purer; earth the fee.

Earth is the grost: Meridian East. Light flames are grost; flames are same.

Both are the combustible part of Our.

Or dip their pinions in the painted bow. Pope.

6. Stupid; dull.

If the doth then the subtlest sense excel, How grost are they that draw their blood in blood?

And in clear dream and solenm vision,

Tell her of things that no grost ear can ear. Milton. Some men give more light and knowledge by the

here dwelling of the question with perplexity and juries, than others by the life of it in gross confusion for whole hours together. Watts.

7. Coarse; rough; opposite to delicate.

Fine and delicate sculptures are helped with meaner, and grost, and negligent. Warton's Archnics.

8. Thick; fat; bulky.

His stature was of just height and all proportionate dimensions, avoiding, the extremes of grost and meagre. Fell.

GROSS. m. s. [from grope.]

1. The main body; the main force.

The Belgians hop'd, that with disorder'd haste

The deep-cut keels upon the sand might run: Or, if, with caution before; their vessels might chance one by one. Addison's Frederic.

Several are of opinion, that in a battle, you should discharge upon the grost of the enemy, without dwelling your piece at any particular person.

The grost of the people can have no other project in changes and revolutions than of publick bleedings. Addison.

2. The bulk; the whole not divided into its several parts.

Certain members of their constitutions are used to make salutary the grost of accidents. Herk. Ne'er it was in gross that we found, and the three. Addison.

3. Not individual; but a body together.

He hath ribbons of all the colours in the rainbow; they come to him by the grost. Shak. I cannot raise the grost up. Grost.

Of full three thousand ducats. Shak.

You see the united design of many persons to make up one figure, though they have separated themselves in many petty divisions, they join one by one into a gross. Dryden.

4. The chief part; the main mass.

Come, as out of question, have little or no power and effect over the gross and mass of things. Dryden.

The articulate sounds are most confused, though the grost of the found be greater. Bacon's Nat. Hist.

5. The number of twelve dozen. [Grost, French.]

It is made up only of that simple idea of an unit repeated; and repetitions of this kind, joined together, make those distinct simple modes of a dozen, a gross, and a million. Locke.

GRUSLY. m. s. [from grost.]

1. Balkily; in bulky parts; coarse: as, this matter is grostly palpated.

2. Without natural skill or graces; without delicacy; without refinement; coarse; palpably.

Such kind of ceremonies as have been so grossly and shamefully abused in the church of Rome, where they remain, are scandalous. Herk.

Terror and murder ever kept together; as two yoke devils sworn to other teapot's. Working to grossness in a natural cauldron. That admirers did the whole up whom. Shak. And thine eyes. See it as grossly draw in thy behaviour, that in their kind they speak it. Shak.

What I have said has been forced from me, by feeling a noble sort of poetry so highly relished by all men, and so grossly copied by almost all the rest.

If I speak of light and rays as conducing to colours, I would be understood to speak not philosophically, but grostly, and according to such conceptions as vulgar people would be apt to frame. Newton's Opticks.

While it is so difficult to learn the springs and motives of some facts or events, it should be so grossly misreferred to the publick by curious inquisitive heads. Swift.

GROSSESS. m. ʃ. [from grost.]

1. Harfness; fatuity; thicknesses; fulness; density; coarse; meagerness.

The purpose is perspicuous even as substance. Whole grost of little characters turn up. Shak. And I will persuade that mortal grostiness.

Shakes.: To the cause of the epilepsy from the stomach is the grost of the vapours which rise and enter into the cells of the brain. Bacon.

Then all this earthly grostiness quit.

Att'd with stars we shall for ever.

Triumphing over death.

In the remotest soil and lonely grost begin to recover it, it ought to be the colour of the line-and most transparent faces, in which the vapours are not arrived to that grostiness to require of other causes. Newton's Opticks.

For as 'twas, wit, as Sol eclips'd, makes known Tho' opposing body's grostiness, not its own. Pope.

2. Inelegant fames; unwick'd corpulency.

Next then, that were fat and starchy, to go to foreign abroad at the temperate diet of some sober man; and so, by little and little, eat away the grostiness that is in them. Addison.

3. Want of refinement; want of delicacy; intellectual coarseness.

I was three or four times in the thought they were not fair; and yet the graces of my mind could not grost the grossness of the folly into a receiving body, in which it should not be made slight. Pope.

Whatever beauties it may, 'tis free at least from the grostiness of those faults I mentioned. Dryden.

A grostless is then in the mind of that man, who takes time to reach a lady's heart by troubling her ears! Clarissa.

GROST or grost. m. s. [grost, French; grotto, Italian.]

1. A cave; a cavern for coolness and pleasure.

Certain to me it was of evil, thought. Prior.

Aitul to see the Egeria grost. Pope.

GROSTEQUE. adj. grotesque, French; grussice, Italian: Distorted-figure; unnatural; wildly formed.

Of a steep wilderness, whose hairy sides

With thickest overgrown, grospous and wild, Access deny'd. Milton's Paradise Lost.

There is yet a lower sort of poetry and painting, which is out of nature; far is this that in poetry which grost is in a picture; the figures and aations of a piece are all unnatural, and the manner false, that is, incomposite with the characters of mankind: grotesque painting is the just resemblance of this. Dryden.

The naked figure of their foes they draw.

Not lines, nor looks, nor leases, nor colours true, but the grotesque design express to public view. Dryden.

Palladian walls, Venetian doors, Grostous roofs, and fluoro llce. Pope.

GRO'TTO. n. s. [groste, French; grost, Italian.]

A cavern or cave made for coolness.

It is not used properly of a dark horrid cavern.

Their careless chiefs to the cool grotes many.

The bow's of kings, to flade them from the sun. Dryden.

This was found at the entry of the grost in the Park. Woodward.

GROVE. n. s. [from grost.]

A walk covered by trees meeting above.

I look'd toward Birmam, and soon meethought

The wood began to move.

Within.
Within this three mile you may feast coming; I say, a moving grove. Shakespeare: Macbeth. Fortunate fields, and groves, and flowery walks; Thrice happy they! She left the flow'ry field, and waving grove. Blackmore.

Banfield from courts and love, Abandon'd truth, pure love, pure Cheer. Granville.

When hearts pallionts vex his breast, While every gale is peace, and every grove 1st melody? Thomson's Spring. 1. GROVEL. w. n. [groafe, Islandick, flat on the face. It may perhaps be some gradual corruption from ground fell.]

To lie prone; to creep low on the ground.

The head-lead paffage wou'd peace, And through his shoulder pit's throughout to ground He groveling fell, all gored in his girding wound. Spenser.

What's that thou there? king Henry's daudent, Incha'd with all the honour of the world! If so, gaze on, and grove on thy face, Until thy head be circled with the fame. Shaksp. Oke mall and beech, and cornish fruit they eate, Grovelling like swine on earth, in foul left forts. Chapman.

Now they lie Groveling and prostrate on you lake of fire. Milton. Their holy groveling the feast go. Dryden. Let us then conclude that all painters ought to require this part of excellence: not to do it, is want courage, and not dare to shew themselves: 'tis

2. To be mean; to be without dignity or elevation.

I must disclaim what'er he can express: His groveling fow will show my patience limp. Dryden. Several thoughts may be natural which are low and groveling. Adelphi's Spectator.

GROUND, n. s. [ground, Saxon; gronid, Danish.]

1. The earth; considered as superficially extended, and therefore related to tillage, travel, habitation or almost any action. The main mass of terrene matter is never called the ground. We never distinguish the terraqueous globe into ground and water, but into earth, or land, and water; again, we never say under earth but under ground. Israel first go on dry ground through the sea. Ex. xiv. 16.

Man to till the ground None was, and from the earth a dewy mid Went up, and water'd all the ground. Milton.

To their fix'd station, all in bright array, The cherubin descended, on the ground Gliding mutur'mus. A black luminous gurge. Milton. Bails up from under ground. Milton. And yet to nimly he would stand, As if he found'd to touch the ground. Hudibras.

2. The earth as distinguished from air or water.

I have made man and beast upon the ground. Jeremiah, vi. 40. There was a dew upon all the ground. Job, iv. 18. They fam'd their wings, and soaring in the air, fled with clang despair'd the ground. Milton. Too late young Tithus to the salvation found. Paradise lost. On the floor of the valley from the ground. Dryden.

3. Land; country.

The water breaks its bounds, and overflows the level grounds. Hudibras.

4. Region; territory.

On heavenly ground they flood, and from the shore They left the hillt immeasurable abyss. Milton. With thele came they, who from the bord'ring flood Of old Euphrates to the brook that parts Egypt from Syrian ground, had general names Of Baalim and Attaranim. Milton's Paradise Lost.

5. Estate; possession.

Unce full within these narrow bounds, Thy next design is on thou neighbour grounds. Milton. The creek within the meadows, and the warrens. Thy own seems thin, because it is thy own. Dryden.


The sea Well'd o'er my ground, and my belt to the right of my ground. Milton.

7. The floor or level of the place.

Wherefore should I fine thee to the ground? 2 Sam. vii, 23. Dagon was fallen on his face to the earth. 2 Sam. vi. 4. A multitude fit on the ground. Matt. xxix. 35. Some part of the month of June, the water of this lake descends under ground, through many holes at the bottom of the lake. Brown.

8. Dregs; lees; faces; that which settles at the bottom of liquors.

Set by them cyder, verjuce, four drink, or grounds. Some insit upon having had particular success in fumping gorgones, from the use of the grounds of strong beer, mixed up with bread or oaminal. Sharp's Surgery.

9. The first stratum of paint upon which the figures are afterwards painted.

We see the limner to begin with a rude draught, and the painter to lay his grounds with dark colour. Hanoville.

When solid bodies, sensible to the feeling and dark, are placed on light and transparent grounds, as, for example, the heavens, the water and water, and everything moving in motion, and void of different objects; they ought to be more rough, and more distinguishable, than that with which they are accompanied.

10. The fundamental substance; that by which the additional or accidental parts are supported.

O'er his head A well-wrought heaven of silk and gold was spread, Are the ground, the fun in gold whose blazing. Cowley. Indeed it was but just that the finest lines in nature should be drawn upon the most durable ground. Pope.

Then, wrought into the soul, let virtues shine, The ground eternal, as the work divine. Tennyson.

11. The plain song; the tune on which defects are raised.

Get a prayer-look in your hand, And flend between two churchmen, good my lord; For on that ground I'll build a holy defeat. Shakespeare.

12. First hint; first traces of an invention; that which gives occasion to the ref. Though jealousy of his name invention found, Yet love rein'd; have been a farmer ground; That way the eyant had refer'd to fly, Pursuing hate, now serv'd to bring two lovers high. Dryden. Hudibras.

13. The first principles of knowledge.

The concords will easily be known, if the fore-ground be thoroughly beaten in. Pref. to Accidents. Here state them, or of them which they can read, May as their invention find the grounds. Dryden. The grounds are already laid whereby that is unquestionably resolved; for having granted that God gives sufficient grace, yet he who co-operates still less indispensably, he doth not irresolutely. Hammond. After evening rapells, till bed-time, their thoughts will be bell taken up in the easy grounds of religion, and the story of captivity. Milton.

14. Those fundamental cause; the true reason; original principle.

He defined the stewart to tell him particularly the ground and event of this accident. Sidney. Making happiness the ground of his unhappiness, and good, and killer's argument of his sorrow. Milton. The use and benefit of good laws all that live under them may enjoy with delight and comfort, and the grounds and first original cause, from whence we have been sprung from have been. Hooker. In the solution of the Sibylline objection, my method shall be, to examine, in the first place, the

main grounds and principles upon which he builded. White.

Though could not have differ'd.

Fraid in the serpent, speaking as he spake, No ground of enmity between us known. Milton. And either of them who think fit to make any particular relation of the grounds of their proceedings, or the causes of their misadventures, Clarendon. Sound judgement is the ground of writing, etc. Reformen.

Love once given from heaven, and place'd in you, Would leave no ground I ever would be true. Dryden. It is not easy to imagine how any such resolution could arise so early, and spread so universally, if there were not a real ground for it. Wills. If it be natural, ought we not to conceive that there is some ground and reason for these feats, and that nature hath not planted them in use for no purpose. Tilloffen.

Thus it appears, that suits in law are not lawful in themselves, but may lawfully be used, if there is no unlawfulness in the ground and way of management. Audubon.

Upon that prince's death, although the grounds of an inquest with France had received no manner of addition, yet this lord thought fit to alter his sentiments.

The miraculous increase of the profectors of Christianity, was without any visible grounds and causes, and contrary to all human probability and appearance. Auditor.

The field or place of action.

Here was thy end decreed, when these men rose; And ev'n with theirs this act thy death did bring, Or hallow'd at the least upon this ground. Daniel.

And this the power of the army as they fight; advance; or retire.

At length the left wing of the Arcadians began to lose ground. Sidney. Heartlessly they fough't, and quitt'd each from their ground. When o'er their sides victory were crown'd. Dryden has left ground at the latter end of the day, by pursuing his point too far, like the prince of Conde at the battle of Senieux. Dryden.

The intervening space between the flyer and pursuer.

Ev'n milk, Rin'n from a river; or the marsh glides, And gained ground fall of Milton's Paradise Lost.

Superiors think it a detraction from their merit to fet another get ground upon them, and overtake them in the pursuit. Milton's Spectator. Even whilst we speak our conqueror comes on, and gained ground upon us every moment. Addison.

The fate in which one is with respect to opponents or competitors.

Had thou fow'd as kings should do, Giving no ground unto the house of York, They never then had sprung. Shaksp. Henry VI. If they get ground and vantage of the field, Then join you with them like a rib of steel, To make them stronger. Shakespeare's Henry IV. He will flend his ground against all the attacks that can be made upon his proibity. Auditor. Whatever ground we may have gotten upon our enemies, we have gotten none upon our views, the worst enemies of the two; but are even subdued and sect's his self with her continual motion: and gets no ground. Dryden.

The foil to fet a thing off.

Like bright metal on a fallen ground, Milton. His information made him shun the fray; Shall flow more goodly, and attract more eyes, Than that which hath no foil to it. Shakespeare.

To GROUND. v. n. [from the norn.]

1. To fix on the ground, etc.
2. To sound, as upon caufa, caufa, or principle.

Wildm. grounded her laws upon an infalible raftument. 

The church of England, walking in the good and old way of the orthodox primitive fathers, grounded the religious obfervation of the Lord's-day, and of other holy days, upon the natural creation, and not upon the letter of the fourth commandment. White.

It may force us to ground conjectures more appropriaie to the truth than we have hitherto met with.

If your own actions on your will you ground, Marshall, you shall know no other. Dryden.

Some eminent spirits, having fignalled their value, becomes to have influence on the people, to grow their leader in warlike expedition, and this is grounded, no doubt, in the particular qualities of the man, which, where prudence and courage are required, rather invite us to flay to a singleton than a multitude. Shair.

3. To settle in first principles, or rudiments, of knowledge.

Being rooted and grounded in love. Eph. iii. 17.

GROUND. The pretender and part, half, of grind. How dull and rugged, ere 'tis ground, it looks ungraced. Halls.

GROUND is much used in composition for that which is next the ground, or near the ground.

GROUND-ASH. a. f. A faplin of ash taken from the ground; not a branch cut from a tree.

A fince of ground-ash the Totham throw, Rough in the mind, and known as it grew. Dryden's End.

Some cut the young after off about an inch above the ground, which, studies them to make very large of them, which they call ground-as.

Marilm. H. Sand.

GROUND-BAIT. n. f. (from ground and bait.) A bait made of barley or malt boiled; which, being thrown into the place where you design to angle, sinks into the bottom, and draws the fish to it.

Take the depth of the place where you mean after to cast your ground-bait, and fift. Wifom. A. Angler.

GROUND FLOOR. n. f. [ground and floor. The lower story of a building.

Under the ground floor, in the Mexican language, they call, the ground floor. N. f. [tercera, terresritis, Latin.] Alcove, or tanbouh. Alcove or ground-lou in, my opinion, of the most excellent use and virtue of any plants among us.

GROUND-OK. (ground and cock.)

If the planting of oak were more in use for waterwood, it would foop the cooters trade for the making of hoop, either of hulf or ash: becaufe one hoop made of the young roots of a ground-ash, would cut a fift of the best hift. Maril.

GROUND-PINE. n. f. (ground and pine.) A plant.

The whole plant has a very fingular flaem, rec fendent, and not reding, where its name ground pine. It grows on dry and barren hills, and in some places on the dutch banks by road sides. Illis.

GROUND-PLATE. n. f. [architecture. The outermoft pieces of timber lying on or near the ground, and framed into one another with mortises and tenons. In these also are mortises made to receive the tenons of the joists, the summer and girders; and sometimes the trimmers for the f chave and chimney-way, and the binding joift.

Harris.

In the orthographical schemes there should be a true definition, if it be a timber-building, or fome feveral fars of the ground plate, breath fummers, and beams. Maril.

Vol. I.

GROUND-PLÔT. n. f.

1. The ground on which any building is placed.

Wreathed Gynere, where can'tt thou find any fmall ground plot (or hope to dwell upon)? Sidney.

A ground plot or five hives of bees contains; Emblems of Industry and virtuous gains. Harte.

2. The incroachment of a building

GROUND-RENT. n. f. Rent paid for the privilege of building on another man's ground.

A foot, in front, and thirty-five feet square, would bring in a ground-rent of five pounds.

The fire was neither granted him, nor given; 'Twas nature's, and the ground-rent due to Heaven.

GROUND-ROOM. n. f. A room on the level with the ground.

I beateth him hereafter to meditate in a ground-room; for that otherwise it would be impossible for an artificer of any other kind to live near him. Taylor.

GROUNDLY. adv. [from grounded.] Upon firm principles.

He hath given the first hint of speaking groundly, and to the purpose, upon this subject. Gloaville.

GROUNDLESS. adj. [from groundless.] Without reason; wanting ground.

But when vain doubt and groundless fear
Do that dear foolish bofe tear.
Prior.

We have great reason to look upon the high pretentions which the Roman church makes to miracles as groundless, and to reject her vain and fabulous accounts of them. Atbeybury.

The party who distinguish themselves by their zeal for the perfect establishment, should be careful to discover such a reverence for religion, as may shew how groundless that reproach is which is cast upon them, of being mere to our national worship. Fieldholde.

GROUNDLESSLY. adv. [from groundless.] Without reason; without cause; without just reason.

Divers perform have produced the like by spirit of venger, or juice of lemons; but have groundedly stripped the effect to some peculiar quality of those two liquors. Boyle on Colours.

GROUNDLESSNESS. n. f. Groundless.

Want of juft reafon.

He diutifully reads the words either of my book or sermons, left the reader should have discovered the notorious fallhood and groundlessness of his catalog. Tiltman.

GROUNDING. n. f. [from ground.] A fift which keeps at the bottom of the water: hence one of the low vulgar.

Hamner.

It offers me to the fow, to bear a robufts pricking-palled fellow taffion to tatters, to very bags, to split the ear of the grounding'. Shakespeare's Hamlet.

GROUNDLY. adv. [from ground.] Upon principles; solidly; not superficially.

Not in use.

A man, groundedly learned already, may take much pleasure in grounded speculation, and then to draw other men works, for his own memory fake, into shorter room.

Achiem.

GROUNDSEL. n. f. [ground and sille.] The timber or raised pavement next the ground.

The window-frame hath every one of its lights rabbetted on its outside about half an inch into the frame; and all these rabbets, but that on the groundsel, are grooved square; but the rabbet on the groundsel is levelled downwards, that when rain may the fitter fall off.

Moxon.

GROUNDSEL. n. f. [selicis, Latin.] A plant.
1. To grow up: to be a man, and of a sweet and excellent disposition.

2. To increase in stature.

3. To come to manhood from infancy: commonly followed by up.

4. To increase in bulk; to become greater, or more numerous.

5. To improve; to make progress.

6. To advance to any state.

7. To come by degrees; to reach any stage gradually.

8. To桅im forward; to gather ground.

9. To shoot in any particular form.

10. To incubate; to be a man.

11. To grow up.

12. To come from one state to another; to become either better or worse; to turn.

13. To proceed as from a cause or reason.

14. To accrue; to be forthcoming.

15. To adhere; to flock together.

16. To swell; to be a sea term.

17. To grower. n. f. [from grow.] An increaser.

18. To grower. n. f. [from grow.] A gruber.

19. To grower. n. f. [from grow.] A gruber.

20. To murmur; to grumble.

21. To grower. n. f. [from grow.] A gruber.

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100. To grower. n. f. [from grow.] A gruber.
GRU

GRU

You shall bring the country and the court,
Not gratify what'er the great desire,
Nor grudging give what publick needs require,
Dryd. Fable.

3. To bevenious.
Grudge not one against another, brethren, let ye be
condemned.
1 Th. v. 9.

4. To wish in secret. A low word.
E'en in the most sincere advice he gave,
He had grudging fill to be a knav, a Dryd.

5. To give up any unceasing grudge.
I know not whether the word in this
fence be not rather gruegeous, or remains;
gruegeur being the part of corn that
remains after the fine meal has passed the
sieve.
Dryd.

My Deliver.
Hath thou not fill some grudging of thy love?
Dryd.

GRUDGE, n.f. [from gruge, according
to Skinner, which in French is to
grind or eat. In this sense we fly of
who refinents any thing secretly for becometh it.
Grugueug, in Welsh is to murmur; to grumble.
Gruguegeub, in Scotland, denotes a
grumous morose countenance.

1. To envy, to see any advantage of
another with discontent.
What means this banishing me from your counsels?
Do you love your sorrow so well, as to grudge me
part of it?
Th' is not in thee
To grudge my pleasures, to cut off my train. Shak.
He struggles into birth, and cries for aid;
Then helpless in his mother's lap is laid;
He creeps, he walks, and, mingling into man,
Grudges their life from whence his own began.
Dryd.

These clamours with diffuss he beareth,
Much grudge'd the praise, but more the nobb reward.
Dryd.

2. To give or take unwillingly.
Let me at least a funeral marriage crave.
Now grudge not my cold embraces in the grave.
Dryd.

We have grudge'd those contributions, which have
left our country at the head of all the govern-
mounted of Europe. Addi.

To GRUDGE, n. v. n.
1. To murmur; to repine.
Those who love the forces of that dearful curse
whence solitude, maketh subject; nor is there
cause why the guilty suffering the same should
grudge their comply of injustice.
Hooke.
We do not grudge nor repine at our portion, but are
contented with those circumstances which the pro-
cession of God hath made to be our lot.
Nelson.

2. To be unwilling; to be reluctant.
Many times they go with as great grudging to
serve in his Majesty's ships, as if it were to flaven in
the gutter.
Ralph.

GRUMBLE

GRUMBLE

[To GRUMBLE, v. in. grummet, grummes, Dutch.]

1. To murmur with discontent.
A bridgroom,
A grumbling grooms, and that the girl shall find.
Shak.

Thou grumbl'st and rattle every hour on Athul-
thesis, and say all as full of envy at his greatness as
Cerberus in a Faber's day. L'Ejirange.

Th' secure Philistian stands on that other side,
Grumbling aloud, and smiles 'twixt rage and pride.
Cowley.

Suitors, all but one, will depart grumbling; be-
cause they mifs of what they think their due.
South.

Providences has allotted man a competency : all,
be youd it is superfluous; and there will be grum-
bling without end, if we reckon that we want this,
because we have it not.
L'Ejirange.

But, not being half his share,
Still grumbles that he has no more.
Prior.

2. To growl; to gnarl.
The lion, though he fees the toils are set,
Yet, pieth'd with raging hunger, sous away;
Hunts in the face of danger, he grunts.
Shak.

At night, with fullen pleasure, grumbles o'er his
preg.
Dryd.

3. To make a hoarse rattle.
Tho' grumbling, thunder join thy voice. Mattson.
Like a horn
That gathers black upon the frowning sky,
And grumbling in the wind. Why? Royal Conv.
Vapors.

Dath on the mountains brow and shacle the woods
That grumbling ware below. Thomson, Winter.

GRUMBER, n. s. [from grumble.]
One that grumbles; a murmurer; a discon-
tented man.

The half-price were good half-price, and I will
be paid by it; if I made them of it, it would be
the same thing to the grumbler.
Swift.

GRUMBLING, n. f. [from grumble.]
A murmuring through discontent; a grudge.
I have
Without or grudge or grumblings.
Shak.

GRUMP, n. f. [from grume; French; grumus; Latin.]
A thick viscid confutation of a fluid:
as the white of an egg, or elotred like cold blood.
Quinny.

GRUMPTLY. adv. [from grum.
Sullenly; morosely.

GRUMMous. adv. [from grume].
Thick; elotred.
The blood, when he was black, grumous, the
red with a distempered urine, th' old lining,
shil of a yellow green. Addi.

GRUMMousness. n. s. [from grummes;]
Thickness of a confounded liquour.
The cause may be referred either to the conglu-
mation of the feum, or grummes/off the blood.
Addi.

GRUSSEL. n. f. [More usal grussel, un-
less Milton intended to preserve the
Saxon grumb.]
The groundsl; the lower part of the build-

Next came one
Who mound'd in earthen, when the captive ark
Maim'd his brute image, head and hands lopp'd off
In his own temple, on the grusell edge,
Where he fell flat, and tham's him worshipers.
Milton.

To GRUNT, a. v. n. [grummes, Latin.]

To GRUNTLE. {2. n. in. grummet, grummes.

'To murmur like a hog.
And a snape, and bark, and grunt, and roar and baw,
Like hogs, hound, hog, bear, fire, at every torn.

Lament, ye faine in grumplings: spend your griefs
For you, like me, have lost your due relief.
Gay.

The branded brows may hammer indignantly;
O'ry praesthetic beneath the chafent thud.
Teviit. 522.

The
GUAR

The gauding queen to louder notes doth rise,
To her full pipes the grunting hog replies;
The grunting hog the neighbours round.
Swine's loud sounds, foajj's body, took th' bristles, grunting.
Run cow and calf, and family of hogs,
In gawkish manner of pursing dogs.
With many a deadly grunts, and doleful squeaks.
Poor swine, as if their pretty hearts would break.

From hence were heard
The grunts of bristled bears, and grunts of bears.
And herds of howling wolves.

GRUNTER, n. f. [from graunt.] 1. A kind of hog. [Large, apert, large.
To GRUNT, v. n. [corrupted from a rhyme of grudge.] To cry;
To repine; to be discontented. Not used.
The poor at the enclofe doth grunche,
But others that fall
Let none mean should have but too much,
And some again nothing at all.

But what's our woe for we must bear,
The fruit condition it.
That what to all may happen here,
It's chance to me, I must not grunts. Ben Johnson.

GRUNT, n. f. [from the verb.] Malice; ill-will.
To it be meant ledlens dolts.
To tell them as they do,
To whom he bore so fell a grunt.
He never gave quarter to any fuch.

GRY, n. s. [gregy.] Any thing of little value; as, the paring of the nails.

GUAA'CUM, n. f. Guaiacum is aromatic and aperitif. It excel-
In many chronic cafes, and was once famous
For curing the venereal disease, which it still does
In warmer climates, but not with us we find it insufficient.
We have a reft of its, incorrectly cal-
Galled guaiacum.

GUARANTEE, n. f. [guarant, French.] A power that undertakes to see fignitures fulfilled.
God, the great guarant for the peace of mankind,
In which his laws cannot secure his majesty.

A prince distinguished by being a patron of Pro-
Testants, and guarant of the Welfth Treaty.

An oath is a promise made to God, and God is our
Superior, superior to kings. And he is also the
guarant and averger of all breach of faith and
injurious.

To GUARANTY, v. a. [guarant, French.]
To undertake to secure the performance of any articles.

To GUARD, v. a. [garden, French; from our word guard, the va being changed by
the French, into g; as Gallies for Whales.]
1. To watch by way of defense and fecurity.
2. To protect; to defend.

Wield the guns guarded you from all
Dangers abroad, and own your thunder flail.
Waller.
Your pow'rs you never use, but for defense.
To guard your own innocence.
Dryden.
Fix'd on defence, the Trojans are not low.
To guard their thone from an expected foe.
Dryden.
The port of Genoa is very ill guarded against the
thieves.
Addison on Italy.
3. To preserve by caution.

One would take care to guard one's self against
this particular imperfectior, because it is that which
guarantees very strongly inclines us to.
Addison.
GUI

It is the opinion of divers good governors, that the last fit will not be more violent than advantageous, Pope.

If fortune should please but to take such a crouchet,
To thee I apply, great Sancy, my direction.
To give thee thine laceeves, a mitre and rochers.
Whom would'th reformleer I leave thee a gesfairs.
Swifts.

GUSSINGLY, adv. [from guffing.] Conjecturally; uncertainly. Not in use.

I have a letter gussingly let down.
Staksfp.

GUEST, n. f. [gæ-tier, gyst, Saxxan; gesfih, Welsh.]

1. One entertained in the house or at the table of another.

They were much misled, fancying, that he was gone to be guff with a man that is a flatterer. Luthf, xiv., 7.

Methinks a father
In, at the nuptial of his son, a gesf that shelf becomes the table.
Tell me my royal gusf.
Shaksfp.

I add to his commands my own request.
Dryden.

2. A stranger; one who comes newly to reside.

O desert, deserted! how fit a gesf am I for you,
Since my heart can ease you with wild ravenous beasts, which in you are wanting?
Sidney.

Thou hast no smiles.
That play'd on her luscious lips, doth not to know
What gusfes were in her eyes; which parted thence
As pearls from diamonds drop.
Shakespeare.

GUSTrITE, n. f. [from gusf and rite.]

Oftentimes does fit.
Uffly for gusf.
Shaksfp.

A gift esteem'd it, that he would not bear
In his black fleece that gusfite to the war.
Chapman.

GUSfCAMBER, n. f. [gusf and chamber.]

Chamber of entertainment.
Where is the gusfite chamber, where I shall eat theفور with my disciples?
Mark, xiv. 14.

To GUSfCOT, v. n. [guisadging, Italian.]

To found a gusfite running with intermisions of out of a nautsmouth vessel.

GUSfGAGE, n. f. [from guide.]
The reward given to a gusfite.
Aynsworth.

GUSfDANCE, n. f. [from guide.]
Direction; government.
They charge me with neglecting the gusfite of inferiour men.
Shaksfp.

As to these who lived under the guidance of reason alone, without the assistance of supernatural light, it is highly probable that miracles, or a message from the dead would persuade them.

Aitken.

Particular application must be left to Christian prudence, under the guidance of God's holy spirit, who knows our necessity before we ask, and our ignorance in asking.

This to the young—but the experience'd age
Wish not the gusfite of a former sage.
Shakspere.
A prince ought not to be under the guidance of influence of either faction, because he declines from his office of presiding over the whole to be the head of a party.
Swift.

To GUIDF, v. a. [gusf, French.]

1. To direct in a way.

When the spirit of truth is come, he will guide us into all truth.
John, xvii, 13.

The not light serv'd to guide them to their neighbours coopers.
Whoever has a faithful friend to guide him in the dark passages of life, may carry his eyes in another man's head, and yet see none of the worse.
South.

2. To influence.

Upon thee, or such like sacral immages, when nothing is expected of the world of man, they many times conclude that the slightest wrong are not to be put up.
Kebelling.

3. To govern by counsel; to instruct.
For thyname's sake lead me and guide me.
Ps. xlii. 3.

4. To regulate; to superintend.

Women neglect that which St. Paul assigns them as their proper business; the guiding of the house.

GUIDE, n. f. [guide, French, from the verb.]

1. One who directs another in his way.

Thus gusfeth them a burning pillar of fire to be a guide of being lost.
Migf, xvii. 1.

Can knowledge have more pride, and must advance
So far to make us wise for ignorance?
And rather in the dark to groove our way,
That, led by a falt guide to eat by day?
Dunham.

2. One who directs another in his conduct.

While yet but young, his father dy'd,
And left him to an happy guide.
Waller.

There is no name in which the time past paternal apostles,
Appointed, sustained, and subscriber'd by the appointment of God by the direction of the spirit,
To direct and lead the people of God in the same way of eternal salvation.
Pope.

Duxter.

3. Director; regulator.

Who the guide of nature, but only the God of nature?
In him we live, move, and are.
Those things which nature is said to do, are by divine art, performed, unless God be the author.
Is there any such knowledge divine in nature herself working, but in the guide of nature's work?

Some truths are not by reason to be tried,
But we have sure experience for our guide.
Dryden.

GUIDELESS, adj. [from guide.] Having no guide; wanting a governor or superintendant.

Th' ambitious Swede, like redlegs hilltop to,
Though in his life he blood and breath'd.
To his now guideless kingdom peace bequeath'd.
Dryden.

There fence winds o'er dusky valleys blest.
Whose every puff bears empty shades away,
Which guideless in those dark dominions stray.
Dryden.

GUIDER, n. f. [from guide.] Director; regulator; guide. Obsolete.

Our guider come to the Roman camp conduct us.
Staksfp.

That perforn, that being provoked by excessive pain, thrust his dagger into his body, and thereby, instead of reaching his rights, opened an imposthume, the unknown cause of all his pain, and so finished himself.
Dryden, s. 3.

He had great reason to acknowledge charity for his chirurgion, and Providence for the guider of his hand.
South.

GUIDON, n. f. [French.]
A standard-bearer; a standard. Obsolete.

A guider of the nation.

GUILD, n. f. [guile, French, a fellowship, a corporation.]
A society; a corporation; a fraternity or company, combined together by orders and laws made among themselves by their prince's licence.

Hence the common word guild or guildhall proceeds, being a fraternity or commonality of men gathered into one combination, supporting their common charge by mutual contribution.

Coxwel.

Towards three or four o'clock
Look for the news that the guildhall affords.
Staksfp. Rich. III.

In wooden cloth it appears, by some ancient guilds that were settled in England for this or that purpose, that this kingdom greatly flourished in that age.

Holbein's Andr of Mercader.

As when the long-eared miley mothers wait
At some sick mifer's triple banded gate.
For their defracted absent fath they make
A noise so loud, that all the guild awakes.
Pope.

GUINE. n. f. [gwen, old French, the name with suffix, Deceitful cunning; insidious artefact; mischievous facility.]

With
With fawning words, he courted her awhile,
And looking lovely, and oft fighting sore,
Her constant heart did court with divers guile;
But words and looks, and she did absolve.

Spenfr.

When I have made men to employ a friend,
Dio, Bish. fol. 7. come, I will do for her.
Be to me! This I do by heav'n.
When I am cold in zeal to you or yours. Shaksp. We may, with more from this excellent war.

Guileful. a. d. [from guileful].

1. Wily; insidious; mischievously artful.

The way to be uninvolved by them that are guileful through skill, is thoroughly to be instructed in that which maketh guileful against war. Hooker.

Without expense at all,

By guileful fair words, peace may be obtained.' Shaksp. Henry VI.

He saw his guileful art.

By Eve, though all unweaving, seconded

Upon her husband. Milton's Paradise Lost.
The guileful phantom clouded the thrown, and flew faftimes, and vanished in a cloud.

Dyden's Eclog.

2. Treacherously; secretly mischievous.

I train'd thy brethren to that guileful hole, Whose covert was a lowly lay. Shaksp.

Guilefully. adv. [from guileful].

Indiscreetly; treacherously.

To whom the tempter guilefully reply'd.

Milton.

Guilefulness. n. s. [from guileful].

Secret treachery; tricking cunningly.

Guileless. a. d. [from guile].

Free from deceit; void of insinuations; simply honest.

Guiler. n. s. [from guile]. See Bi-guile.

One that betrays into danger by guileful practices.

But he was wary wife in all his way, And well perceived his deceitful sleights; He suffered but his life betrayed; So guileful did beguile the guilty of the prey.

Spenfr.

Guilt. n. s. [guilt].

Saxon, originally signified the one or mult paid for an offence, and afterwards the offence itself.

1. The state of a man guiltyly charged with a crime; the quality of innocence.

It behoves guilt of crime, one reason of state, that could unseat the enmity that was upon the king for this execution. Bacon's Henry VII.

When these two are taken away, the possibility of guilt, and the possibility of innocence, what restraint can the belief of the crest lay upon any man.

Hammond on Fundamentals.

2. A crime; an offence.

Culpe. Guile is a concealing, concealing, and the art of concealing, and ask.
Thie dastard infamous grace.
Shaksp. Guiltily adv. [from guilty]. Without innocence; without clearness of conscience.

Bloody and guilty; guilty to each, And a bloody guilty to each day.
Think on Lord Hatings, and despair, and die. Shaksp. Rich. III.

Guiltiness. n. s. [from guilty].

The state of being guilty; wickedness; consciousness of crime.

He thought his flights better to proceed of a fearful force, and not of a humble faithfulness. Sidney.

The last was that I felt thy tyranny, O, in the battle think on Buckingham, And die in terror of thy guiltiness. Shaksp. I should be guiltier than my guilefulness.

Shaksp.
GUL

utter rain of navigation, for fear our heads should
turn giddy at the imagination of getting all the
and unoccupied gulfs of the world.

3. A whirlpool, a fucking eddy.

England his approach makes as fierce
As water to the fucking of a gulf.

4. Any thing insatiable, as the mouth or
Romanch, Scowl of dragon, tooth of wolf,
Witches: mummy; maw and gulf.

Of the ravenged fast sea hawk
Remains a gulf of my mind's dark.

GULFY, adj. [from gulf]. Full of guls or
whirlpools; alliteratif.

Rivers arise; whether be the sun
Of utmost Tweet, or Oze, or gulf Don. Milton.

My native gulf his boneful'd Blackmore.

The ligur in the stomach is a compound of that
which is separated from its inward coat, the
spittle which is swallowed, and the liquor which
drills from the teeth.

The Euxine sea and the Mediterranean, small gulf,
which is compared with the ocean.

To GULLY. v. n. [corrupted from guggle.]
To run with noise.

GULLY-HOLE, n. f. [from gully and hole.]
The hole where the gutters empty themselfs in the subterraneous fewer.

GULLSITY, n. f. [gulsas, Latin.]
Gulliness; gluttony; voracity.

They are very temperate, seldom offending in
ebriety, not erring in gullibility, or superfluity of meat.

To GULP. v. a. [golph, Dutch.] To
swallow eagerly; to suck down without
intermission.

He boast the fish, gulf it down, and soon as
ever the morrow was poor gulf his mouth; L'Est.

I see the double gulfon charge their hand;
See them puff'th the froth, and gulf amain,
While with dry tongue I lick my lips in vain. Gay.

GULP. n. f. [from the verb.] As much as
can be gulflawed at once.

In deep situations we take more large gulfs of
air to cool our heart, overcharged with love and
fury.

Or as he can catch a gulf of air.

And deep above the sea, he names the fair. Dryden.

GUM. n. f. [gumma, Latin.]

1. A vegetable substance differing from a
rein, in being more viscid and less friable,
and generally dissolving in aqueous menstruums;
whereas reins, being more fulphurous, require a spiritualious dif\nference. Quinty.

One whole eyes,
Albeit unnoted to the melting mood,
Dropp'd tears as fast as the Arabian trees.

Their medicinal gum.
Shakespeare's Othello.

He ripens spices, fruit, and precious gum,
Which from remotest regions hither come. Waller.

Hers maiden train,
Who bore the tree, that holy rites require,
=Incestae, and od'y gone, and covered with fire.

GUMMINESS, n. f. [from gumma.] The
state of being gummy; accumulation of gum.

The tendons are involved with a great guminess
and collection of matter is Witsman's Surgery.

The nature of gum; gumminess.

Sugar and honey make windy liquors, and the
euflicck fermenting particles are detained by their
innate gummy gum. Player.

GUMMOSITY. n. f. [from gumma.] The
nature of gum.

Observations concerning English amber, and rela-
tions about the amber of Prussia, prove that amber
is not a gummy or resinous substance drawn out of
trees by the sun's heat, but a natural fossil.

Woodward.

GUMMY, adj. [from gum.]

1. Consisting of gum; of the nature of gum.

2. A final stream or lake. Not in use.

Nature has various tender mucles placed,
By which the useful guller is embraced. Blackmore.

From the utmost end of the head branches there
issues out a gummy juice, which hangeth downward
like a cord. Dryden.

Not all the gummy stores Arabia yields. Dryden.

How each arising side now appears,
As o'er the Po dilutes her creamy tears. Dryden.

2. Productive of gum.

The clouds
Time the flint lightnings; whose thousand flame's
drive down
Kindled the gummy bark of fir and pine. Milton.

3. Overgrown with gum.

'The yarning youths, shelve half awake, eek.
His lazy limbs and dossy head to rattle;
Then rubs his gummy eyes, and fetches his pace.

GUN. n. f. [Of this word there is no fa-
satisfactory etymology. Mr. Lyce observes
that gun in Iceland signifies battle; but
when guns came into use we had no com-
merce with Iceland. May not gun come
grown by corruption from cetne, gunne, gunne? Cenn is the original of cannon.]

The general name for fire-arms; the in-
strument from which shot is discharged by
fire.

Thee dreadful curses, like the fun 'gainst gods,
Or like an overcharged gun, recoil
And turn upon thyself. Shakespeare's Henry VI.

The great instrument, fast that never Emperor
was yet slain with a gun. Kneller's History.

The bullet flying, makes the gun recoil. Cleavel.

In vain the dart or glinting fow'd we than,
Condemn'd to perish by the fliuted rings.

Granville.

GUNNEL. n. f. [corrupted from gunwale.
See Gunwalk.

GUNNER. n. f. [from gun.] Cannonier;
who whose employment is to manage the
artillery in a ship.

The nimble gunner
With lynx'ock now the devillish cannon touches,
And down goes all before him. Shaksp. Henry V
They sew the principal gunners, and carried away
their artillery. Hayward.

GUNNET. n. f. [from gunner.] The science
of artillery; the art of managing cannon.

GUNNER. n. f. [gun and forcer.] The
powder put into guns to be fired. It con-
ists of about fifteen parts of nitre, three
parts of sulphur, and two of charcoal.
The proportions are not exactly kept.

Composed consisteth of three ingredients, sal-

Boring by gun-powder frequently happens at sea.

Witman.

GUNSHOT. n. f. [gun and slott.] The reach
or range of a gun; the space to which a
shot can be thrown.

These who are come over to the royal party ap-
propriated to be out of gunpowder.

Dryden.

GUNSHOT adj. Made by the shot of a
gun.

The symptoms I have translated to gunpowder
wounds. Witman.

GUNSMITH. n. f. [gun and smith.] A man
whose trade is to make guns.

It is of particular esteem with the gunsmiths for
flints. Matt.

GUNSTICK. n. f. [gun and stick.] The
ranmer; or flieck with which the charge is
driven into a gun.

E'en a gunstick flying into fame. Steviart.

GUNSTOCK, n. f. [gun and stick.] The
wood to which the barrel of the gun is
fixed.

The timber is used for haws, pullers, screw's, mills, and
gunstocks. Merkner's Husbandry.
Where love is duty on the female side,
On their meek festival go, and frequented with fury.
My sight, and smell, and hearing were employed;
And all three senses in full gusto enjoy'd.
Dryden.

G. | Love; liking.
Killing, its sin's extreme.
But, in defence, by mere 'tis made just.
Stakefp.

4. Turn of fancy; intellectual taste.
The principal part of painting is to find what nature has made most proper to its art, and a
thing of value; to look at the world, and to make a noise.


She led calms of thought, though he was a king.
As doth a fop, fill'd with a fretting gust.
Command an argosy to the waves.
Shakefp.

You may as well forbid the mountain piles
To wag their high tops, and to make a noise.
When they are fretted with the gusts of heaven.
Shakefp.

Prestently come forth swarms and valley of vipers,
Which are the gusts of liberty of freedom refined.
Racoon's Harley V.

As when fierce northern blasts from the Alps
Defend, from his first roots with struggling gust to rend
An aged furious oak.

Part play for passage, till a gust of wind
Ships 'er their forces in a shining storm.
Dydays.

Pardon a weak disdenn'd soul, that bull'ds
With sudden gusts, and sickens as soon in calm.
The sport of passions.
Addison's Cato.

6. It is written in Spencer vitrously for gusty
Sports.
For jolly knight he be'd, and fair did fit.
As one for knightly gusts and fierce encounters fit.
Spencer.

GUTTATE, adj. [gutta, Latin.] A drop.

GUTTER, c. a. [from gutter, a throat, Latin.] A passage for water; a passage made by water.
Gutters are usually made of ten inches and a half.

GUTTER, w. a. [gutter, a, from gutter, a throat, Latin.] To cut in small hollows.

Tempets themselves, high seas, and howling winds.
The gutters of rocks, and congregated sands,
Travails un endeav'd to clog the guttered keel.
As having fent of hearty, do order.
Their mortal nature, letting false go by
The divine Deliverance.
Shakefp. Othello.
My cheeks are gutter'd with my fretting tears.
Sangry.

First in a place, by nature clothe, they build
A narrow hollow, gutter'd, walled, and tile'd.

To GUTTER, w. a. [from gutter, a throat, Latin.] A passage for water; a passage made by water.

To GUTTULATE, w. n. [gutter, a, from gutter, a throat, Latin.] To feed luxuriously to gormandise. A low word.

His jolly brother, opposite in fends,
Laughs at his stains; and lavish of expense,
Quitts, cramns, and gutters in his own defence.

To GUTTLE, c. a. [from gutter, a throat, Latin.] To swallow. A low word.

The foot did spitt in his porridge, to try if they'd hiffs; they did not hiffs, and so he gutted them up, and scalded his chops.
L'Esperance.

GUTTURAL, adj. [guttural, Latin.] Pronounced with the throat; belonging to the throat.

The
GYE

GYR

GYV

GYMNASTICALLY, adv. [from gymnastic]. Athletic ; fit for strong exercise.

GYMNASTICK, adj. [gymnastics; gymnastique, Fr.] Pertaining to athlete exercise; confounding of leaping; wrestling, running, throwing the dart, or quoit.

The Cretans widely forbid their servants gymnastic as well as arms; and yet your modern footmen exercise themselves daily, whilst their exerted arms are fastly laulling in their chariots. Arbuthnot.

GYMNICK, adj. [gymnastick, gymnastic, Fr.] Such as practice the athlete or gymnastic exercises.

GYMNOPHÆRMOUS, adj. [gymnosophical and gynephoric.] Having the seeds naked.

GYMNEOCRACY, n. f. [gymnogonia, gymnocratie, Fr.] Petticott government; female power.

GYRATION, n. f. [gyro, Latin.] The act of turning any thing about.

This effluvium attains, and impelteth the neighbour air, which, returning home in a gyration carrieth with it the obvious bodies into the electrick. Brown.

Gyrating, to move by gyrs. Plato.

A circle decribed by any thing moving in an orbit.

GYRED, adj. Falling in rings.

Hamlet, with his doublet all unbraced, No hat upon his head, his rockings loose.

GYVES, m. f. [gryps, Welsh.] Fetters ; chains for the legs.

The villains march wide betwixt the legs, as if they had gyres on. Shakespeare.

And knowing this, should I yet stay,
Like flies as blow away their lives,
And never will redeem a day.

Gyvere and the mill had tam'd the Mill.

But Telsamon roth'd in, and hap'd to meet
A rising post, that held his father's foot;
So down he fell, whom sprawling on the ground,
His brother from the wooden gyve unbound. Dryden.

To Gyve, v. a. [from the noun.] To fetter; to shackle; enchain; to ensnare.

With as little a web as this, will I ensnare as great
A fly as Cælia. Ay, smile, upon her, do, I will
Gyve thee in thine own curstipshe. Shakespeare.

HA

HAB


HABERGON. n. f. [habargon, French; halbergium, Low Lat.] Armour to cover the neck and breast; breast-plate; neck-piece; gorget.

HABERDA'SHEIR, n. f. [This word is ingeniously deduced by Minfeso from haberdier, German, have this, the expenditure of a shopkeeper offering his wares to sale.] One who falls, small wares; a pedlar.

HABILIMENT. n. f. [habiliment, French.] Dres; clothes; garment.

He the fairest Usn found,
Strange lady, in so strange habiliments,
Teaching the fayres,
My riches are these poor habiliments,
Of which if you should dare disfigure me,
You take the sum and substance that I have. Shak.
HABITATION. n. f. [from habitable.]
Qualification.

1. Habitual, or accidental, as habit of body.
2. Drefs; accoutrement; garment.
3. Thrice inserted in a madman's Raft, allusive to a femeah
The very dog dafkis; and in me, Skadip. King Lear.
If you have any juflices, any pity; Shakep.
If we any thing but churchean habit, Shakep.
Because you are dreffed in the fame manner. Kesidor a, fayn with fatory, judgment may be made between them. Dryden.
The fenes are old, the habit is the fame. Scott.
We need not dread the old habits. Dryden.
Changes there are in veins of wit, like thofe of habits, or other modes.
There are among the charaters several of Venus, in different habits. Addison on Italy.
The clergy are the only fect of men who wear a diftinét habit from others. Swift.
5. Habit is a power or ability in man of doing a thing, when he has been acquired by frequent doing the fame thing. Locke.
He hath a better habit of frowning than the count Palatine. Shakep.
4. Cuftom; inveterate use.
His facial feigns, by frequent repetition of the figns, act, and continue in prufuit. It till 'tend its felf to a fettled unambitious habit; which plan the fapphry calls the face of man, ends certainly in death; death not only as to merit, but alto as to affinuation. Sidney.
No civil broils have since his death arrove.
But ftagon now by habbit does obey; and war have ten right for his repugn. As winds for halcyons when they breed at sea. Dryden.
The force of education is fo great, that we may more properly diftinguish men of the young into which habits they pafs, and give the imitations of fuch habits as shall ever afterwards remain. Attebery.
To habbit. v. a. [from the nom.] To drefs; to accoutre; to array.
Predent your finelf and your fair prifcinces.
Before Leuteus: She shall be habbit as it becomes
The partner of your bed. Shakep. Winter's Tale.
Having called to his memory Sir George Villiers, and the clothes he used to wear, in which at that time he seemed to be habbit, he thought him to be that kind of fuffer.
They habbit themselves like thofe rural defirefs and imitated them in their ruftick dances. Dryden.
HABITABLE. adj. [habitable, Fr. habitation.
In the defcription of any solitary fittestion, we are to make the narrow part of the habitable world, and are ourselves unknown.
This was her torrid and inflaming time; this is habitalable temperate climate. Donne.
The torrid zone is now habited. Cowley.
Look round the habitable world, how few are known to us, in good, or knowing it partake. Dryden.
HABITABILITY. n. f. [from habitable.]
Capacity of being drefs'd in.
The cutting of the Euclidian line decides that controversy of the habitable part of the torrid zone.
Some ancient problems of the alharac rounders

HABITABLE. n. f. [habitable, Lat.]
Dwelling a cable.
What art thou, man, if man at all thou art.
That here in deart haft thou habited?
And thofe rich heaps of wealth don't hide apart.
From the world's eye, and from beyond the fource.
Spenser's Faery Queen.
HABITANT, n. f. [habitant, Fr. habitable, Latin.]
Dweller; one that lives in any place; inhabitant.
Not to earth are thofe bright luminousldifiers; and the earth's habitants. Milton.
Pow'ders celestial to each other's view.
Stand still confifts, though distant far they lie;
Or inhabitants of earth, or else, or they.
Pope.
HABITATIONS. adj. [habitation, French; habitables, Latin.]
1. The flate of a place receiving dwellers. Amplitude almoft immeasurably, with stars numerous, and every star perhaps a world.
Of happen'd habitations. Milton.
Palaces, for want of habitation and repair.
Dismay to heaps of ruins. Dryden.
Rocks and valleys, which in the first age were high and eraggy, and consequently thees inconvenient for habitation, were by continual destruction brought to a lower pitch. Woodward.
3. Place for dwelling.
Wisdom, to the end the might have many, built her house of that nature which is common among all; the made not this or that man her habitation, but dwell in them.
God only deferts to vifit men.
Unfoten, and through their habitations walks.
To make doings.
Habitation. m. f. [Latlin.]
Dweller; inhabitant.
The fun's presence is more continued unto the northern inhabitants; and the longeth day in Cancer is longer out of that than in Capricorn unto the southern habitations.
HABITUAL. adj. [habitual, from habit, Fr.]
Customary; accufomed; inveterate; enabled by frequent repetition. It is used for both good and ill.
Sir, there in pow's before.
Once acually now in body, and to dwell habitual habitant.
Art is properly in habitual knowledge of certain rules and manner of doing.
South.
By length of time.
The foul is worn away of every committed crime:
So fpeak is left of their habitual flaws:
But the pure efl had the remains.
'Tis impossible to become an able artift, without making your art habitual to you. Dryden.
HABITUALLY. adv. [from habitual.] Customarily; by habit.
Internal greatness is a united mind inify our nation, and renders us habitually holy. Attebery.
To habituate. v. a. [habituer, Fr.] To accustomed; to use one's self by frequent repetition; with to:
Men are first corrupted by bad counfel and company, and they habituate themselves to their vicious practices.
Such as live in a racer air are habituated to the exercise of a greater moral ftrength.
Attebery.
HABITOSITY. n. f. [habitation, Lat., French.]
1. Relation; respect; flate with regard to something else.
We cannot conclude this compofition of nations from the vicinity or habitations they hold unto the sun, or fome other ftation. Browne.
The will of God is like a freight unalterable rule; but the various comportments of the creature, either
swathing this rule, or holding conformity to it, occations several habitations of this rule unto it. Hake.
It reflets from the very nature of things, as they fixed in such a certain habitation, or relation to one another.
South.
As by the objeetive part of perfect happiness we understand that which is left and left, and which all other things are to be referred, fo by the formal part must be understood the left and left habituation of man toward that left object.
In all the habitations of life, The friend, the mistress, and the wife. Nortn.
2. Familiarity; conversion; frequent intercourse.
His knowledge in the noblif useful arts.
Was such dead authors could not give:
But habitations with those who lived.
Dryden.
To write well, one must have frequent habitation with the best company of men.
3. Long custom; habit; inveterate use.
This is more properly habit.
Mankind is willing to continue in a pleasing error, strengthened by a long habit.
Dryden.
 Thy ear, insured to charitable sounds.
And pitying love, must feel the hateful wounds of self obscene, and vulgar sibylary.
The ill-bred question, and the silly reply. Brought by long habitations to bad to worse.
Mufh hear the frequent oath, the direful curve.
Print.

HABITUAL. adj. [habitus, habitus.]
As would, would, or we would; will still, or we will; that is, let it happen or not. At random; at the mercy of chance; without any rule or certainty of effect.
He circles, draws, and squares.
With cyphers, alchial characters.
Then looks 'em over to understand 'em, although set down habban at random. Hudibras.
HAC. v. a. [Haccan, Saxon; MacBook, Dutch; bakker, Fr. from acaye, an ax, Saxon.

1. To cut into small pieces; to chop; to cut or divide with frequent blows; to mangle with unskillful blows. It be common some notion of contempt or malignity.
He put on that armure, whereof there was no one piece wanting, though hacked in fome places, bein any thing to the point.
What a flave art thou, to hack thy sword as thou hast done, and fay it was in fight.
Shakep.
Richard the Second here was hack'd to death.
Shakep.
I'll fight 'till from my bones my fhell be hack'd.
Shakep.
One flourishing branch of this habit royal root is hack'd down, and his fummer leaves all fared.
By envy's hand, and murder's bloody axe. Shakep.
Burns me, back me, hem me into pieces. Dryden.
Not the head of the husband nor the field.
But Purple veils, and flow'rs garland pleads. Adef.
But fate with butcher's plac'd thy priffely fally.
Meek modern faith to murder, back and murder.
Pipe.

2. To speak unruly, or with hiftation.
Difturb them, and let them question; let them keep their limbs whole, and bear our English. Shaks.
To HAC. v. a. [hackney, to burn hackney or profitute.]
HaCkney. n. f. Raw falk; any dimmy subfance unfpun.
Take the backe of a cock or eapon's neck, or a plover's top; take off one lide of the feather, and then the other, and remove the other lide of feather, and make thefe fall at the fent of the hook. Halfon.
To HACkney. v. a. To dref falt.
HaCkney.
HALF. n. f. [from hale.] He who pulls and halts.
HALF. n. f. plural balls. [Sulp., Sax. and all the Teutonic dialects. The l is often not found.]
1. A moiety; one part of two; an equal part.
2. A half acre of land.

Many might go to heaven with half the labour they go to hell, if they would venture the road the right way.

Well chosen friendship, the most noble
Of virtues all our joys makes double,
And into barley divides our trouble.

On what but riches is there known
Which can safely call his own;
In which no creature goes his half,
Unfelt it be to quaff and laugh?

No mortal tongue can half the beauty tell,
For none but hands divine could work so well.

Of our manufacture foreign markets took off one half, and the other half was consumed among ourselves.

The council is made up half out of the noble families, and half out of the plebeians.

Addison.

My death, perhaps, will be more to me than life.

If we should discover that a certain general could alleviate the general curse by mutual compassion.

Addison.

Her beauty in the fullest half.

Bury'd and lost, lies buried to a grave.

Natural was it for a prince, who had proped to himself the empire of the world, not to neglect the fear, the half of his dominions.

Addison.

Sometimes half, sometimes a whole, the plural signification when a number is divided.

Had the land felled of the belt,
Half had come hence, and let the world take the rest.

Dyer.

HALF. n. 2. In part; equally.

I go with love and fortune, two blind guides,
To lead my way; half bath, and half concerning.

Dyer.

2. It is much used in composition to signify a thing imperfect, as the following examples will show.

HALF-BLOODED. adj. [half and blood.] Degrerate.

The soul alone lies not in your good will.

—Not in shine, Lord.
—Half-blooded fellow, yes. Shakespeare.

HALF-CAP. n. f. Cap imperfectly put on, or carelessly moved.

With certain half caps, and cold moving nods, They froze me into silence.

Shakes.

HALF-DEAL. n. f. [half and deal.] Part.

Spen.

HALF-FACED. adj. [half and face.] Showing only part of the face; half faced; in contempt.

Dramatic inciting tyranny.

Burns with revenging fire, whose hopeful colours
Advance a half-faced fun driving is shining. Shaks.

This same half-faced fellow, Shadow; I give me this man; he preaches no mark to the enemy; the form may as great aim level at the edge of a penknife. Shakes.

HALF-HATCHED. adj. [half and hatch.] Imperfectly hatched.

Here, this is a half-bred pony, Turnips, and half-hatched egs, a mingled show, Among the rabble rag.

Gays.

HALF-HEARD. adj. Imperfectly heard; not heard to an end.

Not added years on years my task could clothe.
HALF

Half-wits are fools, and half at sight, We scarce could know they live, but that they bleat. Dryden.

HALF-WITTED adj. from half-wit. Imperfectly furnished with understanding. Swift.

Half-wittedness is a fault of mind. Aristoph.

HALIDOM n. f. [half-bom, holy judgment, or halg and deans, for lady.] Our blessed lady. In this it should be Halidam. By my baptism, quoth he. Ye great matter are in your degree. Hubberd.

HALIMA n. f. [halg and moft.] The seat of All-hallows. She came adorned neither like sweet May, Semp back like balmyads, or shortl bale. Shaksf.

HALITOUS adj. [halitous, Lat.] Vaporous; famous.

We speak of the atmosphere as a peculiar thin and balmy air, much lighter than that of wine. Boyle.

HALM n. f. [hal, Saxon; hale, Dutch.] A court of justice; as Wellminster Hall.

Of old our, in yonder house or hall. Pope.

Of a manour-house, too called, because in it were held rooms for the tenants. Captain Sentry, my master's nephew, has taken possession of the hall, and the whole estate. Addison.

The publick room of a corporation. With expedition on the badge call.

To summon all the company to the hall. Garib.

The first large room of a house. That light and air is burning in my hall. Shak.

Courtey is soonest found in lowly WITH shyness raters, than in tatly bals And courts of princes. Milton.

HALUHAM n. f. [haluham.] Prate ye the Lord's a long time of thanksgiving.

Then shall thy days be Uninhabed Hallidoms to Thee feg. Hymns of high praise. Milton.

Singing these hymns and heavenly anthems, in which the church militant seems ambitious to emulate the triumph of the soul of poets and of the celestial choir. Boyle.

HALL, H. B. L. [hall.] The original of this word is controverted. Some imagine it corrupt- ed from a Latin, to him! others from allain, let us go! and Skinner from hallers, to draw. A word of encouragement when dogs are let loose on their game.

Some popular chief, More noisy than the rest, but cries boller, And, in a trice, the bellowing herd comes out.

To HALLGO, n. m. [haler, French.]

1. To cry as after the dogs.

A very more loud, Was never boller'd to, nor cheer'd with horns. Shaksf.

To treat him in contempt. County folks halfored and loasted after me, as the armless coward that ever flamed his shoulders to his enemy. Sidney.

To HALLGO, n. g. 

1. To encourage with shouts. If, whilst a boy, Jackran from school, Food of his friends, or game, and pole. Though gout and age his spirit detain, Old John bollors his horns again. Prior.

2. To chase with shouts.

Halle no: a Marquis.

Halles me like a bair. Shaksf.

3. To call or shout to.

To HALL, n. m. [hal, Saxen, lame; beadan, to limp.]

1. To limp; to lame.

And will yet the deck her eyes

On me, that hal and am misfit on thus? Shaksf.

That will not only the notion would engage,

Or wars of excelleh whels, for heaves.

'Till bolling vengelence overtook our rage. Dryden.

Spender himself slits the offeide, And transports their brute call on Roman feet. Pope.

2. To stop in a march.

I was forced to boll in this perpendicular march. Addison.

3. To hesitate; to stand dubious.
HAM

Ham.

To fail; to faltcr.
Here's a paper written in his hand; the
baiting fonnet of his own pure braint
nhent to be heard. Shakspere
All my familiars watched for my falting, saying
that he was come to be engaged, and we shall prevail
against him. Jeronimah.

HAM.

Halt. n. f. [from the verb.] Lame; crippled.
Bring in thither the poor, the maimed, the halt,

HALT. n. f. [from the verb.] The act of limping; the manner of limping.

Halte. n. f. [from halte.] He who limps.

Halte. n. f. [pealynpse, Saxbn, from half, the neck.
1. A rope to hang malefactors.
He's tied, his lori, and all his powers do yield;
And thus they hang, with bothers on their necks.
Expect your highest doom of life or death.
They are to be tied with the bond, if they stood upon
debts, and by the seller if they yield; when
for we made choice to die rather as soldiers than
as dogs. Haywood.
Were I a drowsy judge, whose dismal note
Dinged sellers, as a juggler's Cleopatra
Both rambles.
He gets renown, who, to the seller near,
But narrowly escapes, and buys it dear.
Dryden.
A cord; a strong thing.
Where neither seller binds nor burthen charges.
Sandy.

To Halte. v. a. [from the noun.] To bind with a cord; to catch in a noose.
He might have enjoyed his time in the diverting delights
of arching moles and bailling frogs.
Atterbury.

To Halve. v. a. [from half, halve.] To divide into parts.

Halve. interj. [from half, halve being the plural.] An exclamation by which any
one lays claim to an equal share.
Have not the divided dam
Runs to the fannoms of her hungry lamb?
But when the twin cries halve, the quits the fish.

Ham, whether initial or final, is no other
than the Saxon ham, a house, a farm, or
village.

HAM.

HAM. n. f. [ham, Saxbn, hamme, Dutch.] The hip; the hinder part of the articulation
of the thigh with the knee.
The ham was much relaxed; but there was some
contraction remaining. Wiseman.

2. The thigh of a hog fatted.
Who has not learnt, dear durnian and ham pye.
Are no rewards for want and infamy?
 Pope.

HAMMED. adj. [hamated, Latin.] Hooked; set with hooks.

To Hamble. v. n. [from ham.] To cut the finews of the thigh; to hamfiring.

HAM. n. f. [hama, Saxbn.] The collar
by which a horse draws in a waggon.

HAME. n. f. [ham, Saxbn, and let, the diminutive termination.] A small village.
Within the self-same bounds, pathily or hamler,
lands have divers degrees of value.

HAM.

He pitch'd upon the plain
His mighty camp, and, when the day return'd,
The country walled, and the hamlets burn'd. Dryd.

HAMMER. n. f. [barnaph, Saxon, banum, Danish.

1. The instrument consisting of a long han
dle and heavy head, with which any thing is forged or driven.
The hammer.
With buoy hammer's hight rivets up,
The fluff will not work well with a hammer. Bacon.
It is broken not without many blues, and will
break the belt awnus and hammer'd of iron. Brown.
Every morning he beseh freth to his hammer and
his anvil.
The smith prepares his hammer for the forge. Spenser.

2. Any thing drudg'ry.
That renowned pillar of truth and hammer of heretics, St. Augustine.
Halfeall on Providence.

To Hammer. v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To break.
His bones the hammer'd steel in strength forges.

To forge or form with a hammer.
Some hammer helmets for the fighting field.

2. To forge, or to form with a hammer.
Drog'd like a smith, and on the anvil beart.
'Till he had hammer'd out a valiant eftate.
Dryd.
If I may pay with hammered money instead of milled.

To work in the mind; to contrive by intellectual labour: used commonly in contempt.
Wilt thou still be hammering teachers,
To humble on thy bosom, and thy self? Shak.
He was nobody that could not hammer out of his name an invention by this witchcraft, and picture it
accordingly. Dryd.

To make work; to work for, to work at.
Done spirits, by whom they were stirred and guided
in the name of the people, hammer'd up the articles
with a hammer. Haywood.

To Hammer. v. n.
1. To work; to be busy; in contempt.
Nor need't thou much importance me to that,
Where thou hast a hammer in hand. Shakespeare.

2. To be in agitation.
Vengeance is in my heart, death in my hand;
Blood and revenge are hammering in my head.

Hammerer. n. f. [from hammer.] He who works with a hammer.

Hammerhard. n. f. [hammer and hard.] Hammerhead is when you have rotten iron or steet
with much hammering on it. Moxon.

Hammock. n. f. [hamaca, Saxon.] A swinging bed.
Prince Maurice of Nassau, who had been accustm'd
to bailling hams, used all his life.

Hamper. n. f. [Supposed by Miskew
to be contracted from band panier; but banaperium appears to have been a word long in use, whence banper, banper.] A large balke for carriage.
What powder'd wigs, what staves and darke
What hammers full of bleeding hearts,
Solid.

To Hammer. v. a.
The original of this word, in its proper meaning, is uncertain:
Titius observes that banaperyus in Teutonick is a quartel; others imagine that banper or banper, being the trefury
to which fines are paid, to banper,

which is commonly applied to the law,
means originally to fine.

1. To shackle; to entangle, as in chains or nets.
O looke this frame, this knot of man until
That my face foule may see hir going.
Which is now mutton'd with mortality,
As on entangled, bampfer'd thing.
We shall find much engines to affail,
Neither than thou thyself came of force. Milt.
What was it but a lion bampfer'd in a net?

L'Estrange.

Wear underizard-marketh their talents,
And mother wits before their gallants.
Until they're bampfer'd in the mode,
Too full to dream of breaking loose.

I'll you bampfer and entangle out our fouts, and hinder
Their flight upward.

2. To enslave; to inveigle; to catch with allurements.
She'll bampfer thee, and dandle thee like a baby.

3. To complicate; to tangle.
Engrenging heats, the one by one unbend,
Stretch their small tobes, and bampfer'd saxes un-knaughted.
Blackm.

4. To perplex; to embarras by many lets and troubles.
And when thy banper'd by the laws,
Release the labors for the cause. Holin.

Hamstring. n. f. [baw and stringing.
The tending of the ham.
A player, whose consent
lies in his bammaring, doth think it rich
To hear the wooden dialogue, and found
Twist their streak'd foot and the footstall.

On the hinder side it is guarded with the two
Hamstrings.

To Hamstring. v. a. To deter and part.
Part of a stringing (from the noun. To come by cutting the tendon of the ham.
Hamstring'd behind, unhappy Gygas dyd.
Then Phalaris is added to his side.

Dyer.

Ham for hauve, in the plural. Obsolete.

Hamper. n. f. [banaperium, low Latin.] A treasury; an exchequer.
The clerk of the hamper receives the fees due to the king for the fee of charters and patents.
The fines for all original writs were to be immediately paid into the hamper of the Chancery.

Hances. n. f. [in a ship.] Falls of the flat-rails placed on bannisters on the poop and quarter-deck down the gang-way.

Har.

Hances. [in architecture.] The ends of elliptical arches; and these are the arches of smaller circles than the scheme, or middle part of the arch.

Harrits.

The sweep of the arch will not contain above fourteen inches, and perhaps you must cement pieces to many of the courses in the fawes, to make them long enough to contain fourteen inches.

Hand. n. f. [hamb, hond, Saxon, and in all the Teutonick dialects.

1. The palm with the fingers; the member with which we hold or use any instrument.
They laid hands upon him, and bound him band and foot.

Kueller's History of the Turks.

Hand in hand, with wandering steps and bow.
Through Eden took their fallacy way.

Milton.

That wonderful instrument the band, was it made to be idle?

Berke.

2. Measure of four inches; a measure used in the matches of torces; a palm.

Side, right or left.
For the other side of the coste gate on this band,
HAN
and that band, were hangings of fifteen cubits.

Exod. xxviii. 15.

4. Part; quarter; side.
It is allowed on all bands, that the people of England are more corrupt in their morals than any other nation this day under the sun.
Swift.

5. Ready payment with respect to the respecter.
Of which offer the bulbs accepted, receiving in band one yeares tribute. Knolles's History.
These two must make our duty very easy: a considereable reward in band, and the assurance of their far greater recompense hereafter. Taylor.

6. Ready payment with regard to the prayer.
Let not the wages of any man carry with them, but give out our own band. 
Trov. iv. 1, 3.

7. Rate; price.
Time is the measure of business; money of worst; but business is bought at a dear band, where there is small dispatch.

8. Terms; conditions; rate.
With simplicity admire and accept the mystery; but no band by pride, ignorance, interest, or vanity will it to ignoble fames. Taylor's Worthy Com. It is either a sound or an illusion, and these are at no band consistent with humility. Taylor.

9. Act; deed; external action.
Thus fawell the contradiction between my heart and King Charles.

10. Labour; act of the band.
Almucara was a very idle fellow, that never would set his hand to any business during his father's life.
Addison.

11. Rather respect my own judgment than I. believe a fault to be in that poem, which lay so long under Virgil's corroboration, and had left hand put out.

Where are these poets, these lazy knaves? I have made a fine band! fellow, 
Shakespeare.

He had a great mind to try his band at a Spectator, and would fain have one of his writings in my works.

13. A friend of mine has a very fine band on the violin.
Addison.

13. Attempt; undertaking.
Out of them you dare take in hand to lay open the original and true of Ireland.
Addison.

14. Manner of gathering or taking.
As her Majesty hath received great profits, so may she, by a moderate band, from time to time reap the like.

15. Workmanship; power or act of manufucturing or making.
An intelligent being, coming out of the bands of infinite perfection, with an aversion or even repugnance to be united with his Author, the force of its own activity, is such a shock and deformity in the beautiful analogies of things, as is not consistent with fineness of form and perfection.

16. Manner of acting or performing.
The matter saw the mad. nce.
His glowing cheeks, his earnest eyes;
And while he heav'd and earth defy'd,
Chang'd by his hand to his pride. Dryden.

17. Agency; part in action.
God must have set a more thin ordain eam whom that David was not thought fit to have in his works.
Swift.

18. The act of giving or presenting.
Let Tamara deets the meat in my f rotten, that I may eat at her hand.
Sam. iii. 5.

19. To acknowledge one's hand, and defend the favour at my band.
Addison.

20. Of receiving any thing ready to one's hand, when it only waits to be taken.
His power reaches no farther than to compound and make the materials that are made to his hand; but can do nothing towards the making or defining one atom of what is already in being.
Locke.

21. To their hands, had sufficient qualifications and opportunities of rising to these high paths. Addison.

22. Care; necessity of managing.
Jupiter had a farm. a long time upon his band, for want of any other occupation, L'Epistre. Who a state man wants a day's defence.

23. Discharge of duty.
Let it therefore be required, on both parts, at the bands of the clergy, to be in means of estate as the Apostles; at the bands of the laity, to be as they who lived under the ties of Apostles.
Hokker.

24. Reach; nearness; as, at hand, within reach, near, approaching.
Your husband is at band, I hear his trumpet.

25. Court, salutation.
Cousin, I hope the days are near at band.
That chambers will be false.

26. To do you satisfaction.
Shakespeare.
The sight of his mind was like some fight or eyes, rather flying at band than to carry off. Bacon.

27. A very great sound near band hath struck many band.

28. It is not probable that any body should effect that at a distance, which, nears band, it cannot perform.
Brown.

29. When mineral or metal is to be generated, nature needs not to have at band fail, suffic, and prompt.
Boyle.

30. Mutual management.
Nor founds at band, nor hiving darts afar, Are done't at aver the tedious bloody war. Dryden.

Where is our usual manager of mirth? What service are in band? Is there no play to sole the band of the two. Shakspeare.

32. State of being in present agitation.
I look'd upon her with a folder's eye: That did but, had a rougher talk in hand, Than to draw liking to the name of war. Shakspeare.

33. It is indifferent to the matter in band which way the learned shall determine of it.
Locke.

34. Cards held at a game.
There was never a band drawn, that did double the rest of the habitable world, before.

35. That which is useful in opposition to another.
He would dispute
Confute, charge, answer, and still confute. Huldibras.

36. Scheme of action.
Confute of your owne ways, and think which band is best to take. Ben Jonson.

37. That which they thought they could never recover, except the king were first, made their mercy, were willing to change the band in carrying on the war. Clarendon.

38. Advantage; gain; superiority.
The French King, protesting to make his band by those rude vagabonds in England, broke off his treaty of peace, and proclaimed hostility. Hayward.

39. Competition; contest.
Set in his band, a bloody, bloody band, Holds band with any princes in the world. Shakspeare.

40. Transmigration; convenuey, agency of convenuey.
The salvation by the band of me Paul.
Col. v. 15.

41. Possession; power.
Sacraments serve as the moral instruments of God to that purpose, the use whereof is in our bands, the effect in his. Hooker.

42. And though you were, like petty wrangling sisters, You're in my band; and when I bid you cease, You shall be cruel'th together into peace. Dryden.

43. Between the lands and continent there must be a quarter of the revenue of the band continually in his bands.
Locke.

44. It is foolish to learn a language, which one may use by his band, though he may not speak it, as soon as an approach to manhood, setting him free from a governor, shall put him into the band of his own inclination.

45. Vectigalles Agri were lands taken from theenemy, and distributed among the soldiers, or left in the hands of the proprietors under condition of certain duties.

46. Preface of the bridle.
Hollow men, like horses, hot at band, Make gallant throw, and promise of their mettle.

47. Method of government; discipline; restraint.
Menenes had an heavy band over the citizens, having a malicious mind against his countrymen.

48. He kept a flint band on his nobility, and chide rather to advance clergy men and lawyers. Bacon.

49. However drift a band is to be kept upon all desires of fancy, yet in recreation fancy must be permitted to speak.
Locke.

50. Influence; management.
The dangerous nurse of vice.

51. Got band upon his youth; pleasures bent.
Daniel.

52. That which performs the office of a band in pointing.
The body, though it moves, yet not changing perceptible distance with other bodies, as fall as the ideas of our own minds do naturally follow another, the thing forms to band still; as it is evident in the bands of clocks and shadows of fun-dalls. Locke.

53. Agent; perfom employed; a manager.
The whole price he can give himself, and his people from ruin, under the worst admittance, what may not his fellows hope for when he changes band? Swift.

54. Given and receiver.
This tradition is more like to be a notion bred in the mind of man, than transmitted from band to band through all generations.
Tillotson.

55. An act; a workmanship; a soldier.
Your wrongs are known; impose but your commands.
This hour shall bring you twenty thousand bands.
Dyer.

56. Demereur selected the paiuter guards, pleaded that he could preserve that band from the barking and insolence of foldens.

57. A dictionary containing a natural history requires too many bands, as well as too much time, ever to be hoped for.

58. Pitch or reach without choice.
The men of Israel most as well the men of every city as the heads and all came to band. Judges.

59. A Castle from his cillage brought Firth fruits, the greatESS, and the yellow sheaf.
Uncial'd as came to band. Milton.

60. Form or cast of writing.
Here is that indiscrimination of the good Lord Hasting, What a form is fairly engag'd! Eleven hours I've spent to write it over.
Shakespeare.

61. Smyth added his own letters intercepted, asking him if he knew not that band, if he knew not that he was being discovered by their knowledge of Mr. Cowley's band, I happily escaped.

62. If my debtors do not keep their day Deny them bands, and then refuse to pay, I must attend.
Dryden.

63. Whether men write court or Roman bands, or any thing there is something peculiar in every one's writing.

64. The way to teach to write, is to get a plate graven with the characters of such band you like. Locke.

65. Contamin's few shillings the band writing agreed with the contents of the letter.

66. I present these thoughts in an ill band; but scholars in bad times, we lenton't regard the mechanical parts of writing.

67. They were wrote on both sides, and in a small band.

68. Hand over hand. Negligently; rashly; without seeing what one does.
Say they may of the bell of fear and awaiting to other nations, and the feeling of the tides, which band over hand, have fevered their turn, doth ring the peal too much the louder. Bacon.

A country
A country fellow got an unlucky tumble from a tree; he fell into a fray among the wolves, who when people do working things hand over hand, without either fear or wit.

42. Hand to Hand. Clove fight.

43. Hand of the hand. As if you had nothing to do, when you have no work to do, or when you have nothing to do.

44. Hand in Hand. In union; con-jointly.

45. Hand at hand. As near as fast and good, a kind of hand in hand combination, had been something too fast and good for any lady in Britain, Shakefs.

46. Hand to mouth. As want requires.

1. To get bread from hand to mouth, and live even at the year's end.

2. To bear in Hand. To keep in ex-pecation; to elude.

3. A rasally yea-forth knock, to bear in hand, and then hand upon security. Shakefs.

48. To be Hand and Glove. To be intimate and familiar; to talk one another.

Hand, n. [from the noun.]

1. To have or transmit with the hand.

2. To seize; to lay hands on.

3. To seize, to lay down.

4. To manage; to move with the hand.

5. To transmit in succession, with down; to deliver from one to another.

They had not only a tradition of it in general, but each had a particular habit of transmission, which they were all about amongst the graft-ers, and only revealed to the fill artist, till one great genius appears, who collects these disjointed propositions, and reduces them into a regular system. Shakefs.

One would think a story to fit for age to talk of, and infancy to hear, were incapable of being handed down to us.

Hand is much used in composition for that which is manageable by the hand, as a handbag; or borne in the hand, as a handbaw.

Handbawl, n. f. A frame on which any thing is carried by the hand, as a handbag; or borne in the hand, as a handbaw.

Handbasket, n. f. A portable bawfet.

Handbell, n. f. A bell rung by the hand.

The strength of the percussion is the principal cause of the loudness or softness of sound, in ringing a hand-bell, harder or softer. Bacon.

Handbreadth, n. f. A space equal to the breadth of the hand; a palm.

A border of an handbreadth round about. Exod.

The eaters people determined their handbreadth, through the breadth of barley-corns, fixing a digit, and twenty-four a handbreadth. Arbuthnot.

Handed, adj. [from hand.]

1. Having the use of the left or right hand, or being right handed, whose fingers are weakly united; and many use the left, in whom that part is strong.

2. With hands joined.

Into their inn hops. Milton.

Handfast, n. f. [hand and fast.] Hold; custody, Obholute.

If that shepherd be not in handfast, let him fly. Shakespeare.

Handful, n. f. [hand and full.]

1. As much as the hand can grasp or contain.

2. A palm; a hand's breadth; four inches.

Take one vessel of water, and another of wood, each full of water, and knead the tops together, and a handful from the bottom, and the found will be more refreshing from the vessel of water than that of wood.

The peaceful goblet where it dwells.

The rancour of its edge felt
For of the lower end two handfuls.

It had devoured, it was far manful.

A small number of quantity, he could not, with his handful of men, and without cannon, propose reasonably to fight a battle. Clarendon.

As much as can be done.

Being in possession of the town, they had their handful to defend themselves from firing. Raleigh.

Handgallop, n. f. A flow and easy gallop, in which the hand presses the bridle to hinder increase of speed.

Oxid, with all his softness, has as little variety of numbers and sounds as he is always upon a hand-gallop, and his verte runs upon carpet ground.

Handgun, n. f. A gun wielded by the hand.

Guns have names given them, some from serpents or ravens, others from striking remarkable accidents; others in other species, as cannons, demicannon, hand-guns, and muskets.

Handicra ftman, n. f. [handicrafts and men.] A manufacturer; one employed in any useful occupation.

A most miserable age! virtue is not regarded in handicraftsmen.

Shakefs.

He has simply the best wit of any handicraftsman in this country.

Shakefs.

The principal bulk of the vulgar natives are tillers of the ground free, servants, and handicraftsman; as smiths, masons, and carpenters.

The gentlemen and ignorance of handicraftsmen, small traders, servants, and the like, are too large, very hard to be imagined greater. Swift.

He is the landed man, the joiner, and handicraftsman. Swift.

Handily, adv. [from hand.] With skill; with dexterity.

Handiness, n. f. [handy.] Readiness; dexterity.

Handiwork, n. f. [handy and work.] Work of the hand; product of labour; manufacture.

In general they are not regnent unto the natural will of God, which witheth to the works of his own hands, in that they are his own handwork, all happiness; perhaps, although for some special grace in their own peculiar condition, and contrary determination have seemed more convenient. Heker.

As proper men as ever trod upon neats-leather hang a man's hand on his death's head. The heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament sheweth his handwork. Psalms.

He parted with the greatest bleeding of human nature, and the handwork of a tailor. L'Estrange.

Handkerchief, n. f. [hand and kerchief.] A piece of silk or linen used to wipe the face, or cover the neck.

She found her fitting in a chair, in one hand holding a letter, in the other her handkerchief, which had lately dy'd up the tears of her eyes.

Sidney.

He was turn to pieces with a bear: this anovles the shepherd's frock, who has not only his innocence, but a handkerchief and rings of his, that Paulina knows. Shakespeare.

The Romans did not make use of handkerchiefs but of the latches or border of the garment, to wipe their face. Arbuthnot.

To Handle, v. a. [handeleth, Dutch, from hand.]

1. To touch; to feel with the hand.

The bodies which we daily handle, make us perceive, that whilst they remain between them, they hinder the approach of the past of our hands that press them. Locke.

2. To manage; to wield.

That fellow handles his bow like a crook's. Shakespeare.

3. To make familiar to the hand by frequent touching.

An incorruptible flynes is the general vice of the Irish horses, and it hardly ever seen in Hound, because the hardiness of the winter forces the breeder there to hounds and handle their colts six months every year. Temple.

4. To treat; to mention in writing or talk.

He left nothing fitting for the purpose Untouch'd, or slightly handiel in discourse, Shakespeare.

Her eyes, her hair, her cheeks, her gait, her voice, handiel in thy discourse. Shakespeare.

I leave to the author the exact handling of every particular, and labou'ring to follow the rules of abduction. 2 Mar.

Of other number of other like inuences we shall speak more we she handle the communication of sounds, Bacon.

By Guido Ubaldo, in his treatise, for the exclusion of this instrument, the obstinate it is largely and excessively handled. Wilson's Dudelot.

In an argument, handled thus briefly, everything cannot be said. Atterbury.

5. To deal with; to practice.

They.
To be suspended, to be supported above, not below.

Over it a fair portulicie hang, Which to the gate directly did incline, With comely compass and compassable strong. Spens. 1

To depend, to fall loosely on the lower part; to dangle.

Upon their shoulders wings the ears, Like hanging sleeves, in'through with care.

If gaming does an aged fire entice, Then my young master swiftly learns the vice, And makes in hanging sleeves the little box and diet.

To bend forward.

By hanging is merely a posture of bending forward to strike the enemy.

To float; to play.

And fall these faging from that gentle tongue, Whereof sweet speech and soft persuasion hung? Prior.

To be supported by something raised above the ground.

Whatever is placed on the head may be said to hang; as we call hanging gardens such as are planted on the top of the house.

To rest upon by embracing.

She hung about my neck, and kifs on knees. She said.

To-day might I, hanging on Hospitall's neck, Have talked of Monmouth's state.

Faintness is described in the form of a lady sitting upon an upper bed, and two little infants hanging about her neck.

To hover; to impend; he hath a heavenly gift of prophecy; and funderly hanggs about his thorow.

That with whom he hung is Shakes.

Old names of distinction, which had kept while the dread of popery hang over us were reviv'd.

To be loosely joined.

Whether go you?—To see your wife; is she at home?—Ay, and as idle as the may hang together. Shak.

To drag; to be incommodeously joined.

Life hang upon me, and becomes a burden. Addit.

To be compact or united with together; in the common cause we are all of a piece: we hang together.

Your device hang very well together; but it is not liable to exceptions. Addit.

To adhere, unwelcome or incommodoiously; a useful talent shines out in all her conversations, and dissolves those apprehensions which hang in the timorous or the modest, when admitted to her presence. Addit.

Some landscapes, gilded triumphs, and beautiful faces, disperse that gloominess which is apt to hang upon the mind in those disconsolate feasts.

To rest; to reside.

Stale neither night nor day Hang upon his penthouse lid. Shaksp. 12

To be in fupposice; to be in a state of uncertainty.

Hang the heat's with black, yield day to night; Shaksp. 13

The pavement even foul with human gore; Heads and their mangled members hang the door. Dryden. 8

To furnish with ornaments or draperies, to daze the walls.

Milk is better in chambers winnowed with hang. Addit.

It's my pious father for my sake Did grateful offerings on thy altar make, Or I increas'd them with my sylvan toils, After the custom of savage men with savage. Addit.

Give me to feaster thee. Dryden.

Sir Roger has hang several parts of his house with the trophies of his labour. Addit.

To depend.

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To HARP, v. n. [from the noun.]
1. To happen; to have the usual confluence.
2. To come by chance; to befall casually.
3. To be; to be the case; to be right.
4. To be; to have the usual confluence.

To HAP, v. n. [from the noun.]
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2. To come by chance; to befall casually.
3. To be; to be the case; to be right.
4. To be; to have the usual confluence.

HAPPINESS, n.f. [from happy.]
1. Felicity; state in which the desires are satisfied.
2. Happiness is that state whereby we attain, so far as possibly may be attained, the full possession of

that which simply for its self is to be defined and contained in it after an eminent fort the contentation
of our desires, the highest degree of our perfection.

Oh! how pleasing to sweet retir’d content,
To be so free and innocent.

The various and contrary choices that men make in the world, argue that the same thing is not good to every man; the variety of pursuing that every one does not place his happiness in the same thing.

2. Good luck; good fortune.
3. Portraiture; elegance; unfludged grace.
4. To be; to have the usual confluence.

Harbour, n.f. [from the verb.]
1. To entertain; to permit to reside.
2. To shelter; to protect.
3. To be; to have the usual confluence.

Harbourage, n.f. [from harbour. French, from barbary. Shelter; entertainment.

Let us, your kings, whose labour'd spirits,
To HARBOUR, n.f. [from the verb.]
1. To entertain; to permit to reside.
2. To shelter; to protect.
3. To be; to have the usual confluence.

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1. To entertain; to permit to reside.
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3. To be; to have the usual confluence.
S. Vomitory.

[Excerpt from Shakespeare's works]

1. Firm: refitting penetration or separation; not soft; not easy to be pierced or broken.

2. Difficult; not easy to the intellect.

3. Unreasonable.

4. Painful; distressful; laborious action or suffering.

5. Cruel; oppressive; rigorous; as a hard heart.

6. Sour; rough; feverous.

[Excerpt from Dryden's works]

7. Unfavourable; unkind.

8. Inifensible; inflexible.

9. Unhappy.

10. Unamiable.

11. Unreasonable.

12. Powerful; forcible.

13. Favorable; favored.

14. Attractive; rough, as liquids.

15. Harsh; stiff; constrained.

17. Avaricious; faultily springing.

[Excerpt from Bacon's works]

1. Cloze; near: often with by.

2. From betwixt two aged oaks.

3. To confirm in effrontery; to make impudent.

4. To make ineptible; to finflupity.

5. To make firm; to endue with duration.

6. With difficulty; in a manner requiring labour.

7. To grow hard.

8. To confirm in wickedness; to make obdurate.

9. To confirm in firmness; to make sure.

[Excerpt from Addison's works]

1. Unusual.

2. Slightly;边际.
1. With difficulty; not easily.

Touching things which generally are required, although in themselves they be most certain, yet, when men promiseth them granted of all, we are hardly known. The finest good of their certainty...to make gainers, when suddenly and besides expectation they require the same at our hands.

There are but a few; and they ended with great ripeness of wit and judgment, from all such affairs as might trouble their meditations, instructed in the sharpest and fustulent points of learning; who have, and that very hardly, been able to find out but only the immortality of the soul.

O heaven, had delivered a law as sharp as the two-edged sword, piercing the truth and most unsearchable corners of the heart, which the law of nature can hardly, human laws by no means, profily reach. There are...make the careless issue out.

The father, mother, daughter, they invite: Hardy the man is made to return this reply. Dryden.

Recking hardly what he left before.

His right endures it much, his purchase more. Dryden.

Rafter confidence is easily taken up, and hardly laid down.

2. Scarcely; scant; not lightly; without likelihood.

The lift that once was caught, new bait will hardly bite. Faust, Dryden.

They were torn hard Confids, so that we shall hardly in our ages fee.

Their banners wave again. Shakspe.

Hardly shall you find any one so bad, but he desires the credit of being thought good.

Quick, and hardly a head.

There is hardly a gentleman in the nation who hath not a near alliance with some of that body.

4. Grudgingly; as an injury.

If unwittingly. 

You have sought committed that is hardly borne.

By any in this petition, I desire to reconcile you.

Shakspe.

5. Severely; unfavourably.

If there are some reasons inducing you to think hardly of our laws, are those reasons demonstrative, are they needful policies only? Hooker.

6. Rigorously; oppressively.

Many men believed that he was hardly dealt with. Clarendon.

They are now in prison, and treated hardly enough; for there are fifteen dead within two years. Addis.

They have begun to say, and to fetch influences, where he has in many things been hardly used.

Swift.

7. Unwelcome; hardly.

Such information comes very hardly and hardly to a grown man; and, however lisened goes but ill down.

Swift.

8. Not falsely; not tenderly; not delicately.

Heav'n was her canopy; she eare her bed; So hardly low'd. Dryden.

He was d'ipped in the heads and mouth.

Disobedient to the reign; not sensible of the bit.

'Tis time my hardmouth'd corulers to control.

Apt to run riot, and transgress the goal. Dryden.

But when a youth, let fools to vice, restrain them. When once the hardmouth'd lord has got the rein, He's pak thy power to flow.

Hardness. n. f. [from hard.]

1. Durity; power of resistence in bodies.

Hardness is a firm cohesion of the parts of matter, which make up of a sensible bulk, so that the whole does not easily change its figure.

From the various combinations of these cor-
HAR

ture to differ from the received opinions of their country. 

Hark! what time of ringing, and danger of fire? Excite the female breast with martial flame? And shall not love's diviner pow'r inspire More bardy virtue, and more gaudy fire? Prior.

2. Strong; hardy. 

A man confident of his present strength? An unwholesome blast may flake in pieces his hardy fabric. South.

3. Confident; impudent; viciously flouting.

Hare and Here, differing in pronunciation only, signify both an army and a lord. So Harold is a general of an army; Harman, a chief man in the army; Hermin, a victorious army; which are much like Stratoche, Pellenacres, and Hegefragatus among the Greeks. Gibbon's Camb. 

HARE, n. f. [hanya, Sax. ; karb, Erse. ]

1. A small quadruped, with long ears and short tail, that moves by leaps, remark- able for timidity, vigilance, and fecundity; the common game of hunters. 

Dismay'd not this Our captain Macbeth and Banquo As sparrow eagles; or the bare, the lion. Shaksfp. 

1. While in the open champagn a brace of twist greyhounds courting a good stout and well-breathed 

Hare. More. Your dressing must be with bare's but. Wynt. 

2. A constellation.

The hare appears, whole active rays supply A nimble force, and hardly wings destroy. Greek. 

To HARE, v. n. [Harman, French. ]

1. To fright; to hurry with terror.

To hare and rate them, is not to teach but vex them. Lacke.


Thus shall not back 

The flow'r that's like thy face, pale primrose; nor 


Harebrained, adj. [from hare the verb and brain. ] Volatile; unconfined: wild: flustering; hurried.

The harembrained wild fellow begins to play the fool, when others are weary of it. Bacon. 

HAREFOOT, n. f. [bare and foot. ]

1. A bird. 

Ainsworth. 

2. An herb. 

Ainsworth. 

HAREFLEET, n. f. A figure in the upper lip with want of subtance, a natural defect. 

Quinley.

The boles of nature's hand 

Shall not in their blue stand; 

Never mole, bareely, nor fear. 

Shall won their children be. 

Shaksfp. 

The third fifth is performed with pins or needles, as in barette. 

Wyman. 

HARESPAIR, n. f. [bupleumum, Latin. ] 

A plait. 

Miller. 

HARIER, n. f. [from bare. ] A dog for husting hares. 

Ainsworth. 

HARK, v. n. [Contrasted from bearden. ]

To life.

The king. 

To me inveterate, barks my brother's fuit. Shaksfp. 

Pricking up his ear to bare. 

If he could bear too far the bare. 

Hudibras. 

HARK, interj. [It is originally the imperative of the verb barking.] Lift! lift! bareen! 

What harmony is this? My good friends, bare! 

Shaksfp. 

The butcher fames him upon the gallop with a piece of stith, and called out, Hark ye, friend, you may make the beft of your purchase. 

D'Urfange. 

Hark! methinks the man that late part'd me, 

Sinks like the murmurs of a failing wind. Rove.
HAR

It is used through both the Teutonick and Roman dialects, and has been long in use.

Romans. tyr placat, tibi, Barbarus harp. Vem. Fort.

1. A lyre; an instrument strung with wire and commonly struck with the finger.

2. Through the sweet music which his harp did make;

Allur'd a dolphin him from death to ease. Specer.

3. Their touch'd their golden harps, and humming praise'd

God and his works. Milton.

4. Nor wanted tuneful harp, nor vocal quire;

The muse's song, Apollo touch'd the lyre. Dryden.

5. A constellation.

Next time, the night and through the liquid stars

The helmet chironium, And forced secessiphn,

Are seen in glittering ranks with wings display'd, Harping in loud and solemn tune,

With unexpressive notes to hear's new-born heir.

6. A Cor.

The helmed chironium, And forced secessiphn,

Are seen in glittering ranks with wings display'd, Harping in loud and solemn tune,

With unexpressive notes to hear's new-born heir.

7. Two small Harrows, that clap on each side of the ridge, harrow it right up and down. Marllmore.

To Harrow. n. a. [from harpago.] A player on the harp.

8. Never will I trust to speeches pen'd,

Nor to the motion of a child's hooly's tongue; Nor were in chime, like a blind harper's long, Shak.

9. I'm the god of the harp; stop, my caitiff—in vain; Nor the harp, nor the harper, could fetch her again.

10. Harp. m. f. [from harp.] A harping iron.

A bearded dart with a line fastened to the handle, with which whales are struck and caught.

11. The boat which on the seif atélast did go,

Stuck with a harping iron the younger foe; Who, when he tell'd his side to solely guard.

12. Harp'one f. n. [harper, Fr. from harp.] He that throws the harpoon in whale fishing.

13. Harp'y. m. f. [harpy, Latin; harpe, French.] A harping iron.

14. The harpies were a kind of birds which had the faces of women, and foun long claws, very filthy creatures, which, when the tables were changed for Plimum, came flying in, and devouring or carrying away the greater part of the viuesals, did

to defile the rest that they could not be endured. Raleigh.

15. That an harpy is not a centaur is by this way as much a truth, as that a square is not a circle. Locke.

16. A ravenous wretch; an extortioner.

I will do you any ambage to the pigeons, rather than hold three words conference with this harpny. Shakespeare.

HARQUEBUS. n. f. [See Archerus.] A handgun.

HARQUEBUSE. n. f. [from harqubus.] One armed with a harquebus.

20. Twenty thousand nimble harquebusiers were ranged in length, and but five in a rank. Kntoles.

HARRIAD, n. f. [corrupted from bardilfe, a worn-out worthies horse.] A decayed dragoon.

17. She just endur'd the Winter the begin. And in four months a batter'd harriad.

Now nothing's left, but wither'd, pale, and thrunk. To bawl for others, and go share with pamph. Swift.

18. Hary. n. f. [from harpe, French; barke, German, a rake.] A frame of timbers crossing each other, and fet with teeth, drawn over fownd ground to break the clofs, and throw the earth over the feed.

The land with daily care Is exercis'd, and with an iron war 's rakes and harriers. Dryden.

21. Two small Harrows, that clap on each side of the ridge, harrow it right up and down. Marllmore.

To Harrow. v. a. [from the noun.] To cover with earth by the harrow.

19. Friend, harrow in time, by some manner of means; Not only thy reason, but alfo thy beauty. Tuffier.

20. To break with the harrow.

Can't thou bind the unicorn with his bond in the harrow? or will he harrow the vallies after thee? Job.

Let the Volctians

Prow Rome and harrow truly. Shak.

3. To tear up; to rip up.

I could a tale unfold, whole lightest word. Would harrow up thy soul, freeze thy young blood. Make thy twoways, like fairs, start from their fphere. Shak.

Imagine you behold me bound and ffoot'd, My aged muscles harrow'd up with whips; Or hear me groaning on the rending rack. Rowe.

4. To pullage; to flap; to lay waffe. See Hary. which in Scottifh is the fame thing.

As the king did excel in good comenwealth laws, So he had in secret a deign to make use of them, as well for collecting of people as for correcting of manners; and so meaning thereby to harrow his people, did accumulate them the rather. Bacon.

5. To invade; to harafs: with incursions, [From Benjgin, Sax.] Obsolete.

And he that harrow'd hell with heavy flowers, The faulty souls from thence brought to his heavenly bowre. Fairy Queen.

6. Most glorious Lord of life, that on this day Did'tth thy triumph over death and fa; And having harrow'd hell, did'tth bring away Captivity thence captive, us to win. Speczen.

7. To diufhus; to put into commotion. [This should rather be written harry, harer, French.] Mod like it: it harrowes me with fear and wonder. Shakas.


HARROW, interj. An exclamation of sudden distress. Now out of use.

Harrow now out and weal away, he cried; What dismal day hath fent this cursed light.


HARROW,
HAR

HARROWER. m. f. [from harrow.]
1. He who harrows.


'Ts HARRY, v. n. [baron, French.]
1. To tease; to hare; to ruffle.

Thou must not take thy former sharpness ill.

'Tis gay to winter them. Shakespeare.

2. In Scotland it signifies to rob, plunder, or oppress: as, one harried a loft; that is, he took the young away: as also, he harried me out of house and home; that is he robbed me of my goods and turned me out of doors. See To HARROW.

HARSH. adj. [bärsfli, German, Skinner.]
1. Aurere; roughly four.

Our nature here is not unlike our wine:
Some forts, when old, become brisk and light:
So age's gravity may seem fierce,
But nothing barb or bitter ought to appear.

Sweet, bitter, sour, harsh, and fall, are all the epithets we have to denominate that numberless variety of relishes. Locke.

The same defect of heat which gives a fierceness to our nature, may contribute to that roughness of language, which bears some analogy to the harsh fruit of colder countries Swift.

2. Rough to the ear.

A name unusual to Volcanic ears,
And sullies our sweetest song and strain.

Shakespeare.

Age might, what nature never gives the young,
Have taught the smoothness of thy native tongue;
But check and curb, and so will thine
Through the harsh cadence of a rugged line. Dryden.

The unnecessary consonants make their spelling tedious, and their pronunciation harsh. Dryden.

Thy lord commands thee now
With a harsh voice, and supercilious brow,
To servile duties.

Harbor.

3. Crabbed; morose; peevish.

He was a wise man and an eloquent; but in his nature barb and taught. Bacon.

Bear patiently the harsh words of thy enemies, as knowing that the anger of an enemy admonishes us of our duty. Taylor.

No harsh rebuke let remembrance raise;
Forbear to mention what thou canst not frame. Prior.

A certain quickness of apprehension inclined him to the study of the arts, and which was a part of that motion of anger; but for a long time before he died, no one heard an intermixture or barb word proceed from him. Atterbury.

4. Rugged to the touch; rough.

When you see these living needle points, or some harsh sand; and red feels very smooth.

Dryden.

5. Unpleasing; rigorous.

With eloquence innate his tongue was arm'd;
Though harsh be the precept, yet the preacher charm'd.

Dryden.

HARSHLY. adv. [from harsh.]
1. Soourly; sucrulent to the palate, as unripe fruit.

2. With violence; in opposition to gentle-

ness, unless in the following passage it rather signifies unripe.

3. Severely; morosely; crabbedly.

I would rather he was a man of a rough temper, that would treat me barbly, than of an effeminate disposition. Addison.

4. Unpleasantly to the ear.

My wife is in a wayward mood to-day;
I tell you, twould found barbly in her ears. Shak.

Get from him if you wish on this confounding,
Grating to barbly all his days of quiet
With turbulent and dang'rous lounge. Shak.

The rings of iron that on the doors were hung,
Seemed sharp and shrewdly barbly. Shak.

HARSHNESS. n. f. [from harsh.]
1. Sourness; sucrulent taste.

Take an apple and roll it upon a table hard: the

HARVEST. n. [from harvest.]

1. The season of reaping and gathering the corn.

As it ebb, the seedman
Upon the flame and o'er scatters his grain;
And shortly barrows to barrow work.

Barrow with work he is worse than in Spring. "I. \n
2. The corn ripened, gathered and inued.

From Scotland came with my strength,
And I have brought forth the fruit of Soul. Shak.

When the father is too fondly kind,
Such seed he fowls, such barrow shall he find. Dryden.

3. The product of labour.

Let us the barrow of our labour eat;
'Ttwas labour makes the softest diet sweet. Dryden.

HARVEST-HOME. n. f.
1. The song which the reapers sing at the

faint made for having inued the harvest.

Your hay is now mow'd, and your corn is reap'd; your barns will be full, and your hogs heap'd.'

Come, my boys, come,
And merrily roar out barrow-bome. Dryden.

2. The time of gathering harvest.

And on the bearing-day, when he should thanks to Pan and Pales, pay. Dryden.

3. The opportunity of gathering treasure.

His wife I will use as the key of the cockedly rogue's coffet; and there's my barrow-bome. Shak.

HARVEST-LOARD. n. f.
'The head reaper at the harvest.

Grant barrow-loard more by a penny or two.
To call on his fellow the better to do. Tennyson.

HARVESTER. n. f. [from harvest.]

One who works in harvest.

HARVESTMAN. n. f. [barrow and man.] A labourer in harvest.

Like to a barrowman that's talk'd to now
Or all, or sloe his hire. Shakespeare.

To HAST. v. n. [baasar, French.] To mince; to chop into small pieces and mingle.

He raised his arm
Above his head, and raised a thorn
Oil blows to terrible and thick
As if he meant to dash her quick. Dryden.

What have they to complain of but too great variety, though some of the dishes be not forced in the exact order, and pointless; but boxed up in letter wise. Gann.

HASK. n. f. This seems to signify a cake, or habitation made of ruffles or flags. Obsolete.

Thee but, weary of thy yearly task,
Established hath its habits in lowly lay;
And taken up his habitation in thine haste. Spenser.

HASTER. n. f. [baasar, Hlandick, a lure.

HASTER. n. f. [baasar, French, a short bow.

The heart, liver, and lights of a hog, with the windpipe, and part of the throat to it.

HASP. n. f. Happy, Saxoue, whence in some provinces it is yet called hasp.

A chapp folded over a staple, and fastened with a padlock.

Have been open and shut at pleasure, with hasps to them. Mortimer.

To HASP. v. n. [from the noun.] To shut with a hasp.

HASSOCK. m. f. [bässk, German.] Skinner.

1. A thick mat on which men kneel at church.

He and his parishioners very irregular; and in order to make them kneel, and join in responses, he gave every one of them a hasp and common prayer book. Addison.

2. In Scotland it is applied to any thing made of rubles or privets, on which a person may sit: it is therefore probable that hasp and hasp are the same.

HASTE. n. f. [baasar, French, haste, Dutch.]

1. Hurry; speed; nimbleness; precipitation.

Spare him death!

But Oh, thou wilt not, cannot spare! Haste.

Haste, never time to bear. Grubbs.

Grubbs, that would not compose in haste, Polithe'd like marble, would like marble fast;
But as the present, to the last age wait;
In both, we find no negligence and wit.

Walter, in as much haste as I am, I cannot forebear giving an example. Dryden.

The wretched father running to their aid With please, haste, but vain, they next invade haste. Dryden.

2. Paffion; vehemence.

I said in my haste all men are liars. Psalms.

To HASTE. v. n. [hast, French, haste, hasten, Dutch.]

1. To make haste; to be in a hurry; to be busy; to he speedy.

I have not been made from being a caller to follow thee. Jer.

2. To move with swiftness; celerity; or hurry.
HA S

1. In a hurry; speedily; nimbly; quickly.
   A voice that called loud and clear.
   Hasten, rider, O come boldly!

2. Hurry; precipitation.
   A fellow being out of breath, or seeming to be
   for haste, with hasty-faced fellows.

3. Rash eagerness.
   Without considering the consequences, they
   are readily engaged in a war which both cost us
   forty millions.

4. Anger; feoffness; passionate vehemence.
   1. Hotly.
   2. Haste.

5. Passionately; with vehemence.
   Haste, n. f. [from hasty.] Peas that come
   early.

   1. Quick; speedy.
   2. To hasten.

   3. Rapidly.

   4. Early ripe.
   Beauty shall be a fading flower, and as the
   hasty fruit before the summer.

   5. Hastening, n. f. A pudding made of
   milk and flower, boiled quick together.
   Sometimes also of omelette and water boiled
   together.

   6. Hasty-pudding, n. f. A pudding made
   of milk and flower, boiled quick together.
   Sometimes also of omelette and water boiled
   together.

   7. HAT. n. f. [Hax. Saxo; hat, German.]
   A cover for the head.
   She's at twice as she is, and there's her thorn hat,
   and her mullet too.

   1. Out of sorts to say, you
   2. Your look to say, you
   3. A hat like a barrel, or Spanish montera.
   4. A hat of oak, or Spanish.

   5. HAT-band, n. f. [hat and band.] A firing
   tied round the hat.

   6. HAT' S, n. f. [from hat.] One

   7. Of the hatbands.

   8. HAT'tY, adj. [hat'ty, fr. from hest; hasty; Duth.]
HAT

Hate. n. f. [abe, Saxon.] Malignity; detestation; the contrary to love.

Hatred, to, who, mother, brother, father. Shakespeare.

Hate to Mazeppus, arm'd five hundred more. D. Derham.

Nausheces teaches that the afflued are not always the objects of divine hate. Brooke's Notes on the Odyssey.

Hateful, adj. [hate and full.]

1. That which causes abhorrence; odious; abominable; detestable.

2. Abhorr'd. — The devil himself could not pronounce a title.

More hateful to mine ear. Shakespeare.

There is no vice more hateful to God and man than an infidel. Proverbs.

What cost 1 to his commands.

Who hates me, and hath higher thirst me down.

To fit in hateful office here confus'd. Pope.

That which feels abhorrence; abhorreth; detesting; malignant; malevolent.

Palamon, compliment'd.

Now more for the fortune of the field.

And, worse than death, to view with hateful eyes.

His rival's conquest. Dryden.

Hatefulness, n. f. [from hateful.]

1. Odiously; abominably.

2. Malignantly; maliciously.

All the hearts; blood hatefully appalled.

Long side, Chapman.

They shall deal with them hatefully, take away all thy labour, and leave thee naked and bare. Eccl. xxiii. 19.

Hatchet, n. f. [from hate.] One that hates; an abhorreth; a detester.

I of her understandeth of that most noble contumacy, which whatsoever love not, from itself, to be a batter of virtue, and unworthy to live in the society of mankind. Sidney.

Which he held up and spoke.

He was my master, and I wore her life

To spend upon his hate. Shakespeare.

An enemy to God, and a hater of all good. Bronte.

The seven words that are most como the truth and convinces them of the unlawfulness of a man's being a murderer, an hater of God, and a covenant-breaker.

Hatefully, adv. [from hateful.]

Hatill; malignity; malevolence; dislike; abhorrence; detestation; abomination; the passion contrary to love.

Hatred is the thought of the pain which any thing present or absent is apt to produce in us. Locke.

I wish I had a caufe to seek him there.

To oppose his hated fully. Shakespeare.

Hate is the passion of defaminers, and there is a kind of detestation and boldness included in its very essence; but then, if there could have been hatred in the world when there was scarce any thing odious, it would have acted within the compass of its proper objects. Scalne.

Hates are often begotten from sight and almost innocent occasions, and quarrels propagated in the world.

 заняние malice nor hatred against any being are ready to do them all, the kindness you are. What. She is a Presbyterian of the most rank and virulent kind, and consequently has an inestimable hatred of the cause. Swift.

Hated is in the guilt of murder, and lust the guilt of adultery. Dodsley.

To Hatter, v. a. [Perhaps corrupt from beaver.] To harass; to weary; to wear out with fatigue.

He's better'd out with penance. Dryden.

Hatter, n. f. [from bat.] A maker of hats.

A box filled a dozen of hats for five shillings 2-piece.

A Treatise, n. f. [attache, Erfe.] A flock of corn.

A Hawk, n. f. [hauk, old French.] A coat of mail; a breast-plate.

Him on the hawk'd struck the prince's eye. That quickens on the all the linked frame, And pierc'd to the skin. Envy Queen.

Hawks and hawks are L'weed with many a wound; The necks goes with for Machiavel.

They break the bones, and make the solid armour bend. Dryden.

To Have, v. a. in the present I have.

Booth, he hastes: we, yet, beu go, pret and part puff. kid. [batten, God.

thick; habban; Saxon; fitter, Dutch; awarn; French; auerne, Italian.]

1. Not to be without.

I have brought him before you, that after examination had, I might have something to write. Act. i. 26.

2. To carry; to wear.

Upon the maids they shall a young man, who fat as

on horseback wearing nothing upon him. Sidney.

3. To make use of.

I have no Levite to my priest. Judges.

4. To suffer.

He that gathered much bad enough over, and be that gathered little bad no lack. Exod. vii. 18.

5. To obtain; to enjoy; to polleuse.

Now, O Father, glorify me with thine own self, with the glory which I had with thee before the world was. John xvii. 5.

6. To take; to receive.

A secret happiness in Petronius is calledabilia felicitas, and which I suppose he got from the felicitas audere of Horace.

7. To be in any fate; to be attended with or united to as accident or concomitant.

Have I need of madness, that yee have brought this fellow? 1 Sam. xxii. 15.

8. To put; to take.

That done, go cart it, and have it away. Lives.

9. To procure; to find.

I would have any one name to me that you know that can speak as he should be done, by the rules of grammar. Locke.

10. Not to neglect; not to omit.

I cannot speak; if my heart be not ready to suffer! Well, victory, and content. Shakespeare.

Your plea is good; but ill I say beware.

Laws are explain'd by men, to base a case. Pope.

11. To hold; to regard.

Of the maid servants shall I be in honour. 2 Sam.

The proud bave had me greatly in derision. Phil. am.

12. To maintain; to hold opinion.

Sometimes they will have them to be natural hear, whereas some of them are crude and cold; and sometimes they will have them to be the qualities of tangible parts, whereas they are thing by themselves. Bacon.

13. To contain.

You have of these pedlars that have more in 'em than you think. Sifter. Shakespeare.

14. To require; to claim.

What would these madmen have? Fust they would have us without price; Deceive us without common lea, and without pow'r enslave. Dryden.

15. To be a husband or wife to another.

If it had been married to him, for all he was in women's apparel, I would not have bad him. Shaf.

16. To be engaged, as in a talk or employment.

If we maintain thing that are established, we have to strive with a number of heavy prejudices, deeply rooted in the hearts of men. Huker.

HAV.

HAV,. n. f. [loven, Dutch; bauve, French.]

1. A port; a harbour; a station for ships.

Love was threatened and promised to him, and his counsel, as both the templem and baven of their bett years. Sidney.

Order for seas is given. Shakespeare.

They have put forth the haven. Shakespeare.

After an hour and a half falling, we entered into a good sound, being in a fair sea. Bacon.

The queen beheld, as soon as day appeared. The navy under fall, the haven clear'd. Deman.

Shaf.

Love, favour'd once with that sweetgale, Doubles his hate, and fills his fall. 'Till he arrive, where the foe must prove The haven, or the region of love. Waller.

2. A shelter; an asylum.
HAU

All places, that the eye of heaven visit,
Are to a wise man ports and happy havens. Shaksp.

HAVENER. n. f. [from haven.] An over-\n
Mer of a port.

Thee earls and dukes appointed their special officers, stewards, 
treasurers, and chamberlains. Carew.

HAVER. n. f. [from haver.] Pocilloer; 
holder.

Valuer is the chiefest virtue, and
Most dignifies the haver. Shaksp.

Hav is a common word in the northern 
counties for oasts; as, haver bread for 
oast bread; perhaps properly oaves, from 
avena, Latin.

HAUGHT. adj. [haut, French.] 1. Haughty; infolent; proud; contumacious; arrogant. Obstet.
   The proud inflating Queen,
   With Clifford and the haughty Northumberland
   Have wrought the easy-moling king, let wax. Shaksp.
   No lord of shine, thou haughty insulating man
   Nor less base born was his birth: Shaksp.
   2. High; proudly magnanimous.
   His courage haughty.
   Defd of foreign foemen to be known
   And found for strange adventures fought. Specn.
   HAUUGHTY. n. f. [from haughty] Proudly;
   arrogantly; contumaciously.
   Her heart's form too haughtily the prides
   His person bared, and his gifts defit's. Dryden.

HAUGHTINESS. n. f. [from haughty.]
Pride; arrogance; the quality of being haughty.

High. j. d. [haute, French.]
1. Proud; lofty; insolent; arrogant; contumacious.
   His wife, being a woman of a haughty and
   impertinent nature, and of a wit superior to his, he quickly
   detected the dissemblers he received from him.
   1 I shall fing of battles, blood and rage,
   And baulky fools, that mov'd with mutual hate,
   To know those who sought and found their face. Dryd.
   2. Proudly great.
   Our vanquish'd will that pleasing force obey:
   Her goodness takes our liberty away;
   And then this Britain yields to arbitrary 
vill. Prior

HAUING. n. f. [from haver.]
1. Possession; estate; fortune.
   My haging is not much
   I'll make my will, and give it out with you.
   Hols, there's half my offer. Shaksp.
   2. The act or state of possicing.
   Of the one side was adved the hasing a 
   picture, which the other wanted; of the other side, the
   his drinking the fluid. Sidney.
   Thou art not for the lattitude of these times,
   Where none will sweat but for promotion;
   And having this crown on their front, even with the 
having. Shaksp. As you like it.
   3. Behaviour; regularity. This is full re- 
   tained in the Scottish dialect. It may possibly be the meaning here.

He gentleman is of a havan; he kept com- 
pany with the wild prince and Poul; he is of too
high a nature; he knows too much. Shaksp.

HAVIOUR. n. f. [for behaviour.] Conduct; manners. Not used.
3. [Jaga; Saxon; bow, a garden, Danith.] A small piece of ground adjoining to a house. In Scotland they call it haw. Upon the haw at Plymouth is cut out in the ground the picture of two men, with clubs in their hands, whom they term Gog and Magog. 

To HAW. V. n. [Perhaps corrupted from hawk or hawk.] To speak flowly with frequent intermixture and hesitation.

HAWK. n. f. [hawg, Welb; papig, Saxon; acceptor, Latin.] To fly hawks at fowls; to catch birds by means of a hawk.

1. A bird of prey, used much anciently in sport to catch other birds.

Do you love hawking? Thou wast hawks would fear, at above the morning dark. Shakespeare.

It can be no more dispiriting a great lord to draw a fair picture, than to cut his hawk's meat, Purchas.

Shewe borne on liquid wing. The founding celery yellow; or where the hawk, the celery white, its story builds. Thomson.

2. [Hawk, Welb.] An effort to force phlegm up the throat.

To HAWK. v. n. [From hawk.]

1. To fly hawks at fowls; to catch birds by means of a hawk.

Ride unto St. Alban's, whereas the king and queen do mean to hawk. Shakespeare.

One followed ruddy and knowledge, and another hawking and hunting. Lowd.

He doth the day as a larks and sparrows he has no left foot, though a much less considerate quarky, than he that flies at nobler game. Lowd.

A falconer Henry, when Emma hawks. With her of carrels and of fowls he talks. Prior.

2. To fly; to attack on the wing.

A falcon tow'ring in her pride of place, Was by a mowing owl 'hawk'd at and kill'd. Shak.

Whether upward to the moon they go, Or dream the Winter out in caves below, And rack at places elsewhere, concerns us not to know. Dryden.

3. [Jack, Welb.] To force up phlegm with a noise.

Come, sit, sit, and a song. Shall we clap into roundly, without hawking or spitting, or any of these are boastful, which are only the prolongues to a bad voice! Shak.

She complained of a thinking tough phlegm which the hawk'd up in the morning. Wilkinson.

He gives us all to know, that with winds let in, is spit out with a hawking or a small cough: that out of the gums is spit out without hawking, coughing, or vomiting. Harvey.

4. To fell by proclaiming it in the streets.

From back, German, a falseman. His works were hawk'd in every street, but seldom rode above a fleet. Swift.

HA'WED. adj. [from hawk.] Formed like a hawk's bill.

For a rod is feeterly into the moorc, an aquinole or hawk'd out into the Persian, a large and prominent mole unto the Roman. Brown.

HAWK. n. f. [from back; German.] One who sells his wares by proclaiming them in the street.

I love my labours, which had cost me so much thought, babused about by common hawkers, which I once intoced for the consideration of the greatest perfum. Swift.

Swept in by the mist of this hawd'd day, the queen proclaims, by herald hawkers, high heroic gamers: She summens all her fans; an endless band. Founts forth, and leaves unpeopled half the land. Pope.

HA'WED, n. f. [from hawk.]

Osteogloss is a species of this plant. Miller.

HA'WES. n. f. [of a ship]. Two round holes under the ship's head or beck, through which the cables pass when she is at anchor. Harris.

HAWTHORN. n. f. [hawg; Saxix; haw, a garden, Danith.] A species of meadian; the thorn that bears haws; the white thorn.

Safe to which it is applied in England is to make hawking hawds; and those varieties of it about London; but that sort which produces the smallest leaves is preferable, because its branches always grow close together, and are always green, with very little leaf.

There is a man hants the fore, that abides our young plants with crying Besprinkled on their barks: haws sedge upon hedgehogs, and elegans on broomhills. Shakespeare.

Some in their hands, beneath the lance and shield, The boogs of woodbine or of hawkbird hold. Dryden.

The barinwhites witren. Hawthorn whitens.

HAWTHORN FLY. n. f. An insect.

The barinwhites fly all black, and shaggy. Walton.

HAY. n. f. [hay, Pix, Saxan; bey, Dutch.] Grazes dried to fodder cattle in Winter.

Make hay while the sun shines. Camden's Remains.

Make poor men's cattle break their necks; set fire on hay and hay stacks in the night, and bid the owners quench with their tears. Shakespeare.

We have heats of dung, and of hay and herbs laid up in store. Bacon.

Or if the earlier season lead To the land's hay cock in the mead. Milton.

Bring the hay, and green and dry, out of the fields to the barns, Not all the Winter long lay they reck least. Dryden.

Some turners turn long and tender spires of ivory, as small as an hay falls. Donne.

By some hay cock, or some shaggy thorn, He bids his beasts both even and full. Dryden.

The belt mankind for meadows is the bottom of barinwhites and hay Roaks. Mortimer.

Hay and stacks, in the management of a groom, will make aic. Swift.

To dance the Hay. To dance in a ring; probably from dancing round a hay-cock. I will play upon the lute to the warbler, and let the dance be all black, and cock. Shakespeare.

This minds think on the heath they feer, When fires well nigh consumed be, There dancing's no bick or three, Just as your fancy calls them. Dryden.

The gun and glittling, which with art And thusly'd method, in each part Hangs down. Dryden.

Looks just as if that day Suna there had crawled the hay. Sackler.

HAY. n. f. [from haw, French; a hedge, a net which incloses the haunt of an animal.] 

Cones are destroyed by hayes, curs, spaniels, or tumblers, bred up for that purpose. Mortimer.

HAYMAKER. n. f. [hay and make.] One employed in drying grass for hay.

As to the return of his health and vigour, were you here, you might enquire of his haysakers. Pope to Swift.

HA'ZARD. n. f. [hazard; French;azar; Spanish; kafy, Runick; danger.] 

1. Chance; accident; fortuitous hap.

I have let my life upon a call, And will lead the hazard of the die. Shak.

I will upon all hawards well believe. Thou art my friend, that know'st my tongue so well. Shak.

Where the mind does not perceive connection, there men's opinions are not the product of judgment, but the effects of chance and hazard, of a mind flasting at all adventures, without choice and without deliberation. Locke.

2. Danger; chance of danger.

We are bound to yield unto our Creator, the Father of all mercy, eternal thanks, for that he hath delivered his law unto us, a law wherein so many things are laid open, as a light which otherwise would have been buried in darkness, not without the hazard, or rather not with the hazard, but with the certain loss of thousands of lives and multitudes of souls. Holder.

The hazard I have to run to you here, should inform you that I love not as a common rate, Dryden.

Men and women from one stage is like to another in a condition of the utmost hazard, and yet with- out the least apprehension of their danger. Rynge.

3. A game at dice.

The duke playing at hazard, held in a great many hands together, and drew a huge heap of gold.

To HA'ZARD. v. n. [hazarder; French.] To expose to chance; to put into danger.

They might, by periling in the extremity of that opinion, hazard their own estates, and to weaken that part which their places now give. Hooker.

It was not in his power to advance upon his own fortune, or bearing a public charge to hazard himself against a man of private condition. Hayward.

By dealing indifferently mercies to all, you may hazard your own state. Sherlock.

To HA'ZARD. v. n.

1. To try the chance.

I pray you try; pafs a day or two, Before you hazard any in abusing wrong.

Rynge.

2. To adventure to run the danger.

She from her fellow-province would go, Rather than hazard to have her foe. Wotton.

HA'ZARDABLE. adj. [from hazard;] Venturesome; liable to chance.

An hazardable determination, it is unto fluctuating and indifferent effects, to affix a positive tie or period. Brown.

HA'ZARDER. n. f. [from hazard.] He who hazards.

HA'ZARDY. n. f. [from hazard.] Temerity; precipitation; rash adventurousness.

OBSTINATELY. adv. [from obstinat;] Hasty, rash, and headlong hazards.

DOUBTED. adj. [from doubted;] Doubtful, uncertain, and ingenuous. Swift.

HA'ZARDOUSLY. adv. [from hazarded;] With danger or chance.

HA'ZEL. n. f. [The etymology unknown.] 

Fog; mift.

To HA'ZEL. v. n. To be foggy or misty.

And to the east wind; or to bright one. Ainsworth.

HA'ZEL. n. f. [hazel; Saxan; cucullus; Latin.] Nut tree.

The nuts grow in clusters, and are closely joined together at the bottom, each being covered with an outward husk or top, which opens at the top, and when the fruit is ripe it falls out. The species are hazelum, cobnut, and filbert. The red and white filberts are mostly esteemed for their fruit. Miller.

KA'ZEL, the hazel twig. Is straight and slender, and as brown in hue As hazel nuts, and sweeter than the kernels. Shak.

Her chariot is an empty hazel nut. Shak.

Which we are not used to hazard. Which hazels, intermixed with emus, have made? Dryden.

There are some from the site of the hazel not to that of a man's foot. Woodward.

HA'ZEL. adj. [from the noun.] Light brown; of the colour of hazel.

The whole was a warm dry foil, that has a good depth of light; hazel mauve, lavender. Mortimer.

HA'ZELLY. adj. Of the colour of hazel; a light brown.

Uplands confit either of sand, gravel, chalk, rock or stone, hazel loam, clay, or black mould. Mortimer.

HA'ZLY. adj. [from hazel.] Dark; foggy; miliy.

Our
Adm. spoke
So Christ be his fair qnim, and the sheul's cheer.

When Adam wak'd, be on his side
Leaning half rais'd hang over her.
Thus talking, hand in hand along they played.
On their blissful how'rs.

He first, God, him middle.

The man to the person. It sometimes stands without reverence to any foregoing word.

He is never poor
That little heap, but be that much dearer.

Man or male being.

Such mortals are I have but Man's Law
Is death to any be that utter men.

I stand to answer thee, or any be the proudest of the form.

Enam and his race the sculptor shall employ
And be the God who built the walls of Troy. Dryden.

Male: as, a he bear, a goat. It is used where the male and female have not different denominations.

This is his bower, grey feathers. Bosan.

In the two last fenses £ is rather a noun than pronom.

HEAD. n. f. [headb, headb, Saxo; boyd, Dutch; bredd, old English, whence by contraction head.]

1. The part of the animal that contains the brain or the organ of the sensation of fear and thought.

Vein, healing nerves, and head piercing dill. Sprag.

Over bredd.

Infinitive height of Indian heads. Milton.

The dewy paths of meadows we will tread,
For crowds and chapletos to shun your heads. Dryden.

Dryden.

Young boyd, that come, who held that boys higher, would be glad to accept. Swift.

Perfin as exposed to any danger or penalty.

What he gets more of than sharp words, let it sit on his head. Shakespeare.

Who of all ages to succeed, but feeling
The effion he brought by me, will cure
My head? All fear our ancestor impure. Milton.

And Ears. The whole perfin.

In jingling names, was confounded and thronged.

He lights intouch'd 'e's'ead and ears in longs. Granville.

Denomination of any animals.

When Invenor defended the monarchs of Carpio to furnish thirty thousand head of wine, he could not spare them; but thirty thousand lawyers he had at his service.

The tax upon paturage was raised according to a certain rate per head upon cattle. Arbuthnot.

Chief; principal perfin; one to whom the rest are subordinate; leader; commander.

For their common, there is little danger from them, except it be where they have great and great heads.

Your head I him applie'd.
30. It is very improperly applied to figures. To turn the head, hide the feeling behind it: and for the closing of corne wows, wals. Gay.


People that hit upon a thought that tickles them, with their head bringing it in head and shoulders, over and under, in several companies. E. Finange.

They bring in every figure of speech, head and shoulders, by main force, in spite of nature and their subject.

Finan.

Head, adj. Chief; principal, as the head workman, the head inn.
The horse made their escape to Winchester, the head of the city. Clarendon.

9. Head, v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To lead; to influence; to direct; to govern.
Abas, who seem'd our friend, is either red,
Or, what we fear, our enemies does stand. Dryden.
Nor is what has been said of princes less true of all other governors, from him that heads an army to him that is master of a family, or of one single letter. Swift.

This lord had heads his appointed bands.

In form allegiance to his king's commands. Prior.

2. To behead; to kill by taking away the head.

If you behead and hang all that offend that way but four strokes together, you'll be glad to give out a commissary for more heads. Shaksp.

3. To fit any thing with a head or principal part.

Headed with flints and feathers bloody dy'd.
Arrows the Indians in their quivers hie.

Fairly.

Of cornel-wood a spear upright.

Headed with piercing steel, and polish'd bright.

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4. Top'd oaks.

You must disbranch them, leaving only the fummit entire: it may be necessary to head them too. Martimeer.

Headache, n. f. [head and aching.] Pain in the head.

From the cruel headache.

Riches do not preserve. Sidney.

Nothing more exposes to headaches, colds, eczems, and coughs, than keeping the head warm. Locke.

In the headache he orders the opening of the veins of the forehead. Arbuthnot.

At some cold idle time, 'Not plag'd with headaches, or the want of thyme.

Headband, n. f. [head and band.] 1. A fillet for the head; a top-knot.

The Lord will take away the bonnets, and the headbands. Isaiah.

2. The band at each end of a book.

Headborough, n. f. [head and borough.] A confab, a subordinate confab.

Here is John Doe, a servant of God, to whom he is gone, Father or mother, sister or brother, he never knew.

A headborough and a confab, a man of fame. The fact of his house, and lift of his name. Camiller.

This none are able to break thorough.

Until they're faced by head of borough. Hudibras.

Headress, n. f. [head and dress.]

1. The covering of a woman's head.

There is not to variable a thing in nature as a lady's headdress: I have known it rise and fall. Addison.

If 'tis with any airs I planted heads, or disposed of the headress of a prude. Pepys.

2. Any thing resembling a headdress, and prominent on the head.

Among birds the males very often appear in a most beautiful headress, whether it be a crest, a plume, a ruff of feathers, or a natural little plume, erected like a kind of pinnacle on the very top of the head.

Head, n. f. [from head.]

One that heads nailes, or pins, or the like.

2. The first brick in the angle.

If the header of one side of the wall is too much as much as the header on the opposite, it would be a stronger thing, and the joints of the headers of one side would stand upon the side of the other; the course they lie upon of the other.

Maxim.

Headergale, n. f. [head and gale.]

A disease, I suppose in cattle.

For the backhead gale give power of festering. Martimeer.

Headiness, n. f. [from head.]

Hurry; rashness; stubbornness; precipitation; obstinacy.

If anything will stultify such his choice of old and unworthy women, he may with more全力 blame and condemn, either of wiseheaders in judging, or of headless hardheads in condemning. Spenser.

Headland, n. f. [head and land.]

1. Promontory; cape.

An hercules play ought to be an imitation of an heroic poem, and consequently love and valour ought to be the subject of it; both the Sir William Davenant began to shadow; but it so far as discovers their work and headlands and promontories. Dryden.

2. Ground under hedges.

Now down with the grapes upon headlands about.
That growth in wind and shadow, the more savoury. Tuller.

Headless, adj. [from head.]

1. Without an head; beheaded.

His flaming helmet he gan foil unlace,
And left his headless body bleeding at the place. Spenser.

2. Ground under hedges.

Were a man, a duke, and next of blood.
I would remove these tedious stumbling blocks, And smooth my way upon their headless necks. Shaksp.

On the cold earth lent his unregarded head.
A headless carcase, and a nameless thing. Denham.

Freshly flubbed, instead of trees, are found;

Headless, and hideous to behold. Dryden.

3. Without a chief.

They ruffled not until they had made the empire headless about seventeen years. Raleigh.

3. Obfinate; inconstant; ignorant; wanting intelesia; perhaps for headless.

He him must have fully blame and condemn, either of wiseheaders in judging, or of headless hardheads in condemning. Spenser.

Headlong, adj. 1. Steep; precipitous.

2. Rash; thoughtless.

3. Sudden; precipitate.

It suddenly fell from an excess of favour, which many examples having taught them, never kept his pace till he came to a headlong overthrow. Sidney.

Headlong, adv. [head and long.]

1. With the head foremost. It is often doubtful whether this word be adjective or adverb.

I'll look no more.

Left my brain turn, and the deficient light
People down headless, and bore
On at the brain.

Headlong, v. t. [from head.]

1. To lead by the head, to guide.

Who, while he fleering view'd the fiar's, and bore
His courtesie from Africa to the Latine shore,
Fell headlong down.

Heaving the thine glowing fury forwards,
And o'er the Thibean palace spreads her wings. Pope.

2. Rashly; without thought; precipitately.

To give Ahab such warning as might infallibly have prevented the essence obtained by him evil; and to put him on headlong in it, because he was found of it, was accounted good. Swift.

Some sirk for envied pow'r, which publick hate
Propels, and ever headlong to their fate.

Down go the titles.

Dryden.

3. Hastily; without delay or reprieve.

Unhappy offering of my tender weapon!
Digg'd headlong from thy cradle to thy tomb.

Dryden.
HE A

I'll try if yet I can reduce to reason
This bed-bred young youth, and make him quit his state.
You'll be both judge and party: I am sorry thou
discoverest so much of thy bed-bred humorism.

Headworkman, n. f. [from head]. One who cures
or heals.

Healing. participial adj. [from heal].

1. Rah! precipitate; hasty; violent; un-
governable; hurried on with pugnition.
2. Take pity of your town and of your people,
While yet the cool and temperate wind of grace
O'er all the filthy and contagious clods.

Of heady murder, spilt and villainy.

I am afraid what I try:
Neither did I with the effect of wine,
Nor heady rhum, provoked with raging ire;
Albeit my wounds might make one afer mid.
I'll forebear,
And am fallen out with my more heady will.
To take the indigot's and fickly bit.

For the sound man.

Words, the reader help.

To betray heady, rub the ear.

Those only are regarded who are true to their
party; and all the talent required is to be hot, to be
turned out as much as is needed; unlike the
Temptation.

Men, naturally warm and heady, are provoked
with the greatest hush of good-nature.

2. Apt to affect the head.

was entertained with a lot of wine which was
very good, but otherwise stiffened to be forced
by the necessity.

Since heady beef and mutton will not do,
Here's judge-dance, pijam of song and flows;
Give you strong food, the liquor's too hot.
You're come to face, that's still worse, mildly.

Dryden.

Flow, Weeb'd down floor, like those lapfer; beer;

Head, not strong, and beamish, though not full.

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3. Violent; impetuous.

Never came reformation in a flood
That ever made a heady man agen.

Nor ever head of hearse-whistlers
So soon did lose his feat.

To heal. v. n. [from heal].

1. To cure perfon; to restore from hurt of
sicknes.

I will nature health, and heal thee of thy wounds.

Who would not believe that our Saviour healed
the sick, and called the dead, who are beloved
by those who themselves often did the same
miracles?

Addison.

Physicians, by just observations, grow up to
a honourable degree of skill in the art of healing.

2. To cure a wound or distemper.

Thou hast no healing medicine.

A potion had been made in the same yard, which
be was to be done by reason of the pain. Wjw.

3. To perform the act of making a face to
cicatize, after it is eaten.

After separation of the ichor, I deterred and
leashed.

4. To reconcile; as he healed all dissensions.

To cure the sick. To grow well. Used of
wounds or fomes.

These wounds heal that men do give themselves.

Addison.

Health. n. f. [from heal]. One who cures
or heals.

I will not be an healer.

Healing.
1. To a collected audience.

Plays have charm, but neither hopes nor fears;
Their fate is only in their hearers' ears. bowel.
Her hearers had no more;
In all the smoke, except to cast.

2. If the sense by which sounds are perceived.

Dees are called with found upon earth, and therefore they have hearing; Bacon's Natural History.

3. To give an audience, or allowance to speak.

He lent for Paul, and heard him concerning the faith, and his mother Eve, and Adam heard.
They are the French ambassador upon that infant.

4. To attend, to listen; to hearken to; to hear with great attention.

I was bowed down at the hearing of it, and dismayed at the feeling of it.

5. To be told; to have an account: with of.

I have heard by many of this man. Acts iv. 37.

6. To perceive by ear.

The trumpeters and fingers were as one sound to be heard in praising the Lord. 2 Chron. v. 13.

7. To attend favourably.

They think they shall be heard for their much speaking, since your command, what so well are pleased to bear, I cannot grieve to tell. Denham.

8. To try; to attend judicially.

Hear the causers, and judge righteous judgments. Deut. i. 16.

9. To attend, as to one speaking.

On earth Whoso are his friends and his own confidence be heard.

10. To acknowledge a title. A Latin phrase.

Or be he thus rather pure through eternal streams. Whose fountain who shall tell?

11. Heard signifies a keeper, and is sometimes initial; as 'beard, heart, a glorius keeper; sometimes final, as cowpeker, a royal keeper.

It is now written hrd as, cowker, a cowkeeper; Pyrrha, Saxon.

12. One who hears.

And so was the dullest withal, that we could come so near to hear her speeches, and yet this noise the bears will find teeth.

St. John and St. Matthew, which have recogished their sermons heard them; and being bears, did think themselves as well respected as the Peaceker.

Word, be they never so few, are too many, when they benefit not the bearer.

Shakespeare.

Shakespeare.

1. The music which by its contraction and dilation propels the blood through the course of circulation, and is therefore considered as the source of vital motion.

2. It is suppos'd in popular language to be the seat of a sort of affections, some times of affection, sometimes of honesty, or baseness.

He who prudence and courage pass'd out, he who stood him where, and where, that her heart broke withal, and did the tide.

Shakespeare.

Shakespeare.

Shakespeare.

Shakespeare.
HEA

Josh perceived that the king's heart was towards Abdilmon.

This he thought to be a Sam. decision, and learned each other's heart.

Foolish enthusiasm for what was not real.

M. Daniel.

Not yet thy heart,

Then over-fond, on what which is not thine.

'Tis well to be tender; but to set the heart too much upon anything is what we cannot justify.

I. E. J. Angl. A friend makes me a friend, and sets all before me; but I set my heart upon one dith alone, and if that happen to be thrown down, I frame all the rest.

Then mixing powerful herbs with magic art,

She changed his form which could not change his heart.

What did I not, her stubborn heart to gain? But all my vows were answ'rd with disdain.

Dryden.

Memory: though South feems to distinguish

Whatever was attainted, concerning God and his working in nature, the fame was delivered over by heart and tradition from wise men to a pottier excellence.

We call the committing of a thing to memory the getting it by heart; for it is the memory that transmits it to the heart; and it is in vain to expect that the heart should keep its hold of the truth, when the memory has let it go.

Shall I l in Lond'on all this idle part?

Composing fongs for fools to get by heart.

Pope.

10. And let all ardour of zeal,

To take any thing, be to zealous or solicitous or ardent about it.

If he take not their caufes to heart, how should there be but in them frozen coldness, when his affections feem benumbed, from whom theirs should take fire?

Hooker.

If he would take the business to heart, and deal in it effectually it would succeed well.

Bacon.

The lady Merchifon of Herthford engaged her husband to take this business to heart.

Clarendon.

Amonge thefe, who took it most to hearts, Sir John Stawell was the chief.

Clarendon.

Every prudent and honest man would join himself to that fide which had the good of their country moft at heart.

Addison.

Learned men have been now a long time fearching after the happy country from which our parents were entitled: if they can find it, with all my heart.

Woodward.

I would not be forry to find the Pretenders mistaken in this point, which they have much at heart.

Swift.

What have I moft at heart is, that fame method fhould not be thought on for ufurpation and fuing our language.

Pope.

11. Passions; anxiety; concern.

Set your heart at reft;

The fairy kind not the child of me.

Shak.

12. Secret thoughts; recellies of the mind.

Michal saw King David leaping and dancing before the Lord, and the depifted in her heart.

2. Sam. vi. 16.

The next generation will in tongue and song and every way eft, become English; fo as there will be no difference or dilfinteion, but the Irish fea, beart with us.

Thou fawef the contradiction between my heart and hand.

Davies.

Would you have him open his heart to you, and show your advice, you must begin to do with him first.

Lear.

Men, fome to pleafure, fome to bufinesf take.

Browne's woman is at heart a rake.

Pope.


Being all things with fo prettily a grace, that it feemed ignorance could not make him do amifs, becaufe he had a heart to do well.

Sidney.

The heart is confidered as the feast of tenderness: a hard heart therefore is cruelt.

We have feen them, and thou hadft oft beheld

Heart hardening fpectacles.

Shak.

Such firm hearts are we, and fuch

The fate barbarity of human kind.

Rev.

15. To find in the Heart.

To be not wholly averve.

For in breaking the laws of friendship with you, I could find in my heart to aby pardon for it, but that your now handling of me gives me reason to confider my former dealing.

Sidney.

16. Secret meaning; hidden intention.

I will go with my speech in your privacy; and then fhew you the heart of my message.

Shak.

17. Confence; fene of good or ill.

Every man's heart and confciencethat in good or evil, even secretly committed, and known to none but itself, either like or diflike itself.

Dryden.

18. Strength; power; vigour; efficacy.

Try whether leaves of teen, swept together, with some chalk and dung mixed, to give them more heat, would not make a good compofite.

That the fent earth may gather heat again.

And, better'd by colfion, bear the heat.

Dryden.

Care must be taken not to grow outside of heat, for fear 'tis in heart, it may be improved by marl again.

19. Umtom degree.

This fay charn.

Like a right ugly, hath, at full and force.

Beg'd to be removed by heat of love.

Shak.

Life.

For my heart feems sometimes to signify, if life was at stake; and sometimes for tendernefs.

I bid the rafcal know upon your gate,

And could not get him for my heart to do it.

Shak.

I gave it to a youth,

A prating boy, that begg'd it as a fee:

I could not for love deny it him.

Shak.

20. Profoundly skill'd in the black art.

As English Merlin for his heart.

Hudibras.

21. It is much ufed in composition for mind, or affection.

Heart-ach. n. f. [heart and aeb].

Sorrow; pang; angrieff of mind.

22. To die—o be dead.

No more; and, by a sleep, to fay we end.

The heart-ach, and the thound natural shocks.

Shak. Hamlet.

Heart-break. n. f. [heart and break].

Overpowering forrow.

Better a little chiding than a great deal of heart-break.

Heart-breaker. n. f. A cant name for a woman's cnr, fuppofed to break the heart of all her lovers.

Like Samfon's heart-breachers, it grew

In time to make a nation rue.

Heart-breaking. adj. Overpowering with forrow.

Those piteous plaints and sorrowful sad rhime,

Which late you pour'd forth, as ye did fay

Beside the rivers fings of Helicon.

Heart-breach. n. f. [heart and break].

Overpowering grief.

What greater heart-breaking and confufion can there be to one, than to have all his secret faults open, and the fenfence of condemnation paffed upon him.

Heart-burned. adj. [heart and burn].

Having the heart inflamed.

How tartly that gentleman looks! I never can fee him but I am heart-burn'd an hour after.

Shak.

Heart-burning. n. f. [heart and burn].

1. Pain at the stomach, commonly from an acid humour.

Fine clean chalk is one of the moft noble abor-

base, and powerful corrects and subdues the

acid humours in the thrombus: this property renders it very ferificable in the carbages, or heart-burn.

Woodward.

2. Difcontents; secret ennui.

In great changes, when right of inheritance is broke, there will remain much heart-burn and discontend among the meaner people.

Swift.

Heart-dear. adj. Sincerely beloved.

The time was, father, that you broke your word.

When you were more endear'd to it than now.

When your own Percy, when my heart-dear Harry, Threw me a northward look to fee his father.

Bring up his pow'rs; but he did long in vain.

Shak.

Heart-ease. n. f. Quiet; tranquillity.

What infinite heart-eafe must kings neglo.

That private men enjoy.

Heart-easing. adj. Giving quiet.

When you were more endear'd to it than now.

In heart and soul a faithful, and free.

Shak.

By and by heart-easing mirth.

Milton.

Heart-foelt. adj. Felt in the confequence.

What nothing earthly gives, or can defroy.

The foul's calm founthine, and the heartfeel joy.

Is virtue's prize.

Pope.

Heart-peas. n. f. A plant with round feeds in form of peae, of a black colour, having the figure of an heart of a white colour upon each.

Miller.

Heart-queulling. adj. Conquering the affection.

And let fair Venus, that is queen of love,

With her heart-easing fong, upon you fhape.

Spencer.

Heart-rending. adj. Killing with anguish.

Heart-rending news, and dreadful to thofe few

Who her refmable, and her steps pure;

To fuch that devife in the high dignities

The falt, the wife, the virtuous, and the young.

Waller.

Heart-robbing. adj. Edieftick; deceiving of thought.

Obfolute.

Sweet is thy virtue, as thyfelf sweet art

For when on me thou hind'st, late in fadness,

A melting pleafure ran through every part.

And me revived with heart-robbing gladnefs.

Spencer.

Heart-sick. adj.

1. Pained in mind.

If we be heart-fick, or affifted with an uncer.

Food, than we are true defpers of relief and mercy.

Taylor.

2. Mortally ill; hurt in the heart.

Good Romeo, hide thyfe.

—Nor I, unlefs the breach of heart-fick gran.

Miftlike, inflad me from the fearch of eyes.

Hearts-ease. n. f. A plant.

Heart-eafe is a fort of violet that blows all Summer and often in Winter: it fows itself.

Mortimer.

Heart-sore. n. f. That which pains the mind.

Whatver he that godly knight may find,

His only heart-fare and his only foe.

Fairy Ayen.

Heart-string. n. f. [heart and string].

The tendons or nerves fuppofed to brace and fuffain the heart.

He was by Jove deprived

Of life himfelf, and heart-fings of an eagle rived.

Spencer.

How, out of tune on the strings?

—Not fof; but yet to falle, that he griev's me your heart-fings.

Shak.

That grate my heart-fings: what fhould difcon-

tent him!

Except he thinks I live too long.

Spencer.

If thou thinkest thou fult perfit, I cannot blame thee to be fad 'till thy heart-fings crack.

Taylor.
HEA

Where his judgment led him to oppose men on a public account, he would do it vigorously and heartily; yet the opposition ended there.

Addition.

3. Eagerly; with desire.

As for my eating heartily of the food, know that anxiety has hindered my eating 'till this moment.

Heartyness. n. [from hearty.]

1. Sincerity; freedom from hypocrisy.

This entire free face put on; Derive a liberty from heartily. Shakespeare.

And well become the agent. Taylor.

2. Vigour; eagerness.

The anger of the heart represents our faults, or admonishes us of our duty, with more heartily than the kindness of a friend. Taylor.

Heartily, adv. [from heartily.]

Without courage; spiritless.

I joyed and the heart the trembling pricker,

Or hunt the heartless hare 'till the time was spent.

Then hopeless, heartily can the cunning thief,

Peruse us dine, to fill all further Fairy Queen.

What, art thou drawn among these heartily hinds?

Turn thee, Benavolio, look upon thy gain.

Shakespeare.

Thousands besides freed mute and heartily there,

Men valiant all; nor was I 'tis to fear. Cowley.

The peacocks were accoutered to payments, and grew heartily as they grew old. Temple.

Heartily they fought, and quitted from their ground,

While ours with easy victory were crowned. Dryden.

Heartily. adv. [from heartily.]

Without courage; faintly; timidity.

Heartliness. n. [from heartily.]

Want of courage or spirit; declension of mind.

Heartily. adj. [from heartily.]

1. Sincere; undisturbed; warm; zealously.

They did not bring that heartily inclination to peace, which they hoped they would have done.

But the kind boths their entertainment great

With heartily welcome and an open face;

In all they did, you might discern with ease

A willing mind, and a defte to please. Dryden.

Everyone must be applied to any employment, provided he has been loud and frequent in declaring himself heartily for the government. Swift.

2. In full health.

1. Vigorous; strong.

What strength are heartily, though his cheeks are carven,

And loves you belt of all, but his belt. Pope.

Page.

Pine in the heart.

And the heart's little ltees creep. Dryden.

Heartily. adj. [heartily.]

Good for the heart.

Vein-bleating vveevens, and head-punging ill,

Sound sway, and belly heartily. Spenser.

Heat. n. s. [beer; beer; Saxo; hoete; heat.]

1. The fention caused by the approach or touch of fire.

Heat is a very brisk agitation of the sensible parts of the object, which produces in us that sensation from whence we denominate the object hot; so that little sensation is heat, in the object is nothing but motion. Locke.

The word heat is used to signify the sensation we have when we are near the fire, as well as the cause of that sensation, which is in the fire itself; and thence we conclude, that there is a heat in the fire resembling our own sensations; whereas in the fire there is nothing but little particles of matter of such particular boses as we are coked to impend such motions on our flesh; evince the fone of heat. Watt.
HEA

5. To make the constitution fervid.

There are going to Lord Timon's feast.

As to see nae dill knaves, and wine heat tools.

Gav, Miller.

Whatever inaccessibly the density of the blood, even without increasing its extremity, beats, because a denser body is the less to be moved, Aristarchus.

3. To warm with vehemence of passion or desire.

A noble emolulation beats your breast, and your own fame now robs you of your reign.

To.

5. To agitate the blood and spirits with action.

When he was well brated the younger champion could not stand before him; and we find the elder contended not for the girl, but for the honour.

Hater. n. f. [from heat.]

An iron made hot, and put into a box-iron, to smooth and plait linen.

HEATH n. f. [vires, Latin.]

A shrub of low stature; the leaves are small, and abide green all the year.

In Kent they cut the heath in May, burn't it, and spread the ashes.

the heath, Tho'mas.

1. A place overgrown with heath.

Say, from whence

You owe this strange intelligence; or why,

Upon the blessed heath, you stop your way

With such prodigious songs.

Shake's. Macbeth.

Health and long life have been found rather on

the peak of Derbys'heath, and the heaths of Stafford-

shire, than inftole hills.

Temple.

3. A place covered with flurbs of whatever kind.

Some woods of oranges, and heaths of roylamery,

will dwell a great way into the sea.

Bacon.

HEATH-COCK. n. f. [heath and cock.]

A large fowl that frequents heaths.

Cornwell hath qual'd, rarl partridges, pleasant, heath-cock, and powe.

Cer'cy's Survey.

HEATH-POT. n. f. [heath and pot.]

A bird.

Now heath-pot, or the rarer bird

Which Phaeton on vantage,

More pleasing merlins would affaunt

Than the fat olives of my fields.

Dryden.

HEATH-PEAS. n. f. A species of better vetch, which fec.

HEATH-ROSE. n. f. [heath and rose.]

A plant.

Au'gurst.

HEATHEN. n. f. [bryden, German.]

The gentiles; the pagans; the nations unequainted with the covenant of grace.

Deliver us from the heathen, that we may give thanks to thy holy name.

If the opinion of others whom we think well of be a ground of affront, men have reason to believe to be heathens in Japan, mahometans in Turkey, papists in Spain, and protestants in England.

List of mortality, I consider how I may recommend the particular virtues I treat of, by the precepts or examples of the ancient heathens.

Addison.

HEATHENISH. adj. [from heathen.]

1. Belonging to the Gentiles.

When the apostles of our Lord and Saviour were ordained to alter the laws of heathenism, they were, St. Paul excepted; the rest unordained altogether, and unlettered men.

Hosker.

2d. Wild; savage; rapacious; cruel.

HEA.

The wand'ring breeze was on the wing to part;

Weak was the pulse, and hardly breath'd the heart.

Dryden.

No object affects my imagination so much as the sea or ocean: I cannot see the heaving of this vast body, but all my senses, without a very pleasing astonishment.

Addison.

Frequent for breath his panting bosom heaves.

Prior.

The heaving tide

In widden'd circles beats on either side.

Goj.

4. To knock; to feel a tendency to vomit.

HEAVE. n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Lift; exertion or effort upwards.

None could guess whether the next heave of the earthquake would settle them on the first foundation, or swallow them.

Dryden.

2. Rising of the breast.

There's matter in these fights; these profound

You must translate; 'tis fit we understand them.

Shake's.

3. Effort to vomit.

4. Struggle to rise.

But after long toils and heaves.

He got up to his father's ease.

Habibrah.

HEAVE OFFERING. n. f. An offering among the Jews.

Ye shall offer a cake of the first of your dough for an heave offering, as ye do the heave offering of the threshing floor.

Thy name, Saxon.

HEAVEN. n. f. [heaven, which seems to be derived from heaep, the places over head, Saxon.]

1. The regions above; the expanse of the sky.

A station like the herald Mercury,

Now lighted on a dovecote flying hill.

Shake's.

Thy race in time to come.

Shake's.

Shall spread the conquests of imperial Rome.

Rome, whose advancing tow'rs shall banish invade,

Involving earth and ruins in her shade.

Dryden.

The words are taken more properly for the earth and other than for the heaven.

Raleigh's History.

This act, with thou, banish'd, high, the friendly band

Applaud.

Dryden.

Some fires may fall from heaves.

Temp'd.

2. The habitation of God, good angels, and pure souls departed.

It's a skill

That famish thee to heaven, or to hell.

Shake's. Machet.

Thee, the late

Hurt's banish'd head, left desert unshod.

Hill.

All yet left of that revolted rout,

Hurt's fall'n, in factions flighted, or just array

Subline with expectation.

Shake's. Milton.

3. The supreme power; the sovereign of heaven.

Now banish'd help him!

Shake's.

And high permission of alluring banished.

Let him at large.

Milton.

The prophets were taught to know the will of God and thereby instruct the people, and enabled to prophesy, as a testimony of their being sent by heaven.

Temp'd.

4. The pagan gods; the celestial.

Take physic; pangs are trifles.

Espose thy self to feel what wretches feel.

If thou mayst not like the superfluous to them,

And shew the banished more just.

Shake's.

They can judge as well of his worth,

As I can of those mysteries which heaven.

Will not have the world to know.

Shake's.

How high he held his head, and rose at every blow.

Dryden.

5. Elevation; sublimity.

O, for a muse of fire, that would ascend

The highest heavens in suspension.

Shake's. Dryden.

6. It is often used in composition.

O B E
HEAVEN-BEGOT. Begot by a celestial power.

HEAVEN-BORN. Defended from the celestial regions; native of heaven.

HEAVEN-BRED. Produced or cultivated in heaven.

HEAVEN-DIRECTED. 1. Railed towards the sky. 2. Taught by the powers of heaven.

HEAVENLY. adj. [from heaven.]

1. Resembling heaven; supremely: excellent. As the love of heaven makes one heavenly, the love of virtue, virtuous, so doth the love of the world, make one become worldly.

HEAVENLY. adj. [heavies, Saxon.]

1. Weighty; ponderous; tending strongly to the centre; contrary to light. Mercurius tells us, that a little child, with an engine of an hundred double pulleys, might move this earth, though it were much heavier than it is.

HEAVY. adj. [heavies, Saxon.]

1. The act of dulling. 2. The state of being dulled.

HEBE. n. s. [bebetudo, Latin.]

Dulness; obtuseness; bluntness.

HEBECRISMA. n. s. [hebrayma, French, hebrjames, Latin.]

A Hebrew idiom.

HECTARE. n. s. [hebset, Latin.]

A man skilled in Hebrew.

HEBRICAN, n.s. [hebrues, Latin.]

One skilful in Hebrew.

The words are more properly taken for the air or other than the heaven, as the best Hebrews understand them.

The nature of the Hebrew verdant, as the mealy Hebrew knoutowh, consists of unseen heath.

HECATOMB, n. s. [beetombe, French; ianomome.]

A sarcifice of an hundred cattle.

In rich men's houses I bid fall from heaven, no becatombo; none harve, none surfeit so. Deme. One of these thres is a whole becatomb, and therefore only one of them shall die. Dryden. Her triumphant fans in war frescoed. And daughter's becatombe around 'em blest. Addison.
HED

1. Habitual; constitutional.

This word is joined only to that kind of fever which is slow and continual, and ending in a convulsion, is the contrary to that fever which is from a plethora, or too great fullness from obstruction. It is attended with too much a state of the excretory paillages, and generally those of the skin; whereas such for fellow runs off as leaves not sufficient enough in the contractible vessels to keep them sufficiently distended, so that they vibrate often, according to the moods, and keep them thin and hot.

A beltief fever hath got hold
Of the whole substance not to be controul'd?

Danse.

2. Troubled with a morbid heat.

No beltief's favourites the gentle maid; Taylor.

Hunic t.c.n. An heticke fever.

Like the beltief in my blood he rage.

Hucor n.f. [from the name of Hecolor, the great Hesperian warriour.] A bully; a blustering, turbulent, pernicious noify fellow.

These usurping belters, who pretend to honour without religion, think the charge of a bayonet not to be fired but by hot blood.

We'll take one cooling cup of neer's.

And drink to this celestial beltier.

To Hucor. v. a. [from the noun.] To trouble, molest with insolent affectuating terms.

They reckon they must part with honour together with their opinion, if they suffer themselves to be beltier'd out of it. Government of the Tongue.

The weak weak spirit Fortune makes her own
But she's a drudge, when beltier'd by the brave.

Dryden.

An honest man, when he came home at night, found another fellow dominiug in his family, his bastard's servants, and calling for supper.

Arbuthnot's History of John Bull.

To Hucor. v. n. To play the bully; to bluster.

They have attacked me, some with pitious moans and outcries, others grinning and coldly showing their teeth, others ranting and beltiering others, scolding and reviling.

Selwyn's fullest.

One would think the beltiering, the reviling, the fulling, and all the different species of the scolding, should be cured.

Secul. 1625-1629.

He then, who made her chief director, that she might o'er the servants beltier. —Swift.

Hedecous adj. [hedereous, Lat.]

Producing ivy.

Did.

HEDGE n.f. [hedge, Sax.] A fence made round ground with prickly bushes, or woven twigs.

It is a good wood for fires, if kept dry and is very useful for dikes in hedges.

Maritine.

The gardens unfold variety of colours to the eye every morning, and the hedge-bird is beyond all paragon.

Phys. 1701-1702.

Through the verdant maze
Of sweet-briar hedges I pursue my walk. —Thomson.

Hedge, prefixed to any word, notes something mean, vile, of the lowest class: perhaps from a hedge, or hedge born man, a man with no known place of birth. There are five in the first place; the pedlar, the braggart, the hedge-priest, the fool, and the boy.

Shakespeare.

The clergy do much better than a little hedge, contemptible, illiterate vicar can be preferred to.

Swift.

To Hedge. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To inclose with a hedge, or fence of wood dry or growing.

Hedges are my delight, and they are with them. —Rippon.

Those upon us must be hedges at both ends, to keep out the wind.

Bacon.
HEE
Where fame, late entwirt at his beafted ear,
Hath plac'd thy beauty's image and thy virtue.
Shake. 2
To him one of the other twins was bound,
Whil't I had been like beeffed of the other.
Shake. 2
Thus, beeff'd of advice, secure proceed;
My prey's the precept; be thine the deed. Pope.
HEESPULLY, adv. [from beeff'd.] Attentionally; carefully; cautiously.
Let the learner maintain an honorable opinion of his instruction, and carefully listen to his instructor.
Times, asnone willing to be led. Win.
HEESPULLNESS, n.f. [from beeff'd.] Caution; vigilance; attention.
To excell in some art, he must carefully attend. Abbott.
HEEPULLY. adv. Scantily; vigilantly.
HEESPULLNESS. n.f. Caution; vigilance.
HEESLESS. adj. [from beeff'd.] Negligent; inattentive; careless; thoughtless; recklessly unobsturc'd; with off.
The beeff'd lover does not know.
Whose eyes they are that wound him. Waller.
Belfleds of eyes, and hopeless of the crown;
Seest hal's way, and more than half is slum. Dryden.
Some ideas which have more than once offered themselves to the senses, have yet been little taken notice of by the minds of either beeff'd, as in children, or otherwise employed, as in men.
Locke.
Surprizes are often fatal to beeff'd unguarded in nescence.
Shel.
HELIใหญ่, n. s. [from βελόνη], Atro-
ciousness; wickedness. He who can treat offenses, provoking God, as
jests and trifles, must have little fante of the great. -Rogers.
HEIR, n. s. [beir, Old French, I. er, heater.
Latin.
1. One that is inheritor of any thing after the present possessor.
An heir signifies the eldest, who is, by the laws of
England, to have all his father's lands. -Larch.
What lady is that?
The heir of Alfonso, Bofalive her name. Shakef.
That I'll give my voice of Richard's plent.,
To the fair young man's heir; in true defcent.
God knows I will not do. Shakespeare.
Being heir together of the grace of life.
Suck is the hero, and his glory lods,
And I his heir in misery alone.
Ropes. The heirs to titles and large estates have a weak-
ness in their eyes, and a tenderness in their con-
stitutions.
2. One newly inheriting an estate.
The young extravagant heir had got a new favor,
and still more occasion to his double. Swift.
To Heir v. a. [from the noun.] To in-
herit.
His son in blooming youth was natch'd by fate,
Oo only daughter heir'd the royal state. Dryden.
HEIRS, n. s. [from heir.] An inheritrix;
a woman that inherits.
All that was her's he did give.
Waller.
Æneas, though he married the heiress of the
Gnome, yet claim'd no title to it during the
latter in law. Dryden.
HEIRLESS, adj. [from heir.] Without an
heir; wanting one to inherit after him.
I still think of
The wrong I did myself, which was so much,
That theirs became better virtue of my own. Shakesp.
HEIRSHIP, n. s. [from heir.] The state,
character, or privilege of an heir.
A layman appoints an heir or an executor in
his will, to build an hospital within a year, under pain of being deprived of his Inheritance. Addes. Pariem.
HEIRLOOM. n. s. [heir, and gemola, goods.
Saxon.] Any furniture or moveable de-
cred to descend by inheritance, and there-
fore inseparable from the freethower.
Achilles' keps was of wood,
Transmitted through the great.
There's through a long dought of kings
Carven in embonpoint, Homer sings.
Swift.
HELD. The pretreiste and paire, paif. of
bail.
A rich man beginning to fall, is held up by friends.
If Minerva had not appeared and held his hand, he had executed his design. Dryden.
HELICAL. adj. [helique, French, from
αλυσ.] Emerging from the lalure of the
fun, or falling into it.
Held they described the heat of the season to this
prow, who would not have computed from its brave affinity.
Brown.
HELICALLY, adv. [from helical.]
From the rising of the flat sun, not coëfially, that
is, with the sun, but helically, that is, at its emer-
ging, or rising off the face of the sea, the ancient
writs their particular days.
Brown.
He is tempestous in the Summer, when he rides
breezy and rainy in the Winter, when he rides
aetherially.
Swift.
HELICAL. adv. [helice, French, from τάξις.
Spiral; with many circulations.
The fern is a kind of wedge, multiplied or
continued by a helical revolution about a cylinder,
receiving an motion not from any dock, but from a
vesta about end of it. -Widman.
HELIOPARABOLA, in mathematics, or
the parabolic spiral, is a curve which arises
from the supposition of the axis of the common Apollonian parabola's being bent
in the periphery of a circle; and
is a line thus passing through the extremi-
ties of the ordinates, which do now
converge towards the centre of the said
circle.
Harris.
HELIOPHILIC, adj. [heliacentrique, Fr.
& καυτός.] The heliacentrique place of a planet is said to be such as it would appear to us from
the sun, if our eye
were heline and in true defcent.
HERRIES, n. s. [heliosepe, Fr. ήλιος, and
σφαίρα.] A fort of telescope fitted so as
to look on the body of the sun, without
offence to the eyes.
Harris.
HELIOTROP. n. s. [helioscope, Fr. ήλιος,
and σφαίρα.] A plant that turns towards the sun; but
more particularly the turnful, or fan-
flowers.
'Tis an observation of the turnfulers, that they are
like the heliotropes; they open only towards the sun,
but that and contract themselves at night; and in cloudy
weather the sun's rays are destripe.
Harris.
HELIOSPHERE, adj. [helix and θερίς.] The helial sphere is the rhomb line in
navigation, and is so called because on the globe it winds around the pole spirally, and still comes nearer
and nearer to it, but cannot terminate in it. Harris.
HELIUM. n. s. [helice, French, θαύ.] Part
of a spirall; a circual.
Find the true inclination of the circle, together
with the quantity of water which every helix does contain.
Within.
HELL. n. s. [helle, Saxon.] 1. The place of the devil and wicked souls.
For it is a krell
That suffoms thee there or hell.
Shakesp.
If a man were a porter of bell gates, he should have
old turning the key.
Shakesp. Macbeth.
Let none admire
That riches grow in delli; that toll may be
Departed from by the poor.
Milton.
He'll black tyrant trembled to behold
The glorious light he forfiekt of old.
Cowley.
2. The place of separate fouls, whether
good or bad.
I will go to hell to my mon to hell, Gen.
He descended into hell.
Appled Apol.
3. Temporal death.
The pains of hell came about me; the snakes of
death overtook me.
Psalm xlix. 4.
4. The place at a running play to which
those who are caught are carried.
Then couple three be straight allotted there;
They of both ends the middle two do by
Shakesp. Macbeth.
The two that in the mid-places, call'd were,
Muli thrive with waiting foot and watching eye,
They of them, and them to hell.
That they, as well as they, hell may fancy.
Sidney.
5. The place into which the taylor throws
his shreds.
This truly figure, he had as well
As the bold Trojan knight keen toll
Not with a lying tongue.
Of golden bough, but true gold-lace.
Haller.
In Covent Garden did a taylor dwell,
Who might deface a place in his own bell.
King's Court.
6. The infernal powers.
Much danger first, much toll did he suffer,
While Saul and bell cut his strong fate in vain.
Cowley.
7. It is used in composition by the old
writers more than by the modern.
HELL-BLACK. adj. Black as hell.
Helm denotes defence; as Endhelm, happy defence; Sigelma, victorious defence; Dhrum, the merchant defence; like Amynthus and Beslun among the Greeks. Gibb, Cam.

Helm. n. f. [helm, Saxon; from belen, to cover, to protect.]

1. A covering for the head in war; a helmet; a morion; an headpiece.

France wears his banners in his noblest land! With plumed helm the player begins his theme.

Shakespeare.

Metaphys lends hard load upon his helm. Dryden.

2. The part of a coat of arms that bears the crest.

More might be added of helms, crests, mantles, and supporters. Camden's Remains.

3. The upper part of the retort.

The vulgar chemists themselves pretend to be able, by repeated cohabitations, and other fit operations, to make the disfigured parts of a censer bring its own copa mortua over the boil. Boyle.

[Helma, Saxon.] The reenforcement; the rudder.

They did not leave the helm in fleers; And such they are in happy fleers. Ben Jonson.

More in prosperity is reason lost Than ships in storms, their helms and anchors lost.

Denham.

Fair occasion moves the springing gale, And interludes the helm, and honour swells the fall. Prior.

5. The station of government.

I may be wrong in the means; but that is no objection against the design: let those at the helm contrive it better. Swift.

6. In the following line it is difficult to determine whether fleetman or defender is intended; I think fleetman.

You fonder The helms of th' state, who care for you like fathers, When you curse them as enemies. Shakespeare.

To Helm. v. a. [from the noun.] To guide; to conduct.

The very breach of his life, and the buffets he hath helmed, must give them a better proclamation. Shakespeare.

Helmed. adj. [from helm.] Furnished with a head-piece.

The helmed cherubins Are seen in glittering ranks with wings display'd. Milton.

Helmet. n. f. [Probably a diminutive of helm.] A helmet; a headpiece; armour for the head.

I fast went down; thence up again, and fighting, From helmet to the four all bleeding o'er. Shakespeare.

Seven darts are thrown at once, and some rebound From his bright shield, some on his helmet found. Dryden.

Helственные. adj. [from τόξον.] Relating to worms.

To Help. n. a. preter. helped, or help; past, helped, or helped. [belpen, Gothick; belpan, Saxon.]

1. To affit; to support; to aid.

Let us work as valiant men behoves; For bolded hearts good fortune helps out. Fairfax.

O Lord, make haste to help me. Psalms.

God helped him against the Philistines. A Chron.

They helped them in all things with silver and gold.

1 Epist. a. 

A man reads his prayers out of a book, as a means to help his understanding and direct his expressions.

2. It has, in familiar language, the particle out, which seems to have meant, originally, out of a difficulty.

This he conceives not hard to bring about, if all of you should join to help him out. Dryden.

What I offer is so far from doing any hindrances to the cause these gentlemen are engaged in, that it
does them a real service, and helps them out with the main thing whereas they fluck. Woodward.

The God of learning and of light, Would work on him himself to help him out. Swift.

3. To raise by help: with upon.

Woe to him that is alone when he falleth; for he hath not another to help him up. Execl. iv. 10.

4. To enable to furnish: with power.

Whereas they make it plain to them presently over the difficulty without any trouble. Locke.

5. To remove by help: with effect.

Having never learned any laudable manual art, they have recourse to those foolish or ill ways in affairs. Locke.

6. To free from pain or vexation.

Help and ease them, but by no means bemoan them. Locke.

7. To cure; to heal: with of.

Obstle.

To help him of his blindness. Shakspeare.

8. It is used commonly before the definite.

The true catsmus helps brought. Gerard.

9. To remedy; to change for the better.

Cafe to lament for that thou canst not help; And fludy help for that thou lament'st. Shak.

10. To prevent; to hinder.

Those few who reside among us, only because they cannot help.

If they take offence when we give none, it is a thing we cannot help, and therefore the whole blame must lie upon them. Sanderson.

11. To forbear; to avoid.

He cannot help believing, that such things he saw and heard. Addison.

4. I cannot help remarking the resemblance between him and our author in qualities, fame, and fortune. Pope.

12. To promote; to forward.

And they helped forward the afflitive. Zerb.

If you make the earth narrower at the bottom than it is at the top, to form a kind of a sugar-loaf serrated, you will help the experiment. Bacon.

13. To help to: To supply with; to furnish with.

Whom they would help to a kingdom, those reign; and again whom they would, they discharge. 1 Mac. viii. 13.

The man that is now with Tissifia can help him to his own end. L'Estrange.

14. To prepare at table.

In plenty starving, tanze'd in state, And complaisantly help'd to all I hate; Treated, care'd for, and tir'd, I take my leave. Pope.

To Help. v. n.

1. To contribute assistance.

Sir, how comes it you Have a hammer to make up your pillow? Shakspeare.

Disdai are servants and friends help much to reputation. Bacon.

Bennet's grave look was a pretense, And Dompiercey's matchless impudence Help'd to support the knave. Dryden.

A generous parent helps to persuade as well as an agreeable perfor. Garth.

2. To bring in supply.

Somer sort of the talent to write, made it easy that the actors should help out where the matter failed.

Rymer.

Helm. n. f. [from the verb; helpe, Dutch.]

1. Assistance; aid; support; succour.

Maidens defearing to recover the city, hardly escaped their enemies hands by the good help of his uncle. Kiplinger.

2. He may be behoolden to experience and acquired notions; where he thinks he has not the least help from you. Locke.

So great is the sipacity of some of those, that they may have no sense of the help administered to them.

3. That which gives help.

Through these contrivances the power, yet they proportionably contract the times; which by such helps one man may do in a hundred days, may be done by the immediate strength of a hundred men in one day.

Virtue is a friend and an help to nature; but it is vice and luxury that destroy it, and the diseases of intestine are the natural product of the fires of incontinence. Swift.

Another help St. Paul himself afforded us towards the attaining the true meaning contained in his whole.

3. That which forwards or promotes.

Coral is in use as an help to the teeth of children. Bacon.

4. Remedy.

I live in the corner of a vast unfurnished house: my family consists of a steward, a groom, a help in the stable, a footman, and an old maid. Swift.

Helpful. adj. [from help.]

1. Useful; that which gives assistance.

Compliment, the mother of tears, is not always a more idle spectator, but an helper oftentimes of evils. More.

3. That one supplies with any thing wanted: with it.

Heaven.

Hath brought me up to be your daughter's dowr, As it hath fet her to be my motrce, And help to a husband. Shakespeare.

4. A supernumerary servant.

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Helpful. adj. [from help.]

1. Wanting power to succour one's self.

One dire foat

Cloch by the boar the prince's main-mate boars;

All these now help'd by each other lie.

Dryden.

Let our enemies rage and persecute the poor and the helpless; but let us be our glory to be pure and peaceable. Rogers.

2. Wanting support or assistance.

How shall I then your helpless snares defend?

'Twill then be impossible to seem thy friend. Pope.

3. Irremediable; admitting no help.

Such helpless harms it's better hidden keep.

4. Unsupplied: void of With of. This is unusual, perhaps improper.

Naked he lies, and ready to expire, Help'd of all but himself with no one. Dryden.

Helpless. n. f. [from helpless.] Without ability; without succour.

Helplessness. n. f. [from helpless.] Want of ability; want of succour.
HEM

HETER-SKELTER. adv. [As Shimer's fancies of beollygen cecebo, the darknes of hell, hell fays he, being a place of confusion. In a hurry; without order; tumultuously.

Of his, in thy rable, and thy friend; And beuther-heather I rode to England, And tidings O bring. Shaks. He had no sooner turned his back but they were at it better-titter, throwing books at one another's heads. L'Estrange.

HELVE. n. f. [Belpo, Saxton.] The handle of an axe.

The flapping of an axe from the helver, whereby another is lain, was the work of God himself.

Raislier's History.

To HELVE. v. a [from the noun.] To fit with a helve or handle.

HEM. n. f. [Dew, Saxton.]

1. The edge of a garment doubled and fewed to keep the threads from spreading. Rawlers must be made of even cloth, and gentile, without hem, seam, or thread hanging by. Wiseman.

2. Hemmen, Dutch.] The noise uttered by a fudden and violent expiration of the breath.

I would try if I could cry hem, and have him. Shaksp.

He loves to clear his pipes in good air, and is not a little pleased with any who take notion of the strength which he still exerts in his morning hem. Addison.

3. Interf. Hem! [Lat.]

To HE M. v. a.

1. To close the edge of cloth by a hem or double border fewed together.

2. To border; to edge.

All the skirt about Was bemed'd with golden fringe. Fairy Queen. Along the shone of silver-streaming Thames. Whole ruby tank, the which his river bemos. Speck.

3. To enclose; to envelop; to confine; to shut: perhaps always with a particle; as, it, about, round.

So of either side, stretching itself in a narrow length, was it bemed'd by woody hills, as if inward nature had meant therein to make a place for beholders. Sidney.

What less us then the great Jerusalem.

With valiant foemen round about them? Fairly. Why, Neptunus, hast thou made us stand alone, Divided from the world for this, say they; Hemispheric to be a Cube. Trompe.

Leaving affliction hence no way to fly? Daniel.

I hurry me in haste away, And find his honour in a pound, Hemmed't by a triple circle round. Chequard with ribbons, blue and green. Pope.

To HEM. v. n. [Bemmen, Dutch.] To utter a noise by violent expression of the breath.

HEMCRANY. n. f. [spavon, half, and epasmo, the skull, or head.] A pain that affects only one part of the head at a time. Quincy.

HEMICYTE. n. f. [hemisphaer.] A half round.

HEMINA. n. f. An ancient measure: now used in medicine to signify about ten ounces in measure. Quincy.

HEMIELEGY. n. f. [spavon, half, and epasmo, to strike or seize.] A palsy, or any nervous affection relating thereunto, that feizes, one side at a time; some partial disorder of the tympan.

HEMISPHER. n. f. [spavon, half, and emisphaire, French.] The half of a globe when

it is supposed to be cut through its centre in the plane of one of its greatest circles.

That place is earth, the seat of man; that light. His day, which else, as it's other hemisphere. Night would imitate no light. Milton.

A hill Of Paradise, the highest from whole top The hemisphire of earth, in clearest ken Stretched out to the amphi touch reach of prosphor. Hay.

The fun is more powerful in the northern hemisphere than in the southern, and amongst botany. With that motion is flower.

In open prospect nothing bounds our eyes. Until the earth seems joyst's unto the sky; So in this hemisphere our utmost view Is only bounded by our king and you. Dryden.

HEMISPHERICAL. adj. [from hemisphere.] Half round; containing half a globe.

The thin film of the water swells above the surface of the water itself, and commonly accompanies hemispherial bodies with it. A pyrite, placed in the cavity of another of an hemispherial figure, in much the same manner as an stone in a tunnel. Woodward.

HEMISTIC. n. f. [hemisphaer; hemisphire, French.] Half a verse.

He broke off in the hemistich, or midst of the verse; but fitted, as it were, with a divine fury, he laid up the whole of the hemistich. Dryden.

HEMLOCK. n. f. [Demloc, Saxon.] An herb.

The leaves are cut into many minute segments: the petals of the flower are bife, heart-shaped, and unequal; the flower is succeeded by two short channeled berries. The fruit is sometimes used in medicine, though it is noxious; but the hemlock of the antiques, was such deadly poison, is generally supposed to be this species. Miller.

He was met even now

Crowned with rank-fumiter and furrow-weeds, With hazellock, hemlock. Shaksp. King Lear. We cannot with certainty affirm that no man can be nourished by wood or trees; or that all men will be poisoned by hemlock. Locke.

HEMORRHAGE. n. f. [spasmod; hemorh, hemorrho.] Bleeding.

HEMORRHAGY. v. f. [spasmod; hemorh, hemorrho.] A violent flux of blood.

Great hemorrhagy vexes the separation. Ray. Twenty days fasting will diminish its quantity so much as one great hemorrhage. Arbuthnot.

HEMORRHoids. n. f. [spasmod; hemorh, hemorrho.] The piles; the emrods. I got the hemorrhoid. Miller.

HEMORRHOIDAL. adj. [hemorrhoidal, Fr. from hemorrhoid.] Belonging to the veins in the fundament.

Besides these are hemorrhoids, from the nose and hemorrhoidal veins, and fluxes of them. Ray. Embold upon the field, a battle opened Of leeches, spouting hemorrhoidal blood. Garth.

HEMP. n. f. [Beene, Saxo, hemp, Dutch; canamari.] A fibrous plant of which coarse linen and ropes are made.

It has divided leaves opposite to one another: the flowers have a bearing pistil, it is male and female in different plants. Its bark is useful for cordage and cloth. Miller.

Lea gales for dogs; let men go free, And let not hemph his woodpipe fastoke. Shak. Hemp and flax are commodities that deserve encouragement, both for their usefulness and profit. Dr. Martine.

HEMP Agrimony. n. f. A plant.

The common hemp agrimony is found wild by ditches and sides of rivers. Miller.

Hem. v. n. [from hemp.] Made of hemp.

In foul reproach of knighthood's fair degree. About his neck a down rope he wears. Fairy Q. Behold

Upon the hempen tackle ship-boys climbing. Shak.
HER

HERAPICAL. adj. [bejocatik, Latin, bepaj.]

Belonging to the liver.

Bacon.

H.B. n. f. [heptagon, Fr. & English,]

Having seven angles or sides.

H.E.N.C.E. v. a. [from the adverb.] To send off, or to dispatch distance. Observat. on Alim. 8.

HEREFORD. a. [Henpop's, Sax.] From this forward.

Henceforth I am the herald of the Lord, making his arrival known.

HEREFORD. a. [Henop's, Sax.] From this forward.

Hencefore I am ever ready by you, Sir. Skals.

HEREFORD. a. [Henpop's, Sax.] From this forward.

Henceforward I was ever ready by you, Sir. Skals.

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HERBALIST. n. s. [from herb.al.] A man tilled in herbs.

Herbalists have distinguished them, naming the male whole leaves are lighter, and fruit rounder.

Baker.

HERBA. n. s. [A word I believe only to be found in Spencer.] Plant; herb.

The roof here was arched over, and decked with flowers and herbs delightfully.

Fairy Queen.

HERBARIST. n. s. [herbarius, from herb.], and gen. herb. One skilled in herbs.

Herbists have exercised a considerable variability in growing plants of the same denomination.

Boyle.

He was too much favored by the opinions that current among herbists, that different colors, or multitude of leaves in the flower, were sufficient to constitute a specific difference.

Ray.

As to the fuel, their herb had been discovered and named me first by an ingenious herbist, Barnham.

Barnham.

HERBELENT. n. s. [Diminutive of herb, or of herbula, Latina.] A small herb.

These herbels, which we upon you know.

Shak.

HERBESCENT. adj. [herbescent, Lati.] Growing into herbs.

Herb.

HERBID. adj. [herbidus, Latin.] Covered with herbs.

Herb.

HERBODIST. n. s. [from herb.] One curious in herbs. This seems a mistake for herbist.

Herb.

A curious herbist has a plant, whose flower petals in about an hour.

Ray.

HERBROGH. n. s. [herbargs, German.] Place of temporary residence.

Written herbages.

The German lord, when he went out of Newgate into the east, took orders to have his arms set up in his herbages.

John Ffrench.

HERBOUS. adj. [herbas, Lat.] Abounding with herbs.

Ditt.

HERBRULENT. adj. [from herbula.] Containing herbs.

Herb.

HERB WOMAN. n. s. [herb and woman.] A woman that sells herbs.

Shak.

I was like to be pulled to pieces by brewer, butcher, and the like, even my herbwoman didn't play to me along.

Asbath.

HERBEY. adj. [from herb.] Having the nature of herbs.

Herb.

No substance but earth, and the procedures of earth, as a mile and stone, yield any mols or herb substance.

Bacon.

HERD. n. s. [Peop. Saxon.]

1. A number of beasts together. It is peculiarly applied to black cattle. Blocks are steep, and herds are of lines.

Note a wild and wanton herd.

Or race of youthful and unbridled calves.

Fishing mad bounds.

There found a herd of heifers, wand'ring o'er.

The neighbouring hill, and drive to the thore.

Addison.

2. A company of men, in contempt or deprecation.

Spare the world, and where one Cato shines,

Count a degraded lord of Carthage.

Dryden.

I do not remember where ever God delivered his oracles by the multitude, or nature truth by the herd.

Addison.

3. It anciently signified a keeper of cattle, and in Scotland it is still used. [Peb. Saxon.] A fence full retained in composition: as agherd.

To Herd. v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To run in herds or companies. Weak men should, in danger, herd like deer.

Dryden.

H E R

It is the nature of ingenuity, like common danger, to dared men to one another, and make them herd together, like fellow-fishers in a storm.

Norris.

2. To associate; to become one of any number of the vulgar.

Addison's Cato.

Run to towns to herd with knaves and fools.

And underestimate the common crowd.

Browne.

To Herd, v. g. To throw or put into an herd.

Here.

I'll herd among his friends, and seem.

Out of the number.

Addison's Cato.

3. In the red.

However great we are, honest and valiant.

Herb.

And that our bards may remark.

Wright.

To Herd; or a. To throw or put into an herd.

Spenser.

However, as I would not, nor could,

Thee herdsman, or herd, and gen. herdman.

A keeper of herds. Not in use.

But who shall judge the wagger won or lost?

That shall yonder herdsmen, and none other.

Spenser.

HERDSMAN. n. s. [herds and men.]

One herdsman employed in tending herds: formerly, an owner of herds.

Baker.

A herdman rich, of much account he was.

In whom no evil did reign, or good appear.

Sidney.

And that our bards may remark.

Worthy enough a herdman, if e'er thou

These rural latches to his entrance open.

Shak.

I will devise a cruel death for thee.

Shak.

Scare them from themselves know how to hold

A fêtebook, or have learnt'd out the leaf.

That to the faithful herdman's art belongs.

Milton.

There were no flocks, nor herds; no bovines,

Shelters in cool, and tends his pattering herds

At loop-holes cut through thickest thade.

Milton.

So stanch a Thracian herdman with his spear.

Full to the gap, and hopes the hunted heart.

Dryden.

The herdman, round

The cattle rife, prove his health in golets

Crowns, and that his hands.

Addison.

When their herdsmen could not agree, they parted by content.

Locke.

HERE. adv. [hen, Saxon; here, Dutch.]

1. In this place.

Before they her approach,

Old Sward, with ten thousands lusty men,

All ready at a point, was setting forth.

Shak.

Keep residence.

Milton.

Here Nature first begins

Her earthen verge.

While he has none that may sunder her.

Cowley.

To-day is ours, we have it here.

Cowley.

2. In the present state.

Thus shall you be happy herds, and more happy hereafter.

Bitter.

It is used in making an offer or attempt.

Then here's for earnest.

Dryden.

'Tis faith and
drinking a health.

Here's to thee, Dick.

Cowley.

However, friend, here's to the king, one cries.

To him who was the king, the friend replies.

Prior.

It is often opposed to there; in one place, distinguished from another.

Good old fellows, do you think?

What doth that bode weeping?

'Tis neither here nor there.

Shak.

Othello.

We are come to see thee fight, to see thee frown, to see thee travel, to see thee there, to see thee there.

Shak.

Then this, then that man's aid, they crave, importune.

Put forth here for help, seek there their followers, Daniel.

Addison.

I would have in the heath some thickened made only of sweet-briar and honey-suckle, and some wild wort among them, and the ground be with yellow flowers; there be sweet, and profuse in the thade; and there be to be in the heath here and there, not in order.

Shak.

The devil might perhaps, by inward suggestions, have drawn in here and there a single profyte.

Addison's Cato.

2. In the king's garden of the Tongue.

Your city, as the dreadful fire, was rebuked, not presently, by raising conceived flames; but at first

here a house, and to which, of degrees was joined.

Sprats's Sermons.

He that rides post through a country may be able to name the best determined of men there; and there a plain, a morais, and there a river, woodland in one part, and fawns in another.

Locke.

Here feems, in the following passage, to mean this place.

Burn Farrell, Cordelia, thou art kind.

Thou leftst here, a better where to find.

Shak.

HERABOUTS, adv. [here and about.] About this place.

I saw hereabouts nothing remarkable, except

Augustus's bridge.

Addison on Italy.

HEREAFTER. adv. [here and after.]

1. In time to come; in futurity.

How worthy he is, I will leave to appear hereafter.

Barnet.

Rater than rozy him in his own being. Shak.

The grandchild, with twelve tons increas'd perparts

From Canaan, to a land hereafter called

Egypt.

Milton.

Hereafter she from war shall come,

And bring his Tophet peace.

Dryden.

2. In a future state.

You shall be happy here, and more happy hereafter.

Barnet.

HEREAFTER. n. s. A future state. This is a figurative noun, not to be used but in poetry.

'Tis the divinity that difts within us

That makes us think that point out an heir.

Shak.

And intimates eternity.

Milton's Cato.

I till shall wait

Some new hereafter, and a future state.

Prior.

HEREAFT'. adv. [here and after.]

At this.

One man coming to the throne, to receive his domicile, with a garland in his hand, the throne, offered hereafter, demanded what this singularity be．

Herrick.

Herby.

adv. [here and by.] By this.

In what estate the fathers reigned, which were deat before, it is not hereby either one way or other determinative; the heresy, the apostasy.

Addison.

Herrick.

The Moors are not excluded by beauty, there being in this description no confutation of colours.

Brown.

The acquisition of truth is of infinite consequence, hereby we become acquainted with the nature of things.

Watts.

HERE DITABLE. adj. [hereditary, Latin.] Whatever may be occupied as inheritance.

A means being neither hereditary, nor any of his imaginary monarchy hereditary, the power which is now in the world is not that which was Adam's.

Locke.

HERE DITAMENT. n. s. [hereditarian, Latin.] A law term denoting inheritance, or hereditary estate.

HEREDITARY adj. [hereditarian, French; hereditarius, Latin.] Poffessed or claimed by right of inheritance; depending by inheritance.

To thee and thine, hereditary ever.

Remain this sample three of our fair kingdom.

Shak.

Herby.

Have their ingratiation in them hereafter.

Shak.

Th' shall attend

The throne hereditary, and bound his reign

With em's of little bounds, his glory to the heavens.

Milton.

Thus while the mute creation downward bend

Their fight, and to their earthly mother tend,

Man look aside, and with ered eyes

Holds his own hereditary fires.

Dryden's Ode.

When hernick verce his youth shall raise,

Herby.

To hereafter, and hereditary place.

Dryden's Virgil.

HERE DITARILY. adv. [from hereditary.]

By inheritance.

Here is another, who thinks one of the greatest glories of his father was to have distinguished and loved you, and who loves you accordingly.

Pope.

Here.

adv. [here and in.] In this.

How highly foster it may please them with word,
The image contains a page of text that appears to be a historical or philosophical manuscript. The text is written in English and seems to be discussing religious and philosophical concepts. The page contains several paragraphs, some of which are quoted from other works or sources. The text includes references to names such as Hooker, Addison, Baker, and others, suggesting a discussion on religious figures or works. The content seems to delve into theological and philosophical arguments, possibly from a historical period, given the style and language used.

The document appears to be a page from a book or a manuscript, with the text discussing matters of faith, law, and religious practice. The language is formal and scholarly, indicating that it might be an excerpt from a theological or philosophical work. The text includes references to various authors, reflecting a dialogue or comparison of ideas from different sources.

The page is well-organized, with paragraphs neatly aligned and a consistent layout. The text is clear and legible, although the printed quality suggests it might be from an older or scanned document.

The content is rich with historical and philosophical references, indicating a deep engagement with religious and intellectual discourse. The text likely discusses the nature of religious heresy, its impact, and the role of religious authorities in addressing it.
H E R

HEROES. n. f. [from hero; herois, Lat.] A heroine; a female hero. Not in ufe. In this, which was hyd, fide dife, Subjects and beneficts. Chapman.

HEROICAL adj. [from hero.] Befitting an hero; noble; illuftrious; heroick.

HEROICK adj. [from hero.] Befitting an hero; noble; iliuftrious; heroick.

HEROICKLY adv. [from hero.] After the way of an hero; fuitably to an hero. Not heroickly in £irving his tyannical coue. Sidney.

HEROICK, adv. [from hero; heroique, Fr.]


2. Noble; fituable to an hero; brave; magnanimous; intrepid; enterprizing; illuftrious.

3. Heroically adv. [from hero.] Suitable to an hero. Heroically is more frequent and more analogical.

HEROE. n. f. [from hero; heroine, Fr.] A female hero. Anciently, according to English analogy, heroi.; but into worth, that fortune can controul, New-draught and dibber bent her father's foul; The heroi; affum'd the woman's place, Confin'd her mind, and forc'éd her face. Dryden.

HEROISM. n. f. [heroisme, Fr.] The qualities or cour. of an hero.

HEROINE. n. f. [heroin, Fr.] A bird that feeds upon fish.

HEROISM. n. f. [from hero; heroine, Fr.] A female individual, as distinguished from others.

1. The jealous over-worn widow and her elf; Since that my brother dabb'd them genitives, Are mighty goblins in this monarchy.

HEROES. n. f. [from hero; herois, Lat.] A place where heroes breed.

HEROINES. n. f. [from hero; herois, Lat.] A heroically endowed woman. Heroiny.

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H E W

Hewer. n. f. [from hew.] One whose employment is to cut wood or stone. At the building of Solomon's temple there were four score thousand hewers in the mountains.

H E X A G O N, n. f. [hexagon, French; & g. & yun.] A figure of six sides or angles: the most capacious of all the figures without any interference; and therefore the cells in honey-combs are of that form.

H E X A G O N A L, adj. [from hexagon.] Having six sides or corners. As it is a figure of crystal, it is for the most part hexagonal, or six-cornered. Brown.

Many of them shoot in regular figures; as crystal and balsam diamonds into hexagonal. Ray.

H E X A G O N Y, n. s. [from hexagon.] A figure of six angles.

When I read in St. Ambrose of hexagons, or hexagonal cells of bees, did I therefore conclude that they were mathematicians? Drury.

Hexahedrons. [g. & j.) & j.) A figure of six faces.

The Latin hexameter has more feet than the English heroic. Dryden.

H E X A N G U L A R, adj. [g. & angulis, Lat.] Having six corners.

Hexagonal figures or shoots of crystal. Woodward.

H E X A P O D, n. f. [g. & ποδ. & j.) An animal with six feet.

I take those to have been the hexapods, from which the general name of beetles comes; for that sort of hexapods are eaten in America. Ray.

H E X A S T I C K, n. f. [g. & j.) A poem of six lines.

Hey, interj. [from high.] An expression of joy or mutual exhilaration; the contrary to the Latin bei.

Shadwell from the town retires,
To blest the town with peaceful ylick.
Then hey for praise and peregriny.
Prior.

Hey-day, interj. [for hi, b.-day.] An expression of frolick and exultation, and sometimes of wonder.

Thou canst not soon he come kin to thee,
Thou spendst such hey-day wit in praising him.

Shakespeare.

'Twas a strange riddle of a lady,
Not love, if any lod'd her, hey-day!
Hudibras.

Hey-day. n.f. A frolick; wildness.

At thy age
The hey-day, when blood is tame, it's humble,
And waitest upon the judgment.
Shakespeare.

He's deceives, n.f. A wild frolick; dance, Obolete.

But friendly fairies met with many graces,
And dainty nymphs can chaste the lingering night.
With Hey-days, and trimly trodden steps.
Shakespeare.

H I A T I O N. n. f. [from bia, Lat.] The act of gaping.

Men obliterating the continual blation, or holding open their nostrils' mouth, conceived the intention thereof to receive the aliment of air; but this is also occasioned by the greatness of the lungs. Dryden.

H I A T U S. n. f. [biaitus, Latin.]

1. An aperture; a gaping breach.

That biaitus is at the bottom of the sea, whereby the abyss below opens into and communicates with it.

2. The opening of the mouth by the facilitating of an initial to a final vowel.

The Ancient Hebrews freely used more care in poetry than in oratory; and we would try to prevent it, when the cutting it off is more prejudicial to the sound than the sense itself.

Pope.

H I C COU G H, n. f. [bickus, Dan.] A convulsion of the stomack producing fumes. So by an old fashion of late I heard an echo supernumerary.

Through imperialism, and the voice restore,
As till she had the bickus of terror andGVon. Caxton,Sometimes cured the bickus, and its prevention unto women in hard labours. Brown's Vaguer Ear.

If the stomack be hurt, flegmant or bickus following,
A woman nothing. Woff. To Hiccough.


H i c w a y. n. A public road.

To Hiccough. n. [from the noun.]

To sob with convulsion of the stomack.

To Hiccup. n. v. [corrupted from bick- cough.] To sob with a convulsed stomack.

Quech, he bid me not to love,
To disturb my pulse to move,
My heart to grow, my ears to tick up,
Or, when I'm in a fit to bickup.
Hudibras.

H I D, v. adj. To hide.

H i d d e n. [part. pass. of hide.] To hide.

Thus fame shall be achieved, renown on earth;
And what most merits fame, in silence bids, Milton.

Other hidden causes
Left them suspended. Milton.

Nature and natural slaves lay hid in night:
God said, Let Newton be, and all was light. Pope.

His reasons are as two grains of wheat in two handfuls of chaff. Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.

Nile beasts him knocking at for'rest gates,
And seeks his hidden springs, and his nephew's fates.
Dryden.

The fire of gods and men below:
What I have hidden, hope not thou to know. Dryden.

The fe'ral parts lay hid in the piece;
The occasion but existed, so this,
Jesus was with evil spirits, calling them forth.
The channel, on a bridge from shore to shore. Dryden.

With what affrontment and vexation may we look into our own interior, and there with such hidden store of virtue and knowledge, such inaccessible sources of perfection? Addison.

To H I D E. v. n. a. verb; hid; part. pass. hid or hidden. [Dan; Saxon.] To conceal to withhold or withdraw from sight or knowledge.

Enter, and quit my fight; let the earth hide thee! Skelos.

Then for my person a holy grace provide,
Which love and me from publick view from my face. Dryden.

The crafty being made a much longer voyage than Ulysses, passes in practice many more miles, and hides himself under a greater variety of shapes. Addison.

Hell trembles at the fight, and hides its head
In utmost darkness, while on earth each heart
In peace, without a thought word, is hid.
L'Espr.

To H I D E. n. To lie hid; to be concealed.

A fat, hard run, begg'd of a countryman to help him to some hiding place.

Our HIDE, its full view display'd;
Your virtues open fair in the shade.
Burd to dispulse, in publick 'tis you hide,
Where none distinguished 'twixt your thame and pride,
Wakeland or destituential.

H I D E and SEEK, n. f. A play in which some hide themselves, and another seeks. They.
HID

The boys and girls would venture to come and take bids and look in my hair. Collin's Travels.

HIDE, n. [Byrce, Saxon; bande, Dutch.] 1. The skin of any animal, either raw or dried. The trembling win on past Through nine hilt-bides, each under other place. On a. Dryden. 2. Hidatus was first to grasp their hands, and spread felt bides upon the yellow hands. Pope.


3. A certain quantity of land. [Hide, byrce, Saxon; bida, barbarous Latin, as much as one plough can till.] Anyworth.

Hideoke, adj. [hide and bound.] 1. A horse is fald to be hidebound when his skin sticks so hard to his ribs and back, that you cannot with your hand pull up, or loosen the one from the other. It sometimes comes by poverty and bad keeping; at others times from over-riding, or a furious. Farrar's Dict.

2. In trees. Being in the state in which the bark will not give way to the growth. A root of a tree may be hidebound, but it will not keep open without some sort put into it. Like tinted hidebound vines, that just have got sufficient sap at once to bear and run. Swift.

3. Harsh; untractable, and hard to be bound or hidebound. The damnable prove, become the tender. Heidel. 4. Niggardly; penurious; parsimonious. Anyworth.

Hiedous, adj. [hidous, Fr.] 1. Horrible; dreadful; shocking. He could have turned himself to as many forms as Proteus, every form should have been made hideous. Sidney.

Some monster in thy thoughts, Too hideous to be the face of men. Shakep., Obel. And hid, and croy'd out death! Hell trembled at the hideous name and figh'd From all her caves, and back unwonded, death. Milton.

Her eyes grew fayen'd, and with sulphur burn'd Her hideous looks and hellish form return'd Her curing fancies with hissing tells the place And open all the stinks of her face. Dryden.

2. It is commonly used of ribble objects: the following ufe is lefs autrified. Tin is used through the lustres at the botom of the tub with such wonderfu; that it guli fact into the most horrible distortions, making it rage and rear with a most hideous and amazing noise. Woodward's Nat. Hist. Dill.

3. It is used by Spencer in a fentence not now retained; detestable. Old hang'd danger of domination! Spenser. Hardeously, adv. [from hideous.] Horribly; dreadfully; in a manner that chokes. I am myself To welcome the condition of the time; Which cannot look more hideous on me. I then have drawn it in my tawny. Shakespeare.

This is the present application, is hideous; profession; but he is an intelligible, Collin's Denomination.

Hiderousness, n. f. [from hideous.] Horribleness; dreadfulness; terror. I'berk, m. f. [from the verb.] He that hides.
4. Elevated in rank, or condition: as, high

5. Boastful; ostentatious.

6. Difficult; abstruse.

7. Violent; tempestuous; loud. Applied to the wind.

8. Tumultuous; turbulent; ungovernable.


10. At the most perfect state; in the meridian: as, by the fun it is high noon: whence probably the foregoing expression, high time.

11. High in the world, neither is it time that the cattle should be gathered.

12. Dear; exorbitant in price.

13. Covered with high piles.

14. When which the king of Gods beheld from high, he high'd. Dryden.

15. On high. Aloft; above; into superior regions.

16. High is much used in composition with variety of meaning.


19. Capital; great; opposed to little: as, high treason, in opposition to petty.

20. Rais'd to high piles.
**HIN**

Hinder, adj. [from bind]. That which is in a position contrary to that of the faces: opposed to to. Bear, fighting with any man, stand upon their hinder feet, and to this did, being ready to give me a shrewd embrace. In the hind foot is the horse stuck to the mountain, while the body reared up in the air, the poet with great difficulty kept himself from falling off his back.

Hindrance. n. f. [from hinder]. Impediment; let; stop; obstruction: with of, sometimes with to, before the thing hindered; with to before the person.

False opinions, touching the will of God to have things done, are wont to bring forth mighty and violent pretexts against the hinderances of them, and those praises new opinions, more pernicious than the first; yea, most extremely sometimes oppositive to the first. They must be in every Christian church the same, except more impossibility of so having it, be the hindrance.

Hindering, n. s. [from hinder]. He or that which hinders or obstructs.

Brakes, great hinderers of all growing, growth. May.

**HIP**

Hypocris. adj. [from bind]. A paltry, worthless, degenerate animal.

**H'P**

Hip**.** n. [hip]. A part of the body.

1. Joint of the thigh.
   How now, which of your hips has the most profound flaw? Shakespeare.

Hippocrates. [from Hippo, River]. Hippocrates, the first of the eminent physicians, in his time, was generally high-stood with the Greeks.

1. Opposite, to.
   To bring to mind by a hint, or relative allusion; to mention imperfectly. Willing to wound, and yet afraid to strike, felt a faint and hesitating dislike. Shakespeare.

To hint at; to allude to; to touch lightly upon.

2. Suggestion; intimation.
   His hint of the little cake.
   She'd me for the danger I had pifi'd. Shakespeare.

1. Find notice given to the mind; remote allusion; direct mention. Let him firstly observe the first striplings and intimations, the first hints and whispers of good and evil, that pass in his heart.

2. The first hint, a first guess.

To be on the hip. [A low phrase.]
To have an advantage over another. It seems to me from hunting, the hip or beacon of a deer being the part commonly feized by the dogs.

If this poor branch of Venice, whom I cherish, for his quick hunting, Rand the putting on, I'll have our Michael Caffo on the hip. Shakespeare.

Hippocrene. adj. [from Hipopethras]. A place of the ancients. The fountain of the god Poseidon, near the Mount Hangnitos, from which the ancients were accustomed to draw water for their use in their sacrifices. Dryden.

To Hir. n. a. [from Jup.].

1. To procure any thing for temporary use at a certain price.
   His footstool aware rakes in excrescences, and hires the jakes. Dryden, Juvenal.

2. To engage a man in temporary service for wages.
   'Tis weigh sugar in the balance, and hire a goldsmith, and he maketh it a god. S. ait. 6.

3. To hire a bear to bear their favors.
   Shakespere.

4. To engage for pay: with the reciprocal word.
   They that were full, hired out themselves for bread; and they that were hungry, ceded. Sam. ii.

5. To let; to set for a time at a certain price.
   And he gives it to the hawk, who sometimes the particle out; as, he hired out his house to strangers.

Hire. n. s. [Hype, Saxon.]

1. Reward or recompense paid for the use of any thing.
2. Wages paid for service.

Great thanks and goodly need to that good fire, he thence departing gave for his palm tree. Spenser. I have six hundred crowns, the thirsty hire I find under your fathers. Shakespeare. Though little was their hire, and light their gain, you did not subtract of what was there. Dryden. All arts and artists Thefeus could command, Who sold for hire, or wrought for better fame. Dryden.

Hireling. n. s. [from hire].

1. One who serves for wages.
   The hireling long to see the flades defended, That with the tedious day his toil might end. And he his pay receive. Sandys. The framing of Hiero's ship there were three hundred carpenters employed for a year, besides many other hirelings for carriages. Hildesley. This frequent here to see a freethorn hired. On the left hand of a rich hireling run. Dryden, Juv.

2. A mercenary; a prostitute.

Now the flades the evening walk with bays, Nut hireling he, no prostitute to praise. Pope.

**HIR**

Hires, n. f. [hires, French]. A miserly, rapacious, avaricious; greedy. Succiptura, Fr. A fabulous monster, half horse, and half man.

How are poetical fictions, how are hypocrites and chimeras to be imagined, which are things quite out of nature, and wherein we can have no notion. Dryden.

Hippocras. n. f. [hypo, Greek; quasi vivum Hippocratis]. A medicated wine.

Hippocrates. [from Hipo and crose]. The wine, Sack and the well-spic'd hippocras, the wine, one of the bowl; with ancient ribbands fine. King.

Hippocret's Sleeves. n. f. A woollen bag, made by joining the two opposite angles of a square piece of flannel, used to strain syrups and decoctions for clarification.

Hippocras. n. f. [Hypo and cras]. A winged horse; a being imagined by the orioo.

He caught him without, and upon wing of hippocras bore through the air sublime. Milton.

Hippopotamus. n. f. [Hypo and potamus]. The river horse. An animal found in the Nile.

Hirshot. adj. [hip and flat]. Sprained or dilocated in the hip.

Why do you go meddling and wagging like a toad, is it if you were hire? says the goat to the driving.

Hippopotamus. n. f. [hip and quart]. A plant.

A Hippopotamus, n. f. [from Jeu and termas].

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HIBERNING. adj. Serving for hire; renal; mercenary; doing what's done for money. Then trumpers, torches, and a tedious crew Of bidding mourners for his funeral use. Dryden.

HILL, n. [from bile.]
1. One who uses any thing paying a recompence; one who employs others paying wages.
2. In footland it denotes one who keeps small horses to let.

HIN'SU'RE, adj. [hisitor, Latin.] Rough; rugged.
There are bushbub, fibbous, and hisborton roots: the bushbub is a middle far, between the bushbub and the fibbous; that, before putting forth flap upwards and downwards, produced forth in round. Barlow.

HIST. pronoun possessive. [By] Saxon.
I. The masculine possessive. Belonging to him that was before mentioned. England his places makes as fierce As waters to the foaking of a sulk. Shaksp. A. V.
You shall offend him, and extend his punishment. Shak.
Haven's and yourself.
Had part in your fair maid; now hear hath all, And all the better he was. Shak. He dare part in your fair maid; But hearken keeps bit part in eternal life. Shak.sp. If history with such disposition as he bears this last surrender'd of bits, it can we fend us. Shaksp. His that is nourished by the acres he picked up under an oak in the wood, has appropriated them to himself: nobody can deny but the nourishment is his. Locke.
Whence'th I sleep, he offers at a kiss; And when my arms I flanch, he bends his kiss. Addyson.
2. It was ancienly used in a neutral sense where we now say its. When I cam across food, bid the tree.
Not the dreadful stair.
Shall deny with more clamour Nuptis ear.
In his decent. Shaksp. Troilus and Cressida.
There's not the smallest orch, which thou befallst it, But in his motion, like an angel song, Still quelling to the young-ear'd cherubins. Shaksp.
'the rule is not the general, but that it winneth this exceptional. Carret's Survey of Cornwall.
Opium loose some of his poisonous quality if it be prepared, mingled with spirituous wine. Bacon.
3. It is sometimes as a sign of the genitivecase; as the man, his ground, for the man's ground. It is now rarely thus used, as its use proceeded probably from a false opinion that the definitive, or the genitive was his contracted.
Where is this mankind now who livest age Fin to be made, Montesquieu's page? Donne.
By thy food content, by thy father's care,
By young Telescope his blooming years. Pope.
4. It is sometimes used in opposition to this man's.
Were I king,
I should cut off the nobles for their hands,
Deface his jewels, and this other's house. Shaksp.
5. Anciently before itself. It was used, each for his self, laboured how to recover him.

To His. n. [kiffen, Dutch.]

To utter a noise like that of a serpent and some other animals. It is remarkable that this word cannot be pronounced without making the noise which it signifies.
In the height of this bath to be thrown into the Thames and cooled glowing hot, in that figure, like a horsehead; think of that; kiffen hot. Shaksp.
The merchants shall kiffen at thee. Enev. xvi. 36. See the furies arise:

See the furies that they rear,
How they kiff in their hair. Dryd. Alexander's Feast.
Against the thief he threw
His forcible pears, which, kiffing as it flew,
Pierced eight of his holding stakes. Dryden.

2. To condemn at a publick exhibition; which is sometimes done by kiffing.
Men shall pursuie with mocked disgrace;
Kiff their clap, and from his country gone.
Sandy.

To His'sor, a. [By} Saxon.]
1. To condemn by hissing; to expel.
Every one will kiff him out to his disgrace.
Eclog. t. 11.
She would so shamefully fall in the last act, that instead of a plaudite, she would be done to be kiffed off the stage.
More.
I have seen many sycophants of men, who have flatterd themselves into the world, some boasting out upon the stage with vast applause, and others kiffed off, and quitted with it disgrace. Dryden.
Will you procure your all upon a cause, which would be kiffed out of all the courts as ridiculous?
Call it on Dwellign.

2. To procure hifles or disgrace.
Thy mother plays, and I.
Play too; but in thy part, which is they will kiff me to my grave. Shaksp. Winter's Tale.
What's the newest grief?
That of an hour's age打折 the speaker.
Each minute of it, as it is seen, Shaksp. Macbeth.

Hiss. n. f. [from the verb.]
1. The voice of a serpent, and of some other animals.
He kiffs for his return'd, with forked tongue. Milton.
To forked tongue.
2. Censure; expression of contempt used in theatres.
He heard
On all sides, from innumerable tongues,
A dismal universal kiff, the sound
Of publick fear.
Fierce voices of fortune, that knows no fear.
Of difgrace, or voices, or less of care. Pope.

Hist. interj. [Of this word I know not the original: some thought it a corruption of huzz, hub it, hub, hub; but I have heard that it is an Irish verb commanding silence.] An exclamation commanding silence.
—Now, my God, kiff long! 
—Let Philomel sing a song, 
—A broken hearted lullaby. 

Sirius.

Historian. n. f. [historicus, Latin; historia, French.] A writer of facts and events; a writer of history.
What thanks's sufficient, or what recompence Equal, I have to render thee, divine 
Hobiton. 
Our country, which has produced writers of the first figure in every other kind of work, has been very barren in good hisstoricus. Addyson.
Not added years; on years my tusk could clothe, 
The long hisstoricus of my country's wars, 
Pope.

HISTORICAL. adj. [hisistoricus, French; historical.]

1. Containing or giving an account of facts and events.
Because the beginning feetsenth abrupt, it needs that you know the occasion of these several adventures; for the whole is a poet hisstorial is much so, as of an hisstoricus. Spenser.
In an historical relation we use terms that are much proper and best known.

2. Suitable or pertaining to history or narrative.
HISTORICALLY, adv. [from hisistoricus.] 

In the manner of history; by way of narration.
The goffers, which are weekly read, do all hisstorically declare the thing which our Lord Jesus Christ himself either spoke, did or didst in his own person.
Hooker.
When that which the word of God doth but deliver historically, we conclude as if it were legally meant, and so urge it further than we can prove it was intended, do we not add to the laws of God? 
Hooker.

After his life has been rather invented than written, I shall consider him hisistoricus as an author, with regard to those works he has left behind him. 

To HISTORIFY. v. a. [from history.] To relate; to record in history.
O, mule, hissistory.
Her praise, whose praise to learn thy self hath framed me.
Sidney.

The third age they term historicum; that is, such wherein matters have been more truly hisstorial, and therefore may be believed. Brown's Plato's Err.

HISTORIOGRAPHY. n. f. [sistoricus and -graphy; hisstoriographer, French.] An historian; a writer of history.
A method of a poet hisstorical is not such as of an hisstoriographer. Spenser.

What poet idea of multy strange conceive of persons famous among us, should they then form the images of them from the writings of those out hisstoriiographers. Addison.

I put the journals into a strong box, after the manner of the hisstoriiographers of some eastern moun-
tain. Arbuthnot's His. of John Bull.

HISTORICAL. n. f. [sistoricus; historia Latin; historic, French.]
A narration of events and facts delivered with dignity.
Juliet Cesar forms the poet's lays:
It is to hisstory he treats for praise. 
Pope.

2. Naration; relation.
The hisstory part lay within a little room. Wifem.
What hisstory or other I could not declare
But still long-wanty'd nature wants repair. 
Pope.

3. The knowledge of facts and events.
Hissory to far as it relates to the affairs of the bible, it necessarily to divine. Watts.

HISTORY. Piece. n. f. A picture representing some memorable event.
His works resemble a large hisstory piece, where even the least important figures have some convenient place.

HISTORICALLY, adj. [from hisistoricus.]

1. Briefly; for the sake of making the history
2. To touch with a blow.
When I first saw her I was presently frighted and, I like a foolish child, that when any thing hissor he will strike himself again upon it, would needs long again, as though he would perforce make eyes that they were deceived.
Sidney.
His confidence shall bits his teeth in the teeth, and still his heart is full and silly.
South.

3. To touch the mark; not to miss.
Is he a god that ever slie the light? 
Or naked, his dumb'd in all truuth? 
If he be hid, how shall he lie right? 
Sidney.
So blind it is to tremble, and not to err, and to hit the mark with a shaking hand. 
South.
To attain; to reach; not to fail; used of tentative experiments.

Were I but twenty-one,
Your father's image is to hit in you,
In such a form that I should call you brother.
Shakespeare.

Search every comment that your care can find,
Some here, some there, all by the poet's light.
RCommack.

Birds learning tunes, and their endeavours to hit the notes right, but it pass doubts that they have perception, and retain ideas, and use them for patterns.

Here's an opportunity to show how great a bungler my author is in birthing features.
Astbury.

To set; to be man, formable to.
Hartmann.

Wholly faintly vidage is too bright
To hit the sense of human light.
Dryden.

To strike; to catch by the right half; to touch properly.
There you hit him: St. Dominick loves charity exceedingly; that argument never falls with him.
Dryden.

To hit off. To strike out; to fix or determine luckily.
With a prince forever can hit off this great secret, need know no more either for his safety, or that of the people he governs.

To hit out. To perform by good luck.
Horn. A sound of ancient poets ringing in his ears, he thought needs in finding bit out one of their tunes.
Spenser.

To hit, v. n.
1. To clench; to collude.
If bodies be extension alone, how can they move and hit one against another? or what can make dif
tinct surfaces in an uniform extension?
Locke.

But, texts, and shells being fastened in the water with metallic corpuscles, and the solid cor
cpuscles meeting with and hitting upon those bodies, become conjoint with them.
Woodward.

2. To chance luckily; to succeed by accident; not to miss.
All observation falls, and most oft there Where most it promises; and oft it hits
Where hope is coldest and despair most toils.
Shakespeare.

3. To succeed; not to miscarry.
The thousand different bonds of thought would be diversified, and you are to note whether it hits for the most part.

Boston's Nat. Histroy.

But too bring't value too and fire, and
Two things that seldom fall to hit.
Hudibras.
This may hit, 'tis more than barely possible.

Shakespeare.

HIT or HIT. n.s.
A small haven to land wares out of vessels or boats:
As Queenbebe, and Lambibbe, now Lambibbe.

Hither. a. d. v. [hitęp, Sax.]
1. To this place from some other.
Men must endure
Their going hence, even as their coming hither.
Shakespeare.

Who brought me hither
Will bring me hence, no other guide I seek.
Milton.

2. It is used in opposition: hither and thither, to this place and that.

Hither & thither. [fr. hence, in Latin. Hic refer exitum.] Not much used.

Hereupon depending whatsoever diversity there is between the flames of pains in glory; hither refer whatsoever sufferings unto the highest perfection of man, by way of service, towards God.
Hiller.

Hither belong all those texts which require of u
That we should not walk after the flesh, but after the spirit.
HIE.

Hither adj. superlat. hitherto. Nearer towards this part.

After theft.
But on the hither side, a different fort,
From the high light 'way 'way which did extend.
Milton.

An eternal duration may be shorter or longer upon the hither end, namely that extreme when it is finest.

Hitherto. adv. [of hither, and adv.]
Near on this side.

That which is external can be extended too a greater extent, at the hitherto extrem.
Halsey.

Hitherwards. adv. [from hither.]

1. Yet; to this time.
Hitherly I only told the reader what ought to be the subject of a poem or a poem. Dryd.

2. In any time till now.
More ample spirit than hitherly was woof.
Here needs me, while the famous antithet.
Of my most dreadful sovereign I recount.
Fables 3.

3. In any time till now.
In this we are not their adversaries; they in the other hitherly have been ours.
Hiller.

Hitherly, lords, what your commands I been
I am but one, as you are, obeying.
Milton.

Hitherly the kept her loves conceal'd.
And with those graces every day beheld.
The grateful youth.

I cannot have not failed to add the opposition of ill spirits to the good alone; this has hitherly been the practice of the moderns.
Dryd. Jurass.

To correct them, it is a work that hitherly been
Asmpted by the leargualized hands.
Swifts.

Hitherward. adv. [hitherwards, Hitherwards.]
Hitherwards. a. d. v. [in Latin. Hic refer exitum.] This way; towards this place.

Some parcels of their power are forthwithly,
And by this manner:

The king himself in person hath let forth,
Or this manner intended speedily.
Shakespeare.

Shakesp. Carlami.

Shakesp. Carlami. and is marching hitherwards in proud array.
Shakespeare. Swifts.

Look now for no enchanting voice, nor fear
The bait of honey'd words; a rougher tongue.
Milton.

Hive. n. s. [hice, Sax.]
1. The habituation or artificial recepctacle of bees.
So bees 'sir smokes, and doves with nolente fruech, are from their blower and houes driven away.
Shakespeare.

So wand'ring bees would perish in the air.

Did not a found, proportion'd to their ear.
Agape those rage, invite them to the blower.
Hiller.

Beat each of them a hole in their blower;
Their honey is their own, and every bee minds her own concerns.
Addison.

2. The bees inhabiting a hive.
The common, like an hazy bee of bees
That want their leaders, scatter up and down.
Shakespeare.

3. A company being together.
What modern madmen call a lodging, was by antiquity called a blower of free man; and therefore, when such blower happens, the going off is to day called swarming.
Swifts.

To hive, v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To put into hives; to harbour.
Mr. Addison of Oxford has been troublesome to me.

Therefore I part with him.
Shakespeare.

When bees are fully settled, and the clutter at the bigger, blow them.
Hortihum.

2. To contain, as in hives; to receive, as to an habitation.

Ambitious now to take excite
Of's more fragrant paradise.
He at Fulcris's free arrive'd.

Where all delicious sweet are hi't. Cleareland.

To hive, v. a. To take shelter together; to refuse collectively.

He seeks by day
More than the wild cat; drones blow not with me.

Therefore I part with him.
Shakespeare.

We wander in a parasitical space,
Among groves and gardens; but at this season we get into warmer houses, and blow together in cities.
Dryd. Jurass.

Hive. n. s. [from bidce.]
One who puts bees in hives.

Let the blower drink a cup of good beer, and wash his hands and face therewith.
Maritimer.

Hive. n. s. [from hive.]
A sudden exclamation to give notice of approach, or any thing else.

What noise there be? Shakespere.

Here dwells my father: bee, who's within? Stace, 
Shakespeare.
HOA

1. White.

A people, 

Whom Ireland sent from bog and forest, to.

Fairfax.

2. Grey with age.

It grow'd was guided evermore

Through wisdom of a master grave and lord.

Spenser.

Now swarms the popular, a countless throng;

Youth and grey hair, and man drives man along.

Pop.

3. White with frost.

HOAR-FROST. n. [hoar and frost.]

The congelations of frost in early mornings on the grass.

When the dew was gone up, behold upon the face of the wildflowers there lay a small round thing, as the dew drops on the hemlock. Eton. 

In Fahrenheit's thermometer, at thirty-two degrees the water in the air begins to freeze, which is hoar-frost.

Arbuthnot.

HOR. n. [hop, Saxon.]

A shore laid up in secret; a hidden flock; a treasure.

I have a venturesome fairy, that shall seek

The squirrel's board, and fetch thee thence new stores.

Spalding.

You might have even flared, had it not been for this providential reserve, this board that was flowed in the forests underneath, and now seasonably afforded me food.

To HOAR. n. To make hoards; to lay up store.

He fear'd not once himself to be need, 

Nor set'd to board for those whom he did breed.

Spenser.

Happy always was it for that son,

Whose father for his hoarding went to hell.

Shak.

To HOARD. v. a.

1. To lay in hoards; to husband privately; to store secretly.

The boarded plague of the gods require your love.

Shak.

You board not health for your own private use,

But on the public spend the rich produce. Dryden.

You are wise, if you can, but if you cannot, it is observable for the public, that he squanders away the nation's money; but you may fairly relish that he board it.

Arbuthnot's Act of political living.

A superfluous abundance tempts us to forget God, when it is board'd in our treasurers, or considered as a safe, independent provision laid up for many ages.

Rogers.

2. It is sometimes enlightened by the particle up.

I have just occasion to complain of them, who be-cause they understander, would board them up as miers do their grandam gold, only to look on it themselves; and hinder others from making use of it.

Dryden.

The bafe wretch who boards up all he can

Is prais'd, and call'd a careful thrifty man. Dryden.

HOR'DER. n. [from board.]

That stores up in secret.

Some statesmen will be raised, this alteration will be an advantage to nobody but boarders of money.

Locke.

HO'AR'BOUND. n.f. [marrubium, Latin.]

A plant.

Horabound has its leaves and flower-cup covered very thick with a white hoarseness; it is famous for the relief legues in most altitudes, of which a thick and viscid matter is the exude; but it is now little used.

HOR'ARINESS. n.f. [from hoary]. The state of being whitish; the colour of old men's hair.

He grows a wolf, his hoariness remains,

And the same rage in other members reigns. Dryd.

HORSE. adj. [har, Saxon; herd, Dutch.]

Having the voice rough, as with a cold; having a rough found.

Come, fire, and a feast,

Clip into moody, without hawking or spitting,

Of saying we see hoarse. Shak.

The true boors himself is hoarse

That croaks the first entrance of Duncan. Under my battlements. Shak.

He fed his steps along the hoarse rebounding there.

Dryden.

The hoarse doke only through the forest coos,


HOARSELY. adv. [from hoarse.]

With a rough harsh voice.

The hounds at nearest distance slowly bay;

The hunter close purr'd the visionary maid.

Dryd.

HOARNESS. n.f. [from hoarse.]

Roughness of voice.

The voice is sometimes interlaced with an hoar-set,

Or with hoarse phlegm. Shak.

I had the hoar-set in my throat. Thacker.

His hoarse head into a hoarseness. Dryd. King Arthur.

The want of it in the wind-pipe occasions hoarsness

On the gullet, and difficulty of swallowing.

Shak.

HOARY. adj. [from har, harpyn, Saxon.]

See Hors.

1. White; whitish.

Thus the reed on her arm reclined,

The hoary willows waving with the wind. Addis.

2. White or grey with age.

A cow of ancient age, spirited years, and hairs all hoary grey. Spenser.

Solymas, marvelling at the courage and majesty of the hoary old prince in his so great extremity, disarmed him, and lent him again into the city.

Kalid.'s History.

Has then my hoary head defend'd no better. Rev.

Thin in full age and hoary holliness, 

Retire, great preacher, to thy promised abids. Prior.

3. White with frost.

The face all hoary head'd frosts

Fall in the top of the crimson rose. Shak.

4. Mouldy; mossy; ruffly.

There was brought out of the city into the camp very coarse, hoary, moulded bread. Kalid.'s History.

HOBBIN. n.f.

This is probably corrupted from hob rob by a coarse pronunciation. See Har har.

His incumbrance at this moment is so impicable, that satisfaction can be none, but pangs of death and sepulture; hoobin is his word; goit, strangle.

To HOBBLE. v. n. [to hop, to hobble, to bubble.

1. To walk lamely or awkwardly upon one leg more than the other; to hitch; to walk with unequal and incumbered feet.

The friar was hobbling the same way too. Dryden.

Some personnes continued a kind of hobbling march on the broken arrow, but fell through. Addis.

Was he ever able to walk without leading strings, without being discovered by his hobbling? Swift.

2. To move roughly or unevenly. Feet being often so crooked, whatever is done with feet is likewise affected to them.

Those ancient Romans had a sort of extemporaneous poetry, or not unusual h obbling verse. Dryd.

While you findrick truth rehearse,

She hobbles on. Frier.

HOBB. n.f. [from the verb.] Upsetted awkward gait.

One of his heels is higher than the other, which gives him a hobble in his gait. Goldi.'s Travels.

HOBBLE. n.f. [from hobbler, John.]

For twenty hobbler arms, Irishmen so called, because they served on hobbler, he paid six-pence a-piece per diem. Dorn.

HOBBLINGLY. adv. [from hobbler.] Clum-

sily; awkwardly; with a halting gait.

HOBBY. n.f. [from the French.]

1. A species of hawk.

They have such a hovering disposition of the Valentine, as a hobby hath over a lark. Baines.

The people will stop, like trout on an artificial stream; dare, like larks under the axe of a painted hobby. L'Estrange.

Hurtle the air to join the hobby's flight. Dryd.

2. [Hopper, Gottick, a horse; hob, fr. a pacing horse.] An Irish or Scottish horse, a pacing horse; a garran. See Horbler.

3. A trick on which boys get aside and ride.

Those grave counterfeiters of opinionative trusses look like aged Socrates upon his boy's hobby horse.

At young children, who are try'd in such matters, to keep their legs from slipping.

When members wink, and legs grow stronger, Make the most of the machine no longer. Swift.

But leg, pride, and foot,

On horse call'd hobby, or without. Prior.

Hobby-horse, a

Could with this Rod of Sid campaign. Swift.

4. A Rapid fellow.

I have studied eight or nine wise words to speak to you, which these hobby horses must not hear. Spenser.

HOBBOLIN. n.f. [according to Skinner, for robogoblin, from Robin Goodfellow, hob the being the nickname of Robin : but more probably, according to Wallis and Jomin, hop bobgoblin, empfia, because they do not move their feet: whence, says Wallis, came the boys play of fox in the hole, the fox always hopping on one leg.] A frightful fairy.

Fairies, black, grey, green and white.

Attend your office and your quality.

Gibber bogomile, make the fairy o. yes. Shak.

HOBBIT. n.f. A small mortar to shoot little stones.

HOBBY. n.f. [from hobby and saill.] A nail used in shoeing a hobby horse or. a nail with a thick strong head. Steel, if thou turn thine edge, I beseech thee on my knees thou mayst be turn'd into hoobis.

We shall buy maidens as they buy holmains, by the hundred. Shak.

HOBBY TOOK A. v. a. [from the noun.] To disable in the hook.

HOCK. n.f. [from Hockin, on Hockamore.]

1. The Mower. Old strong Rhenic

Refined by the fining, high and mighty.

With brandy, wine, and aqua vitae.

And made 'em stoutly overcome

With brach, Hackmore and more. Hidberh.

Wine becomes thar, as lock, like vitriolic acid.

Feyer.

If cider-royal should become unpleasing, and

weath to bottle as old Hackmore, mark that hoghead
The text is difficult to read due to the unusual handwriting and formatting. It appears to be a literary work, possibly a play or a poetic text, but the context and meaning are not clear. The text includes various elements such as names, dates, and references to other works and authors, which suggest it is a scholarly or literary piece. Without clearer handwriting, it is challenging to provide a coherent and natural representation of the document.
Observe the youth who first appears in sight. Dryden.

14. To pose to; to have.

He broke, to the delight of those who understood the name of Rosine. La Fontaine.

Like a savaging greyhound in the leaf, To let him slip at will. Dryden.

The plague makes a return, a return of God to his command to be suffered. Steele.

Assuredly it is more fame for a man to lose that which he hobbler, than to fall in getting that which he may obtain. Gay.

15. To pose in subordination.

He was willing to yield himself unto Solomon as his vassal, and of him to hold his fealty for a year and a day in his gift. Kntdili.

The terms too hard by which I was to hold

The good. Milton.

16. To suspend; to refrain.

Men in the midst of their own blood, and to forlornly affright, hold their hands, contrary to the laws of nature and necessity. Death! what doth! I hold thy blow

What thou doth, thou dost not know. Crashaw.

17. To flit; to float.

We cannot hold mortality's strong hand. Steele.

Fell, bearing hug! inchanters, hold thy tongue. Dryden.

When at the people, by no face CDspair'd,

Nor longer from their inclination held,

Break forth at once. Whittier.

Under a head or occasion, hold thy tongue. Dryden.

Thyself or others, careless talk may wrong. Dryden.

Hold your laughter, then divest your fellow-servants.

Swift.

18. To fix to any condition.

His gracious promise you might,

As scarce had call'd you up, have hold to.

Steele.

19. To keep; to save.

Stay but a little; for my cloud of dignity

Is hold from falling with too weak a wind.

That it will quickly drop? my day is dim. Steele.

20. To confine to a certain state.

The Moth High then flew'd for them, and

Hold fill the feast, 'till they were pulled over.

2 Edyr. xii. 14.

21. To detain; to keep in confinement or subjection.

Him God hath rais'd up, having hoo'd the pains of death, because it was not possible that he should be hold of it. Acts.

22. To retain; to continue.

These reasons mov'd her fair husband's heart;

He hold his love to a woman to depair. Dryden.

23. To practice with continuance.

Night

And cheer, snuff'd of nature, held

Eternal arch, Milton.

24. To inordinate.

Sordid-thine and harvest, heat and hoary frost,

Shall hold their course. Milton.

25. To ostentate; to celebrate.

The queen this day here holds her parliament,

But little thinks we shall be of her council. Steele.

He bear'st a head in thy bace like a king of a king. 1 Sam.

26. To conserve; not to infringe.

His husband heard is, and hold his peace.

27. To solemnize.

To all the confluence derift, that with the confluence of wit, in being able to hold all arguments, than of judgment in determining what is true. Bacon.

28. To maintain.

Whereupon they also made engines against their engines, and held them battle a long season.

1 Mir. vi. 52.

29. To carry on conjunctively.

The Phaecian bold a counsel against him, Matthew.

A while discourse they hold.

Milton.

30. To procreate; to continue.

He came to the land's end, where he hold his cowards to the sea, Web, did at length persever'd through the storms.

Abbev.

31. To hold forth. To offer, to exhibit; to propose.

Chisholm came into the world with the greatest simplicity of thought and language, as well as life and manners; nor ever was there a more perfect, more charitable, and humbly, with the belief of the Messiah and of his kingdom. Temple.

Observe the condition of ideas in the propositions, which hold forth and proceed to teach as truths.

Locke.

My account is so far from interfering with Moses, that it holds forth a natural interpretation of his, of his sense.

Dartrey.

32. To hold forth; to proceed; to put forward to view.

How joyous and pleasant a thing it is to have a light hold as forth from heaven to discovering them:

Clym.

33. To hold in; to restrain; to govern by the bridle.

I have lately told my eag, and honestly told his greatest fault, which is, that he became and hold ideas of liberty, that I could force hold him in.

Swift.

34. To hold in; to refrain in general.

Their men hallucinate the warmest part of you doth not command, which was the case the ear of dying hold off the sound a little from the organ.

Holst.

I am the better acquainted with you for absence, as more will be held. And absence doth but hold a friend, to make a friend, to make on his heart.

Pipe to Swift.

35. To hold off; to keep at a distance.

Although I in the Cape Callo have his place;

Yet if you please to hold him in, you shall by that receive him. Steele.

36. To hold on; to continue; to protract; to push forward.

They took Barbarber, holding on his course to Algeria, who brought great fear upon the country. Kntdili's History.

If the obedience challenged were indeed due, then did our brethren both begin the quarre and quiet. Sanverson.

37. To hold out; to extend; to stretch forth.

The King hold out to Esther the golden FPoke that was in his hand.

Elsa. 2.

38. To hold out; to offer; to propose.

Fortune hold out these to you as rewards. Ben Jonson.

39. To hold on; to continue to do or suffer.

He cannot long hold out these pans,

Th' incontinent care and labour of his mind. Steele.

40. To hold up. To raise aloft.

I should remember him: does he not hold up his head, as it were, and stiff in his gait? Steele.

The hand of the Almighty visibly hold up, and prepared to take vengeance. Locke.

41. To hold up. To sustain; to support by influence or compulsion with they had held themselves longer in, and we'll do directly inwardly.

Holst.

42. To hold up. To sustain; to support by influence or compulsion. He had been at once either excellently good or extremely evil, but grows either as he holds himself up in virtue, or lets himself slide to viciousness. Cowley.

43. To hold up. To sustain; to support by influence or compulsion. There is no man at once either excellently good or extremely evil, but grows either as he holds himself up in virtue, or lets himself slide to viciousness. Cowley.

44. To hold up. To sustain; to support by influence or compulsion. It followed, that all which they do in this they proceed originally from some such great as knoweth, eth, appoiniteth, holdeth up, and actually frameth the same. Hooker.

45. To hold in common. To hold them, to crush us, and to counterfeit this monstrous form.

To hold our fire.

Steele.

46. To hold up. To sustain; to support by influence or compulsion. And to succeed of mischief shall be borne, and their heart shall hold their quarrel up. Shaks.

These princes have hold up their sovereignty which, they have been forsaking by their will. Steele.

47. To hold up. To sustain; to support by influence or compulsion. Then doth not flinche him dead with a denial, but hold him up in life, and chear his soul.

With the faint glimmering of a doubtful hope. Addison's Cato.
That things had their production always as now they have. When Granada for your uncle held. Yes was by no reason tried, he expected. Dryden.

Numbers held
With the faint flicker king and beard of gold: So much as there was of all the rest. Nay, you can but know your fortune well. Siddons.

The mother, if the bowl held of the lady, had rather, yes and will have her food running and hold. Dryden.

The great barons had not only great numbers of knights, but even petty barons holding under them. Swift.

My own richer, and freed of none. Dryden.

To be dependant on.
The other two were great princes, though holding of him: men both of giant-like hugenoms and able. Sidney.

Wit...well it therefore, if from Carrick, a Dryden.

A three...Ashdon.

...The house of...the village, or the Thorne, for Dryden.

...To support himself.
All the wise sayings which philosophers could utter ay, have helped only to support some few foot and obtuse minds, which, without the slight

...Shakespeare.

...Powers...influence operating on the mind. Rural. 

...To...To hold fast. The Tranck. One times...Annual.

...To...To range. bear; men, Cuffdy.

...With...With will, Dryden.

...To...To hold up. Not to be foul weather. Though rose and dark like points appear, Quoth Ralph, it may hold up and place. Hiffion.

...To...To continue the same speed. When two that into the world together, the succeth of the first seems to prefer upon the reputation of the last; for why could not be bold and age? John Dryden.

...The appearance of an interjacent city, is the impertinent mood. For hear; drop; be still. Addison. 

...Hold...Hold thee. To adhere to; to cooperate with. There is none that holds well in me these things but Michael. Dryden.

...The house has the appearance of an interjacent city, is the impertinent mood. For hear; drop; be still. Addison.

...Hold...Hold off. To keep at a distance without doing with others. There are interjacent cities important enough, and yet we must be wise enough to consider them; they, that does not prevail neutrally, but with a peremptory five we hold off. Decay of Piety.

...To...To continue; not to be interrupted. The trade held on for many years after the foreign men...Philips. 

...To...To hold on. He hold on however, till he was upon the very point of breaking. L'Estrange.

...To...To hold out. To last; to endure. Before those dews that form manna came upon the mountain, they disipated, and could hold out. Baron.

...At...At as there are mountebanks for the natural body so are there mountebanks for the political body; men that perhaps have been lucky in two or three experiments, but want the grounds of science, and therefore cannot hold out. Baron. Truth, fidelity, and justice, are a fare way of thriving, and will hold out; when all fraudulent arts and devices will fail. Tileston.

...By...By an exactly extreme regimen a consumption the patient may hold out for years; if the symptoms are not violent. Ambroins.

...To...To hold out. Not to yield; not to be subdued. The great merit went with his company to a plague; his apostate, fore charged by Achilles, had much ado to hold out. Knolles's History.

You think it strange a person, obliquous to those he loves, should hold out so long against importance. Dryden.

Nor could the hardest in't hold out. Against his blows. Hadibras.

...But...But yet my heart hold out. Dryd. Spaniol. Pryor.

...The...The citizen of Milan has hold out temerity, after the conquest of the rest of the dutchy. Addison.

...That...That you have; that you want. Pierce Egan.

...To...To hold out, and fight it to the last. Or are your hearts sub'd at 10'tm. and wrought, by time and ill success, to a submission. Addison.
1. Cavity: state of being hollow. If you throw a stone or a dart, they give you no sound; nor more do bullets, except they happen to be a little hollowed in the calling, which bullets do peneth the air. Bacon.

2. Decit: insincerity; treachery. Thy youngest daughter does not love thee lest; nor are they empty-hearted, whose low fond


4. Hollow. n. f. [Poleyn, Saxon.] A plant. The leaves are set about the edges with long, sharp, thistle-like leaves; the berries are small, round, and generally of a red colour, containing four triangular files of seeds. Each of this tree there are several species, some variegated in the leaves, some with yellow berries, and some with white. Miller. Pairs of bullions drop every with ease. Sack. But the brown beauty will like hollows last. Gay.


6. Hollow. n. f. [Poleyn, Saxon.] A plant. The leaves are set about the edges with long, sharp, thistle-like leaves; the berries are small, round, and generally of a red colour, containing four triangular files of seeds. Each of this tree there are several species, some variegated in the leaves, some with yellow berries, and some with white. Miller. Pairs of bullions drop every with ease. Sack. But the brown beauty will like hollows last. Gay.

7. Hollowness. n. f. [from hollow.] A cavity; state of being hollow. If you throw a stone or a dart, they give you no sound; nor more do bullets, except they happen to be a little hollowed in the calling, which bullets do peneth the air. Bacon.

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The gods great mother, when her heav'nly race
Do homage to her.

They faw, and thitherward they bent their way;
To this both knights and dames their homage made,
And due obesience to the dazly paid.

Go, go, with homage you proud and great,
Accomplish your vows meet!
Go, lie like dog beneath your masters' feet.

To HOMAGE, v. a. [from the noun.] To reverence by external action; to pay homage to; to profess fealty.

HOMAGE, m. s. [hommage, French; hommage, Low Latin.]

1. Service paid and fealty professed to a sovereign or superior lord.

Call my sovereign yours; And do him homage as obedient subjects. Shakespeare. The chiefs, in a solemn manner, did their homage, and made their oaths of fidelity to the earl marshal.

2. Obedience; respect paid by external action.

That complest homage to the businesse, and takes off the objection clearly.
HOM

them/des, the more they expose the defects they hide. —Clarendon.

Homely. a. Plainly; coarsely; rudely. Thus, like the god, his father, bony, drest, he frizes into the hall, a horrid guest. —Dryden.

Homely, n. A kind of calf. —Amsop. 

Homemade. a. [home and made.] Made at home; not manufactured in foreign parts.

A cake laid on your native produd, and homemade commodities, makes them yield the first felts.

Homely, n. A Hebrew measure of about three pints.

A duck's barley feed shall be valued at fifty shillings of the.

Homespun. adj. [home and spun.]

1. Spun or wrought at home; not made by regular manufacturers.

Instead of homespun coats we see Good pirates, egl. 150, with silver.

2. Not made in foreign countries.

He appeared in a suit of English broadcloth, very plain, but rich; every thing he wore was substantial, bony, homespun ware. —Swift.

Plain; coarse, inegant; rude, untaught, ruffick man. Not in use.

What homespun homespun have we (wagging here, so near the eddle of the fairy queen? —Shakespeare.

Homestead. n. [farm and pride.]

Homestead. n. [the] the home of.

Both home and homestead into ears are born, and rocks are from their foundations torn.

Dryden.

Homeward. a. [home and peal.]

Homeward. n. [Saxon.] Towards home, towards the native place; towards the place of refidence.

When the Emperor's homeward did strie,
Leaving in pain their well-fed hungry eyes. —Sidney.

My affairs Do even drag me homeward. —Shakespeare.

Shakspeare's love's nationation is, my soul. My love defend, and journey down the hill, Not pampering after growing beauties: so I shall be on them who homeward go. —Donne.

Look homeward, angel now, and melt with ruth; And ye, odyspeus, whet the happiesly youth! Milton.

Like a long team of soave swans on high, Which clip their wings, and clear the liquid sky, Which homeward from their watery pathes borne, They face, and Asia's takes their notes return. —Dryden.

What now remains, But that once more we tramp the watery plains, And wondring homeward, fear our safety hence.

Dryden.

Homicide. n. [bomicide, Fr. bomicidium, Lat.; I. homicide.] Muder; manquoring.

The apostles command to abstain from blood: continue this according to the law of nature, and it will seem, that bomicide only is forbidden; but confide it in reference to the law of the Jews, about which the question was, and it shall eayer appear to have a clear other sense, and a true, when we are bound to it, of eating, and not of shedding blood. —Homer.

In the following lines it is not proper.

What wonder is there that black destruction thrives? The bomicide of men is like those of beasts. —Dryden.

[Homicide, Fr. bomicidium, Lat.] A murder; a manqaring.

I undertake the death of all the world, So might I live one hour in your sweet bosom.

Hone.

—If I thought that, I tell thee, bomicide, These nails shall rend that beauty from my cheeks. —Shakespeare.

Hector comes, the bomicide, to yield his conq'ring arms, with corps to wreak the field. —Dryden.

Homicidal. adj. [from bomicide.] Murderly.

The troop forth slaving from the dark reeds, With whited edges, with burning opprobri. —Pope.

Homiletical. adj. [hymnatical.] Social; conversible.

His life was holy, and when he had leufr for re- tlements, fereve: his virtue active chieflv, and bomicidical, not thoe late fully incessant of the chylcman. —Hawthorne.

Homesly. n. f. [homesly, French, bomicide.] A discourse read to a congregation.

Homicides were a third kind of readings usual in former times; a most commendable institution, as well then to supply the casual, as now the necessary defect of sermons. —Hawker.

What tedious bomicide of love have you wearied your partihons viral, and never cried, have patience, and seek people? —Shakespeare. As do you like it. If we suffer the bomicides of the ancient church, we shall desist that, upon festival days, the subject of the communion was constantly the bullness of the day. —Thyestes.

Homogeneity. n. f. [homogeneity, Fr. homogenie.]

Having the same name or principles; suitable to each other.

The means of reduction, by the fire, is but by congregation of homogenes, of same kind.

Ice is a truly homogeneous, and homogeneous concretion, whose material is properly water. —Browne's Vul. Er. 

An homogeneous mail of one kind is easily disunited, from any other gold from iron, sulphur from alommon, and of of the salt. —Woodward.

The light, whose rays are all alike refrangible, I call simple, homogenes, and similar; and that, whose rays are some more refrangible than others, I call compound, heterogeneous, and disfiriarr.

Homogeneity. n. f. [from homogeneity, or homogenes.]

Homogeneously. adv. [from homogeneity.]

Homogeneously. Participates of the same principles or nature; fimplitude of kind.

The mixtures acquire a greater degree of fluidity and similarity, or homogeneity of parts. —Arbuthnot.

Upon this supposition of only different diameters, it is impossible to disunite the homogeneity or simi-

larity of the conected liquids. —Cheyne.

Homogeneity, n. f. [homogenea.] Joint nature. Not used.

By the driving back of the principal spirits, which preferre the body, their government is diffused, and every part returneth to his nature or homogeneity. —Bacon.

Homologous. adj. [homologue, Fr. homologue.] Having the same manner or proportions.

Homonymous. adj. [homonyme, Fr. homonome.] Denominating different things; equivocal; ambiguous.

As words signify the same thing are called synonymous, fo equivocal words, or those which signify several things, are called homonymes, or ambiguous; and when words are such ambiguous words, we may be deceived, it is called equivocation. —Watts.

Homonymy. n. f. [homonymie, Fr. homonymie.] Equivocation; ambiguity.

Homotonicous. adj. [homotonic.] Equable; said of such differens as keep a constant tenour of rife, flate, and declension. —Quincy.

Hone. n. f. [This word M. Cafaban derives from woman; Junius from hog jayen.

Honefli. adj. [from homely.]

—A very bome hearted fellow, and as poor as the king. —Shakfspe.

An homely physician leaves his patient, when he cannot continue so far as to relieve him. —The way to relieve ourselves from those sophisms, is an homely and diligent enquire into the real nature of every thing. —Watts.

Charle. 

Wives may be merry and yet homely too. —Shakespeare.

Just; righteous; giving to every man his dues.

Fat will subside; but sit on certain day. —He's homely, and as wit comes in will pay. —Tate.

Honesty. a. [from homely.]

1. Upright; true; sincere.

Thus guilt not have thy husband's lands.

Why then, mine honesty shall be my dome. —Shakespeare.

Goddess, as that which makes men prefer their duty and their promise before their passions or their interests, and is proper both to the good and the false. In our language goes rather by the name of bomicide, though what we call an honest man, the Romans called a good man; and bomicide, in their language, as well in French, rather signifies a composition of those qualities which generally acquire honour and esteem. —Temple.

Honey. n. f. [honey, Saxon; honie, Dutch; bone, German.] 

1. A thick, viscid, yellow liquid, of a wherther or yellosk color, sweet to the taste, soluble in water, and becoming vinous on fermentation, inflammable, likable by a gentle heat, and of a fragrant smell. Of honey, the first and finest kind is virgin honey, not very firm and of a fragrant smell; it is the first produce of the swarm, obtained by draining the combs without prefing. The second is almost atid flowd, procured by prefure: and the worst is called common yellow honey, extracted by heating the combs, and then prefing them. In the flowers of plants, by certain glands near the basis, in the petals, is secrete a sweet juice, which the bee, bents of its proboscs or trunk, sucks up, and distiches again from the stomach through the mouth into the comb. The honey deputed in the comb, is defined for the young offspring: but in hard feasons the bees are reduced to the necessity of feeding on it themselves. —Hill.

So work the honey bees, Creatures that by a ruling nature teach The art of order to a peopled kingdom. —Shakespeare.

Amongst his other maxims he made some affirm, that he was fed by honey bees. Raleigh's Hist. In ancient time there was a kind of honey, which, either of its own nature, or by art, would grow as hard as sugar, and was not miscible with any. —Bacon. —6 E 2
When the patient is rich, there's no fear of physicians about him, as thick as wafers to a honey Pot.

Honey is the most elaborate production of the vegetable kind, being a most exquisite vegetables, a relevish of the bile, balsamick and pecoral: honey contains no inflammable spirit, before it has the form of fermentation; for by distillation it affords nothing that will burn in the fire. Arbuthnot.

New wine, with honey temper'd milk we bring, Then living waters from the Chrysalid spring. Pope.

Sweetness: lusciousness.
The king hath found
Matter against him, that for ever mars
The honey of his language.
A honey tongue, a heart of gall
In the honey-day but baw'ry's fall.
Shaksp.

Sweet; sweetness: a name of tendernefs.
[Mel; cerculum]
Honey, you shall be well desir'd in Cyprus;
I've found great love amongst them. Oh, my sweet,
I pasture out of fashion, and I do.
Shaksp. Othello.
Why, honey bird, I bought him on purpose for thee.
Shaksp.
To honey. o. n. [from the noun.]
To talk fondly.
Nay, but to live
In the rank sweet of an inchoate bed,
Stew'd in corruption, honeying and making love
Over the nasty land.
Shaksp. Hamlet.
Honey-bag. [honey and bag]
Honey-bag is the topsam, which bees always fill to satisfy, and to spare, vomiting up the greatest part of the honey to be kept against Winter. Grever.
Honey-comb, n. f. [honey and comb.]
The cells of wax in which the bee stores her honey.
All with a milk-white honey-comb surround,
Which in the midst the country banquet crown'd.
Shaksp.
Honey-combed. adj. [honey and comb.]
Spoken of a piece of ordinance flawed with little cavities by being ill cast.
A mariner having discharged his gun, which was honey-combed, and loading it suddenly again, the powder took fire.
Wifeman.
Honey-dew. n. f. [honey and dew.]
Sweet dew.
There is a honey-dew which hangs upon their leaves, and breeds insects.
Mortimer.
How honey-dew embalm the fragrant morn,
And the fair oak with luscious sweets adorn.
Shaksp.
Honey-flower. n. f. [melanthis, Latin.]
A plant.
It hath a perennial root, and the appearance of a thistle. This plant produces large folakes of chocolate-coloured flowers in May, in each of which is contained a large quantity of black sweet liquor, from whence it is supposed to derive its name. Miller.
Honey-grat. n. f. [melis, Latin; honey and graze.] An insect.
Honey-moon. n. f. [hony and moon.]
The first month after marriage when there is nothing but tenderness and pleasure.
A man should keep his fancy for the latter fession of marriage and not begin to dress till the honey-moon is over.
Addison.
Honey-suckler. n. f. [caprifolium, Latin.]
Woodbine.
It hath a climbing stalk, which twists itself about whatsoever tree friends near it; the flowers are tubulous and oblong, consisting of one leaf, which appears to be a flower itself, and is divided into two lips; the uppermost of which is subdivided into two, and the lowermost is cut into many segments; the tube of the flower is short, somewhat resembling a cock's horn. They are produced in clusters, and are very sweet. Miller enumerates ten species of which three grow wild in our hedges.
But here they into the plugged bowers,
Where honey-flickets, raptur'd by the sun;
Forbidden the fruit to enter like favourites,
Made proof by princes, that advance their pride
Against the power that bred it.
Watch upon a bank
With Ivy canopied, and inmore
With flattering honey-flickets.
Then melliflou beat and honey-flickets pound; with these alluring favours flew the ground. Dryd.
Honey-wort. n. f. [citririne, Latin.]
A plant.
Honeyed. adj. [from bony.]
1. Covered with honey.
The bee with bounteous gift,
That at her flowr-y work dost sing. Milton.
2. Sweet; luscious.
When he speaks,
The air, a charter'd libertine, is still;
And the mute wonder larkesh in men's ears.
To steal his sweet and boundent tenentes.
Look now full on enchanting voice, or no fear.
The bount of bony's words; a rougher tongue.
Draws hitherword. Milton.
Honey-bark. [honey and bag.]
Honey-bark is the bosam, which bees always fill to satisfy, and to spare, vomiting up the greatest part of the honey to be kept against Winter. Grever.
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But here they into the plugged bowers, Where honey-flickets, raptur'd by the sun, Forbidden the fruit to enter like favourites,
4. Accompanied with tokens of honour. 

5. Not to be disgraced.

6. Free from taint; free from reproach.

7. Honesty; without intention of deceit.

8. Equitable.

Honourable, n. s. [from honourable.] Eminence; magnificence; generosity.

Honourably, adv. [from honourable.] One that honours; one that regards with veneration.

I must not omit Mr. Gay, whose zeal in your concern is worthy a friend and honourer.

Hoo, in composition, is derived from the Saxons, and in German heard, in Dutch hooft. It denotes quality; character; condition: as, knighthood; childhood; fatherhood. Sometimes it is written after the Dutch, as mainhood. Sometimes it is taken collectively: as, brotherhood; a confraternity: jifferhood, a company of sufferers.

Hoo. n. s. [hob, Saxon, probably from hechp, head.]

1. The upper covering of a woman's head. In writers, white, worn by the groom; and their hoods and sleeves the same.

2. Any thing drawn upon the head, and wrapping round it.

3. A covering put over the hawk's eyes, when he is not to fly.

4. An ornamental fold that hangs down from the back of a graduate, to mark his degree.

To Hoo. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To draw in a hood.

2. To blind as with a hood.

3. To cover.

An hollow crystal pyramid he takes, 

In firmamental waters dip above; 

Of it a broad extinguisher he makes, 

And loads the flames that to their quarry flame. 

Dryden.

Hoodman Blind, n. s. A play in which the person hooded is to catch another, and tell the name; blindman's buff.

What devil was, 

That thus hath cast thee out at hoodman built *? 

Shaksp.

7. To hide, v. a. [hood and winch.]

1. To bind with something bound over the eyes.

They willingly bound-writh themselves from feeling his faults, he often abused the virtue of courage to defend his soul rise of injudicious 

Sidney. 

We will bind and hood-writh him so, that he shall suppose he is carried into the league of the adversaries.

Shaksp.

Then the who has been hood-writh'd from her birth, 

Doh first herself within death's mirrour: Davies. 

So have I seen, at Christmas sports, one lost, 

And hood-writh'd, for a man embrace a poft. 

Ben Jonson.

3. To cover; to hide.

Be patient; for the price, I'll bring thee to.

Shaksp.

4. To deceive; to impose upon.

She delighteth in infamy, which often hath used to her husband's flame, filling all men's ears, while he is hood-writh'd with kindreds, fear of all men knew who trick him.

Shaksp.

5. To cover, v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To catch with a hook.

The huge jack he half caught was served up for the first dish: upon our setting down to it, he gave us a long account how he had looked it, played with it, feized it, and at length drew it upon the bank.

Addison.

2. To intrap; to insnare.

3. To draw as with a hook.

But the I eat book to me.

Shaksp. Winter's Tale.

4. To fall as with an hook.

5. To draw by force or artifice.

There are many branches of the natural law no way reducible to the two tables, unless books in by diversious consequences.

Hooked, adj. [from book.] Bent; curvated. Gyrus signifies eage or vortices: from whence the epilates gyrus, for a book or aquiline nose. Heron.

Now thou arthalf, with unjust degree, To seize the prize which I for dearly bought: Match mean to thine; for still above the rest, Thy book'd rapacious hands sharp the belt. Dryd.

The guilts have claws and teeth; the claws are hooked, to take the better hold in climbing from twig to twig, and hanging on the bickides of leaves.

Hookedness. n. s. [from hooked.] State of being bent like a hook.

Hookened, adj. [from hooked.] Having the aquiline nose rising in the middle.

I may justly say with the booked fellow of Rome there, Caesar, I came, law, and overcome.

Shaksp. Henry IV.

HOOP, n. s. [loop, Dutch.]

1. Any thing circular by which something else is bound, particularly calves or hurets.

Thus shalt prove a thresher to thy friends, A loop of gold to bind thy brothers in, The united wealth of their blood.

Shall never leak.

If I know what loop would hold up a branch, from edge to edge O'th' world, I would pursue it.

Shaksp.

A quarrel, ho, already! what's the matter?

About a loop of gold, a paltry ring.

To view her level, and to refrain,

What loops of iron could my spleen contain! Dryd.

And learned Athenian to our art must loop, Could the behind us tumbling through a loop? Pope.

The
2. The whalebone with which women extend their petticoats; a farthingale.

At coming in you saw her flop:
The entry still'd against her hoop.
Swift.
All that hoops are good for is to clean dirty shoes,
and to keep fellows at a distance.
Clariss.
3. Anything circular.
I have seen at Rome an antique statue of Time,
with a hoop or boop of marble in his hand. Addison.

To Hoop. a. (See the note.)
1. To bind or enclose with hoops.
The three hoops 'twill have ten hoops, and
I will make it felyo to drink small beer.
Shakespeare.
The eels for his Majesty's dinner were roped
as with wine-c活动中 a call. Raileigh.
2. To encircle; to clasp; to surround.
I ever henceforth thou
Shalt keep his body more with thy embrasures,
I will devise a death.
Shakespeare. Winter's Tale.
I keep the firmament, and make
This my embrace the adobe.
Cleveland.
That flabby guard, which hoops in the eye,
and hides the greater part of it, might occasion his mistake.
Gree.
To Hoop. v. n. [from eepgan or eepgan,
Gothick, or hopper, French, derived from the Gothick.
This word is generally written hoop, which is more proper.
If we shall get hoop from the Gothick; and hoop if we derive it from the French.
To hoop; to make an outcry by way of call or pursuit.

To Hoop. v. a.
1. To drive with a hoop.
Daffid noblest
Suffer'd me, by the voice of slaves, to be
Hillock agued our sport.
Shakespeare's Coriolanus.
2. To call by a hoop.
Hopaper. n. f. [from hoop, to inclose with hoops.]
A cooper; one that hoops tubs.
Hopoping-cough, n. f. [or hoop-cough, from, to hoop.] A convulsive cough,
called from its noise; the chincough.
To Hoot. v. n. [Hoot, Welsh; Hue, Fr.]
1. To hoot in contempt.
A number of country folks happened to pass
thither, who hollowed and bated after me as at the arrantest coward.
Sidney.
Matrons and girls shall hoot at thee no more.
Dryden.
2. To cry as an owl.
Some keep back
The clamorous owl, that nightly hoots, and wonders
At our sporty sports.
Shakespeare.
To Hoot. v. a.
To drive with noise and shouts.
We lov'd him; but, like beasts
Our coward nobles gave way to your clutters,
Who did bear him out of th' city.
Shakespeare.
The owl of Rome, where boys and girls will howl
That were I set up for that wooden god
That spread our gardens, could not fright the crows,
Or the leaf bird, from muting on my head.
B. Jonson.
Partridge and his clan may toast me for a cheat
And impostor, if I fail in any particular of moment.
Dryden.
Hoot. v. s. [Hoot French, from the verb.]
Clamor; hoot; noise.
Its affraction would be entertained with the hoot of the rabbit.
Glawium's Scraps.
To HOP. v. n. [hoppin, Saxon; hopfen, Dutch.]
1. To jump; to skip lightly.
I would have thee go
dear yet no farther than a wanston's bird,
That lets be hop a little upon her hand,
And with a glimpse Voy to catch again. Shalt.
Go, hop me over every kennel home;
For you shall hop without my custom, sir.
Shakespeare.
Be kind and courteous to this gentleman,
Hop in his walks, and gambol in his eyes.
Shakespeare.

HOPE.

2. But what and where we would be; thus art thou
Our absent present, and our future now.
Crafters.
Faith is opposed to infidelity, and hope to despair.
Taylor.
He fought them both, but with his hope might end,
Every day he played, not with hope.
What of so feldman's chance? when to his wish.
Milton.
Beyond his hope, Eve separate he spirits.
The Trojan dames
to Pallus fame in large pronouncing go.
In hopes to reconcile their heavily foe.
Dryden.
Why not comfort myself with the hope of what may be,
As torment myself with the fear of what?
Leibniz.
To encourage our hopes, it gives us the highest assurance of most lasting happiness.
In cases of obscure fortune.
The deceased really lived like one that had
his hope in another life; a life which he hath now entered upon.
Having exchanged hope for light, desire for enjoyment.
Young men look rather to the past age than the present,
And therefore the future may have some hopes of them.
Swift.
2. Confidence in a future event, or in the future conduct of any person.
It is good, being put to death by men, to look
for hope from God, to be ruffled again by him.
W. Tickell.
Blissful is he who is not fallen from his hope in the Lord.
Ecclesiastes. xiv. 3.
3. That which gives hope; that on which the hopes are fixed, as an agent by which something desired may be effected.
I might he from far from home.
Some torchsmen draw to her focure, which were the hope of the Strand, where the was quarter'd.
Shak. Henry VIII.
4. The object of hope.
Thy mother felt more than a mother's pain,
And yet brought forth less than a mother's hope.
To wit, an indelighted deform'd lump.
Shakespeare.
She was his hope, his life, and his delight.
Milton in his thoughts of the Mercury.
Dryden.
Hope. v. n. Any sloping plain between the ridges of mountains.
Confavour'd.
To Hope. v. n. [from the noun.]
1. To live in expectation.
Hope for good successes, according to the efficacy of the causes and the instrument; and let the household man hope for a good harvest.
Taylor.
My muse, by storms too long,
Is thrown up on thy hospitable coat;
And finds more favour by her false effects
Than the could hope for by her hardships.
Dryden.
Who knows what adverse fortune may befall! Arm well your mind, hope little, and fear all.
Dryden.
To place confidence in another.
He that strengthens your heart, all ye that hope in the Lord.
mil. xxxii. 24.

To Hope. v. a. To expect with desire.
The sunniest hot; and if we feel delay,
Cold bringth Winter more our hope'd for bays.
Shak.
So stands the Thracian herdmaster with his spear
Full in the gap, and hopes the hunted bear.
Dryden.
Hopeful adj. [hope and full.]
1. Full of qualities which produce hope; promising; likely to gain success; likely to come to maturity; likely to gratify desire, or answer expectation.
He will advance thee:
I know thy noble nature, not to let
Thy hopeful service perish.
Shakespeare.
You serve a great and glorious master, and there is a most hopeful young prince whom you must not desert.
Bacon.
What to the old can greater pleasure be,
Than hopeful and ingenuous youth to fee?
Denham.
They take up a book in their declining years, and grow very hopeful scholars by that time they are.
Addison.
2. Full of hope; full of expectation of success. This fene is now almost confined to Scotland, though it is analagous, and found in good writers.
Thou a greater horologium, n. [from horae, whence they have suede.]

Drummond.

Hornet, n. f. (hiera, Saxon, from its horns.) A very large strong stinging fly, which makes its nest in hollow trees.

Silence, in times of full ring is the belt:
'Tis dangerous to disturb a hornet's nest.
Dyson.

Hornets do mischief to trees by boring in them.

Timber.

I have often admired how hornets, gathering dry materials for building their nests, have found a proper matter to tire in embers.

Dyson.

Hornfoot, n. f. [born and foot.] Hoofed.

Mad frantick me, that did not instantly quake.
With hornfoot horses, and beats wheels, jove's horses to emulate.

Hornet's nest in Provintice.

Hornbill, n. f. [horn and pipe.] A country dance, commonly danced to a horn.

A lusty taberne,
"That to the many a hornpipe play'd,
Where they daunten each one with his flutist.

Kitch.

Let all the quicksilver 'tis mine
Run to the feet veins, and refine
Your yolkish jharm to a dance
Shall fether the fiddles out of France.
To wonder at the hornpipes here
Of Nottingham and Derbyshire.

Ben Jonson.

Bent d'arque,
Danced the Derbyshire hornpipe in the presence of several friends.

Taiter.

Hornstone, n. f. A kind of blue stone.

Anisouarto.

Horn-work, n. f. A kind of angular fortification.

Horny, adj. [from horn.

1. Made of horn.

2. Refembling horn.

He thought he by the brook of Cherith stood,
And saw the ravens with their bony beaks
Food to Elijah bringing even and morn.
Milton.

The bony or pellicol coat of the eye doth lie in the same interstices with the white of the eye, but rithin up above its convexity, and is of an hyperbolic figure.

Ray on the Creation.

Rough are her ears, and broad the bony feet.

Dryden.

The pinial gland was encompassed with a kind of bony substance.
Adiston.

The blood of the blood is refusible by a small heat, a greater heat coagulates it so as to turn it bony, like parchment; but when it is thoroughly putrid, it will no longer coagulate. Aubry.

3. Hard as horn; callous.

Typhus, the stouter-father of the beast,
Then chencl'd a hatcher in his bony fit. Dryden.

Hornography, n. f. [boryphagic, Fr. aye, and ayo.] An account of the horns.

Horsology, n. f. [borylogiam, Latin.

Horsology | n. f. [borylogium, Latin.

Horsology | [Any instrument that tells the hour; as a clock, a watch; an hourglass,

We'll watch the borylogue a double fit.
If drink rock not his cradle, Shakespeare.

Before the days of Jerome there were borylogues, which measured the hours not only by drops of water in glass tubes called clerapines, but also by sand in tubes, called cledempina. Brown.

Horsometry, n. f. [borymetric, French; aye and aye.] The art of measuring hours.

It is no easy wonder how the borymetry of antiquity discovered not this artifice.

Brown.

Horsoscope, n. f. [borysope, French; aye.

The configuration of the planets at the hour of birth.
How much greater may be the number of planets in the course of the hours, than the number of planets in the course of a year. Goddard.

A proportion of the boryscope unto the seventh houses, or opposite signs every seventh year, oppositely favorable to the sun.
Br'er.

Him born beneath a boding boryscope,
His sire, the bleary-eyed Vulcan of a fish,
From Mars his forge fent to Minerva's school.
Dyson.

The Greek names this the boryscope;
This governs life, and this marks out our parts.
Our humours, manner, qualities and arts.
Greek.

To these is added the notion of the hour by instinct, and tell to drawing schemes of their own boryscope in the same fult they sprung out from.

Bentley.

Horribant, adj. [hornet, Latin. Horribilia psils agmina.] Pointed outwards; briddled with points; a word perhaps introduced by Milton.

Him a globe
Of bery seraphim circled round
With both his seven combatant arms. Milton.

Horrribile, adj. [boryrible, French; boryrible, Latin.] Dreadful; terrible; shockling; hideous; enormous.

No colour affecteth the eye much with displeasure: there be fights that are boryrible, because they excite the memory of things that are angriest or fearful.
Bacon.

A damon boryrible on all sides round,
As one great furnace flam'd. Milton.

O fight,
Of terror, soul and ugly to behold,
Horrid to think, how horrible to feel.
Milton.

External happiness and internal misfortunes, meeting with a persuasion that the soul is immortal, are, to all others, the first the most describable, and the latter the most horrible to human apprehension.
South.

Horribleness, n. f. [from boryrible.

Dreadfulness; hideousness; terrifleness; fearfulness.

1. Dreadfully; hideously.

What hideous noise was that.

Horribly loud.

2. Dreadful to a degree.

The distingusion of their ill precedents, both in civility and virtue, horribly infects children. Locke.

Horrid, adj. [horridus, Latin.

1. Hideous; dreadful; shocking.

Give colour to my pale cheek with thy blood,
That we the borydor may see to those
Which chance to find us. Shakespeare's Cymbeline.

Not in the legions
Of borydor hell can a comely demon's
In evils to top Macheth. Shakespeare.

And borydlous sympathy. Milton.

2. Shocking; offensive; unpleasing: in women's cant.

Already I your tears survey,
Already hear the demented things they say. Pope.

3. Rough; rugged.

Horrid with form, and intricate with thorn,
Few paths of human feet or tracks of beasts were worn.
Dryden.

Horridnes, n. f. [from boryridus.

Horrible, adj. [horrificus, Lat.] Causing horror.

His Jaw boryrical, arm'd with three-fold fate,
Hes dwell the direful think.

Thomson.

3.
HOR

Couslso, the great captain, a gentleman proudly hoisted and armed: Diego de Mendoza asked the great captain, Who's this? The captain answered, It is St. Elmo, who never appears but after the battle. Bacon.

2. To carry one on the back.
3. To ride anything.

Stallions, but windows
Are another, leads are full'd, and ridges broad!
With variable complexes; all agreeing
In cleanliness to fee him. Shakespeare.

Horseback. n.s. [horse and back.] Riding posture; the state of being on a horse.

Horsehair. n.s. [horse and hair]. The

Hair of horses.

Horseman. n.s. [horse and man]. One who employs horses in any employment.

Horsebreak. n.s. [horse and break]. A

Block on which horses climb to a horse.

Horseboat. n.s. [horse and boat]. A

Boat used in ferrying horses.

Horseboy. n.s. [horse and boy]. A boy employed in dressing horses; a stableboy.

Horsebreaker. n.s. [horse and break]. One who employs horses in any employment to the saddle.

Horse-crusts. n.s. [horse and crusts]. A tree.

Horse-curse. n.s. [horse and curse].

Jovius derives it from horse and curse, an old Scotch word, which signifies to change; and it should therefore, he thinks, write horsecurs. The word now used in Scotland is horsecursen, to denote a jockey, fellow, or other changer of horses. It may well be derived from curse, as he that sells horses may be supposed to curse or excite him.

1. One that runs horses, or keeps horses for the race.
2. A dealer in horses.
3. A servant to a horsecursen was thrown off his horse.

Wise man.

A Florentine bought a horse for so many crowns, under condition to pay half down; the horsecursen comes to him next morning for the remainder.

L'Estrange.

Horse-cраб. n.s. A kind of filth. Athen.

Horse-Scrub. n.s. A kind of large bee. Athen.

Horse-match. n.s. A bird. Athen.

Horsemeat. n.s. [horse and meat].

The

Though green peas and beans be eaten sooner, yet the dry ones that are used for horsemeat are ripe late.

Bacon.

Horse-mint. n.s. A large coarse mint.

Horsemusick. n.s. A large muscle.

The great horsemusick, with the fine fish, that breedeth in ponds, do not only give and that at the easters do, but remove from one place to another.

Bacon.

Horse-play. n.s. [horse and play]. Carroie, rough, rugged play.

He is too much given to horse-play in hisクリック, and comes to battle like a dictator from the plough.

Dryden.

Horsepond. n.s. [horse and pond]. A

Pond for horses.

Horse-sace. n.s. [horse and race]. A match of horses in running.

In horse-saces men are curious that there be not the least weight upon the one horse more than upon the other.

Bacon.

Trajan, in the fifth year of his tribune ship, entertained the people with a horse-sace.

Addison.

Horse-radish. n.s. [horse and radish]. A root acid and biting; a species of curiously

Curiously is increased by sprouts spreading from the old roots left in the ground, that are run down broke off.

Horse-shoe. n.s. [horse and shoe].

1. A plate iron nailed to the feet of a horse.

I was thrown into the Thames, and coold glowing hot in that forge, like a horse-shoe. Shakespeare.

2. An herb.

Horse-tailer. n.s. [horse and tail]. A thief who takes away horses.

He is not a pickpocket, nor a horse-tailer; but for horsemanship in horsemanship, I do think him as conceiv as a covered goblet, or a worm's casten-out.

As you like it.

Horse-tail. n.s. A plant.

Horse-tongue. n.s. An herb.

Horse-Whay. n.s. [horse and way]. A kind way by which horses may travel.

Know'st thou the way to Dover?

-Both ride and gate, horse-Whay, and footpath.

Shakes. King Lear.

Hortic.ation. n.s. [horti- and Latin]. The art of exhorting; a hortatory precept; advice or encouragement to something.

Hortative. n.s. [from horti, Latin].

Exhortation's precept by which one excites or animates.

Generals commonly in these hortations put men in mind of their wives and children.

Bacon.

Hortatory. adj. [from horti, Latin].

Encouraging; animating; advising to anything; used of precepts, not of persons; a hortatory speech, not a hortatory speaker.

Hortici.ture. n.s. [hortus and culture, Latin]. The art of cultivating gardens.

Hortulan. adj. [hortulanus, Latin]. Belonging to a garden.

This seventh edition of my hortulan calendar is yours.

Evelyn.

Hortus.ena. n.s. [hortus and Latin]. An exclamation of praise to God;

It founded, and the faithful armies runn

Hortus to the Hight.

Milan.
The public entrance which Christ made into Jerusalem was celebrated with the bojesans and acclamations of the people. *Flies.*

**Hos.** n. s. plur. bojes. [hors; Saxon; bojan, Welsh; offen, Erse; affance, plur. chauff, French.]


2. Stocks; covering for the legs. *He being in love, could not force to garst his bojes;* and you, being in love, cannot force to put on your bojes. *Dryden.*

3. (From bojes, Latin.) An army; numbers assembled for war.

4. Any great number.

5. Give to a gracious message.

6. An act of a tagus: but let ill tidings tell themselves, when they are felt. *Shakes.*

7. (Hos', Latin; ho', French.) The sacrifice of the maus in the Romish church; the confecrator.

To *Hos.'s. [from the noun.]

1. To take up entertainment; to live, as at an inn.

2. To encounter in battle. *Struggling to win it.*

3. To review a body of men; to muster.

**Hospital.** n. s. [hostel, French; hosptial, Latin.]

1. A place built for the reception of the sick; or support of the poor.

2. A place for shelter or entertainment.

3. Obsolete. *They sped a goodly castle, placed a forgey a river in a pleasant place, which chased for that evening's hospitality.*

**Hospitality.** n. s. [hospitality, French.]

The practice of entertaining strangers.

Hospitable, adj. [hosptabilis, Latin.]

Giving entertainment to strangers; kind to strangers.

I'm your host.

With robbers' hand my hospitable favor.

With friends' the wish-wald on your friendly face; with hospitable sites relieve the poor. *Dryden.*

Hospitably, adv. [from hospitable.] With kindliness to strangers.

Ye thus hospitably live, and strangers with good cheer receive. *Prior.*

The former live as piuetly and hospitably as the other. *Swift.*

HOSPITALITY. n. s. [hospital, Latin.]

An inn.

**Hostel.** n. s. [hostel, French; hostelarius, low Latin, from hostal.*

1. A female host; a woman that gives entertainment.

2. A keeper of hostels; a woman that gives entertainment.

3. A woman that keeps a house of public entertainment.

Alluding toth' city civility is like a whore or a hostess. *Temp.*

**Hostess-ship.** n. s. [from hostel.] The character of an hostess.
The text is a page from a book, containing a mix of historical and literary references. The text is not readable due to the quality of the image. The content includes references to authors such as Camden, Prior, Addison, and Shakespeare, among others. The text seems to be about various topics like weather, literature, and natural phenomena, but the specific details are not discernible from the image provided.
is nothing to feel, to nourish redemption. Shakespeare.
By delaying my last line, upon your grace's acceptance of the presents made to you by my bower and may seem to have made a sacrifice. Dryden.
A poet is not to be cloyed rate; Two of a bower's fruit are never, and mono to records. Dryden's Fables.
A body of the parliament, the lords or commons collectively considered. Nor were the crimes objected against him so clear as to give convincing satisfaction to the major part of both bower's, especially that of the lords. King Charles.
To House, v. a. [from the noun.]
To have to; to admit to residence. Palatines gifted him to bower to all the Herods.
Upon the North Sea, a valley bower a gentleman, who hath worn out his former name. Carew.
Shatter lives upon succession. For ever bower where it gets possession. Shakesb.
Mere cottagers are but bower beggars. Bacon.
Oh, can your counsel his defeat defect, Who now is bower in his fellowshop? Sandys.
We find them bowering themselves in dens. South.
In expectation of such times as these, A chapel bower's 'tis, truly call'd of a desire. Dryden.
To shelter, to keep under a roof. As we can't make it our plant to face them, so may bower our own to forward them. Bacon.
Bower your choice cottages, or rather let them under a penthouse, to preserve them in extremity of weather. Evelyn.
In our northern climates will not blow, Except, like orange trees, 'tis bower'd from snow. Dryden.
To House, v. n.
To take shelter; to keep bower; to refade. Ne'er suffer it to bower there half a day. Hubbard, Table.
Graze where you will, you shall not bower me. Shakespeare.
Summers three times eight, save one, She had told; alas! too soon, After so short time of breath, To bower with dark wives and with death. Milton.
To have an allegorical situation in the heavens. In fear of this, observe the fary signs, Where Saturn bower's, and where Hermes joins. Dryden.
1. a bower in the lion's hateful gyn, Bought saints, and defetering troops are mine. Dryden.
HOUSEBREAKER. n. f. [bowe and break].
Burglar, one who makes his way into houses to steal.
All housebreakers and thieves had this written in their hearts. L'Estrange.
HOUSEBREAKING. n. f. [bowe and break].
Burglary. When he hears of a rogue to be tried for robbing or breaking, he will send the whole paper to the government. Swift.
HOUSEDOG. n. f. [bowe and dog].
A muffiff kept to guard the bower.
A very good housedog, but a dangerous ear to strangers, had a bell about his neck. L'Estrange.
You the goodness of the matter even in old bower. Addison.
HOUSEHOLD. n. f. [house and hold].
1. A family living together.
Two bower'd, both alike in dignity, In fair Venice, where we lay our forest,
From ancient groves break to new mutiny. Shakespeare.
A little kingdom is a great bowerdog, and a great bowerdog a little kingdom. Bacon. Advertise to Killers. Of God observe'd
The one just man alive, by his command, Shall build a worldamous ark, as thou behold'st,
To save himself and bower'd from amid.
A world devote to universal Wilt. Milton.
He has always taken to himself, among the sons of men a peculiar bowerdog of his love, which at all times he has cherished as a father, and governed as a master; this is the proper bowerdog of faith in

The first eight of the world, 'twas sometimes literally, no more than a single bower's, or some few families.
Sprat.
Great crimes must be with greater crimes repaid. The second funeral on the former laid; Let the whole bowerdog in one ruin fall, And may Diana's curse take effect. Dryd. Fables.
Learning's little bowerdog did embark, With her world's fruitful system in her sacred ark. Swift.
In his own church he keeps a feast, Says grace before and after meat; And calls, without affecting airs, His bowerdog twins to-day to prayer. Swift.
2. Family life; domiclack management.
An inventory, thus importing The several parcels of his plate, his treasure, Rich stuff, and ornament of bower-shakesb.
3. Is used in the manner of an adjective, to signify domecklick; belonging to the family.
Cornelius called two of his bower's servants. Asti. x. 7.
For nothing leaveller can be found In woman, than to fluty bowerdog good; And good works in her husband to promote, Milton.
It would be endless to enumerate the oaths among men, among the women the neglect of bower's affairs.
HOUSEHOLDER. n. f. [from bowerOfficers.]
1. A certain bowerdog planted a vineyard. Mat. xxi.
HOUSEHOLDSTUFF. n. f. [bower and stuff].
Furniture of an house; utensils convenient for family use.
In this war that he maketh, he fill flicht from his foe, and lurketh in the thick woods, waiting for advantage: his choke is his bed, yea and his bower.
Bacon.
A great part of the building was confirmed, with much coaly bowerstuff. Bacon.
The woman had her jet for the bowerstuff. Bacon.
HOUSEKEEPER. n. f. [bower and keep].
1. Householder; master of a family.
To be said an honest man and a good housekeeper, goes as fairly as to play a graceful man and a great scholar.
If I may credit housekeepers and substantial tradesmen, all sorts of provis'ons and commodities are nigh inexhaustible.
2. One who lives in plenty; one that excels hospitality.
The people are apt to applaud housekeepers than housefriers. Wotton.
1. One who lives much at home.
How do you both? You are maniféstly housekeepers. What a place you keep; carest. Carew.
2. A woman servant that has care of a family, and superintends the other maid servants.
Merry folks, who want by chance A pair to make a company; speak, Sparrow on Ireland.
Call the old housekeeper, and get her, To fill a place for want of better; Swift.
5. A houledog. Not in use.
Diluting the housekeeper, the hunter. Shaks.
HOUSEKEEPING. n. f. [bower and keep].
Domiclick; useful to a family.
His house for pleasant prospect, large scope, and other bowerkeeping commodities, challenge the pre-eminence.
Carew.
HOUSEKEEPING. n. f. Hospitability; liberal and plentiful table.
I bear your grace hath sworn out bowerkeeping. Shakespeare.
His table was one of the last that gave us an example of the old bowerkeeping of an English nobleman, his attendance required, which is the master's hospitality.
Prior.
HOUSEL. n. f. [hous, Saxon, from bower, Gothick, a sacrifice, or bough, dimin. bower's, Latin.] The holy eucharist.
To House, v. a. [from the noun.] To give or receive the eucharist. Both the noun and verb are obsolete.

Housekeeper. n. f. [house and keep.] A plant. Miller. The seeds supply their quantity of cedar acids; as juices of apples, grapes, the forbeis, and houseleek.

Houseless. adj. [from house.] Wanting abroad; wanting habitation. Poor-assed wretches, How shall your boufe9's heads and unfed sides, Your loo9d and window'd raggedens, defend you! Lillo.

This hungry, houseleek, suffering, dying Jeph, fed many thousands with four leaves and two loaves. Swift.

Housemaid. n. f. [house and maid.] A maid employed to keep the house clean. Provided you may put out the candle against the looking glass. Swift.

Housekeeper, n. f. [house and room.] Place in a house. The house that puts him nothing; he believes Yet still we fiibsible on, though still we lose. Dryden.

Housemaid. n. f. A kind of flail. Swift.

Housewarming. n. f. [house and warm.] A feast of merry-making upon going into a new house.

Housewife, n. f. [house and wife.] This is now frequently written, housewife, or housewif.

1. The mistress of a family.
You will think it unfit for a good housewife to flirt in or to busy herself about her housewifey. Spencer on Ireland.

I have room enough, but the kind and hearty housewife is dead. Pope to Swift.

2. A female economist.
Fitting is a mantle for a bad man, and surely for a bad housewife it is no lewd convenient: for some of them, that be willingly worn, is half a wedding. Spencer on Ireland.

Let us fet and mock the good housewife; Fortune, from her wheel, that her gains may henceforth be diffused equally. Shak.

Farmers in degree, He a good husband, a good housewife the Dryden, the lady of the bed. When living embers on the hearth are spread.

Dryden.

The fairest among the daughters of Britain how themselves good family women as well as good housewives. Addison.

3. One skilled in female busines.
He was bred up under the tuition of a tender mother, till she made him as good a housewife as herself; he preferred apocryphal, and makes jelly.

Housewifery. adj. [from housewife.] Skilled in the acts becoming a housewife. Addison.

Housewifery. adv. [from housewife.] With the utmost care of a careful woman.

Housewifery, n. f. [housewife.] How to domestick or female businesse, manage- ment becoming the mistress of a family. You will think it unfit for a good housewife to flirt in or to busy herself about her housewifey. Spencer on Ireland.

He ordained a lady for his price. Generally peacefull; fair and young, and did in housewifery. Chapman's Moll. Lodged in all his majesty's apartments, and that discerned by the housewife of the Irish in exercising that art.

2. Female economy.
The latter good works for necessary ufe; for St. Paul exhorts the obligation of Christian women to good housewifery, and charitable provisions for their family and neighbourhood. Taylor.

House, n. f. [from house.]

1. Quantity of inhabited building.
London is supplied with people to increase its inhabitants, according to the increase of building. Grew.

2. [from boufe9, benet, or boufe9, French.] Cloth originally used to keep off dirt, now added to saddles as ornamental.

Hosuing. adj. [from house.] Provided for entertainment at first entrance into a house; houfeswarming.

His own two hands, for such a turn must suit. The boufesfire did kindle and provide. Fairy 2.

Houses. n. f. [from house, or houses, Fr.] Covered wth cloth originally used to keep off dirt, now added to saddles as ornamental signs. This word, though used by Dryden, I do not remember in any other place.

Six lions' hides with things together fast, His upper parts defended to his watt; And what his manner, the continu'd rest. Spread on his back, the boufes and trappings of a beast. Dryden.

HOW, adv. [thu, Saxo, loe, Dutch.]

1. To what degree.
How long will thou refuse to humble thyself before me? Exodus.

How much better is it to get wisdom rather than silver, and to get understanding rather than to be choen of gold? Prov.

How is the candle of the wicked put out? And how oft cometh their destruction upon them? Job, 17.

Our love every way, it is my meditation, Psalms. How many children's plaints and mother's cries!

How many woeful widows left to bow To last disgrace? Dryden's Civil War.

Consider to bow many differing substances it may be analyzed by the fire. Bayf.

2. In what manner.
Mark'd ye not, How that the guilty kind of the queen Look'd pale, when they did hear of Clarence's death? Shakespeare.

Profess'd the means of thy deliverance By ransom, or bow seate, Milton's Agazntes. We examine the weight and bow of the things, L'Etranger.

'Tis much in our power bow to live, but not at all where or under what bow, L'Etranger.

It is pleasant to see bow the small territories of this little republic are cultivated to the best advantage. Addison on Italy.

For what reason; from what cause.
How now my love? Why is thy cheek so pale? Houghton.

How chance the roves there do fale to fail? Shakespeare.

How is it thou hast found it so quickly? Gen. xxxvi.

By what means.
Men would have the colours of birds feather, if they could tell bow; or they will have gay fawns instead of gay clothes. Bacon's Natural History.

In what place.
For bow shall I go up to my father? Gen. xiv. 34. Wherein am I bowed? Job, xxxvii. 10.

How, and with what reproach shall I return to Dryden.

6. It is used in a fene marking proportion or correspondence.
Behold, he put no trust in his servants, bow much lefs in them that dwell in loutes or hav, what foundation is in the dust? Job, iv. 19.

A great division fell among the people, to much the more dangerous by bow much the spirits were more active and lively. Dryden.

By bow much they would diminish the extent of the sea, so much they would impair the fertility, and fountains and rivers of the earth. Bentley.

7. It is much used in exclamation.
How are the mighty fallen! Ham.

Though the city fiy military as a widow Lam. i.

1. In an affirmative sense, not easily explained; that so it is; that, Spenser.

HOW, adj. [how be it.] Never.

Houfe. n. fr. theleth; notwithstanding; yet; however. Not now in use.

Siker thou speak'st like a jweed loren.

Houfes I am but rude and boreol,

Yet nearer ways I know. Spenser.

Things so ordained are to be kept, howbeit not necessarily, but not any longer than will, therefrom urgent ease to ordain the contrary. Hooker.

There is a knowledge which God hath always revealed unto them in the works of nature: this they honour and esteem highly as profound wisdom, howbeit this wisdom favour them not, Hooker.

There was no army transmitted out of England, howbeit the English colonies in Ireland did win ground by their owne hand. Davier.

Trov'ye. [Contraicted from how be it.] In what flate is your health? The meafure of civility.

I now write no letters but of plain busines, or plainnesse, to those few I am forced to cor- respond with. Pope.

However, adv. [how and ever.] In whatsoever manner; in whatsoever degree.

That his ring he holds
In most rich choise; yet in his idle free,
To buy his will, it would not seem too dear. Shakespeare.

To trace the ways
Of highest agents, or howsoever wise. Milton.

2. At all events; happen, however, or at least.
Our chief end is to be freed from all, if it may be, howsoever from the greatest evils; and to enjoy, if it can be, all whatever the chiefest. Hilleson.

3. Nevertheless; notwithstanding; yet.
In your excise your love doth little this or that. Shakespeare.

You might bowsew' have took a fairer way. Dryden.

Its views are bounded on all sides by several ranges of mountains, which are at present so great a distance, that they leave a wonderful variety of beautiful prospects. Addison on Italy.

I do not build my reasoning wholly on the cause of perfecution, however I do not exclude it. Addison.

Few turn their thoughts to examine how these differences in a state are bred, that happen in end; which would, however, be a very useful enquiry.

4. To some of these meanings this word may be commonly reduced, but its power is sometimes almost evinceent.

To Hovl, v. n. [bugles, Dutch; sole, Latin.]

1. To cry as a wolf or dog.
Metaphor'd a legion of bold friends Eviron'd me, and howsew'd in mine ears Such hideous cries, that with the very noise I trembling walk'd. Shakespeare's Richard III.

If wolves had ada howsew'd that stern time. Spenser.

'Thought I should have said, Go pove, for the very sake of it. Shakespeare.

He found him in a deject land, and in the wallow howsew'd wolves. Dryden, xxix. 10.

At when a foot of wolves infet the night With their wild howsew'd at fair Cynthia's light. Walter.

Hard as his native rocks, cold as his frozen. Spenser.

Fierce as the wolves that howsew'd about his brim. Heilser the tyrant, and the urlaginous forms. Smiths.

2. To utter in diffrets.
Therefore I will howsew, and cry out for all Mobs. Jerv. xviii.

The damned ufe that word in hell, Howsew'd and read, their selfe. Roman and Julian.

Each new morn
Now widows howsew, new orphans cry, new sorrows, Strike Heaven once the face. Shakespeare's Marcellus.

That would be howsew'd out in the defirart, Where hearing should not eat them. Shak, Much.
There should be a confederacy of all servants, to drive those China back-fellers from the doors. Swift.

You must not be so stiff that you can never be changed. Swift.

A man of very small fortune; he is buffeted by difficulties. So in some provinces we shall fear the bread buff up, when it begins to be scarce, or for want: to be in a buffet is then to be in a ferment, as we now speak.

1. Swell or sudden anger or arrogance. Swift.

2. To vuelv citizens; we shall try before a civil magistrate who's the greatest player. Dryden.

3. To entertain with insolence and arrogance, or brutality. Arbuthnot.

4. To buffet; to piff. Arbuthnot.

5. To buffet, flatly, and inspiring arrogance; a carkensward of peace, was raised above him. Dryden.


This indifferent creature of theirs made us buff at the doctrine of repentance, as a thing below them. South.
HUG

1. To press close in an embrace.
   He bewept my fortune, and buggd'me in his arms.
   Shakespeare.

2. To talk with difficulty.
   What would not she do now to bug the creature
   that had given him an admirable face.
   L'Estrange.

To in that urn their brother they confined,
And bug in it their arms, and to their bosom prefixed.
Dryden.

3. To fiddle; to treat with tenders.
   King Xerxes was enamoured upon an oak, which
   he would bug and kiss.
   Harvy on Conflagrations.

To, To, To,
        To,
To, To, To,
        To,
To, To, To,
        To,
To, To, To,
        To,
To, To, To,
        To,
To, To, To,
        To,
The simile of a buggermugger
Where a secret is buggermugger lurk'd,
I'll make them rue their handie work.
L'Estrange.

4. To pluck; to treat with tenderness.
   There's a distinction between what's done openly
   and bare-faced, and a thing that's done in bugger-
   mugger, under the veil of secrecy and concealment.
   L'Estrange.

5. To pluck; to treat with tenderness.
   There's a simile of a buggermugger
   Where a secret is buggermugger lurk'd,
   I'll make them rue their handie work.
   L'Estrange.

HUM

1. To make an inarticulate and buzzing sound.
   But it night-blooming lilies the will-o' th'-wisp might live,
   An humming through their waxy city grows.
   Dryden.

2. To make a dull heavy noise.
   The musical accents of the Indians to us, are
   but inarticulate hummings; as are ours to their
   other-worldly organs.
   Milton.

But a man's humm'd upon, it is, he write.
   Still acquiesce;
   I'll still acquiesce,
   And never humm'd and staid sedition,
   Nor finn'd treason.
   Milton.

3. To make an inarticulate and buzzing sound.
   The cloudy messenger turns me his back,
   And bums; as who should say, You'll rue.
   Shakespeare.

To make a dull heavy noise.
   The musical accents of the Indians to us, are
   but inarticulate hummings; as are ours to their
   other-worldly organs.
   Milton.

But a man's humm'd upon, it is, he write.
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   Milton.

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   Still acquiesce;
   I'll still acquiesce,
   And never humm'd and staid sedition,
   Nor finn'd treason.
   Milton.

7. To make a dull heavy noise.
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   but inarticulate hummings; as are ours to their
   other-worldly organs.
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   Still acquiesce;
   I'll still acquiesce,
   And never humm'd and staid sedition,
   Nor finn'd treason.
   Milton.

8. To make a dull heavy noise.
   The musical accents of the Indians to us, are
   but inarticulate hummings; as are ours to their
   other-worldly organs.
   Milton.

But a man's humm'd upon, it is, he write.
   Still acquiesce;
   I'll still acquiesce,
   And never humm'd and staid sedition,
   Nor finn'd treason.
   Milton.
HUMBLE adj. [humble, Fr. humble] Lat.
1. Not proud; modest; not arrogant. And mighty proud to humble weak does yield.
2. Low; not high; not great.

HUMANITY n.s. [humanity, Fr. humanité] Latin.
3. The nature of man.

HUMANE adj. [human, Fr. Kind; civil; benevolent; good-natured.
Love of others, if it be not spent upon a few, hath naturally spared itself towards many, and maketh some human and civilized. Bacon.

HUMANKIND n.s. [human kind] mankind.
2. The race of man.

HUMBLE adj. [from human] Lat.
1. After the notions of men; according to the power of men.
2. Kindly; with good-nature. This is now written humanly.

HUMERUS n.s. [from humerus and bird] Lat.
The humming bird. All ages have conceived the will of birds, yet our own plantations have thwed one or two, that in the humbuck, one much exceeding. Brown.
The greatest crooked needle should be used, with a ligature, in taking up the humoral arteries in amputation.

Humication. n. f. [humi and cabes, Latin.] The act of lying on the ground. Fainting and fastness, and step and tears, and humications, used to be companions of repentance.

Humid, adj. [humide, French; humidus, Latin.] Wet; moist; watery.

Iris there, with humid bow, Wade the odorous drugs that blow.

Flowers of more might! Than her purpled ear can view.

The queen, recoverd, rear her humid eyes, And first her husband on the poppy elipe.

Humidity. n. f. [humidity, French; from humid.] That quality which we call moisture, or the power of wetting other bodies. It differs very much from fluidity, depending altogether on the congruity of the component particles of any liquor to the pores or surfaces of such particular bodies as it is capable of adhering to. Thus quicksilver is not a moist liquor, in respect to our hands or clothes, and matters, though it will not stick to them, but it may be called so in reference to gold, tin, or lead, to whose surfaces it will presently adhere. And even water itself that wets almost every thing, and is the great standard of humidity, is not capable of wetting every thing, for it flands and runs easily off in globular drops on the leaves of cabbages and many other plants; and it will not wet the feathers of ducks, swans, and other water-fowl.

We'll use this unwitfulone humidity, this gross watery pamphlet. Shakespeare.

Of sileeping-breeding fun ward from the earth, Renten humidity: by below the fly's orb.

Infest the air. Shakespeare's Timon of Athens.

Young animals have more tender fibres, and more humidity, than old animals, which have their juices more hurryed, and set right back.

Humiliation. n. f. [French.]

1. Deficient from greatness; act of humility. The former was an humiliation of Deity, the latter an humiliation of mankind; for which cause there followed upon the latter an extasiation of that which was humbled; for with power he created the world, but reforted it by obedience.

2. Mortification; external expression of sin and unworthiness. John died poorly, according unto the apparel he wore, that is, of camel's hair; and the doctrine he preached was preaching of repentance and repentance. Boston.

With tears Waiting the ground, and with our fights the air. Frequently, sent from heavens country, in sign Of sorrow unfeigned, and humiliationreaks. Milton.

3. Abatement of pride. It may serve for a great lesson of humiliation to mankind, to behold the habits and patterns of man's humbling over others, friendship, honour, and their own personal safety, as well as that of their country.

Humility. n. f. [humilitie, French.]

1. Freedom from pride; modesty; not arrogance. When we make profession of our faith, we stand; when we acknowledge our fins, we fall down; because the guesture of

Vol. L

2. Confection consisted us left in the one, in the other the behaviour of humility.

Hooker.

I do not say that Englihem alive, With whom my soul is any jot at odds, More than the infant that is born to-night:

I thank my God for my humility. Shak. Rich. III.

What the best hue to reverence, the humility of a Christian teacheth to forgive.

King Charles.

The humility of the flye gained them many friends. Clarendon.

There are some that use

Humility to serve their pride, and seem

Humility upon their way, to the peculier.

At their wish'd journey's end, Dem Wallpaper.

It is an easy matter to extol humility in the midst of honour, or to begin a fall after dinner. South.

At high berrets, for their airy steep,

Require foundations in proportion deep;

And lofty cedaris as far upwards shoot,

As to the other heavens they drive the root:

So low did her suret foundation lyve.

She was not humble, but humility. Dryden.


With these humilities they satisfied the young king, and his bowing and bending awaked the present storm. Davies.

Hum'ser, n. f. [from hum.] That which hums; an applanator.

A humble.

Humoral. adj. [from humour.]

Proceeding from the humours.

This fever}' is often contracted under constant humoral fevers. Harvey on Conflammations.

Humorist, n. f. [humorist, Italian; humorist, French.]

1. One who conducts himself by his own fancy; one who gratifies his own humour.

The notion of a humorist is one that is greatly pleased, or greatly delighten, with little things; his actions seldom directed by the reason and nature of things.

This humorist keeps to himself much more than he would, and gives his particularities to purchase heaven. Addison.

2. One who has odd conceits.

The wit flinks insensibly into an humorist. Spottiswoode.

3. One who has violent and peculiar humors.

By a wife and timorous inquisition the peremptory humors and humorists must be discovered and purged, or cut off; mercy, in such a cafe, in a king, is truly cruel. Baron to Pillars.

Humorously. adv. [from humour.]

1. Full of grotesque or odd images.

Some of the commentators tell us, that Marvius was a lawyer who had lost his cause; others that this passage alludes to the merits of the great Marvius, who contended with Apollo, which I think is more humorous. Addison on Italy.

2. Capricious; irregular; without any rule but the preferd whim.

I am known to be a humorous person, on being what every thing is, in favouring the first complaint; bally and the like, upon too trivial motion. Shakespeare's Coriolanus.

Thou Journeymen's champion, that're not ever devout when he's been doped in the liver of a jildy.

To teach thee safety. Shaksp. King John.

He's humorous as Winter, and as fidden

As faws congeil'd in the spring of day. Shaksp. Henry IV, 2.

O, you awake then: come away,

Times be short, are made for play;

The humours moon too will not fly:

What doth make you thus delay? Ben Jonson.

Vast is his courage, boundles in his mind,

Rough as a storm, and humourous as the wind. Dryden.

He that would learn to laugh must feature great passions and things, must take heed of a fancifol temper of mind, and an humourous conduct in his action.

Mar's Logick.

3. Pleasant; jocular.

Thy humorous vein, thy pleasing folly,

Lies all neglected, all forgot;

4. Prefent disposition.

It is the case of kings to be attended

By slaves, that take their humour far warrant.

To intrigue into the heart of life. Shakespeare.

Their humour are not to be won,

But when they are impey'd.

Temp not his heavy brain;

But one subtil and significative word which you let fall,

Will make him in good humour with all. Dryden.

5. Grotesque imagery; jocularity; merit.

1. Conversation humour is more than wit, enlights

more than knowledge.

Temple.

6 G

9. Tendency
Tendency to disfigure; morbid disposition. He denied himself nothing that he could eat or drink, which was a body full of blemishes, and made his fits of the goat frequent and violent. The child had a blemish which was cured by the waters of Glashonbury.

Petulance; pecuniaphia. Is my friend all perfection, all virtue and distinction? Has he not blemishes to endure, as well as kings to be envied?

A trick; a practice. I like not the blemish of lying: he hath wronged me in some blemish: I should have borne the blemish rather to her.

Critics; which; predominant inclination. In private, men are more bold in their own blemishes; and in conformity, men are more obnoxious to others blemishes; therefore it is good to take both.

To blemish. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To gratify; to stoop by complaisance. If I had a suit to master Shallow, I would blemish his men if to his men, I would curry with master Shallow.

2. To fit: to comply with. To after age thou hast but writ the man, that with smooth air could blemish hell his tongue. Milton.

HUMP. n. / [corrupted perhaps from bump. See BUMP.] The protrusion formed by a crooked back. These defects were blamed by matches; the eyes were opened in the next generation, and the fault fell. Tanner.

HUMPBACK. n. f. [bump and back.] Crooked back: high shoulders. The chief of the family was born with a bumpback and very hump, Additions.

HUMPBACKED. adj. Having a crooked back.

To HUNCH. v. a. [buck, German.]

1. To strike or punch with the fists. Jack’s friends began to bunch and push one another: why don’t you go and cut the poor fellow down? Arbuthnot.

2. [Hacker, a crooked back, German.] To crook the neck. They crooked mind within bunched out thy back, and wander’d in thy limbs. Dryden.

HUNCHBACKED. adj. [bunch and back.] Having a crooked back. His person deformed to the highest degree, flattened, and lopshanked. L’Estrange.

HUNGER. n. f. [bunch, Saxon; bung, Dutch.]

1. Desire of food; the pain felt from fasting. An uneasy fenation at the stomach for food. When the stomach is empty, and the fibres in their natural tension, they draw us up close to rub against each other, so as to make that senation: but when they are distended and fat, they are again removed; unless when a person suffepeth in long as for want of spirits, or nervous fluid, to have those fibres grow too ftead to corage, and then we say a period has fainted away his stomach.

2. Any violent desire. The immaterial felicities we expect, do naturally ftrick the notion of preparing our appetites and bungers for them, without which heaven cannot be a heaven to us. Dury of Poetry. For hunger of my gold I dye. Dryden.

To HUNGER. v. n. [from the noun.]

1. To feel the pain of hunger. My more having, would be as a sauce to make me hunger more, Shakespeare’s Macbeth.

2. To declare with great cagneousness; to long, to desire. Dull thou to hunger for my empty chair, that thou wilt needs inve it with thy own blemish, before thy breath be gone! G. Selwood, Youth.

HUNGRY. adj. [banger, and bitt.] Pained or weakened with hunger. His strength shall be hungerijten. Job, xliii. 12.

The time to seek water, and in the desert, and hunger (his feet as he drank). Shakespeare.

HUNGRILY. adv. With keen appetite. You have seen my longing, and I feel Moat hungerily on your sight. Shakespeare.

HUNGRILYSTARVED. adj. [hunger and Starved.] Starved with hunger; pinched by want of food.

All my followers to the eager foxe Turn back, and fly like ships before the wind, Or lams paried by hunger harry’s wolves. Shakspg., go, cheer up thy hungry men, and beat the dogs. As to some holy house the afflicted came, Th’hungryward’s, the naked, and the lame, Want and dudles, fed before her name. Dryden.

HUNGRILY. adj. [from hunger.] Pinched by want of food.

Time do in a small degree nourish, and we see men an hungered love to smell hot bread. Bacon.

HUNGRILITY. adv. [from hunger.] With keen appetite. That much to make both kind rural gods we owe, Who pity’d suffering mortals long ago; When on hard acorns hungrily they fed, And gave ’em colder palates, better bread. Dryden.

HUNGRY. adj. [from hunger.]

To feeling main leen want of food. That taste of his the hungry can nibals Would not have touch’d, would have stain’d with blood. Shakespeare.

By eating before he was hunghy, and drinking before he was dry, he was sure never to eat or drink much at a time.

That they talk thus may say a man is always hungry, that he doth not always feel it; whereas hunger continueth in that very senation. Locke.

2. Not fat; not fruitful; not prolific; more dispoused to draw from other substances than to impart to them. Caius has a lean and hungry look. Shakespeare.

The more fat water will bear fog tont; for the hungry water doth kill its unctuous nature. Bacon.

In ruddy ground springs are found at the first and second foot, and sometimers lower in a bunggrave. Mortimer.

To the great of retribution our Saviour refers us, for reaping the fruits that we here low in the bungers and barren soil. Smollett’s Sermant.

HUNKS. n. f. [banger, forrdid, Ilandick.] A covetous forrid wretch; a mifer; a curmudgeon.

The old buns was well served, to be tricked out of a whole hog for the securing of his puddings. L’Estrange.

She has a husband, a jealous, covetous, old buns. Dryden.

He has given all the intimations of being a close buns, with much of Additions.

HUN. n. [bunt, Saxon, from bunt, a dog.]

1. To chase wild animals. The man that once did fell the lion’s fain, While the beast liv’d, was kill’d in bunting him. Shakespeare, Wilt.
HUN

Wilt that brief, the prey for the lion, or fill the appetite of the young lions? [Jes. xxix. 39.]

You shouldingleverycriminaloutoftheherd, and lead them down, however formidable orgrown; and, on the contrary, flatter and defend virtue.


The heart strikes five hundred forts of pulses in an hour, and is turned unto such continual palpitations, through anxiety, that then would be break.

Harvey on Compunction.

J.

To search for.

Not certainly affirmin anything, but by considering of times and monumens, I do but out probably.

Spen.

All that is found in books is not rightly deduced from principles; such an examen every reader's mind is not forward to make, especially in those who have given themselves up to a party, and only hunt for what may favour and support the secret of it.

Locke.

To direct or manage hounds in the chase.

He keeps a pack of dogs better than any, and it is famous for finding hares.


1. To follow the chase.

When he returns from hunting, I will not speak with him. Shakespeare's King Lear.

Give way to the field to hunt for venison.

Gen. xxvii. 4.

One followed stately and knowledge, and another hunting and burning.

L knots.

On the old pagan tombs, masts, hunting matches, and Bacchus's are very common. Add. dit. on Italy.

To pursue or fear.

Very much of kin to this is the hunting after agents to make good one side of a question, and wholly to neglect and refuse those whom the other side.

Locke.

HUNTER. n. [from hunt.]

1. Of hunting bounds.

These common hunts, though from their rage refrain'd: By tyr' reign power, her company disdain'd.紧盯' as they pass'd: Dryden's Hind and Panther.

HUNTER. n. [from hunt.]

2. A chase.

The hunt is up, the morn is bright and gray; The fields are fragrant, and the woods are green. Shakespeare.

HUNTER. n. [from hunt.]

1. Who one chases animals for amusement or food.

The English lords had been good hunters, and reduced the mountains, bogs, and woods within the limits of forests, chases, and parks, the forest law would have driven them into the plains.

Dawson on Ireland.

Down from a hill the beast that reigns in woods, First hunter then, purs'd a gentle brace, Goodliest of all the hunt, best and blind. Another's 'chair no happier beaver bore, Glutting his father's eyes with guiltsed goe. Dryden's Æn.

This was the arms or device of our old Roman hunters, a pallas of Minuilus let us know the pagan hunters had Meaeger for their patron. Add. dit.

Bold Nimrod fight the savage chase began, A mighty hunter, and his name was man.

Pope.

2. A dog or men that sees game or beasts of prey.

Of dogs, the val'd fields.

Distinguishes the twish, the flow, the subtle, The bowkicker, the hunter. Shaft's Macheth.

Hunter. n.s. [from hunting and born.]

A young, a born used to the hounds. Whilt a boy, Jack ran from school.

Fond of his hunting born and pole. Prior.

HUNTER. n. [from hunter.]

A woman that follows the chase.

And shook t'other crowned queen of night, survey With thy shames eyes, from thy pale sphere above, The merchant that does view His high from far came with'ty wilderths, He hurst our town. Spenser.

HUR.

Thy hunter's name, that my full life doth sway.

Shall I call

Antiquity from the old schools of Greece,

To tell the arms of chastity.

Hence was the hunting Diana her dread bow,

Fair silver-flashed queen, for ever chaste.

Let old Arcas boast her ample plains,

Th' immortal hunting, and her virgin train;

Nor envy Winiford.

Homer reports Diana with her quiver at her shoulder; but at the same time he describes her as hunting.

Hunsman, n.s. [from hunt and m.m.]

1. One who delights in the chase.

Like as a dog, they ran the chase, seeing the game escape from him away, Sits down to rest him, Spen.'s Sonnets. Such game, whilst yet the world was new, The mighty Nimrod did pursue: What huntsman of our feeble race,

Huntsman ship. n. [from huntsman.]

The qualifications of a hunter.

At court your followers every day

Give the art of rhiming, hunting ship, or play. Donne.

HURLEY. n. f. [byrnel, Saxon.]

1. A texture of Ricks woven together; a crate.

The sled, the slumb'l, hurdle and the ball. These all must be prepared. Dryden's Georg. Of grade on which criminals were dragged to execution.

Settle your fine joints 'gainst Thursday next, Or I will drag thee on a hurdle-thither. Shakespeare.

The blackamore hunged, drawn, and quartered at Tyburn, taking pleasure upon the hurdle, to think that he should be famous in after-times. Hazen.

Hurdle. n.s. [from hurdle.]

The refuse of hemp or flax.


To hurl. v. n. a. [from hurlt, to throw down, Ilissick; or, according to Simmer, from nubil,]

1. To throw with violence; to drive impetuously.

If heav'n's have any grievous plagues in store, O, let them keep it 'till thy son be ripe, And then hurl him down from the top. On the 1 Shakespeare's Richard III.

He holds vengeance in his hand, To hurl upon their heads that break his law, Shaykib.

I wish my child's did'st zones out of the ground. To hurl at the bothers of my dame. Shakespeare.

If he hurl him of hatred, or hurl him as by laying of wait. Xeniv. 240.

They use both the right hand and the left in hurling stones. Camb. xii. 2.

Hurl. v. t. and w. [from hurlt;]

As madmen, Ben. Jonson.

His darling foes, Hurl'd headlong to partake with, shall bear Their trait original and foule beholde. Milton.

She fired her late; but if it found, Threatens to hurl it on the ground. Milton.

Corrupted light of knowledge hurl'd, Wil. rage, and death, ignorance, over all the world. Deman.

Young Phaeton, From East to North regularly hurl'd, Birth set himself in fire, and then the world. Dryden.

Conjure him far to drive the Grecian train, And hurl'd them headlong to their fleet and main. Shakespeare.

2. To utter with vehemence. [hur'ter, French, to make an howling or hideous noise.] This feme is not in use.

The gled merchant that does view His high from far came with'ty wilderths, He hurst our town. Spenser.

HURLING, n. s. [from hurl.]

Highly they rage' against the Highest, hurling defiance towards the vaults of heav'n. 

Milton.

3. To play at a kind of game.

Hurling: take this its denomination from the throwing of the ball, and is of two sorts; to goals, and to the country: for hurling to goals there are fifteen or thirty players, more or less, chosen out on each side, who shift themselves, and then join hands in ranks, one against another; out of these ranks they match themselves by pairs, one embracing another, and so pass away: every person of course are watching one another during this play.

Carew.

HURLY. n. s. [from the verb.] Tumult; riot, commotion.

He in the fame hurling murder such as he thought would withstand his delf, was chosen king.

Knolles.

HURLY. n. s. [from hurl and bat.] Whirlbat.


HURLY. n. s. [from hunt.]

One that plays at hurling.

The hurles must man to man to meet, and not two feet upon one man at once. Carew's Survey of Cornwall.

HURLING. n. s. [from hurl and wind.] A whirlwind; a violent gulf. A word not in use.

Like scatter'd by howling Eurus blown, By rapid hurlings from his manion the wind, Dry.

HURLY. n. s. [from the French;]

Hurluberly. n.s. hurluberly, inconsiderately. Tumult; commotion; buffle.

Winds take thy rusian billows by the top.

That with the ball death infallalemaketh. Shaksp.

Poor differences,

Which gape and rub the elbow at the news

Of hurluberly innovation. Shakespeare.

Methinks, I see this hurlly all on foot. Shaksp.

All these were fine and free; in hurlbury, every man measured the danger by his own fear; and such a pitiful cry was everywhere, and in cities presently to be befogged. Knolles.

HURLY. n. s. [from hurl and wind;]

Hurluberly, inconsiderately. Tumult; commotion; buffle.

Winds take thy rusian billows by the top.

That with the ball death infallalemaketh. Shaksp.

Poor differences,

Which gape and rub the elbow at the news

Of hurluberly innovation. Shakespeare.

Methinks, I see this hurlly all on foot. Shaksp.

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HUR

That hurry'd o'er
Such swarms of English to the neigh'ring shore.

Dryden.

A man has not time to judge his passions,
Establish his soul in virtue, and come up to the
Perfection of his nature, before he is hurried off the
Flag of Addision.

Stay those sudden gusts of passion,
That hurry you away, Restor. Royal Curnt.

If a council be called, or a battle fought, you are
Not always informed, the reader is hurried out of
himself by the poet's imagination.

To HURRY, n. v. To move on with
precipitation.

Did you but know what joys your way attend,
You would not hurry to your journey's end. Dryd.

HURRY, n. v. [from the verb.] Tumult; precipitation; commotion.

Among all the horrible burries in England, Ireland
There was then almost quiet. Hayward.

It might have pleased him in the present heat and
hurry of his rage; but must have displeased him
increasingly in the fable reflection. Swift.

After the violence of the hurry and commotion
was over, the water came to a state somewhat more
calm. Woodward.

Ambition raises a tumult in the soul, it infires
the mind, and puts it into a violent hurry of thought.
Addison.

A long train of coaches and fire ran through the
hearts one another. In a very hurry. Ashby.

I do not include the life of those who are in a
perpetual hurry of affairs, but of those who are not
always engaged. Addison.

The pavement founds with trampling feet,
And the midst hurry barracades the street.

HURST, n. f. [ rhyme, Saxon.] A grove or thicket of trees.

Airy wood.

To HURT, v. a. to hurt; part. past. have hurt. [ rhyme, wounded, Saxon; dever, to strike, French.]

1. To mischief; to harm.
He that overcometh shall not be hurt of the second
death. Revolutions.

Victory may be advis'd, but never hurt;
Surpriz'd by unjust force, but not enthral'd. Milton.

The Adonis of the sea is so called, because it is
loving and innocent fish, that hurts nothing that
has life. Walten.

2. To wound; to pain by some bodily
harm.
My heart is turn'd to stone: I strike it, and it
hurt my hand. Shakespeare's Cymbeline.

It breeds contempt
For kinder's, or presum'd to prey,
Unto the strong gums of his den. Dryden.

3. To damage; to impair.
See thou hurt not the oil and wine. Revelations.

HURT, n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Harm; mischief.
The hurt thereby is greater than the good.

I have shin a man to my hurt, Congreve.

I found it stand there uncorrected, as if there had
been no hurt done. Baker on Learning.

2. Wound or bruise.
Where is the wounded?
There will be large scabies to chew the people:
he received seven harts' t' body. Shakespeare's Coriolanus.

Cesar ventured bravely, and received two great
harts in his body.
The pains of scibles and harts, hunger, thirst
and all manner of pain. Locke.

In arms and science lies the fame,
Our rival harts create our fame, Prior.

3. Injury; wrong.
Why should damage grow to the hurt of the King?

HURTER, n. f. [from hurt.] One that
does harm.

HURTFUL. adj. [hurt and full.] Mif
chievous; pernicious.
Secret neglect of our duty is but only our own
hurt: one man's contempt of the common prayer
of the church of God may be most hurtful unto many.

The hurtful haste in the vineyard bun.
Nor plant it to receive the fleeting fun.

HURTULLY. adv. [from hurtful.] Mif
chievously; perniciously.

HURTFULNESS. n. s. [from hurtful.] Mischiefouesness; perniciousness.

To HURTE, v. n. [hearter, French; wurt, Italian.] To chaf; to skimth;
to run against any thing; to jumble; to meet in thock and

Make him give battle to the lions.
Who quickly fell before him; in which hurrying.
From miserable lumber I awak'd.

Shakesp. As you like it.

To HURTLE. v. a. To move with vio
lence or impetuosity. This is probably the original of hurt.
Obloque.

His hurried club he ran to hurt high,
And threaten battle to the fairy knight. Fairy Queen.

Hurtleberry, n. f. [short bar, Danitish.] Bilberry; batac vita idea.

Hurtless. adj. [from hurt.]
1. Innocent; harmless; innocuous; doing
harm.
Unto her home he oft would go,
Where bold and hurtless many a play he tries,
Her parents liking well it should be so;
For simple goodreses thined in his eyes. Sidney.

She joyd to make proof of her cruelty
On gentle dame, so hurtless and so true.

Shoerer cry's gay he takes,
And vain efforts and hurtless blows he makes.

Drury's Eon. 

2. Receiving no hurt.
Hurtlessly, adv. [from hurtless.] Without
hurt.
Your neighbours have found you so hurtlessly strong,
that they thought it better to rest in your
friendship than make new trial of your enmity.

Sidney.

HURTLESSNESS. n. s. [from hurpless.] Freedom from any pernicious quality.

HUSBAND, n. s. [husband, Saxon; bur, to strike, French.

1. The correlative to wife; a man married
to a woman.
Thy husband is thy lord, thy life, thy keeper,
Thy head, thy sovereign, Shak. Teming of the Shrew.

Why, woman, your husband is in his old times
again: he so takes on yonder with my husband,
and so rails against all married mankind. Shakespeare.

This careful husband had been long away,
Whom his chaste wife and little children mourn.

Dryden.

The contract and ceremony of marriage is the
occasion of the denomination of relation of husband.

Locke.

2. The male of animals.
Ev'n though a snowy ram thou shalt behold,
Prefer him not to halfe, for husband to thy yold.

Dryden.

3. An economist; a man that knows and
practises the methods of frugality and
profit. Its signification is always modified by
some epithet implying bad or good.

Edward I. feared himself a right good husband
owner of a lordship ill husbanded. Davison, Ireland.

I was no fortune of life, and what ill husbanded we are of to tender a fortune. Collier.

4. A tiller of the ground; a farmer.

HUSBAND. n. s. [husband, Saxon; bur, to strike, French.

1. Tiller of the ground, in the English sense of a
man who cultivatea the land.
He began with a wild method to run over all the
art of husbandry, especially employing his tongue
with much diligence of a field. Sidney.

What is in husbandry he ought did know not,
To plough, to plant, to reap, or low. Hubberd's Tale.

Hubberd's husband supplies all things necessary for food.

Smith.

Peace hath from France too long been chas'd;
And all her husbands, doth lie on heads,
Corrupting in its own fertility. Shakesp. Henry V.

Her plenty being secured; Hubberd.

Ereexpress its full tillth and husbandry.

Shakesp. The seeds of virtue may, by the husbandry of
Christian's count'fly, produce better fruit than the
strength of self-nature. Raleigh.

Hubberd the Spaniards wanting in the valleys of
Mexico, could not make our winter beef beat.

Ralegh.

A family governed with order will fall naturally to
the several trades of husbandry, tillage, and
purlaige.

Temple.

But may any one consider the difference between
an acre of land sown with wheat, and an acre of
the same land lying without any husbandry upon it,
and he will find that the improvement of labour
makes the value.

Locke.

2. Thrift; frugality; parsimony.

There's husbandry in heaven.

Shakesp. The cures are all out.

The candles are all out. Shakespeare's Macbeth.

You have already saved several millions to the
publick, and that what we ask is too incomodatable
by
H U S

1. Care of domestic affairs.
   The kg., put into your hands
   The kyd. which manages all the house.

H U Z

The dryad sat in water and again empley.
The pond's water;
Barley for flax was first steeped in water till it
swelled; after wards dried in the sun, then bat the
Su. was taken off, and ground.

Do not consent yourselve with mere words, let
You feed upon Su. instead of kernels.

To H U S. To strip
off the outward integument.

Abounding in huks; covered with a huik.

A bufo harvett from the grudging ground.

With timely care
Shave the goat's thaggy beard, left thou too late
In vain shoul'd it lack a finner, to dispart
The bufo terreus dregs from purest Pholus.

H U S.

To H U S. To still; to silence; to quiet; to appease.

You can not flee from State patience boof.

As to be bufo's, and nought at all to say.

Shakespeare: "The Tempest."

To H U S. To still; to silence; to quiet; to appease.

To H U S. To still; to silence; to quiet; to appease.

Yet can I not flee from State patience boof.

As to be bufo's, and nought at all to say.

Shakespeare: "The Tempest."

To H U S. To still; to silence; to quiet; to appease.

To H U S. To still; to silence; to quiet; to appease.

Hu's MONEY. To HU S.

A barker to hinder information; pay to secure silence.

A decoy. Reward, when his tricks are found,

Hymen's tend to all the neighbours round.

His master, unmerciful of his hands,

Pays all the cost, and gives the alliance thanks.

H u s. a. [bulldish, Dutch, or bukses, from buxus].

The outmost integument of fruits.

Do not behold you poor and tharved band,

And your fairth shall be luck; away their souls,

Leavening them but the blacks and buks of men.

Shakespeare.

Softest, in their growing, leave their buks or
riod about the root.

Bacoon: "Natural History of Fruits."

The food shall be

The fresh smock muslons, wistered roots, and buks.

Wherein the acorn cradled.

Shakespeare: "The Tempest."

From all kinds, in coat

Rough, or incoats, and some bearded, or a leaf,

She gathered; tribute large, and on the board.

Heaps with unifiring hand.

William.

Sometimes these leaves, and some in caldrons boil
Over gentle fires; the excrretid juice to drain,

And in all the flatting firma with fruitful grain.

Drydon.

Some when the prep

Has drained the pulpy mast, regale their swine
With the dry refuse; thou, more wise, filthreip.

Drydon.
HYDRAULICA. adj. [from hydraulick.] Relating to hydraulicks.

HYDRAULICK. { from hydraulick. } Relating to the conversion of water through pipes or conduits.

HYDRAULICKS, n.s. [water-pipes, and &c.; a pipe. ] The science of conveying water through pipes or conduits.

HYDROCE'PHALUS, n.s. [from hydro & cephale. ] A watery rupture.

HYDROCE'PHALOUS, n.s. [from hydro & cephale; hydrocephalic, Fr. ] Deflection of the watery part of the terartidgious globe.

HYDROGEN, n.s. [from hydro & genere. ] Prediction by water.

Division was invented by the Periains: there are four kinds of detonation: divagation, vacillation, reversion, and compignony.

HYDROMET: n.s. [from hydro & metron. ] An instrument to measure the extent or profundity of water.

HYDROMETRY, n.s. [from hydro & metron. ] The art of measuring the extent of water.

HYDROPHOBIA, n.s. [from hydro & phobos. ] Dread of water.

Among those dilation symptoms that follow the bite of a mad dog, the hydrophobia, or dread of water, is the most remarkable.

HYDROPHILA. n.s. [from hydro & phile. ] Love of water.

The general balm the hydrophilk earth hath drunk.

HYDROPHILIC, adj. [from hydro &philos. ] Tending to water.

HYDROPHILE. S. [from hydro & philos. ] Tending to water.

HYDROPHOBIC. S. [from hydro & phobos. ] Fearing water.

HYDROPOIKILIA. n.s. [from hydro & poikilos. ] A variable water.

HYDROPOIKILIC, adj. [from hydro & poikilos. ] Subject to variable water.

HYDROPOIKILY, n.s. [from hydro & poikilos. ] Variable water.

HYDROPS, n.s. [from hydro & pepsis. ] Enlarged water.

HYDROSTATICAL, adj. [from hydro & statikos. ] Relating to hydrostaticks.

HYDROSTATICS, n.s. [from hydro & stasis. ] The science of weighing fluids; weighing bodies in fluids.

HYDROTICK, n.s. [from hydro & tyx. ] Purger of water or phlegm.

He seems to have been the first who divided purges into hot and unctional bile.

HYDROSYRUP, n.s. [from hydro & syrups. ] One who draws maps of the sea.

It may be found in the writings of our hydrostatists.

HYDROGRAPHY, n.s. [from hydro & graphos. ] Description of the watery part of the terartidgious globe.

HYDROMANCY, n.s. [from hydro & mancy. ] Divination by water.

In Heaven's well joined with the bever, as having a bag in those parts, whereby we understand the hydrostatics, or bivulcate.

HYDRONEM. n.s. [from hydro & nem. ] Honey and water.

HYDROMELE. n.s. [from hydro & mel. ] Honey and water.

HYDROPICK, n.s. [from hydro & pik. ] An instrument to measure the degree of moisture.

A sponge, perhaps, might be a better hydropermeter than the earth of the river.

HYDROSCOPE, n.s. [from hydro & skopein. ] An instrument to view the moisture and dryness of the air, and to measure and estimate the quantity of the moisture.

Quinny. Moisture in the air is discovered by hygrometers.

HYLARCHELICAL, adj. [from hyla & archelos. ] Preceding over matter.

Hyms, n.s. A species of dog; unless it is by mistake for Lymo. Avant, you curst!

Maltish, greyhound, mungill grim, Hound or spaniel, brace or hyme; or boatish like, or tramde tall.

Hymns, n.s. [from hydro & mone. ] A mar.-

HymeneAN, n.s. ringe fong.

And here he throneth the hymencan fung. Milton.

For her white virgins hymenesd fung. Pope.

Hymn, n.s. [from hymn, Fr. &c. ] An encomiaifick fong, or song of adoration to some superior being.

As I earl, in praine of mine own dame, So use we hymn, to praise her name.

To hymn, n.s. [from hymn, Fr. &c. ] To raise in songs to worship with hymns.

They touch'd their golden harps, and hymned praise'd

God and his work.

Had he not left this patient sain,

The whole body of aliorts, but him.

To hold a peaceful branch of palm above,

And hymn it in the quire.

From the Spanish Priar.

HYMICK, adj. [from hymn, Fr. ] Relating to hymns.

He rounds the air, and breaks the hymnicks notes

In birds, heaven's chorists, organick voices.

Which, if they did not die, might seem to

be a matchwork in the church hierarchy.

Done.

HYMPSICHORON, n.s. [from hymns & choros. ] To make melancholy; to dispirit.

I have been to the last degree, hypped since I saw you.

HY'PALLAGE, n.s. [from hypallai. ] A figure by which words change their cases with each other.

HYPER, n.s. [from hyper. ] A word barbarously curtailed by Prior from hypercritick.

A hypercritick; one more critical than necessity requires.

Prior did not know the meaning of the word.

Criticks I read on other men,

And they upon me.

Prior.

HYPERBOLA, n.s. [from hyperbola, Fr. &c. ] In geometry, a section of a cone made by a plane, fo that the axis of the section inclines to the opposite leg of the cone, which in the parabola is paralleld to it, and in the ellipsipis intersects it.

The axis of the hyperbolical section will meet also with the opposite side of the cone, when produced above the vertex.

Harriss.

Had the velocities of several planets been greater or less than they are, or had their distances from the sun, or the quantity of the sun's matter, and consequently his attractive power been greater or less than they are now, with the same velocities, they would not have resolved in concentrick circles, but have moved in hyperbolas very eccentrically.

Bentley.

HYPERBOLE, n.s. [from hyperbole, Fr. &c. ] A figure in rhetoric by which any thing is increased or diminished beyond the exact truth: as, he runs faster than lightning.

His passions are fullest to his.

He was so gaudy, the cafe of a flagellat was a maniaj for him.

Shakes.

Terms unqualified

Which, from the tongue of roaring Typhon drop,

Would seem hyperboles. Shaks. Troilus and Cressida;

Tartuffe phraseis, liken terms precisely.

These pref. hyperboles, figure alliteration.

Tartuffe pedantic, the Summer stike on.

Have blown me full of maggots ostentation. Shakes.

They were above the hyperboles, that forc'd poetry bellows upon its admiral objects.

Garrick, Hyperboles.
HYPER

Hyperbolical, fo daring and so bold,
Defying bounds, are yet by rules control'd;
Above the clouds, but yet within our sight:
They mount with truth, and make a tow'ring flight.

Graves in.

HYPERBOLICAL. adj. [hyperbolique, Fr.]
HYPERBOLIC. from hyperbol, Lat.]
1. Belonging to the hyperbola; having the nature of an hyperbola.

Cancellerated in the middle with squares, with triangles before, and behind with hyperbolic lines.

Grew's Museum.

The heavy or pelucid coat of the eye rifeeth up as a hill, above the convexity of the white of the eye, and is of an hyperbolic or parabolic figure.

Ray in the Creation.

2. [From hyperbol.] Exaggerating or explaining beyond fact.

It is parabolical, and probably hyperbolical, and therefore not to be taken in a strict sense. Boyle.

HYPERBOLICALLY. adv. [from hyperbolical]
1. In form of an hyperbola.
2. With exaggeration or extenuation.
Yet may all be solved, if we take it hyperbolically. Dean.

Scully is seated upon a narrow mountain, which thrusts into the sea a steep high rock, and hyperbolically defended by Homer as inaccesible.

Grew's Notes on the Odyssey.

HYPERBOLUM. adv. [hyperbolically and formally]. Having the form, or nearly the form of the hyperbola.
HYPERBOREAN. n. f. [hyperborean, Fr. hyperboreus, Lat. Norn.]
HYPERCRITIC. n. s. [hypercritique, Fr. hypercritique, ang.]
A critic exact or captious beyond use or reason.

Those hypercritic in English poetry differ from the opinion of the Greek and Latin judges, from the Italian and French, and from the general taste of all ages.

HYPERCRITICAL. adj. [from hypercritic.]
Critical beyond necessity or use.

We are far from imposing those nice and hyperbolical punctilious, which some authors oblige our gardens with.

Evelyn.

Such hypercritical readers will consider my subject as the means was to make a body of reined fayings, only taking care to produce them in the most natural manner.

Swift.

HYPERMETRE. n. f. [mesure et hyper.] Any thing greater than the standard requires.
When a man rises beyond six foot, he is an hypermeter, and may be admitted into the tall club.

Admiral.

HYPERSCARISIS. n. f. [hyperacaris, Lat. and ang.-ske-] The growth of fungous or proud flesh.

Where the hyperacaris was great, I sprinkled it with the most of what I more specifically called the ulcer of its potestation.

Swift.

HYPERHEN. n. f. [super]. A note of conjunction: as virue, ever-living.

HYPER-TICK. n. f. [hyper.] Any medicine that induces sleep.

HYPOCHONDRIAC. adj. hypercondria.
HYPOCHONDRIACK. gue, Fr. from hyperboulare.

1. Melancholy; disordered in the imagination.

Socrates laid down his life in attestation of that most fundamental of all truths, the belief of one God; and yet he's not recorded either as fast or hyperboulare.

Decay of Piety.

2. Producing melancholy; having the nature of melancholy.

Cold sweats are many times mortal, and always suspected: as in great fears, and hyperbolical passions, being a relaxation or forfaking of the spirits.

Bacon's Natural History.

HYPOCRIST. n. s. [hypocrite, Fr.]
HYPOCRITY. n. s. [hypocrify, Fr.]
HYPOCRISY. n. s. [hypocrify, Fr.]

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HYPOCRISY. n. s. [hypocrify, Fr.
JABBER. n. f. [from jabber.] One who talks inarticulately or unintelligibly.

JAC. n. [from jack, a coat of mail.] Boots which serve as armour to the legs.

JABBERER. n. f. One who talks inarticulately or unintelligibly.

JACENT, adj. [jacens, Lat.] Lying at length.

JACINTH. n. f. [for hyacinth, Jerusalem for Hierusalem.] 1. The name with hyacinth. 2. A gem of a deep reddish yellow approaching to a flame colour, or the deepest amethyst.

JACK. n. f. [Probably by mitake from Jaquts, which in French is James.] 1. The diminutive of John. Used as a general term of contempt for saucy or paltry fellows.

JACK Boot. n. f. [from jack, a coat of mail.] Boots which serve as armour to the legs.

JACK by the hedge. n. f. Erythrum. Jack by the hedge in an herb that grows wild under hedges, is eaten as other fallals are, and much used both to make and to preserve.

JACK Pudding. n. f. [jack and pudding.] A zani; a merry Andrew. Every jack pudding will be ridiculous palatable weaknesses which they ought to cover. L'Estrange.

JACKANENT. n. f. [Jack in Lent, a poor flaved fellow.] A mirthful heathen.

Jackal. n. f. [chacal, Fr.] A small animal suppofted to flart prey for the lion.

JACQUES. n. f. [jack and ape.] 1. Monkey; an ape. 2. A coxcomb; an impertinent.

JACKDAW. n. f. [jack and daw.] A cock daw; a bird taught to imitate the human voice.

JACETY. n. f. [jaquet, Fr.] A short coat; a close waftcoat.

JACEN'T. adj. [jacens, Lat.] Lying at length.
A J A D

And here, and dogs, and hogs are feeding;
And here a sailor's jacket hangs to dry.

1. To be on a jacket, to be the man.

The fell upon the jacket of the parson, who stood up to take it off. L'Estrange.

JACOB'S Ladder, n. f. Polemonium; the same with Greek valerian.

JACOB'S Staff, n. f. 1. A pilgrim's staff.

2. Staff concealing a dagger.

3. A crook staff; a kind of asilage.

JACOBINE, n. f. A pigeon with a high ruff.

JACOBITISM, n. f. [jacobit, Lat.]

1. Tailing; motion; ruffling; heaving.

If the patient be surprized with jaundice, or great oppression about the thorax, expect no relief from cordials. Harvey.

2. A term in the canon law for a false pretention to marriage.

JACULATION, n. f. [jaculation, Latin.] The act of throwing missive weapons.

So bills amid the air, encounter'd hills, Hunt'd to and fro with jauntion dire. Milton.

JADE, n. f. [The etymology of this word is doubtful: Skinner derives it from gaud, gay, or fair.]

1. A horse of no spirit; a hired horse; a worthless nag.

Ales, what witless thee that load my heart.

I am as dull as Winter-starved sheep.

That's a jade in overladen cart.

Sidney.

The plain nag came upon the trial to prove choice to be a jade that made sport with him. L'Estrange.

Jade's flaps help to renew their race,

As, after tumbling, jade would mend their pace. Pope.

2. A sorry woman. A word of contempt not since times age, but generally vice.

Shall they, these old jades, pull the flower

Of youth, that you have, pull you.

Chapman.

The cunning's jade alive, Say's, it's the ready way to thrive. Steevens.

Get in, hurry; now will I perambulate this young jade, and discover the intrigue. Southey.

In d'oumbarr, pearls, and rich brocades,

She shires the shift of battered jades,

And flutters in her pride. Swift.

3. A young woman: in irony and flight contempt.

You wrong and then some hand-made jades among them; the flutes have very white teeth and black eyes. Addison.

JADE, n. f. A species of flone.

The jade's the flesh of the jaundice, and of extreme hardness. Its colour is composed of a pale bluish grey, or ash-colour, and a pale-green, not uniform. It appears dull and coarsely on the surface, but it is of the clearest polish. It is used by the Turks for handles of handles. Hill.

To J A D E, v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To tire; to haraize; to dispirit; to weary; applied originally to horsemanship.

With his eyes on the gelding ranks, The never-yet-beaten horse of Parthenia. We're jaded out of his field. Shak. Ast. and Cleo.

It is good in discourse to vary and intermingle speech of the present occasion with arguments for...

J A I

It is a dull thing to tire and jade anything too far.

If feet drag, it's the presage of the elephant.

It's a sign, and in frequent matches cast

No favour for the ballon we rate,

And no respect for the ball that is met with. Dryden.

3. To employ in vile purposes.

The honourable blood

Mufl be not befl'd by such a jade.' Dryden.

4. To ride; to rule with tyranny.

I do not now fool myself, to let imagination jade me for every reason exciting to this. Dryden.

To J A D E, v. n. To lose spirit; to sink.

Many offer at the effects of friendship, but they do not fail: they are promising in the beginning, but they fail and jade the time in the prosecution. South.

J A D I, n. f. 1. Vitious; bad; an horfe.

That hoo'd us on their backs, to show us

A jadify trick at last, and throw us. Hudson.

This once the people get the jadify trick of thro'ing off their king, no ruler's safe. Southern.

2. Unchaste; incontinent.

Tis to no boot to jealous a woman; for if the humour takes her to be jadify, not all the locks and fops in nature can keep her honest. L'Estrange.

To J A G G, v. a. [gaguer, sles or holes, Welsh.] To cut into indentures; to cut into teeth these of a faw.

Some leaves round, some long, some square, and many jagged on the flutes. Basew. Nat. Hist.

The jagging of pinks and glittifiers is like the inequality of oak leaves; but they never have any small plain parts.

The banks of that mea must be jagged and torn by the impetuous affaults, or the silent underminings of waves; violent rains must wash down earth from the tops of mountains. Tickell.

An elder-tree is one among the lefter trees, whose younger branches are soft, and whose leaves are jagged. Watt.

3. From the verb.] A prodogeneity or denticulation.

The figure of the leaves is divided into many jagges or eccalps, and curiously indented round the edges. Ray.

Take off the flaring flames, twigs, and jaggs in the hive, and make them as smooth as possible. Mortimer's Hydriades.

JAGGY, adj. [from jagg.] Uncen; denticulated.

His tow'ring crift was glorious to behold;

His shoulders and his sides were clo'd with gold;

Three tongues he brandish'd when he charg'd his fong;

His teeth bed jaggy in three dreadful rows. Add.

Amid these angles, infantly strain'd,

They joyful leave their jaggy teeth behind. Thomson.

JAGGEDNESS, n. f. [from jagger.] The flat of being denticulated; unevenness.

Find denticulated leaves, making them plain, before you give them their veners and museum. Peacock on Drawing.

JAIL, n. f. [gaul, Fr.] A gaol; a prison; a place where criminals are confined. See GAOL. It is written either way; but communally by latter writers jail.

Away with the dotter, to the jail with him. Shakespeare.

A dependant upon him paid six thousand pounds ready money, which, poor man, he lived to repent in a jail. Clarendon.

He gird'd and turn'd his eyes, because he knew 'twas but a larger jail he had in view. Dryden.

One jail did all their criminals restrain,

Which now the walls of Rome can scarce contain.

J A S B I R D, n. f. [jail and bird.] One who has been in a jail.

J A T T E R, n. f. [from jail.] A gaoler; the keeper of a prifon.

Seeking many fears to speak with her, and ever kept from her, as was known, till she was distained, and dissembling his mind, as because of her jealous jatter.

Sidney.

a jailer, to bring forth

Some monstrous makefacto.

Shakespere.

His poor to hollow caverns confin'd;

There let him reign, the jailer of the wind;

With horfes commands his breathing subjects call,

And hoist and bluster in his empty hall.

Damon, the pris'en knight,

Reflects for war, and then before the light;

And, with his prison leave, deift's to breathe

An air more welcome than the dampaph黑夜. Dryden.


I will this imbolden villain into mortar, and dash the walls of jades, ad infinitum. Shaksp.

Their forlorn aviance rakes

In excrescences, and hires the very jake. Dryden.

Some have asht the very jakes for papers left there by men of wit. Swift.

J A L A P, n. f. [jalap, French; jalapium, Low Lat.] Jalap is a firm and solid root, of a wrinkled surface, and generally cut into fines, heavy and hard to be reduced to a powder, and of an acid and nauseous taste. It had its name jalapum, or jalapa, from Jalapa, a town in New Spain, in the neighborhood of which it was discovered; though it is now principally brought from Mexico. It is an excellent purgative where scrofulous humours are to be evacuated. Hill's Med. Met.

J A M, n. f. [I know not whence derived.] A conserve of fruits boiled with sugar and water.

J A M B, n. f. [jambe, French, a leg.] Any supporter on either side, as the posts of a door.

No timber is to be laid within twelve inches of the foreside of the chimney jambe. Moon.

J A M B I C K, n. f. [iambique, Fr. iambicus, Lat.] Verbs composed of lambick feet, and of a short and syllable alternately; ift from originally in iathre, therefore taken for future.

In thy telosom heart through venem lips

It does but touch thy Irish pen, and dies:

Thy genius walkls thee not to purchase fame

In keen lambicks, but mild anagram

Dryden.

J A N

To J A N G L E, v. n. [jangle, French, Skinner.] To altercate; to quarrel; to bicker in words. Now a low word. Good will is jangling; but, gentle, agree.

This civil war of wits we much better understand.


So far am I glad it did so fort

And this their jangling I esteem a sport.

Shakesp.

There is no error which has not some appearance of probability remembering truth, which when men, who study to be singular, find out, (training reasons,) they then publish to the world matter of contention and jangling.

Reid.

To J A N G L E, n. a. To make to found unseemliness.

Now see that noble and that sovereign reason,

Like sweet bells jangle out of tune and harf.

Shakespeare's Hamlet.

Ever Gaslick forms were known in Greece,

And in our verse 'tis monkeys rhymes.

Had jangled their fantastic charms.

Prior.

1 6 J A N G L E R.
ICE

JAC. n. s. [from the verb.] Ramble; flight, excursio. It is commonly used indulgently, but solely by Milton. Our Saxon name for it means, with an unsavoury mind, after his airy jants, though hurry'd, fore, hungry and cold, betook him to his rest. Milton.

He feeds me out on many a jants.

Old notes in the night to haunt. Hudibras.

They parted, and away scot the cavalier in quest of his new mistress: his jants is court to jants.

L'Eyage.

If you are for a merry jants, I'll try for one you can foot it farther. Dryden's Spanish Fyars.

Thus much of the scheme of my design in this part have run me, and my reader's mind, and tedious jants, in tracing out those metallic and mineral bodies. Woodward.

J'antuines. n. s. [from jants, ot janty, corrupted from gentil, French. See janty.] Airyments; flutter, gentilements.

A certain blinness in my limbs entirely detained that jantiness of air I was once master of. Addison.

Jaw. n. s. [june, a cheek, French; whence janesone, or cheekbone, then jawn.]

1. The bone of the mouth in the middle of the face.

A generation whole teeth are as swift, and their jaw teeth as knives, to devour the poor. Prov. 27.

The jaw bones, hearts, and galls of pitids are very much like the bones, hearts, and galls of men. Walcot's Angler.

Pigs, who probably begrudges Aristotle's picking off the eyes of the crocodile doth not only move his upper jaw, but that his nether jaw is immovable. Grew.

I saw a hydra bands within, whose jaws with iron teeth terribly grip. Dryden.

2. The mouth.

My tongue cleareth to my jawn, and thou hast brought me into the dust of death. Exod. xv. 15.

My bended book shall pierce their slimy jaws. Shakespeare.

A finery foam works o'er my grinding jaw.

Skinner.

JAY. n. s. [named from bit cry.] Skinner.

A bird; pignolandra.

Two sharp winged things.

Deck'd with divers plumage, like painted jays, were fixed at his back, to cut his airy ways. Fairy Queen.

We'll use this unworthy humility, this grov'ry passion—all we'll teach him to uncrow from jays. Shakespeare.

What, is the joy mere precious than the lark?

Because the voiceless is as beautiful Shakespeare. I am highly delighted to see the jay on the thorn hopping about my walks. Spenser.

Amidst the jays, the insects gilded wings.

O happy bird in hawk, when Philomela sings. Pope.

Jazel. n. s. A precious stone of an azure or blue colour.

DIE. n. s. [Ij, Saxonn; eje, Dutch.]

1. Water or other liquor made solid by cold.

You are no furer, not.

Than is the coal of fire upon the ice. Or halfbore in the fun. Shakespeare's Cordelius.

Thou set art all ice, thy kindred trees. Shakespeare. I could althinks whether ice and water were two different fluids of things, and doubt not but I should be answered in the affirmative. Locke.

2. Concreted sugar.

3. To break the jay. To break the jay's opening to any attempt.

If you break in on the jay, the old eagle, or the young jay, it is justly, the elder, the younger rise.

Fryer. It is the custom which the young fairest, the young fairest of the jays, and the jay that are yet added. Dryden.

Brown's Valley Errors.

Some of our own nation, and many other

Canalizing, whose names and ice, are known, have
different good commendation. Hacket on the

ICONOCLAST. n. s. [iconoloffe, French; (continued); a breaker of images.]

Ilconologue, n. s. [iconoloffe, French; (continued); a breaker of images.]

The doctrine of picture or representation.

I C Y

2. To cover with concreted sugar.

I CHOU. HOUSE, n. s. [ice and boug.] A house in which ice is repasted against the warm months.

I CHU. EMON. n. s. [chiow.]

A small animal that breaks the eggs of the crocodile.

INCHINEELY. n. s. A fort of fly.

The generation of the ichneumon in the bodies of caterpillars, and other nymphs of insects.

Doeby's Physico-Theol.

ICHOGRAPHY. n. s. [ichograph.] The ground-plan. It will be impossible to have a draught of each form in paper by itself, and also to have a draught of the ground-plan of icography of every figure in paper by itself. Maxan.

IC.HOR. [from ich.] A thin wavy humour like serum.

Quint.

Milk, drawn from some animals that feed only upon ivy, will be more apt to turn rancid and putrid, acquiring first a faint taste, which is a sign of putrefaction, and then it will turn into an ichor.

Arbuthnot on Alliments.

ICHOROUS. adj. [from ichor.] Serous; thin; undigested.

The long-iory is imputed to a superficial fijious or ichorous skin; called Confum. The pus from an ulcer of the liver, growing thin and ichorous, corrodes the vessels. Arbuth. on Dist. Ichthyology, n. s. [ichthyology, French; ichthyology, French; ichthyology, Latin; fsh and igo.]

The doctrine of the nature of fish. Wordsworth's Natural History.

There some are, as canals and streams, which carry no name in ichthyology. Brown's Valley Errors.

I CHTYPHAGY. n. s. [chyles and chyem.]

Diet of fish; the practice of eating fish.

ICICLE. n. s. [from ice.] A shoot of ice commonly hanging down from the upper part.

If distilled vinegar or aqua-forte be poured into the powder of leadstones, the fusiling powder, dried, retains some magnetical virtue: but if the menstruum be evaporated to a consistence, and afterwards doth shoot into icicles, or crystals, the leadstone hath no power upon them. Brown's Valley Errors.

From locks unequall'd, and from the frozen beard, Long lepidsdepends, and cracking sounds are heard. Dryden.

The common dropstone consists principally of spiders, and is frequently found in forests, and in icicles, hanging down from the tops and sides of rocks. Wordsworth's Natural History.

ICINESS. n. s. [from cry.] The state of generating ice.

ICON. n. s. [icon.] A picture or representation.

Boywardus, in his treatise of divinity, hath set forth the icon of the thre of ten, yet added two.

Brown's Valley Errors.

Some of our own nation, and many other

Are known, have different good commendation. Hacket on the

I CHOCALLY. n. s. [iconoloffe, French; (continued); a breaker of images.]

The doctrine of picture or representation.

I C T Y.

ICEY. adj. [from ice.]

1. Full of ice; covered with ice; made of ice; cold; frothy.

But my poor heart first felt free,

Bowed in the bliss of chains by live.

Skryd.

2. Cold; free from passion.

Thou wouldst not have learned

The icy precepts of respect. Shakespeare's Timon.

3. Frigid; backward.

If thou dost find him tradable to us, Endeavour him, and tell him all our reasons.

If he be leanest, thy cow can do no worse.

Be thou too.

Shakespeare's Richard III.

4. Contrasted for I would.

IDEA. n. s. [idea, French; idia.] Mental image.

Whatever the mind perceives in itself, or in the immediate object of perception, thought, or understanding, that I call idea. Locke.

The form under which these things appear to the mind, or the effect of our apprehension, is called an idea. Watts.

Happy you that may to the faint, your only idea. Although simply attend, your mind shall effectual utter.

Our Saviour himself, being to set down the perfect idea of that which we are to pray and with force for, he did not touch to pray or wish, but than only that here it might be with us, as with

It is in heaven.

Hakew.

Her sweet idea wander'd through his thoughts.

Folger.

I did infer your lineaments,

Being the right idea of your father.

Both your form and characters of mind. Skryd.

How good, how fair,

Answering his great idea! Milton's Paradise Lost.

If Chasus by the idea wroust.

The fairest nymph bore, and his eyes he let.

Dryden.

IDEAL. adj. [from idea.] Mental; intellectual; not perceived by the senses.

There is a two-fold knowledge of material things; one real, when the thing, and real impression of things on our senses, is perceived; the other idea, when the image or idea of a thing, absent in itself, is represented to and considered on the imagination. Bayle's Dict. Phil. Phys.

IDEAL. adj. [from idea.] Intellectually.

A transmutation is made materially from some parts, and ideally from every one. Brown's Valley Errors.

IDENTICAL. adj. [identique, Pr.]

The idea, a name; implying the same thing; comprising the same idea.

The beard's the identique mark you know.

The name numerically.

There majors is identical with magis. Hale.

These ridiculous identical propositions, that teeth is faith, and rule is a rule, are first principles in this controversy of the rule of faith, without which nothing can be solidly concluded either about rule or Grin.

If this pre-existent eternity is not compatible with a successive duration, as we clearly and distinctly perceive it that it is not, then it remains, that some being, though infinitely above our finite comprehension, must have had an identical, invariable continuance from all eternity, which being no other than God.

IDENTITY. n. s. [identique, French; ideation; school Lat.] Sameness; not diversity.

There is a falsity of equivocation from a society in name, inferring an identity in nature; by this falsity he was deceived that aqua-aquae fists for those which he call Aqua-Aqua. Fairer.

Certainly those actions must needs be regular, where there is an identity between the rule and the fact.

Considering any thing as existing, at any determined time and place, we compare it with itself.

11 411
1. Lazy;averse from labour. For shame! I do much to do, and yet Idle. Bull.
2. Not engaged; affording leisure. For often have you writ to her; and the in mo-
3. Unactive; not employed. Or else for want of idle time, could not again reply. Shakespeare.
4. Useless; barren; not productive of good. All verse, all idle words you drop.
5. Unfruitful; barren; not productive of good. On ant's valet, and deferts idle. Shakespeare.
7. Inefficacy; unprofitable. Where here was then The power that guards the sacred lives of Kings? Why kept the lightning and the thunderbolt, Or bent the Earth, and fixed and trees? Dryden.
8. Unprofitable; not productive of good: as, an idle story. Suffer it then, thou money god, quoth he, That all these idle offers I refuse; All that I need have: what needeth me To cover more than I have caufe to use? Fairy Queen.
9. Inefficacy; unprofitable. This answer is both idle in regard of us, and re-
pugnant to themselves. Hooker.
10. Inefficacy; unprofitable. As an idle fish, this fellow dreams. Dryden.
11. Inefficacy; unprofitable. Rejects as an idle man his fellow dreamers. Hooker.
12. Inefficacy; unprofitable. His friend find him scornful and, with proud con-
tempt, Rejects as an idle man his fellow dreamers. Dryden.
13. Inefficacy; unprofitable. He wishes to recast the precious hours he has spent in tracts, and in stead of idle unprofitable di-

DID. n. f. [didere, Fr. idier, and L. idere.] A primary disflaie which neither depends on nor proceeds from another.

IDIOSYCRASY. n. f. [idioscyra, Fr. idiosc, and Gr. idios.] A peculiar temper or disposition of body not common to another.

IDIOM. n. f. [idiom, Fr. idiom, and L. idiom.] A particular cast of a tongue; phra-

IDIOGRAPHY. n. f. [idiograph, Fr. idio, and Gr. idios.] A primary disfase which neither depends on nor proceeds from another.

IDIOT. n. f. [idiot, Fr. idiot, and L. idiot.] A fool; a natural; a changing-

IDOL. n. f. [idole, Fr. idole, and L. idol.] An image worshipped as God.

IDOLATER. n. f. [idolatrer, Fr. idolater, and L. idolatre.] One who pays divine honours to images; one who worships for God that which is not God.
JEAN
An atheist may be no Christian; he may be an idolater or a pagan; but I would hardly think astrology to be compatible with rank atheism.

JEAN
To worship idols.

IDOLATRIOUS. adj. [from idolatr.-] Tending to idolatry; comprising idolatry, or the worship of false gods.

NEITHER may the pictures of our Saviour, the apostles, and the elect church, be drawn in an idolatrous use, or be set up in churches to be worshipped.

POEM on Drawing.

IDOLATRIOUSLY. adv. [from idolatr.-] In an idolatrous manner.

Might therefore the wholesale idolaters have either thought or done; but let whatsoever they have either thought or done, therefore, be so far forth abhorred.

JEAN.
Who are the gods of the idolatry?

IDOLATRY. n. s. [idolatr.-, Fr. idolatr.-, Lat.] The worship of images; the worship of any thing as God which is not God.

IDOLATRY. n.s. [idolatr.-, Fr. idolatr.-, Lat.] The worship of images; a poetical word.

Gold, silver, and stones.

In the church, he draws an idolatrous use, or be set up in churches to be worshipped.

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IDOLATRY.
JET

When you the dulness of all things have found,
And then ask pardon for the JET you made.  

1. The object of JET; laughter, mock.

If I did but wish to make you either laugh or cry, may you then make jest or sobs at me then let me be your JET, I deserve it.  
Shakespeare.

2. Manner of doing or speaking feigned, not real; ludicrous, not serious; game, jest.

When his playfellows chose him their king, he spake and did those things in JET, which would have become a king in earnest.  
Gower.

3. A sudden spring; a quick jail that thocks or flarts.

Jerome.  

This is the JET, the abbot's jest;  
His jadge gave him a JET,  
As he would have his rider hurt.  

Gower.  

His hood after the kirk.  

Ben Jonson.

To jest, to jest, to jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, jest, 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IGNORANCE. n. f. [ignorance, Fr. ignorne, Latin.] 1. Want of knowledge; unlearnedness. If all the clergy were as learned as themselves are, that most complain of ignorance in others, yet our book of prayer might remain to this hour. Shakspe. Ignorance is the curse of God. Knowledge the wing wherewith we fly to heav'n. Shakespeare. 2. Want of knowledge respecting some particular thing. It is in every body's power to pretend ignorance of the law. Sterte. 3. Want of knowledge discovered by external effect. In this sense it has a pl. Forgive us all our sins, neglecters, and ignorance. Cen. Frey. 4. Want of knowledge not to me for my sins and ignorances. Tes. 5. Ignorant; adj. [ignorant, Fr. ignorant, Latin.] 1. Wanting knowledge; unlearned; uninstructed; unenlightened. So foolish was I and ignorant, I was as a beast. Ps. xlix. 6. Uninstructed man, whose ignorance being discovered. They have transported me beyond me. This ignorant present time, and I feel now The future in the instant, Shakespeare's Macbeth. 7. In such busineses A lion is eloquence, and the eyes of th' ignorant More learned than the ear. Shakspe. Carissimi. He that doth not know those things which are of use to him, to know them, is an ignorant man, whatsoever he may be befides. Tillotson. 8. Foolish grant whatever ambition craves, And men, once ignorant, are slaves. Pope. 9. Unknown; undiscovered. This is merely poetical. If you know aught, which does become my knowledge Thereof to be informed, impri'm not In ignorance conscious. Some of our Wits. 10. Without knowledge of some particular. Let not judges be fo ignorant of their own right, as to think there is not left to them, as a principal part of their office, a wife application of laws. V. Billops. 11. O villain ill foreseen! Better had I Liv'd ignorant of future! I had borne My part of evil only. Some of our Wits. 12. Unacquainted with. In a good sense. Ignorant of guilt, I fear not shame. Dryden. 13. Ignorantly made or done. Unnatural. His flourishing Poor ignorant bauble, on our terrible fear Like egg-helms mov'd. 14. Ignorant. n. f. One untought, unletter'd, uninstructed. Did I for this make pains to teach? Our foolish ignorance to grace! 15. Ignorantly, adv. [from ignorant.] Without knowledge; uselessly; without information. The gr. and most cruel lies we have. Are those whom you would ignorantly love. Dryden. Where are comprised, an ornament. Shakespeare's Sonnet. It was ignorantly done, as too. Warr. To ignorant. v. o. [signify, Fr. ignorer, Lat.] Not to know; to be ignorant of. This word Boyle endeavoured to introduce; but he has not been received. I ignored not the thunder interpretation, given by modern critics to divers texts, by me alleged. Boyle. 1. Reproach. Bo. Philosophy. 2. Such bodies only strike fire which have fulplur or ignomino-\underline{us}. Byron's Pagan Errors. Vomiting fire. 3. Ignotous, adj. [ignomino-\underline{us}, Lat.] Vol-
JIN

Philosophy would boldly be established, if men were made carefully distinguish those things that they know from those that they imagine.

IGNORABLE. adj. [ignobilis, Lat.] Notorious.

Jig, n. s. [gig, Italian; geej, Teutonic; a fiddle.] A light careless dance, or tune.

When Cyrus had overcome the Lydians, that were a warlike nation, instead of their warlike mukech, he appointed to them certain lascivious lutes and jigs; by which he so mollified and abated their courage, that they forger their former ferocieness.

Sponsor on Ireland.

As fidlers kill, though they be paid to be gone, yet needs will Thrive one more jig upon you. Down.

Potticorful shall testify that you dare, in these jig-giving times, to countenance a legitimate good.

Ben Jonson.

All the strains that there abide,
With jigs and rural dance dote.
Milton.

The mutts bled’t to see their friends excelling. Theirs elegant delights of jig and waltzing. Fenton.

They wrote to her friends in the country, that she should dance a jig next October at Wethertown.

Abbotsford.

Another Phoebus, thy own Phoebus reigns, Joys in my jigs, and dances in my chains.

Pope.

To JIG, v. n. [from the noun.]. To dance carelessly; to dance. Expressed in contempt.

As for the jiggling part and figures of dances, I count that little.

Locke.

'Jig'-maker. n. s. [jig and make.] One who dances or plays merrily.

Your only 'Jig'-maker! and to what end a man do but be merry?

Shakespeare’s Hamlet.

Jiggersnobs. n. s. [A cant word.] A trinket; a nick-knick; a light contrivance in machinery.

He did all his polices and fobs Of gingersnacks, whills, and jiggersnobs. Hudibras.

Jilt. n. s. [gillt, Islandick; to intrap in an amour, Mr. Iye. Perhaps from giggot, by contraction; or giglet, or gigles, the diminutive of gill, the ludicrous name of a woman. ’Tis also called jillet in Scotland.]

1. A woman who gives her lover hopes, and deceives him.

Avoid both courts and camps,
Where idle fortune plays the jilt.
With the brave, noble, honest, gallant man.
Your only jilt! and to what end.

Shakespeare’s Orphan.

2. A name of contempt for a woman.

When love was all an easy monarch’s care,
’Jilt’ rul’d the state, and state men faced warts.

Pope.

To JILT, v. a. [from the noun.]. To trick a man by flattering his lover with hopes, and then leaving him for another.

Tell who loves who;
And who is jilted for another’s sake.
Dryden.

Tell a man a flattering love in love, that he is jilted; bring witticisms of the falsehood of his mistress, and three kind words of hers shall invalidate all their refinements.

Jilted. n. v. n. To play the jilt; to practice amorous deceits.

She might have learn’d to coo: jilt, and tham,
Haf Covent-garden been at Surinam. Congreve.

To JINGLE, v. n. [A word made from jing, a little bell, and an exclamation intended to be expressed.] To clink; to sound with a kind of haphazard rattle.

What should the wan do with these jingling fools?

Shake.

With noises
Of rearing, shrieking, bowing, jingling chains,
We were awaked.

Shakespeare’s Tempest.

The bells the jingle, and the whistle blow.

To JINE, n. s. [from the verb.]

1. Any clink, or haphazard rattle.

2. It is used, I think, improperly, to express the correspondence of found in the effects of rhyme.

Vulgar judges are nine parts in ten of all nations, who call common and jingle white.

Dryden.

3. Any thing founding; a rattle; a bell.

If you plant where favours are, do not only entertain them with trifles and jingles, but use them with more serious things.

Dryden.

4. [corrupted from ajile, Fr.] A walk or alley in a church or publick building. Properly aile.

Upwards the column shaft, the roof ascends, and arches widen, and long aisles extend.

Pope.

JILEUS, n. s. [Latin.]

An iles, commonly called the twigling of the guts, is really either a circumvolution, or infection of one part of the gut within the other. Abbotstow.

JILIX, n. s. [From iles.]
The ileus, or great fealet oak, thrives well in England, it is hardly fort of tree, and easily raised of acorns. The Spaniards have a fort call ewing the wood. Some, when old, it finely shell embled, as if it were painted.

Literis.

JILAC, adj. [Jilacus, Lat.] Relating to the lower bowels.

The ileus passion is a kind of convulsion in the belly.

JILAC Paffon. A nervous of ccharious, whose heat is the illium, whereby that gut is twined, or one part enters the cavity of the part immediately below or above; whence it is also called the volvulus, from volvulus, to roll.

Those who were of the iliac passion have their bellies much swelled.

Figure on the Humauns.

JILK. adj. [silk, Sax.]
The fame. It is still retained in Scotland, and denotes each as: ik one of you, every one of you. It also signifies the fame; as, Macintosh of that ilk, denotes a gentleman whose surname and the title of his estate are the same; as, Macintosh of Macintosh.

If you hear the malice in their roundels, feathr, to a drollsfe ful, Of Rofalind, who knows not Rofalind, That Colin make il ilk can I yee refthe. Speaker.

JILK, adj. [contradicted from Evill, and retaining all its fens.] A. Bad in any respect; contrary to good, whether physical or moral; evil. See EVILL.

There some ilk planet reigns;
I must be patient, till the Heaven looks
With an aspect more favourable.

Of his own body he was ill, and gave
The clergy ilk example.

Some, of an ilk and melancholy nature, incline the company to be sad and ill-disposed; others of a jovial nature, dispise them to be merry.

Bacon’s Essays.

2. Sick; disordered; not in health. I know not what is evil ever used in this fene.

With you and health in very happy season.

For I am on the sudden something ill.

I have known two towns of the greatest conceit lobby, by the governoring falling ill in the time of the siegen.

Temp.

JILII, n. s. [from the verb.]

1. Wickedness; depravity; contrariety to holiness.

Ill, to man’s nature, as it stands perverted, hath a nature motion strongest in holiness.

Bacon.

2. Young men to initiates all ill are prone; But are compass’d to avarice alone; For those in virtue’s shape they follow vice.

Dryden.

3. Misfortune; misery.

They who can all fene of others ill escape,
Is but a brute at bed in huma shape.

Tate’s Jove.

Though plagues & in ill and exercis’d in care.

Yet never let the noble mind despair;
When prey by dangers, and befit by loss,
Then are the time most fitted, and in their hasten’s Essays.

And when our virtue sinks, o’rewhelmed with grief, By unforeseen expending bring relief.

A. Phillips.

I. Not well; not rightly in any respect.

Ill at ease, both the and all her train
The forching fun had borne, and baining rain.

Dryden.

2. Not easily; with pain; with difficulty.

They do not yet;
The punishment all on thyself! alas!
Bear thou first own insult; ill able to sustain
His full wrath, and do not often as yet least part,
And my displeasure bear’t ill.

Milton.

Ill bear’s the fea a youthful lover’s fate;
When just approaching to the nuptial flat.

Dryden.

3. Subjective or adverb, is used in composition to express any bad quality or condition, which may be easily understood from the following examples.

Ill, subjectively.

Dangerous conjurations in ill breeding minds.

Shak. Hamlet.

I have an ilk-distilling soul.

Methodis I thee, now thou art below,
As one dead in the bottom of a tomb.

Shakespeare.

No look, no last advice before he went!

In an ilk boding whom to laugh lest.

Dryden. E.

I know
The voice ill boding, and the solemn found.

Phillips.

The wifhest prince on earth may be deceived by the craft of ill designing men.

Swift’s Examiner.

Your ill meaning political lords,
Under pretence of friendly friends and guests,
Appointed to avert the present danger,
Who threatening cruel death, constrain’d the pride
To wring from me and tell them my secret.

Milton.

A spy distinguished from his airy stand,
To brieve whose vigilance, Adrastus told
A mighty fum of ill perishing food.

Pipe.

I. adverb.

There founded an ilk ascendency of any of the enemies, and a lamentable noise was carried abroad.

Walf. viii. 10.

My colleague,
Being so afflicted with the gout,
Will not be able to be there in person.

Ben Jonson.

The examples
Of every minute’s instance, present now,
I have put them in these ill beheading arms.

Shake.

Lead back thy Saxons to their ancient Ehle.

I would reforfe the fruitful Kent, the gift
Of Vortigern, or Hengist’s ill-bought aid.

Dryden.

We simple toasters take delight
To see our women’s teeth look white;
And evry fancy ill blest.

Smirner at a mouth profoundly yellow.

Prior.

The ungrateful tressa of ill chosen husband
Overthrows her.

Sloane.

Hurry, does it look? How meagre and ill composed? It prey us impartial, and exults the spirits.

Collier.

Where grows
In my midst, the greenness of contentation
Aunchiefs avarice, that, were I king,
I should cut all the nobles for their lands.

Shake.

To what end this ill concocted lie,
Palpable and gross?

Dryden’s Don Sebastian, Act.
Our generals at present are such as are likely to make the best use of their numbers, without throwing away on any ill-concerted projects.

The second daughter was a peevish, forward, ill-conditioned creature as ever was, Arbatington.

Addison on the War.

The father's anguish was by brother's death.

Addison.

She was not found in a fair lodging, when I am bound to seek it in an ill-favoured creature, like a pear in a dunghill.

Sidney.

Next to so old ill-favoured cattle they meant to perform their unquestionably errant.

Sidney.

A man had but an ill-favoured nose, the deep shadow would be to impute the cause to the prejudice of his education.

Addison.

I was at her house the hour she appointed.

Sidney.

and you fed, for.

Vol.

They would not make bold, as every where they do, to destroy formed and self-fashioned productions.

Locke.

The fabled dragon never guarded more.

Locke.

The golden fleece, than he his ill-got store.

Dryden.

Did he employ his care for these his friends, and make good use of his ill-gotten power, by prevailing upon much better himself.

Addison, Coro.

ill-govern'd passions in a prince's breast.

Haller.

That knowledge of those courts is splendid, and ill-grounded.

Dryden.

ill-grounded passions quickly away.

Locke.

What's built upon esteem can never decay.

Haller.

of ill-join'd fond and daughters born.

Frank from the ancient world these giants came.

Milton.

nor has he ered above once by ill-judged superfluity.

Milton.

Did you never taste delicious drink out of a looked vessel.

Le Grange.

The match had been in to make for Fletwater, the double life was meant to be taken out, had there not come fifty to his defence.

Sidney.

Those are the products.

Of those ill-mated marriages thus where.

Milton.

Where great was bad though match's.

Milton.

The works are weak, the garrison but thin, Difficult with favour, when I and Gonzales, already warrying on their ill-mann'd walls.

Dryden.

He will not hear me out.

Dryden.

Was ever criminal forbid to plead.

Curb their ill-manner'd zeal.

Dryden.

It is impossible for the most ill-minded, avaricious, or cunning clergyman to do the least injustice to the meanest cottager, in any bargain for tithes.

Locke.

Soon as the ill-omen'd reach 'tis a car.

Who can describe this amusement in his face!

Dryden.

The eternal law of things must not be altered.

Dryden.

Comply with his ill-ordained choice.

Dryden.

When you expense the fence.

Locke.

Down the ill-organ'd engine fall.

Off they vizards.

Dryden.

For Phileas he is my return.

Dryden.

Better at home my noble path to mourn.

Locke.

From there an equal horn helms the public form.

Dryden.

There mostly imag'ry such fancy strike.

Dryden.

Pirates ill-past, 'tis said, their blood's white.

Pope.

Sparsra has not boat of such a woman.

Norr Tyroy to thank her, for ill she's lap'd love.

Dryden.

I shall give you, a talk for which I take myself not to be ill-qualified, because I have had opportunities, to observe the follies of women.

Swift.

You are pleasing or displeasing, either in themselves, because they live as a greater, and more definable end; the eating of a well-seasoned dish, fitted to a man's palate, may move the mind, by the delight that itself accomplishes the eating, without reference to any other object to which the consideration of the pleasure there is in health and strength may add a new guilt, able to make us swell.

Locke.

Blushes, ill'ClassNotFoundException, betray

Her thoughts incontinent on the bridal day.

Pope.

Boots, for the fruit of ill rewarded pain.

Dryden.

This ill-shap'd body with a dashing soul.

Dryden.

There was plenty clever, but the silks were ill forced; whole pyramids of sweetness for boys and women, but little of solid meat for men.

Dryden.

It does not belong to the priest's office to impose that name in baptism; he may refuse to pronounce the name, if the parents give them licentious, filthy, or ill-bounding names.

Dryden.

Ay, life.

Dryden.

ill spirited Weather, did we not feed grace,

Parson and sentiment.

Dryden.

From thy holiest heart, win mad, remove.

Shaks.

An adorer forgets, and an ill-hart'd love.

Pope.

Ah, when, if any living heart be I?

Pope.

To gloomy care, my shoots and these are free.

Shaks.

To the gay sports with troubled hearts agree.

Pope.

Holding of ill-tasted things in the mouth will make a small salivation.

Locke.

The maid, with downcast eyes, and mute with grief.

Dryden.

For death unfinish'd, and ill'thin's relief, 

Stood fast to her feet.

Dryden.

Ovid's Oil.

How should opinions, thus fast'd, be given up, if there be any fiction of interest or design, as there never fail to be, where men find themselves ill treated?

Locke.

That being our spirit which lies get amongst their playfellows at school, has ordinarily a mixture of rusticate and ill turn'd confidence; so that their misbehaving and dangerous ways of shifting in the world must be unlearned.

Locke.

ill.

Before words beginning with I, stands for in.

Ill-Chrysmable. adj. [illychrysmable].

Lat.

Incapable of weeping.

Dio.

I.L.

Gradual omission of entrance into one thing.

Dio.

As a format of iron red hot, by reason of the illage of the flux, and of the fire, in its end, to the fouls of the bled'd, by the illage of the defile enchain'd in them, shall be all overflow divine.

Norton.

2. Sudden attack; casual coming.

Life is oft preferred.

By the bold swimmer in the swift illage.

Thaniaso's summer.

To I.L..

Entangle to; to entrap; to enframe.

I am ill-ascertained, but not truly capitivated into your conclusion.

Mars's Divine Dialogue.

I.L.

1. The act of catching or enfining.

The word in Matthew does not only signify falperion, or pendulous illage, but also suffocation.

Brown.

2. A snare; any thing to catch another; a noose.

I.L.

Lat.

Inference; conclusion drawn from premises.

Herein there seems to be a very erroneous illage from the indulgence of God unto Cain, concluding an immortality of all; because the illage of the illage.

Brown.

I.L.

In order to the intermediate ideas as to discover what connection there is in each link of the chain, whereby the extremes are held together.

Locke.
ILLUSTRATE.  adv. [from illustrat, L. Latin] Deceiving by false tokens.

Illustrate stands, with idle fables dress'd, Enlightenment in mythick forms expert.

Illustrate in gay visions of moral strife.

Still paint'st 'tis false form. 

Illustrous.  adj. [from illustrius, L. Latin; illustrate, French] Deceiving; fraudulent.

Illustrous is that who make pretensions to teach or defend truths due to false virtues; a virtuous ideal, which, confounding the mind's page to long, but the fallacious and illustrous use of obscure or devotional terms, is only fit to make men more convicted in their ignorance.

illustrate.  n. f. [illustration, Fr. from illustrer] Explanation; elucidation; exposition. It is seldom used in its original signification for material brightness.

Whoever looks about him will find many living illustrations of this emblem. ILLUSTRIOUS, and of dedication, being ideas that have something very valuable and peculiar in their nature; the examining them one with another may perhaps tell of use for the illustration.

ILLUSTRATIVELY.  adv. [from illustration. ILLUSTRATE. In a way of explanation. Things are many times delivered hierarchically, metaphorically, illuminatively, and not with reference.

ILLUSTRIOUSLY.  adv. [from illustriously, L. illustriously, nobly, eminently.

In other languages the most illustrious titles are derived from thence accedé.

Such as these have cleared a lane. Dryden.

ILLUSTRIOUSLY.  adv. [from illustriously. ILLUSTRIOUSLY. Conspicuously; nobly; eminently.

It did not not to appear at first entertainments, that he might more illustriously manifest his charity.

You carrying with you all the world can boast. Pope.

Illustrousness.  n. f. [from illustriously. Emminence; nobility; grandeur.

This Contracted from I am.
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IMM

1. Worthy to be imitated; desiring to be copied. How could the most bafo men, and separate from all imitation, assume to honour by honour? by an observed fashion? As of parliament are not regarded by most imitable writers, I account the relation of them imitable, by a new sort of imitation. 

2. Possible to be imitated: within reach of imitation. The characters of men placed in lower stations of life, are more useful, as being imitable by greater numbers.

Imitatable, adj. [imitabilis, Latin.] Art; prodigiously great.

Immanent, adj. [immanent, French; die and morsis, Latin.] Intrinsick; inherent; internal.

Judging the infinite excellence by our narrow selves, we be filled with obligations of a holy religion, and thus like immanent actions to that nature which hath nothing in common with us.

But what he wills and intends once, he wills and intended from all eternity; it being godly contrary to the very first motions we have of the infinite perfections of the Divine Nature to raise or suppose any new immorality in it, or the same.

Immanently, adv. [in and manifest.] Not manifest; not plain. Not in use.

A time not much unlike that which was before time immemorial and unknown. Brown's Falstaff. Err.

Immanence, n. f. [immanent, Lat.] Barbarity; ravines.

It was both impious and unnatural; That such immorality and bloody strife

Should reign among professors of one faith. Shak.

Immaterial, adj. [in and matteres, Latin.] Unfading. 

Immaterial adj. [in and martial.] Not warlike.

My pow'rs are unit,

Myself immortal.

To make. q. v. [in and magick.] To cover; to disguise.

I have cause of buckram for the nonce, to make our noted outward garments. Shakespeare's Henry IV.

Immaterial. adj. [immaterialis, French; in and materia, Latin.]

1. Incorporeal; distinct from matter; void of matter.

Angels are spirits immaterial and intellectual, the glorious inhabitants of those sacred palaces, where there is nothing but light and immortality; no shadow of matter for tears, discontents, griefs, and uncomfortable passions to work upon; but all joy, tranquillity, and peace, even for ever and ever, do well.

As then the soul a substance hath alone, Besides the body, in which she is confined.

So hath the not a body of her own, But spirit, and immaterial mind. Daven.

Those immaterial ideas to which we expect, suggested the necessity of preparing our appetites, without which heaven can be no heaven to us. Dryg. Pity.

No moral pernicious in that, which is, such a thing as is immaterial, and does not contain any principle of corruption. filch. Pity.

A material, without weight, impermanent; without relation. This faculty has crept into the conversation and writings of barbarians; but ought to be utterly rejected.

Immateriality. n. f. [from immaterial.]

Incorporeity; distinctness from body or matter.

Since we know cognizance is the prime attribute of a spirit, we infer its immateriality, and thence its immortality. Watts.

Immaterially. adv. [from immaterial.]

In a manner not depending upon matter.

The visible species of things like not our senses immaterially; but lingering in corporeal rays do carry with them the qualities of the object from whence they flow, and the medium through which they pass. Buck. Met.

Immaterialized. adj. [from in and materia, Latin.]

Distinct from matter; incorporeal.

Though affinity in the most fixed copulation be no trouble to immaterialized spirits, yet is it none "than our embedded souls can bear without fatigue. Glaw. Sept. Immate.
IMMATURE, adj. [immature, Latin.] 1. Not ripe; not perfect; not arrived at fulness or completion.

Immature enterprise of Panama was an ill measured and immature counsel, grounded upon a false account, that the paffles were no better furnished than Drake had left them. This is your time for fable and satire, for partial favour, and petticoat hate. Let now your immature dijconfion cease, Sir quiet. Dryden.

2. Hasty; early; come to pass before the natural time. We are pleased, and call not that death immature if the love of the world beFallopian. Taylor.

Immiscibility, adv. [from immature.] Too soon; too early; before ripeness or completion.

Immediacy, n. f. [from immature.] Unripened; incompleteness; a flate short of completion.

Immediateness. n. f. [from immature.] Want of power to pass. So it is used in the example; but it is rather, incapability of affording pajage.

Immeasurable, adj. [in and measure.] Immense; not to be measured; indefatitely extensive.

Churches cleared up to an bright immeasurable, and adorned with more beauty in their restora-
tion than their founders before had given them. Hooker.

From the floor They view'd the vast immemorial abyss, Overarch'd as a fea, dark, wat'ry, wild, Milton. Immeasurable through they might behold it, in me, of wifdom nothing more than mean. Milton.

What a glorious show are those beings entertained with, that can see such tremendous objects wonder-
ing through those immemorial depths of ether! Addison's Guardian.

Nor friends are there, nor velles to convey, Nor laws to cut the immensurale way. Pope; Giff.

Immeasurably, adv. [from immeasurable.] Immensify; beyond all mcaure.

The Spaniards immemorably bewail their dead. Spenser.

There ye shall be fed, and fill'Immeasurably; all things shall be your prey, Milton. Immemorial, or not according to the laws of mechanicks. We have nothing to do to show any thing that is immemorial, or not according to the habitable laws of nature. Chynge.

Nothing will clear a head perplex'd with immemorial notion.

Immemorial, n. f. [from immature.] Per-

sonal greatness; power of acting without dependence. This is a harsh word, and of peculiar, I believe, to Shakespeare. He led our pow'res, Bore the commination of my plate and perfon, The which immundity may well stand up And call lift your brother. Shakespeare, King Lear.

Immense, adj. [immense, French; in and medius, Latin.] 1. Being and such a flate with respect to something else as that there is nothing between them; proximate; with nothing intervening.

Moses mentions the immediate causes of the deluge, the rains and the waters, and St. Peter mentions the more remote and fundamental causes, that contrib-
tution of the heavens. Burns.

2. Not acting by second causes. It is much to be ascribed to the immediate will of God, which giveth and taketh away beauty at pleasure. Prior.

3. Infant; present with regard to time. Prior therefore should not have written more immediate.

Immediate are my needs, and my relief, Must not be too and turn'd to me in words, But find supply immediate. Shakespeare, Timon.

Death denounc'd that day, Which he presumeth already vain, and void, Because not yet infixed, as he fears, By some immediate, 'tis. Paradise Lost.

But the, the-wreath of victory sure, Commemor the wreath too long delay'd; And with less immediate crow's, Calls crass effence to her aid. Prior.

Immediately, adv. [from immediate.]

1. Without the intervention of any other cause or event. God's acceptance of it, either immediately by himself, or mediately by the hands of the bishop, is that which vells the whole property of a thing in God. South.

2. Infinitely; at the time present; without delay. Her father hath commanded her to slip Away with him immediately, and with him at immediately to marry. Shakespeare.

Immediate steadiness. n. f. [from immediate.]

1. Preference with regard to time.

2. Exemption from second or interfering causes. Imme
dicable. adj. [immedicabilis, Lat.] Not to be healed; incurable.

My griefs fume and I pant Nor heat that is not immeasurable, Rinkle and felter, and goonge To black mortification. Milton. Agecroft.

Immemorable. adj. [immemorial, Lat.] Not worth remembering.

Immemorial. adj. [immemorial, French; in and medius, Latin.] Past time of memory; so ancient that the beginning cannot be traced. All the laws of this kingdom have some immemorials in writing, yet all have not their original in writing; for some obtained their force by immemorial usage or custom. Hall.

By a long immemorial practice, and prescription of an ush thorough-paced hypocrify, they come to believe that for a reality, which at first practice of it, they themselves knew to be a cheat. South.

Immense. adj. [immensus, Fr. immense, Lat.] Unlimited; unbounded; infinite, O goodness infinite! goodness immense! That all this good of evil shall produce. Milton. As infinite duration hath no relation unto motion and time, so infinite or immense effege hath no relation unto body, but is a thing distinct from all corporal magnitudes, which we mean when we speak of immensity, and of God as of an immense being. Grew.

Immensely, adv. [from immense.] In-

finitely; without measure.

We shall find the whole space of our systen is immensely bigger than all its corporeal mate. infinity.

Immensity. n. f. [immensus, French.] Unbounded, greatness, immensity.

By the power we find in ourselves of repeating, as often as 
we will, any idea of space, we get the idea of immense. Locke.

He that will consider the immensity of this fabric, and the greatest variety that is to be found in this in-
considerable part of it which has to do with, may think that in other manious of it there may be other and different intelligible beings. Locke.

All these illusory worlds, And millions which the glass can ne'er defey, Left in the wilds of vast immensity, are centers of Blackmore's Creation.

Immensurable, n. f. [from immem-
surable.] Impossibility to be measured.

Immensurableness, n. f. [in and measure-
abilis, Latin.] Not to be measured.

Imme'rit. n. f. [im memor, Latin.] Want of worth; want of desire. This is a better word than democrat which is now used in its stead.

When I receive your lines, and find there expressions of a passion, reason and my own immorit tell me it must not be for me. Saucevit.

To put under water.

Imme'tam, n. f. [immemor, Latin.] To put under water.

2. To fink or cover deep. He fook More than a mile immemor'd within the wood. Dryden.

They esteemed that which were immemorial in their rocks, quarries and mines, in the manner as they are at this day found in all known parts of the world. Woodward.

3. To keep in a state of intellectual de-
pression. It is a melancholy reflection, that our country, which, in times of prosperity, was called the nation of faineants, should now in this latter day of infamy, and religion in it than any other neighbouring state or kingdom; whether they be such as continue still immemoral in the errors of the church of Rome, or such as are recovered out of them. We are prone to engage ourselves with the busi-
nesses, the pleasures, and the amusements of this world; we give ourselves up too greedily to the pur-
fuit, and immemoral ourselves too deeply in the en-
joyments of them. Atterbury.

It is impossible to have a lively hope in another world, and yet be deeply immemoral in the experiences of this world. Atterbury.

Immem'or. adj. [immemor, Latin.] Buried; covered; funk deep.

After long inquiry of things immemoral in matter, I interpose some object which is immemorial, or left mame upon the face of the earth, which, the intellect may become not partial. Bacon.

Immem'sion. n. f. [immemor, Latin; immemor, French.] 1. The act of putting any body into a fluid below the surface.

Achilles' mother is said to have dipped him, when he was a child, in the river Styx, which made him invulnerable all over, excepting that part which the mother held in her hand during this operation. Addison.

2. The state of sinking below the surface of a fluid.

3. The state of being overwhelmed or lost in any respect.

Many persons, who, through the heat of their lufts and passions, through the contagion of all example, or too great immemorals, in the affairs of life, have, by their behavior, made themselves out of the rules of their holy faith; yet would, upon extraordinary warning, be brought to comply with them. Atterbury.

Immetrical. adj. [in and metrical.] Confused; being without regularity, being without method.

St. Bale compares the answering of an immemorial author to the hunting of a duck when you
The heat weakened more and more the arch of the earth, frowning out the moulder that was the cement of its parts, drying it immediately, and chapping it.

Burnet's Theory.

IMMORALITY. n. f. [immoralit,y Fr. from immortal.] Want of moderation; excess.

IMMODERATE. adj. [immoderate, Fr. immoderate, Lat.] Excessive; exceeding the due mean.

One means, very effectual for the preservation of health, in a quiet and cheerfair mind, not afflicted with violent passions, or distracted with immediate cases.

IMMODERATELY. adv. [from immoderate.] In an excessive degree.

the weeps for Tybalt's death.

Shakespeare.
3. Freedom.

Common apprehensions entertain the antithetical condition of Ireland, consisting only in that anomalous and invariable condition of being the same, and yet differing in every respect. Brown.

If this anacreontic condition of the crown,

Immutability from errors, you discern.

Dryden.

To IMMU'RE, v. a. [in and manner, Lat. cmmerere, so that it might be written emmetare.]

To incline within walls; to confine; to shut up; to imprison.

Try, you ancient fates, these tender babbies,

Whom envy hath immured within your walls! Shaks. One of those contains her heart's picture. Shakespeare.

My love will think in favor she's immured! Dryden.

At the first defiance on shore he was not immured with a wooden velveteen, but he did countenance the landing in his long-boat. Walton.

Lyfiasmus immured it with a wall. Sundays.

Though a foul foolish privity her immurate.

On earth, the, when, ofcaped, it wise and pure.

Denham.

IMMU'RE, n. f. [from the verb.] A wall; an inclosure, as in Shakespeare, but perhaps no where else.

Their vow is made:

To lock Troy, within whose strong immurations The ravish'd Helen, Mentheus' queen,

With wanted Paris steep.

Shakespeare.

IMMUSCAL. adj. [in and musical.] Inharmonious; wanting proportion of sound.

All sounds are either musical, which are ever equal, or immusical, which are ever unequal, as the voice in speaking, and whisperings.

Bacon.

We consider the inharmonious note of all sounds we ever heard of heard.

Brown.

IMMUTABIL'ITY, n. f. [immutabilitian, Lat. immutabili see. From immutability.] Exemption from change; invariableness; unchangeableness.

The immutability of God they strive unto, by working after age and the fame manner.

Hooker.

His existence will of itself continue for ever, unless it be destroyed; which is impossible, from the immutability of God.

Brown.

IMMUTABILE, adj. [immutabilitian, Lat.] Unchangeable; invariable; unalterable.

By two immutable things, in which it was impossible for God to liee, we have a strong confutation.

Hooker.

Thy threatenings, Lord, as thine, thou mayst revoke;

But if immutabill and fixed they stand,

Continue still thyself to give the strike.

And let not foreign foes oppose thy land.

Dryden.

IMMUTABLY, adv. from immutability.] Unalterably; invariably; unchangeably.

His love is like his essence; immutably eternal.

IMP, n. f. [imp, Welch, a shoot, a sprout, a spig.]

A son; the offspring; progeny.

That noble imp your son.

Lord Cremalls to King Henry.

And thou, most dreadful imp of highest Jove,

Fair Venus' son.

Fair Queen.

The tender imp was weaned from the teat.

Hooker.

A lad of life, an imp of fame.

Shakespeare.

Henry V.

2. A sublateral devil; a puny devil. In this sense 'tis still retained.

Such we deny not to be the Imps and limbs of Satan.

Hooker.

The serpent after long debate, irresolute Of thoughts revolv'd, his final sentence chose,

Fit vehicle, litchip imp of frauds, in whom

Townshend, some base forgeries functioned from shipwreck. Milton's Paradise Lost.

As soon as you can hear his knell,

This heathen turn d—— in hell; and

And, lo! his minions of state,

Transform'd to Imps, his feveat wave.

Swift.
Not a refusal to Temple heat, to acquaint with fanciful
impertinent. Not a refusal to Temple heat, to
acquaint with fanciful
impertinent. Not a refusal to Temple heat, to
acquaint with fanciful
impertinent.
To IMPEND. v. n. [impendus, Lat.]
1. To hang over.

Description for or till your head impends;
Upon a head, and death his steps attends. Pope.

2. To be at hand; to press nearly. It is used in an ill sense.

It expresses our deep sorrow for our past sins, and our lively sense of God's impending wrath.

Swift's Sermon.

No story I unfold of publick woes,
Nor bear advice of impending lock. Pope's Odyssey.

IMPE'NENT. adj. [impendens, Fr. from impendere.]

1. Quality of not being piercable, or penetrable.

All stones, so far as experience reaches, are either hard, or may be hardened; and we have no other evidence of universal impermeability, besides a large experience, without an experimental exception.

Newton's Optics.

2. Incurvability of intellectual impression.

IMPERMEABLE. adj. [impermeabilis, Lat.]

1. Not to be pierced; not to be entered by any external force.

With hardening cold, and forming heat,
The cyclop did their frocks repeat,
Before th'impermeable shield was wrought. Dryden.

2. Impervious; not admitting entrance.

Deep into some thick covert would I run,
Impermeable to the sun or sun. Dryden.

The mind frights itself with any thing reeked on in gods: things, thus offered to the mind, carry the smell of nothing but difficulty in them, and are thought to be wrapped up in impermeable obscurity.

Locke.

3. Not to be taught; not to be informed.

4. Not to be affected; not to be moved.

It is the most impermeable part
Their knees, all within.

—Let him alone;
I'll follow him no more with bootless prayer.

Some will never believe a proposition in divinity, if any thing can be said against it: they will be credulous in all affairs of life, but impermeable by a sermon of the gospel.

Taylor.

IMPER'NENTLY. adv. [from impendens.]

With hardiness to a degree incapable of impression.

Blunt the fence, and fit it for a stall
Of solid proof, impermeably dull. Pope.

IMPENDENCY. n. f. [impendentia, Fr.]

Impdency. n. f. (in and penitus, Latin.) Obduracy; want of remorse for crimes; final disregard of God's threatenings or mercy.

When one man ever comes to repent, a thousand end their days in final impendence. South. Before the revelation of the gospel the wickedness and impendency of the heathens was a much more excusable thing, because they were in a great measure ignorant of the rewards of another life.

Tillotson.

He will advance from one degree of wickedness and impendence to another, 'till at last he becomes hardened without remorse.

Rigler.

IMP'NENTLY. adv. [from impendens.]

In a manner not to be perceived.

Upon reading of a fable we are made to believe we advide ourselves: the moral infinuates itself imper-

emptibly, we are taught by furbish, and become wiser and better unawares.

IMPERFECT. adj. [imperfectus, Fr. imperfect.]

1. Not complete; not absolutely finished; defective. Used either of persons or things.

Something he left imperfect in the state,
Which since his coming forth, is thought of,
Which brought the kingdom so much fear and danger,
That his return was most required. Shakspere.

Opinion is a light, vain, crude, and imperfect thing, settled in the imagination; but never arriving at the understanding, there to obtain the solidity of reason.

Ben Jonson.

The middle action, which produceth imperfect bodies, is fifty called, by some of the ancients, inquisition or incensure, which is a kind of pure

faction.

Barrow.

The ancients were imperfect in the doctrine of the miracles, by their ignorance of gunpowder and fire-

works.

Divers things we agree to be knowledge, which yet are so uneasy to be satisfactorily understood by our imperfect intellects, that let them be delivered in the clearest expressions, the notions themselves will yet appear obscure.

Boyle.

A marble is either imperfect, tending to a greater withering, which is credible; or perfect, that is, an instant wafting of the body, excluding all cure.

Harvey on Conjunctions.

The sill-born founds upon the palest hung.

And dy'd imperfect on the falvating tongue. Dryden.

As obscure and imperfect ideas often involve our reason, so do dubious words puzzle men.

Locke.

2. Frail; not completely good; as, our best worship is imperfect.

IMPERFECTION. n. f. [imperfectus, Fr. from imperfect.]

Defect; failure; fault, whether physical or moral; whether of persons or things.

Laws, as all other things human, are many times full of imperfection; and that which is supposed befoveful unto men, proves oftentimes most pernicious.

The duke had taken wife Anne Stanhope, a woman for many imperfections intolerable; but for pride most mortifying.

Hayward.

Imperfections would not be half so much noticed of, if vanity did not make proclamation of them. L'Estrange.

The world is more apt to vent the blame, and himself fuller of imperfections than those, said Aelian's Spectator.

Those are rather to be imputed to the impecuniosity of the age than to any imperfection in that divine being, said Aelian's Spectator.

IMPERFECTLY. adv. [from imperfect.]

Not completely; not fully; not without failure.

Should linking nations fammon you away,
Mark's love might justify your fly; said

Imperfectly the many vows are paid.

Which for your safety to the gods were made.

Spence.

Those would hardly understand language of a nation to any tolerable degree; but only a little and imperfectly about things familiar.

Locke.

IMPERFORABLE. adj. [in and perfora, Lat.]

Not to be bored through.

IMPERFORATE. adj. [in and perforus, Lat.]

Not pierced through; without a hole.

Sometimes children are born imperforate in which case a small puncture, dieted with teeth, effects the cure.

Shakspere.

IMPERIAL. adj. [imperialis, Fr. imperial.]

1. Royal; poefling royalty.

Aim him.

At a fair vernal, throned in the Weald;
But I might see young Cupid's fiery dart

Quench'd in the chaste beams of the wat'ry moon;

And
IMP

And the imperial vot'ry'sd on
In maiden meditation, fancy free.
Shakespeare.

2. Betokening royalty; marking fore-
reignty. My due from thee is this imperial crown,
Which, as immediate from thy place and blood,
Doth give thee power to frame the state or wound,
Shakespeare’s Henry IV.

3. Belonging to an emperor or monarch;
regal; royal; monarchical. The main body of the marching throng
Against th' imperial palace is degot'd.
Dryden.

Inexorable; [from imperious.] One that
will not tolerate an infringement of any law or
right.

Imperiousness. n. f. [from imperious.] The
state of being imperious; a manifestation of the
imperious disposition.

Imp. Not to be moved by per-fusion.
Every pious person ought to be a Noah, a preacher of righteousness; but he who has an
impe'riously auditory, if he cannot avert the
silence, it will yet deliver his own soul, if he cannot benefit other men.
Decay of Piety.

Imperiousness. n. f. [from imperious.] The
state of being imperious; a manifestation of the
imperious disposition.

Impetuosity n. f. [from impetuous.] Violence; fury; vehemence; force.
I will set upon Agamemnon a notable report of
value, and drive the gentleman into a most hideous
opinion of his rage, skill, fury, and impetuous
courage.
Shaks. Troilus Night.
The whole intrigue was conceived by the duke,
and so violently pursued by his spirit and impetuous
courage.
Clarendon.
The mind gives not only licence, but incitement to
the thundering passions to stretch their free range, and set
with the utmost impetuous desire.
Decay of Piety.

Impetuous. adj. [impetuous, Fr. from impetus.] Violently; fury; vehemence;
force. The king, 'tis true, is noble, but impetuous.

Impetuously. adv. [from impetuous.] Violently; vehemence: both of men
and things. They view the windings of the hoary Nat.
Through rocks and woods impetuously they glide,
While froth and foam the tossing lecture rain.

Impetuousness. n. f. [from impetuous.] Violence; fury; vehemence of passion.

Impetuous, impetuously. adj. [impetuous, Fr. from impetus.] Violently; fury; vehemence of passion.
I with all words of rage might vanish in that breath
that utter them; that as they replace the wind
in fury and impetuous, so they might in tran-
scendent fire.

Acres. n. f. [Latin.] Violent ten-

tency to any point: violent effort.
Why did not we use a gentle voice? Why did we
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While froth and foam the tossing lecture rain.
For never felt his imperturbable breast
So wondrous free from hand of living wight.

Impervious, n. s. Impervious, French; implacable, Latin. 

1. Irreverence to the Supreme Being; contempt of the duties of religion.
   To keep that oath were more impious than Jephtha's, when he sacrificed his daughter.

2. An act of wickedness; expression of unrestrained lust.

Joy in such impertinent appeals.

We have a melancholy prospect of the state of our religion; such amazing impertinences can be equalled by nothing but by those arts confirmed by old facts.

To implore, v. a. [in and inquisitor, Latin] To pray; to plead.

The act of a prayer or putting to prayer.


I am no mock impertinent, nor do I think.

That which Nature has implanted in the mind.

There grew out of the system an insatiable, capable of motion by the help of some materials that were implanted with after done, yet in.

Thus did God endow men with faculties of knowing, that was no more allowed to implant those innate faculties in their minds, than that, having given them reason, hands, and materials, he should build his fingers.

The act of setting or planting; the act of engraving or setting.

The act of planting or planting.

Nothing can better improve political schools than the art of making plausible or implausible hampers against the very opinion for which they resolve to determine.

IMPLORE, v. a. [implorator, Latin] To call upon in supplication; to solicit.

They their oaths, and crown with wine.

The holy goblet to the powers divine.

Imploring all the gods that reign above.

To ask; to beg.

Do not lay this infamous, that.

And then implor he bleeding.

Shakespeare, Winter's Tale.

Implicate, n. s. [from the verb.] The act of beguiling; intent; solicitation. Not in use.

Used for

With piercing words and pitiful implor.

Him hastily to arise.

Falsh queen.

Imploiter, m. s. [from implorer.] Solicitor.

More implorers of unholy faiths.

Breathings, like falsified and pious.

The better to beguile.

Shakespeare's Hamlet.


To.

Dr. To.
To IMP, n. v. [implo'ger, French; im-ple'ce, Latin,].
1. To unfold; to cover; to intangle. Not in use. 

His courage shone,
Serving to loose the knot that fast he tied,
Himself in frighten bold to rash import.

Dryden.

And Phoebe flying to most fearful height,
His blushing face in foggy clouds import.

Fair Queen.

2. To involve or comprize as a consequence or concomitant.

That it was in use among the Greeks, the word 

Bouret's Vulgar Errors.

What follows next is no objection, for that import

Dryden.

Does the strength of brawny arms import

Boote.

Where a malicious act is proved, a malicious in-
tention is importum.

Sheilbock.

To IMPROVISON, n. v. [imp'sagens, French, It might be written empassion.]

1. To corrupt with poison. One doth not know

How much an ill word doth importen liking.

Shakespeare.

2. To kill with poison. This is rare. See

Empassion.

A man by his own aims import'd,

And with his charity plain.

Shakespeare.

IMPO'RIARILY, adv. [in and polar. Not] Not according to the direction of the poles.

Little used.

Being Importarily adjointed unto a more vigorous loadstone, it will, in a short time, exchange its poles.

[Latin.]

IMPOLITICALLY, adj. [in and politick.]

Impolitic. impudent; indirect; void of art or foresight.

Brought.

For it was not for want of an enemy's policy, 
do the court's counsellors to be importuned; but rather to use all prudent foresight and circumstance, lest our simplicity be over-reach'd by cunning fleets. Hooker.

IMPLO'RICALLY. adj. [in and politick.]

Without art or foresight.

IMPR'ONERous adj. [in and poderant.]

Void of perceptible weight.

It produces visible and real effects by imponderable and invisible emissions. Bouret's Vulgar Errors.

IMPORT, n. v. [import, Latin; importe, French; import, Latin; import, French.] Importune, importune, French. 

Of the import of the next paragraph; of the imponderable 

Of the import of the next paragraph; of the imponderable 

Of the importance of the next paragraph.

Bouret's Vulgar Errors.

Definitely, imponderable; compactness; cloineness.

The porosity or imponderability between the tangible parts, and the greatness or infiniteness of the point.

Baron.

IMPRO'وضوع, adj [in and pourous]. Free from pores; free from vacuities or interstices; close of texture; completely solid.

It has its earthly and salines parts so exactly resolved, that its body is left imponderous, and not disintegrated by atomic terminations.

[Latin.]

TO IMPORT, n. v. [import, Latin.]

1. To carry into any country from abroad; opposed to export.

For Else I would fall with utmost speed,
'T import twelve marts, which there luxur'd feed.

Pope.

2. To import; to infer.

Himself not only comprehended all our necessities, but in such fort also framed every petition as might most naturally serve for many; and doth, though not alse in measure, yet always import a multitude of speakers together.

Ogilby.

The name of discipline importes not as they would fail in it confined; but the self-same thing it signified which the name of doctrine doth.

Hooker.

This question we now askd, imported, as that

we thought that had a land of magicians. Bacon.

3. To produce in consequence.

Something he left imperfect in the state,

Which since its coming forth is told of, which

Imported the king to much fear and danger,

That his return was so removed. Shakspeare.

4. [Import, importes, French. Importual-

iety.] To be of moment; as, it importes, it is of weight or consequence.

Her length of flickens, with what else mere serious

Imported he to know his condition. Shakspeare.

Let the heat be such as may keep the metal per-
melted; for that above Importes to the work.

Bacon.

Number in armies Importes not much, where the people is of weak courage.

This to attain, whether heavy'rn, or earth,

Imports not, if thou reckon right.

Milton.

It may import us in this case to breakers more than we have done to the storms that are now rising abroad.

Temp. Dryden.

If I err in what import is it you?

Shakespeare.

IMPORT, n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Importance; moment; consequence.

What occasion of import

Hath all so long detain'd you from your wife?

Shakespeare.

Some buffets of import that triumph wears.


When there is any dispute, the judge ought to appoint the sum according to the excellence and ability of the advocate, and in proportion to the importance of the cause.

Asfifta.

2. Tendency.

Add to these former observations made about vegetables a third of the same importance made in mineral substances.

Bouret's Vulgar Errors.

3. Any thing imported from abroad; as, our importes ought not to exceed our ex-

IMPORTABLE adj. [in and portable.]

Unimportable; not to be endured. A word accused by Shakespeare at first sight fillable.

It is used in the Apocalypse.

Both at once him charge on either side.

With hideous strokes and importable powers,

That forced him his ground to traverse wide,

And wisely watch to that deadly aim.

Fair Queen.

IM'PORTANCE, n. f. [French.] 

1. Thing imported or implied. Rare.

A notable passion of wonder appeared in them, but the widest wonder, that kindred to any more but feel

ings, could not say if the importance were joy or for row.

Shakspeare, Winter's Tale.


It had been pity you should have been put togeth

er with so mortal a knowledge; this being each bore, upon importance of his flight of nature.

Shakspeare.

3. Consequence; moment.

We consider

The importance of Cyprus to the Turks. Shakspeare

That you may be known by your importance;

Nor bound thy narrow views to things below. Pope.

4. Importance. An improper use peculi

ar to Shakspeare.

Maria went

The letter at Sir Toby's great importance;

In consequence whereof he hath married her. Shakspeare.

IMPORT'ANT adj. [import, French.]

1. Momentous; weighty; of great con-

sequence.

The utmost importance and pressing care of a new and vigorous king was his marriage, for mature establishment of the royal line.

Wors.

This futur'd treachery to the crime: 'tis the
crushing the most important truth. Decay of Vener.
to be fo imperityently important, that a great part of the liturgy was addressed solely to her. *Hervet's Vocal Forl."
The bloom of beauty other years demands, Nor will it be gathered by such wretched hands: You impofe it with a false desire." Dryden.

Everyone hath experimented this troublesome in-
trusion of some trifling ideas, which thus importance the understanding, and binds it from being employed.

Locke.

We have been obliged to hire troops from several princes of the empire, whose ministers and adherents here have perennially impeded the court with un-
reasonable demands.

Swift.

*IMPOR'TUNE adj. [importuna, Latin. It was anciantly pronounced with the accent on the second syllable.

1. Contantly recurring; troublesome by frequency.

All that did fervently apply,
With greedy malice and importune toil; And planted there their huge artillery, With which they daily made most dreadful battery.

Spenfoer, Henry, king of England, needed not to have be-
flowed such great arms, nor so to have bullied himself with improper and incessant labour, to provoke my death and ruin, if I had been a disposed person.

Bacon's Henry VII.

2. Troublesome; vexatious.

And th' armed of their creatures all, and home Do it, and with importunity might
War against us, the vaflals of their will. Spenfoer.

If the upper soul can check what is contended to by the will, in compliance with the faith, and can check that after a few years of fentiment, that importunely rebellious fervant shall be eternally cut off, this would be some colour for that novel persifion.

Hammond.
The fame arms, which some entertain with most delightful transports, to others are importune.

Glanville's Seript.

3. Unfeafonable; coming, asking, or happening at a wrong time.

No fair to thee Equivalent or second I which compell'd Me thus, though impotunely perhaps, to come. And gaze and worship thee.

Spenfoer.

*IMPOTENTLY a. [from importuna.]

1. Troublesomely; incessantly,
The Palmer went his ear unto the noise,
To wet what call'd so importunately;
Again he heard a more efferted voice,
That made him come in haste.

Fairy Quaer.

2. Unfeafonably; improperly.
The constitutions that the apostolies made concerning deacons and widows, are, with much importunity but very improperly used by the disciplinarians.

Sanderson.

*IMPOR'TU'UITY n. s. [importunitas, Latin; importuitate, French, from importum.]

Incefsant solicitation.

Overcome with the importunity of his wife, a woman of a joyft spirit, he altered his former purpose.

Knapp.

Thrice I deluded her, and turn'd to sport Her importunity. Milton's Agamem.

To IMPOSE. v. a. [imposer, French; imposum, Latin.]

1. To lay on as a burden or penalty. It shall not be lawful to impose toll upon them.

If a fon de fall into a lowed action, the imposition, by your rule, should be imposed on the father.

To tyrants others have their country sold, Impofed foreign lords for foreign gold. Dryd. Ena.

On impious realms and bare-vein'd kings impofe. Thy plaguies, and curse them with such ill as thee.

Popes.

2. To enjoin as a duty or law. What good or evil is there under the sun, what action correspondent or repentant unto the law which God hath imposed upon his creatures, but is upon

*IMPOTES adj. [impo'sum, Fr. in and po'sible.] Not to be done; not to be attempted; impracticable.

It was impofible that the state should continue quiet.

With men it is impofible; but with God all things are possible. Matt. xix. 26.

Every thing impofible for any creature to be lawful, if that which should legitimate it is subfquent to it.

Decay of Piety.

It is impofible the mind should be fo perplex'd and where in its progress in this space, how far it ever extends its thoughts.

Locke.

We cannot believe it impofible to God to make a creature with more ways to convey into the under-
standing the notice of corporeal things than five.

Locke.

I own my thoughts deceive,
With hope of things impofible to find.

Walshe.

*IMPO'SIBILITY n. s. [impo'sibilia, Fr. from impotable.]

1. Impracticability; the fate of being not feafonable.

Simple Philofo Phics, it is the impoferibility that doth torment me; for unlawful defires are punifhed after the effect of enjoying, but impofible defires in the defire itfelf.

Sidney.

For their impoferibilities and great abfurdities to be pofter and convenient. Whiffield.

Let the mutinous winds 
Srike the proud eedurs 'gainft the ftyr fair, 
Murdering impoferibility.

To what cannot be, flight work.

Shaks. Coriol.

They confound difficulty with impoferibility. They that afTrict the impoferibility of space existing without matter, must make body infinite.

Locke.

When we fea a man of like paffions and weaknefs with ourfelves going before us in the paths of duty, it continues all laws pretendions of impoferibility. Rogers.

2. That which cannot be done.

Though men do, without offence, with daily that the affair, which with evils fuccefs is path, might have fallen out much better; yet to pray that they may have been any other than they are, this being a manifest impoferibility in itself, the rules of religion do not permit.

Hooker.

Inpo'sibities oh no, there's none.

Could I bring thy heart captive home. Cowley.

I'MPOSE'TU'MATE. v. n. [from impofum.]

To form an abfecfes; to gather; to form a cyft or bag containing matter.

The bruife impoferumated and afterwards turned to a thinking ulcer, which made every body fly to come near her. Arnaudot.

To IMPO'SI'TU'MATE. v. a. To allait with an impoferumate.

They would not fly that furgeon, whofe lance threaten'd none but the impoferumated parts.

Decay of Piety.

I'mpofumation. n. s. [from impoferumate.] The act of forming an impoferumate; the state in which an impoferumate is formed.

He that maketh the wound bleed inwards, endangereth malign ulcers and pernicious impoferumates.

Bacon's Essay.
There sat a certain man, impatient in his feet, being a cripple from his mother's womb, who never had walked. Acts 3:14

I have learn'd that fearfull commenting
It leaden servitor to dull decay;
leads impatient and final pac'd beggary.

The impatient poor might be relieved, and the idle
forced to labour.

3. Without power of restraint. [Animi impotentia, St. John's Bible]

With jealous eye at distance she had seen,
Whipping with Jove, the flat-footed queen;
Then, impatient of tongue, her silence broke,
Thrust turbulent in rattling tone the spoke. Dryden.

4. Without power of propagation.

He told be neath a tree it thought impatient,
that his misfortunes would not have him, because he was a flaver, and had committed a rape.

Tailer.

IMPOTENTLY, adv. [from impotent]

Without power.

Proud Caesars, midst triumphal cars,
The spoils of nations, and the pomp of wars,
Ignobly vain, and impatient great,
Shew'd Rome her Cato's figure drawn in state.

To IMPound, v. a. [in and pound. See Pound.

1. To inclose as in a pound; to shut in; to confine.
The great care was rather how to impound the rebels, rather than to confine them. Bacon.

2. To shut up in a pinfold.
England

Hath taken and impounded as a thief.
The king. Seeing him wander about, I took him up for a thief, and impounded him, with intention to restore him again to the right of them might escape, than that any doubt was made to vanish them. Bacon.

To IMPower. See EMPOWER.

IMPRacticable, adj. [impracticable, French, and in practicable.] 

1. Not to be performed; unfeasable; impossible.
Had there not been still remaining bodies, the legitimate offspring of the antient inhabitants of the island, 'twould have been an extravagant and impracticable undertaking to have gone about to determine any thing concerning it. Woodward.

2. To surmise, to conjecture; that which our experience tells us is utterly impracticable, were to affright mankind with the terrible prospect of universal desolation. Rogers.

Untractable, unmanageable; stubborn.

That brittle impracticable nature
Is governed by a dainty fingered girl.

Rev.

IMPRacticableness, n. f. [from impracticable.]

1. Impossibility.

I do not know a greater mark of an able minister than that of sightly adapting the several faculties of men, nor is any thing more to be lamented than the impracticableness of doing this, Swift.

2. Untractable; stubborn.

To IMPRact, v. a. [impract, Latin.]

To call for evil upon himself or others.

Implication, n. f. [impracticable, impracticable; from impracticable, French, from impracticable, French, from impracticable.]
Curse; prayer by which any evil is wished to another or himself.

My mother first the hard'rd fares raise
With implications.
Sir John Hoocham, uncour'd by any implication of mine, pull his own and his father's legs, King.
With implications thus he fill'd the air,
And angry Neptune heard't unrighteous pray'r.

Pope.

Imprecatory, adj. [from impracticable.]

Containing wishes of evil.

To IMPRign, v. a. [in and prging, Latin.]

To fill with young; to fill

with any matter or quality; to make pregnant.

In her ears the sound
Yet rang of his pernicious words, impregnd With malice, to her hearing,

Milton.

Th' unfruitful rock, itself impregnd by them,
Forms fucile tones.

Milton.

IMPREGNABLE, adj. [impregnable, Fr.]

1. Not to be formed; not to be taken.

Two giants kept themselves in a castle, seated upon two Rocks, itself impregnable, because there was no coming to it but by one narrow path, where one man's force was able to keep down an army. Sidney. Act he as he back'd with God, and with the fear.

While he had given them strength, and With their help alone defend yourselves. Shak.

Hast thou not him, and all
Who calls his, inclosed with a wall
Of tremendous height, the city.

Sandy.

There the capital thou feest,
Above the rest lifting his statues head
On the Teppurian rock, the citadel
Impregnable.

Milton.

2. Untaken; unmove; unaffected; invincible.

The man's faction remains wholly unconcerned and impregnable just like a rock, which, being piled continually in the sea, filleth blows them back again, but is not at all moved. South.

IMPREGNABLY, adv. [from impregnable]

in such a manner as to defy force or hostility.

The cable strongly fastened on a high rock, joined by an illusory to the land and it is impregnable.

Sandy.

To IMPregnate, v. a. [in and prgrage, Latin.]

1. To fill with young; to make prolific.

Her husband therefore, although they include the parts of both sexes, cannot impregnate the impregnable. Bacon.

Christianity is of so prolific a nature, so apt to impregnate the hearts and lives of its profelytes, that it is hard to imagine that any branch thou want a due fertility. Decy of Flitus.

2. [Impregnare, French.] To fill; to saturate.

3. (In the following example, impegnate may be perhaps an adjective.

The water flows from their0s to fill
A finny juice.

Dryden's Virgin.

With native earth their blood the monsters mix's; The blood, end'd with animating heat,

Drys.

IMPregnation, n. f. [from impegnate.]

1. The act of making prolific; fecundation.

They ought to refer matters unto councillors, which is the first begetting or impregnation; but when they are elaborate in the womb of their counsel, and grow ripe to be brought forth, then they take the matter back into their own hands. Bacon.

2. That with which any thing is impregnated.

What could implant in the body such peculiar impregnations, as should have such power Dyesham.

3. [Impregnation, Fr.] Saturation. Anyw.

IMPREJUDICATE, adj. [in pra, and iudic, Latin.] Unprejudiced; not prepossessed; impartial.

The solid reason of one man with imprejudicata appearances, beggars as firm a belief as the authority of aggregate testimony of many humble or.

Brown.

IMPREPARATION, n. f. [in prepara, and iudicatio]. Unpreparable; want of prepara-

tion. Impregnative and unprepossessing when they find it in us, they turn it to the soothing up of the pain.

Hookers.

To IMPRESS, v. a. [impressare, Latin.]

1. To print by pressure; to stamp.

When
When God from earth form'd Adam in the East,
He his own image on the clay impress'd,
Denou'd, The conquering chief his foot impress'd
On the firming neck of that destructive dust, Dryden.

To fix. 2. To fix. We should dwell upon the arguments, and impress
the motives of persuasion upon our own hearts, till we feel the force of them.

3. To impress by a flap. So fool and ugly, that exceeding fear
Their visages impress, when they approached near.

4. To force into service. This is generally now spoken and written. he design has charm in it, his title more,
To pluck the common boons from his side, And turn our impress launcest in our eyes.
Which do command them, Shakespeare. King Lear.
Macbeth shall never vanish'd be, until Great Birmam-wood to Dunsinane's high hill Shall come again him.

That will never be.

Who can impress the forest, bid the tree
Under his earth-bound root. Shakespeare, Macbeth.
Osmond should contribute all he could for the
To mark, as impress should mark a Feat.

3. Mark of distinction; stamp. God, surveying the works of the creation, leaves us
this general impress or character upon them, that they were exceeding good.

4. Device; motto. To describe emblem'd shields, impress'd against, caparisons, and fleeds,
Bales, and tinsel, trappings. Milton.

5. Act of forcing any into service; compulsion; seizure. Now commonly impress.
Ajax was here the voluntary, and you as under an insect. Shakespeare.
Why such impress of shipwrights, whole fare task
Does not divide the Sunday from the week? Shakespeare.

Your mariners are mulitiers, rapers, people
Intrust'd with impress. Shakespeare, Ant, and Chop.

Impression, n. f. [impress.' Lat. impressed, Fr.]
1. The act of pressing one body upon another.
Sensation is such an impression or motion, made in some part of the body, as produces some perception in the understanding. Locke.

2. Mark made by preussure; stamp.
Like a clock, or any thing bearable, That carries no impression like the dam.
Shakespeare.

3. Image fixed in the mind.
The were the office of religion to all the external decencies, they would not make a due impression on their country.
The false representations of the kingdom's enemies had made some impression in the mind of the people.

4. Efficacious agency; operation; influence.
The king hath made him high steward of Suffolk, that he might the better make impression upon that country.

When we are in the street, he first of all, Impressionists, nothing, except to the wall; And so impression'd and hemm'd in by me, Sells for a little flate his liberty.
Dryden.

Try to impress the relifed wind! So swift it is, so hard it is confin'd.
Dryden.

If a man impress himself in his cloth, and employs reason to find out the nature of the corporeal world; without experiments, he will frame a scheme of chimeras. It is not improbable, that all the virtual heat in the juices of vegetables, metals, and minerals, may be owing to the action of the impressed rays.

Chenery.

Impres'sion, n. f. [impression, Fr. from impress.] Confinement; claustrum; state of being shut in imprisonment. It may be written imprisonment.

There is a real knowledge of material things, when the thing itself, and the real action and impression thereof on our senses, is perceived. Chomsky.

Effect of an attack.

Such a number of small two hundred horse, fecund'd with two thousand foot, may surely endure a companion with any of the bravest impressions in ancient time. Witsen.

6. Edition number printed at once; one course of printing.
To be distracted with many opinions, makes men to be of the last impression, and full of change.

For ten impressions, which his works have had in so many years, at present a hundred books are fearfully purchased once a twelvemonth. Dryden.

Impr'essible, adj. [in and prefix, Latin.] What may be impressed.

The differences of impression and not impression, figurative and not figurative, are plebeian notions of Bacon's Natural History.

Impres'sure, n. f. [from impress.] The mark made by preussure; the dint; the impression.

Lean but upon a ruth, The clear and distant impression
Thy palm some moments keeps, Shakespeare.

To impress, v. a. [imprimere, French.]
1. To mark upon any substance by preussure.

Of one of the same, that has impressed upon pieces of war of different colours. Hidden's Elm, of Speech.
Having surveyed the image of God in the soul of man, we are not to omit those characters of majesty that God impressed upon the body. South.

She awed his specious mounds belows; inclines her turn upon his fatten'd lands, and feeds her num'rous hinds impressed her sands. Prior.

2. To stamp words on paper by the use of types.

3. To fix on the mind or memory.

There is a kind of conveying of effectual and impressing paffages, amongst compliments, and persuasions, which is of singular use. Bacon.

We have all these ideas in our understandings which we may make the objects of our thoughts, without the help of such feeble qualities which first impressed them. Locke.

Retention is the power to revive again in our minds these ideas, which, after impressing, have disappeared.
Locke.

By familiar acquaintance he has got the ideas of these two different things distinctly impressed on his mind.

Locke.

4. To impress in is less proper.
When we set before our eyes a round globe, the idea impressed in our mind is of a flat circle, variously shadowed.

To imprison, v. a. [imprison, Fr. in and prefix.]
To shut up; to confine; to keep from liberty; to restrain in place.
He imprison'd was in chains remorseless; For that Hippolytus sent corne he did redress.
Dryden.

Now we are in the street, he first of all, Impressionists, nothing, except to the wall; And so impression'd and hemm'd in by me, Sells for a little flate his liberty.

Dryden.

Try to impress the relieved mind! So swift it is, so hard it is confin'd.

Dryden.

If a man impress himself in his cloth, and employs reason to find out the nature of the corporeal world; without experiments, he will frame a scheme of chimeras. It is not improbable, that all the virtual heat in the juices of vegetables, metals, and minerals, may be owing to the action of the impressed rays.

Chenery.

Impri'ssionment, n. f. [imprisonment, Fr. from imprison.] Confineement; claustrum; state of being shut in imprisonment. It may be written imprisonment.

His fences knew weak and raw, Through long imprisonment and hard constraint.
Spen'er.

Which shall I fear, besides,
Thy bondage or lost fights?
Thou art become, O work imprisonment!
The dungeon of thyself.
Millen's Ages of Man.

When fallen Philomel escapes her notes.
She varies, and of part imprisonment
Sweetly complaints.
Phillips.

Mount Serin, still close prisoner in this cell,
Lost his fences by his long imprisonment and afflictions. Dryden.

Addison.

It is well if they don't fix the brand of hereby on the man who is leading them out of their long imprisonment, and looking the fetters of their souls.

Watts on the Mind.

Improb'ability, n. f. [from improbable.]
Unlikelihood; difficulty to be believed.
The difficulty, and the improbability of attempting this successfully is great. Hammond.

As to the improbabilities of a spirit appearing, I boldly answer him, that a heretic poet is not tied to the bare representation of what is true, or exceeding probable.
Dryden.

Improb'able, adj. [improbable, Fr. improbable, Latin; in and probable.] Unlikely; incredible.

This account of party-patchers will appear improbable to those who live at a distance from the fashionable world. Addison.

Improb'ably, adv. [from improbable.]
1. Without likelihood.

2. In a manner not to be approved. Obloque.

Aristotle tells us, if a drop of wine be put into ten thousand measure of water, the wine being overpowered, will be turned into water: he speaks of it by implication.

To implicate, v. a. [to implicate, Latin.]
Not to approve.
Ainsworth.

Implication, n. f. [from implicat, Latin; implication, French.] Act of disallowing.
Ainsworth.

Improcity, n. f. [impromit, impromus, Latin.]
Want of honesty; dishonestly; barbarism.

He was perhaps uncommunicable, yes, and cut off for notorious impertinency.
We balance the improbability of the one with the improbability of the other.
L'Estrange.

To implicate, v. a. [in and prefix.]
To implicate; to impregnate; to fecundate. A word not used.

A difficulty in eggs is how the sperm of the cock is impressed, and makes the oval conception fruitful.
Brown.

Imprec'd, adj. [impro'pre, Fr. impro'pre, Latin.]
1. Not well adapted; unqualified.
As every science requires a peculiar genius, so likewise there is a genius peculiarly improper for every one.
Burnett.

2. Used not conducive to the right end.
The methods used in an original dissection would be very improper in a gyro cafe. Arbuthnot.

Ditts.

3. Not just; not accurate.
He disfavored, was rated.

For his account of speech for he dy'd:

Dryden.

He was cabal'd.

Dryden.

Impropr'fully, adv. [from improper.]
1. Not fitly; incongruously.

2. Not justly; not accurately.

Improperly we measure life by breath.

Such do not truly live who merit death. Dryden.

Justly suffering one of their influence in committing my faults where I spoke improperly, I was encouraged.
Dryden.

To impr'priate, v. a. [in and proprius, Latin.]

To
To IMPROVE a thing is to make it better; to IMPROVABLE it is to make it better.

The expression has been but very imprudently attempted.

Boyle.

Imprudence, n. f. [from imprudent.] Want of forethought.

Her imprudence would be justly accountable. Brown.

Impudence, n. f. [impudence, French; impudentia, Latin.] Want of prudence; indiscretion; negligence; inattention to the feelings of others.

IMPUDENT, adj. [impudent, French; impudentius, Lat.] Shameless; impudently.

Heard's ear.

That any of these bold wits were allowed to Improvisation. n. f. [in and improvis.] Want of forethought.

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There were my natural Impulses for the undertaking; but there was an accidental motive, which was not forethinkable. 

Moles saw the bush burn without being confused, and heard a voice out of it: this was something, besides finding an Impulse upon his mind to go and burn the bush, that might have been his brethren out of Egypt.

3. Hostile impression. Like two great rocks against the raging tide, 

To the Impulsion there is requisite the force of the body that moveth, and the resistance of the body that is moved; and if the body be too great, it yieldeth too little; and if it be too small, it resisteth too faintly on the other. Bacon's Natural History.

2. Influence operating upon the mind.

But thou didst please Divine Impulsism, prompting how thou mightst find some occasion to instruct our fets. Milli. Agurges.

1. Accept of. a [impulse, French, from impulse.] Having the power of impulse; 

moving; impellent.

Nature and duty bind him to obedience; 

That these being placed in a lower sphere, 

His first ambition, like the highest moveth, 

Has hurried with a strong impulsive motion 

Against their proper course, 

Dembs. Sophy.

What is the fountain or impulse cause of this generation of evil? It is perfectly free grace. South.

Poor men! poor papers! we and they 

Do some impulsive force obey, 

And are but play'd with, do not play. 

Prior.

1. Impulse, n. f. [impulse, French, imputibilit, Latin.] Freedom from punishment; exemption from punishment.

In the condition of subjects they will gladly consider, as long as they may be protected and jutly governed, without oppression on the one side, or impulsion on the other. Davelot.

A general Impunity would confirm them; for the vulgar will never believe, that there is a crime where there is no penalty. Men, potent in the commonwealth, will employ their ill-gotten influence towards procuring impunity; or extorting undue favours for themselves or dependents.

IMPURE, adj. [impur, French; impure, Latin.]

1. Defiled with guilt; unholy: of men. 

No more can Impure man retain and more In that pure region of a worthy love. 

Than stand'st with mind and soul asunder, 

And leave him to continue with fire, Duone. 

2. Contrary to sanctity; unhallowed; unholy: of things. 

Hypocrisies audibly talk, 

Condemning as impure what God has made pure, and commands holy, makes free to all. Milton.

3. Unchaste.

If black, scandal, or soul-fac'd reproach, 

Attend the fleight of your impulsion, 

Your total enforcement shall acquittance me 

From all the impure blots and stains thereof. Shake.

One could not devise a more proper hell 

In this impure spirit, than that which Plato has touched upon. Addison.

4. Feculent; foul with extraneous mixtures; droolly. 

IMPURELY, adv. [from impure.] With impurity.

IMPURENESS, n. [impurei, French; impurity, Latin, from impur-.

1. Want of sanctity; want of holiness. 


Foul impurity reigns among the monstrosity. 

Acruet.

3. Feculent admixture.

Cleanse the alimentary fluid by vomiting and 

Eysters; the impurities of which will be carried into 

The blood. 

IMPUTABLE, n. f. [from impute.] To impute.

1. Chargeable upon any one; that of which one may be accused. 

The first sort of foolishness is imputable to them. South.

2. Accusable, chargeable with a fault. 

Not proper. 

If the wife departs from her husband, through any default of his, as on the account of cruelty, then he shall be compelled to allow her alimony; for the law deems her to be a dutiful wife, as long as the fault lies at his door, and in no wise imputable. 

Antig.

IMPUTABLENESS, n. f. [from impute.] The quality of being imputable. 

'Tis necessary to the imputability of an action, 

That it be done with malice. 

IMPUTATION, n. f. [imputation, French, from impute, from impute.] 

1. Attribution of any thing; generally of ill. 

To trust me, Ulysses; 

Our imputations shall be oddly paid. 

In this wild action. Shake.

Turlus and Catala. 

If a son be sent by his father about mercantile, 

Do fall into some lived action, the impute 

For his wickedness, by your rule, should be imposed upon his father. 

Shake.

To use ilections and violations in the infinite essence, as hypothetical, is allowable; but a rigorous 

Imputation is derogatory to him, and arrogant in us. Gianville's Society.

I have formerly said that I could disqualify your writings from those of any other's; 'twas now time to clear myself from any 'imputation of self-conceit on that subject.

Shake.

2. Sometimes of good. 

If I had a foil to matter Shallow, I would humour his men with the imputation of being near their master. 

Shake.

3. Censure; reproach. 

Whatever happens they all the least feel that belongs to vulgar Imputations, which withstanding they defend. 

Harker.

Let us be careful to guard ourselves against these groundsll Imputations of our enemies, and to rife above them. 

Adfor.

Neither do I reflect upon the memory of his late 

Majesty, whom I entirely acquit of any imputation upon this matter. 

Swift.

4. Hint; dig notice. 

Ambitious is a good man. 

—Have you heard any imputation to the contrary? 

—No no; my meaning is to have you understand me that he is insufficient. 

Shake. Merchant of Venice.

5. Foul; unclean.

To IMPUTE.E, n. a. [impure, French, impure, Latin.

That which may impugned.

To IMPUTE.E, n. a. [impure, French, impure, Latin.

1. To charge upon; to attribute; generally ill; sometimes good. 

It was impugned to him for righteousness. 

Romans, iv. 21.

Men in their innovations should follow the example of that time, which innovateth but quietly, and by degrees scarce to be perceived; for otherwise whatsoever is new and unlooked for, ever mends; time, and impugns others; and he that boldly takes it for a fortune and thanks the tale; and he that 

Harker. 

I made it by your persuasion, to satisfy those who 

imputed it to folly. 

Temple.

To guard your dangers to our ignorance. 

Locke. 

I have a read a book impugned to lord Bathurth, called a perpetual persecution of the church. Swift.

2. To reckon to one what does not properly belong to him. 

Thy merit 

Impugned shall solve them who renounce 

Their own both righteous and unhurtful deeds. 

Milton.

IMPUTER, n. f. [from impute.] He that impugne.

1. Noting the place where anything is present; not without.

In school love are all things taught we see; 

There's learned a maid of arts the divinest 

Fairfax.

Is in this place here not sufficient strong 

Turgot to us? 

Daniel's Civil War.

2. Noting the state or thing present at any time.

The other is only by error and misconception named the ordinance of Jesus Christ; no one proof is yet brought forth, whereby it may clearly appear to be in God's very deed.

Locke.

Like one of two contending in a prize, 

That thinks he hath done well in people's eyes.

Sir Edmund Courtney, and the haughty pretence, 

With many more confederates, are in arms. 

Shak.

Danger before, and, in, and after the art. 

You need must great is great. Daniel's Civil War.

However it be in knowledge, I may truly say it is of no use at all in probabilities; for the attest there, is so determined by the presupposition, after a due weighing of all the proofs on both sides, nothing is so unfit to ally the mind in that as syllogism. 

Locke.

God hath made our eternal and temporal interests, in most cases, very confident. 

Smalridge's Sermons.

None was so little in their friendships, so much in that of those whom they had most abused. 

Dowell.

3. Noting the time.

When we would consider eternity a parte ante, 

what do we but, beginning from ourselver the present time we are in, to repeat in our minds the years of ages past? 

Locke.

4. Noting power.

To feed men's souls, youth, he is not in man. 

Habb. Tall.

5. Noting proportion.

Let us figure in general to be reduced to five in the hundred, and let that rate be proclaimed to be free and current. 

Bacon.

I cannot but lament the common course, which, at last, nine in ten of those who enter into the militia are obliged to enter. 

Swifts.

According to.

In all likelihood I brought all my limbs out of the bed, which, 'tis probable, he has not done off the breach. 

College.

7. Concerning.

I only consider what he, who is allowed to have carried this argument further, has laid in it. Locke.

8. For the fake. 

A foolearn phrase. 

Now, in the names of all the gods at once, 

Upon what meat does this our Cæsar feed, 

That he is grown so great? 

Shake. Cæsar's Cæsar.

In the name of the people, 

And in the power of the tribune, we, 

Banne him our city. 

Shake's Cæsar's Cæsar.

Now, in the name of honour, of glory, 

That I may see your father's death reveng'd. 

Doh.


King Henry, by the title right or wrong, 

Lord Clifford vows to fight in thy defence. 

Shake.
INA

Some things they do in that they are men; in
that they are wife, men, and christian men, some
things in that they are men miffed, and
blinded with error.

This, Shakespeare, phrase, as well, as he shall
run into; in that it is a thing of his own search.
Shakespeare.

11. In as much. Since, seeing that
men are done by us, which others creatures do naturally, as much as we
might say doing of them if we would.
Hooker.

In. adv.
1. Within some place is not out.

How infamous is the false, fraudulent, and uncon-
scionable person; especially if he be arrived at that
commodity and habitude of falsehood as to play
in and out, and show tricks with oaths, the farcical
bands which the confidence of man can bind with

South.

2. Engaged to any affair.

We know the world can come; its thought upon;
We cannot that being in, we must go out.
Daniel.

These dramatical flies value themselves for being
in at every thing, and are found at last to be joll

Eloquence.

3. Placed in some state.

Poor rogues talk of court news,
Who tales and who wins; who's, as who's, out.
Shakespeare.

Must never pretend then declaim at gin.
Unles, good man, he has been fairly in.
Pope.


Go to those fellows; bid them cover the table, serve
in the dishes, and we will come in to dinner.
Shak.

He's too big to go in there; what shall I do?

Let me see: I'll in, I'll in a follow your friend's
advice.

I'll in.
Shaksp. Merry Wives of Windsor.

5. Into any place.

Next fill the hole with its own earth again,
And trample with thy feet, and tread it in.
Dryden.

If I have some of thee come in with a bound in
that way, than be told at sea with a storm? Cocil.

In the valid cavity lies looth the thrill of some fort
of divine larger that could be introduced in that
hole.
Woodward.

6. Cloze; home.

The posture of left-handed fencers is so different
from that of the right-handed, that you run upon
their flanks if you push forward; and they are to
with you, if you offer to fall back without keeping
your guard.
Talor.

7. In commonly in composition a nega-
tive or privative sense, as in the Latin
ones, one of which denotes that which
institut that which does not act.
In before r is changed into r; as irregular:
before l into l; as illative: and into m before some other confonants; as impro-
able.

INABILITY. n.s. [in ability.] Impu-
silence; impotence; want of power.

If no natural or casual inability croft their de-
\ntire. Their hands being to assume themselves
with abilities most beneficial to others, cannot but
rather great experience, and through experience the
more wifdom.

Hooker.

Neither ignorance nor inability can be professed
and what plea can offer to divine justice to pre-
vent condemnation?

Rogers.

INABILITY. n s. [in and ability.] Im-
potence; want of power.

There are things, that are beyond our limited, no
the common run.

Million.

INACCESSIBLE. adj. [inaccessible, French, in and inaccessible.] Not to be reached; not
to be approached.

Whatever you are,
That is this defect inaccessible,

Under the shade of melancholy bought,
Lose and neglect the creeping hours of time. Shaksp.

Many other hidden parts of nature, even of a far
lower form, are inaccessible to us.

Hart.

Here we see the ends and uses of their
things, which here were too noble for us to
penetrate, or too remote and inaccessible for us to
come to a distinct view of.

This part, which is so noble, is not altogether
inaccessible; and that easy way may be found to its
right to consider nature and to copy her.
Dryden.

INACCURATE. n s. [from inaccurate.] Want of

accurately.

INACCURATE. adj. [in and accurate.] Not
exact; not accurate. It is used sometimes of persons, but more frequently
of performances.

In actions, n. s. [inaction, French, in and action.] Cessation from labour; forbear-
ence of labour.

The times and movements past are not more like
a dream to me, than which are present I lie in a
refreshing kind of inaction.
Pope.

INACTIVE. adj. [in and active.] Not busy;
not diligent; idle; indolent; neglectful.

INACTIVELY. adv. [from inactive.] Idly;
without labour; without motion; flag-
gantly.

In the secret of perfect freedom, mark how your son
spends his times; whether he inactively loiters it
away, when left to his own inclination.
Locke.

INACTIVITY. n.s. [in and activity.] Idly-
ness; rest; flagginess.

A doctrine which manifestly tends to discourage
the endeavours of men, to introduce a lazy inad-
vance, and neglect of the ordinary means of grace.

Rogers.

Virtue, conceald within our breast,
Is inactively at best.
Swift.

INADEQUATE. adj. [in and adequate, Latin.] Not equal to the purpose; de-
corative; falling below the due proportion.

Remove for rice.

What further means can reason now direct? Dryden.

Inadequate ideas are such, which are but a partial
or incomplete representation of those archetypes
to which they are referred.

INADEQUATLY. adv. [from inadequate.] Defective; not completely.

Those poets may either exactly fill, or but
inadequately.

Boyle.

INADVERTENT. n.s. [inadvertent, Fr.
INADVERTENCY. n.s. [from inadvertent.] 1. Carelessness; negligence; inattention.

There is a difference between them, as between
inadverancy, and deliberation, between surprife and
fet purpose.

South.

From an habitual heedless inadverancy, men are
so intent upon the present that they nothing else.
L'Estrange.

2. Act or effect of negligence.

Many persons have lain under great and heavy
finds, which have taken their first rise only from
some inadvertence or indifference.

Government of the Tongue.

The productions of a great genius, with many
lapses and inadvertences, are infinitely preferable to
the works of an inferior kind of author, which are
scarcely useful.
Addison.

INADVERTENT. adj. [in and advertent, Latin.] Negligent; careless.

INADVERTENTLY. adv. [from inadvertent.] Carelessly; negligently.

As it is said of the man as the son of Circé and Ulysses, who afterwards flew his father with the
bone of a fish inadvertently.

Brown.

Worthy persons, if inadvertently drawn into a
decision, will endeavour instantly to rectify their
left ground.
Clariss.

INADMISIBLE. adj. [in and admissible.] That
cannot be admitted, or granted to

another.

INALIMENTAL. adj. [in and alimental.] Affording no nourishment.

Dissolution imparts a degree to nourishment;
and the making of things inalimental to become al-
imental, may be an experiment of great profit for
making things virtual.

INAMISIBLE. adj. [inamissible, French, in and assimilat.] Not to be lost.

Their advantages are inamissible.
Hammond.

INANE. adj. [inanis, Latin.] Empty; void.

It is used licentiously for a substantile.

It sometimes speak of all in the great frame
beyond the compass of the world.
Locke.

To INULATE. v. a. [in and animate, Lat.]
To animate; to quicken.
This word is not in use.

There's a kind of world remaining still,
Though the which did inanimate and fill
The world be gone; yet in this last long night
Her ghoft doth walk, that is, a glittering light.
Taine.

To animate. {adj. [inanimatns, Latin;
TO INIMATE. {adj inanimate, Fr.}
VOID of

life; without animation.

The spirits of animate bodies are all in some de-
gree kindled; but inanimate bodies have spirits no
where kindled.

The golden godsesss, present at the prayer:
Well knew he the animated fair,
And gave the sign of granting.

Dryden.

All ideas of feasible qualities are not inherent in
the inanimate bodies; but are the effects of their
motion upon our nerves.

Dont.

Both require the confant influence of a principle
different from that which governs the inanimate
part of the universe.

Choe.

From roofs when Verrio's colours fall,
And leave inanimate the naked wall.

Still in thy long should vanquish'd France appear.

Pope.

INANIMENT, n.s. [inanissitate, French; inanitns, Latin.] Emptiness of body; want of
fulness in the vehicles of the animal.

Weakness which avails fewer proceeds from too
great fulness in the beginning, and too great transition
in the latter end of the difease.

Arbuthnot an Diet.

INANITY. n. s. [from inanis, Latin.] Emptiness; void space.

This opinion extends all such inanit, and
admits no vacuities but so little ones as the body
whatever can come to, but will be bigger than they,
and must touch the corporal parts which those

Dorat an Bodr.

INAPPECUTY. n. s. [in and appetite, Latin.] Want of stomach or appetite.

INAPPLICABLE. adj. [in and applicable, Latin.] Not to be put to a particular use.

INAPPLICABILITY. n. s. [from inap-
licable.] Unfitness for the particular pur-
pose.

APPLICATION. n.s. [inapplication, Fr. in and application.] Indolence; negli-

INARABLE. adj. [in and aro, Latin.] Not
capable of tillage.

Dill.

To INARCH, v. a. [in and archs.

Inarching is a method of grafting, which is com-
monly called grafting by approach. This
method of grafting is used when the stock and the
tree may be joined: take the branch you would inarch, and,
having fitted it to that part of the stock where
you intend to join it, pare away the wind and wood
on one side about three inches: after the same maner cut the
stock or branch in the place where
the graft is to be united, so that they may join equally
that the stock may meet: then cut a little
tongue upwards in the graft, and make a notch in
the stock to admit it; so that when they are joined
the tongue will prevent their slipping, and the
graft will more closely unite with the stock. Having thus
plated
placed them exactly together, tie them; then cover the place with grafting clay, to prevent the air from entering to dry the wound, on the other side, getting in from the bottom; you should fix a stake into the ground, to which that part of the stock, as also the graft, should be fastened, to prevent the wind from breaking them asunder. In this manner they are to remain about thirty months, in which time they will be sufficiently united; and the graft may then be cut from the mother-tree, observing to tie it off close to the stock, and to fit the joined parts with fresh grafting clay. The operation is always performed in April or May, and is commonly practiced upon oranges, myrtles, jasmines, walnuts, oaks, and pines, which will not succeed by common grafting.

M. Miller.

Inarticulate, adj. [inarticulate, fr. in and articulate.] Not uttered with distinct letters, like that of the syllables of human speech. Observe what inarticulate sounds resemble any of the particular letters.


By the harmony of words we elevate the mind to a sense of devotion; as our solemn musick, which is inarticulate poetry, doth in church.

D. Dryden.

Inarticulately, adv. [from inarticulate.] Without art; in a manner contrary to the rules of art.

- I have ranked this among the defects; and it may be thought insufficient to make it the cause alone.

S. Defey of Piety.

Inarticulateness, n.s. [from inarticulate.] Confusion of sounds; want of distinctness in pronouncing.

Inarticulacy, adj. [in and artificial.] Contrary to art.

- I have ranked this among the defects; and it may be thought insufficient to make it the cause alone.

S. Defey of Piety.

Inaugurate, v. a. [inauguro Latin.]

To consecrate; to invest with a new office by solemn rites; to begin with good omens; to begin.

Those beginnings of years were propitious to him, and to this day, if they should rise to a day to inaugurate their favors, that they may appear acts as well of the time as of the will. Wotten.

Inauguration, n.s. [inauguration, Fr. inaugurer, Latin.] Investiture by solemn rites.

The royal ola was solemnly worn, at his inaugural ceremony, to observe these things inviolable. Hor. At his regal inauguration his old father renounced the kingdom to him. Brown's Fagot Errours.

Inauguration, n.s. [inaugura, Latin.] The act of gilding or covering with gold.

The Romans had the art of gilding after our manner; but some sort of their incantation, or gilding, must have been dearer than ours. A. Shakspeare on Cain.

Inauspicious, adj. [inauspicious, Latin.] Ill-omened; unlucky; unfortunate.

Oh here
I will set up my everlasting rest,
And make the yoke of inauspicious fears
From this world's trammels to depart.
Though heaven's inauspicious eye
Lay black on love's nativity,
Their terrors all they can give:
Beauty, and love, all is false.
Confucius.
The fears not do the discourses of inauspicious influence produce.'
With incantations love's wretched flame
Pur'd the fairest nymet of all the plain;
She plunged him hopeless in a deep despair. Dryden.

Inbeing, n.s. [in and bring.] Inherence; inseparable.

When we fly the bow in round the bay, is within there are proper or inherent modes for they have a sort of being in the substance itself, and do not arise from the addition of any other substance to it.

G. W. W. Whitt.

Inborn, adj. [in and born.] Incanatic, implanted by nature.

Led by the sense of good,
Inhabit to all, I fought my needful food.
Dryden.

All passions broiling within us, we are almost equally judges of them.

Some Carolinos. to Heaven's dictates true,
Thy Incantations worth with conscious eyes shall see,
And highincantations shall be.
Addison.

Inbreathed, adj. [in and breath.] Inpired; inspired by inspiration.

Blest pair of syrens, pledges of Heaven's love,
Sphere-born harmonious singers, Voice of Love,
Wing your divine sounds, and mixt power employ.

Dread things with inbred't spleen, able to pierce.

 Milton.

Inbred, adj. [in and bred.] Produced within; hatched or generated within.

My inbred enemy
Forth issu'd.
Milton's Paradise Lost.

A man thinks better of his children than they deserve; but there is an impulse of tenderness, and there must be some effect of the fudging of that inbred affection at work.

L'Estrange.

- But he unmoved confumns their idle threat;
And inbred worth doth boating vapour rife.

Dryden.

To Inca'Cate, v. a. [in and cage.]

To coop up; to shut up; to confine in a cage, or any narrow space.

And yet incaged in so small a vesse.
The walls of which he cannot.' Storck.

It made my incimation a pleasure;
Ay, such a pleasure as incaged birds

Conceive.

Shakspeare. Henry VI.

Incidence. n.s. [in, incanation, Latin.]

Incapacity, n.s. [inaeapt, French, in and capacity.]

Incapacity; want of containing space.

To Incapticate, v. a. [in and capacity.]

Narrow; want of containing space.

Souls that are made little and incapacity cannot enhance their thoughts to take in any great compass of things or times.

Burrr.

Incapacityness, n.s. [from incapacity.]

Narrowness; want of containing space.

To Incapticate, v. a. [in and capacity.]

Narrow; want of containing space.

Souls that are made little and incapacity cannot enhance their thoughts to take in any great compass of things or times.

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Incapacityness, n.s. [from incapacity.]

Narrowness; want of containing space.
INC

The infatuation of the soul is its insensibility to be moved with any thing common.

INCERATE, v. a. [in andcife, Latin.] To incense. To impress: to confine. It is used in the Scots law to denote imprisoning or confining in a g alop: otherwise it is fall

dom. Confuption may be propagated by bodies, that eaclly incerase the infected air; as woolen cloths. Inrnsy.

INCARCERATION, n. f. [from incarcerate. Imprisonment; confinement.

To INCARN. v. a. [Incarnado, Latin.] To cover with flesh.

The flesh will soon axle in that part of the bone, and the addition of what is once incar and I encase its. Wismar.

To INCARN. v. a. (incarnado, Latin.) To breed flesh.

The fough came off, and the uleper happily incared.

To INCARNADE, v. a. [Lincaerado, Fr. incaradon; pale red, Italian.] To dye red. This word I find only once.

Will all great Neptune's ocean with this blood Clean from my hand? No, this my hand will rather

The multiitudina fact in the earth. Shakespeare's Macbeth.

To INCARNATE, v. a. [incarnato, Fr. incarnation; incarnam, Lat.] To clothe with flesh: to embody with flesh.

I, who erst contended

With the highest, am now confounded

Into a heap, and mix with bodily filth,

This effence to incarnate and imbute. Milton.

INCARNATE. participial adj. [incarnate, French, from the verb.

1. Clothed with flesh; embodied with flesh.

Unincarnedly the nature of God infide, in the par

of the person, is incarnate, and hath taken to it

telf-flesh. Hooker.

A most ule pressure of redemption and salvation, by the fafity and death and obfolence of the incarnation of God, Jesus Christ; God bleffed for ever. Sanderson.

Here shall thou fit incarnate, here shall reign

Both God and man.

2. It may be doubted whether Swift un

derstood this word.

But he posits,

He incarnated a thousand imps. Swift.

In Scotland incarnate is applied to any thing tinged of a deep red colour, from its reformation to a flesh colour.

INCARNATION, n. f. [incarnation, French, from incarnate.]

1. The act of affuming body.

We must beware we exclude not the nature of God from incarnation, and so make the son of God incarnate not to be very God. Hooker.

Upon the Annunciacion, or our Lady-day, mediate on the incarnation of our beloved Saviour. "Taylor's Guide toitation."

2. The state of breeding flesh.

The pollution under the ciercic proceeded from the too lax incarnation of the wound. Wismar.

INCARNATIVE, n. f. [incarnato, French, from incarnar.] A medicine that generates flesh.

I detested the abscess, and incarne the common incarnate. Wismar's Surgery.

To INCREASE, v. a. [in and cife, English.] To cover: to inclofe: to intro.

Richly fold the folding doors interro.

The pillars flow. Pope's Odyssey.

INCAUTIOUS, adj. [in and cautious.] Un-

wardy; negligent; heedless.

His rhetorical expressions may easily explicate any incarnation, or carnal constitution, or carnal body, and all against.

INCAUTIOUSLY, adv. [from incustous.] Un-

wardy; heedlessly; negligently.
A proverbial name for a tribe.

They'll give him death by incens. Shak. Coriolanus.

As in laying, so in length is man.

From the top to the inch, was a fan.

And set the limb that was the adroin.

must be of such a condition as inlent.

The comings were growing by degrees into property,

and the patient. (inlent by its.

Sult.

3. A nice point of time.

Baldine, I think, we watch you at an inch.

Shakespeare.

To inlent. v. a. [from the noun.]

1. To drive by inches.

Vallant they fay, but very popular.

He gets too far into the fodlets graces,

and inches out our matter.

Airywork.

2. To deal out by inches; to give sparingly.

To inlent. v. a. To advance or retire a little at a time.

Inched. adj. [with a word of number before it.]

Containing inches in length or breadth.

Poor Tom, proud of heart to ride on a bay trotting back.

Richard III.

Incident. n. f. Some of the incident of a deer.

Inciment. n. f. [inlent and meal.]

A piece an inch long.

All the infectious that the sun takes up.

From long, fons, Bantam, Professor Fair, and make him.

By inciment a dislike! Shakespeare's Tempest.

To incinere. v. a. [incinere, Lat.]

To begin, to commence.

It is neither a substance perfect, nor a substance incident or in the way of peculiar. Ralph Philp.

Incinitation. n. f. [inciniter, Lat.]

Incision, beginning.

It differenf of four kinds of causes: forces, frauds, crimes various of Italecte, and the inci.

It is or middle ad into towards crimes capital, not actually perpetrated.

The letting out fome of thofe arts in fale parties would be looking upon as the first incineration of them,

which yet would be but the reft of the frying.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.

Incinitative. adj. [incinire, French; in-

incinitiitntis, Lat.]

Inceptive; noting incinering or beginning.

To incinerate. v. a. [from incinere, to cut, lat.]

Incinerate. n. f. [incinere, to cut, Lat.]

Incineration. n. f. incineration, French.

Incineration, which on body

strikes upon another, and the angle made

by that fine, and the plane struck upon,

is called the angle of incineration. In the

occurrences of two moving bodies, their

incineration is faid to be perpendicular or

oblique, as their directions or lines of

motion make a right fine or an oblique

angle at the point of contact.

Quinsy.

In mirrors there is the angle of incineration,

from the object of the glass, and from the glass to the eye.

He enjoys his happy state when he communi-

icates it, and receives a more vigorous joy from

his being than from the direct incineration of his

happiness.

Norton.

In equal incineration there is a considerable in-

equality of refractions, whether it be that some of

the incident rays are reflected more and others left

constantly, or one and the fame ray by incineration

direction.

The permanent whitened figures, that is like

incinerations of the rays there is no such refraction of the

emergent rays.

Newton.

[Incident, Lat.] Incident; hap; ca-

tualty.

What incinerary thou dost guess of harm declare,

Is creeping towards me. Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.

INCIDENT. adj. [incident, Fr. incident, Lat.]

1. Casual; fortuitous; occasional; happening

incidentally; issuing in the main design; happening before expec-

tation.

As the ordinary course of common affairs is disposed of by general laws, so whenever men's races incident

needs and utilities should be with special equity considered.

I would note in children not only their articulate

anwers, but likewise families and towns upon incident

occasions.

Wren.

In a complex proposition the predicate or subject is

sometimes made complex by the pronouns who,

which, whole, whom, &c which make another

subject, as men who fay, it is not proper,

hurled: Julius, whose furname was Caesar, overcame Pompey: bodies, which are transparent, have many

pores. Here the whole proposition is called the

primary or chief, and the additional proposition is called an incident proposition.

Watts.

2. Happening; apt to happen.

Contagion is such a finners of friendship as

overlooks all the other kindnesses, that through

paffion, incident to human nature, a man may be
guilty.

South.

INCIDENT. n. f. [incident, Fr. from incinerate, Lat.]

Having the quality of cutting or dividing.

The colour of some copulations will cohere by being

boiled or indited in the coo. and are cut down by the

effusion of very piercing and incinerous liquors.

Boyle.

Incisor. n. f. [incisus, Lat.] Cutter.

Tooth in the forefront of the mouth.

Incisor. adj. [incisus, Fr.] Having the quality of cutting.

Incisure. n. f. [inciariu, Lat.] A cut; an aperture.

In some creatures it is wide, in some narrow, in

some with a deep incisure up into the head, for

the better catching and holding of prey, and combing

of hard food.

Derham.

Incision. n. f. [incisus, Lat.]

Incipient; incentive; motive; impulse; the act of inciting; the power of inciting.

Dr. Ridley designes magnetic attraction to be a

natural incitation and disposition conforming unto

conquity, an union of one magnetic body unto

another.

Brown's Vulgar Errors.

The multitude of objects do proportionately multiply both the possibilities and incitation.

Graemen of the Tzong.

The mind gives not only licence, but incitation to

the other paffious to act with the utmost immodesty.

Boyle.

To incite. v. a. [incitare, Lat. incline, Fr.]

To stir up; to push forward in a purpose; to animate; to spur; to urge on.

How many now in health

Shall drop their blood in approbation

Of what your reverence shall incite us to,

Shak.

To be ambiguous to the ear, which

Love, dear love, and our aged father's rights.

Shak.

Antiquity, when he feared Pruditas to join in war,

fore him before the greatness of the Roman,

comparing it to a fire, that took and spread from kingdom
to kingdom.

Bacon.

Nature and common reason, in all difficulties, when

incitement or courage are insufficient, rather

incite us to fly for sufficiency to a single person or a multitude.

Shakes.
INCITEMENT, n. [from incite.] Motive; incentive; impulse; inciting-cause.

A murmur it were, if a man of great capacity, having such inducements to make himself defirous of all furtherance unto his cause, could esp in the whole scripture of God nothing which might breed at the least probability of the likelihood, that divine authority was the same way efficacious. Harriot seems most hit by some good providence, to be the occasion and incitement of great matters of Holland. Il. 8. 14. 9.

Incl. Inclined, Fr. indis. Unpolished.

To incline, v. a. [in and eloc.] To flint up in a cloister.

To incline, v. a. [in and cloud.] To darken; to obscure.

In their thick breasts.

Rank of gross deity, shall be included, and forced to drink their vapours.

Shakespeare.

To incline, v. a. [inclined, Lat.]

1. To incline; to flint in: as, the shell inclines a pearl.

2. To compare; to comprehend.

This desire being recommended to her Majesty, it liked her to incline the same within one entire leaf.

Swift.

The marvellous face inclines whatever is supernatural, and especially the machines of the gods.

Pope.

Instead of inquiring whether he be a man of virtue, the question is only whether he be a Whig or a Tory; under which terms all good and ill qualities are included.

Swift.

To incline, v. a. [inclined, Fr.]

1. Inclining; encircling.

O, would that the incline verge Of golden metals, that must round my brow. Wayne.

Unfod, lost field, from which the brain:

Swift.

2. Comprehended in the firmament of knowledge:

as, from Wednesday to Saturday incluse; that is, both Wednesday and Saturday taken into the number.

Swift.

I'll search where ev'ry virtue dwells,

Franklin.

Encircling, and incluse; to end.

Swift.

Inclusively, adv. [from inclusius] The thing mentioned reckoned within the account. See inclusive.

Thus much shall serve for the several periods or growth of the common law, until the time of Edward, inclusive.

Hale.

All articulation is made within the mount from the throat to the lips inclusively; and is differentiated partly by the organs used in it, and partly by the manner and degree of articulation.

Heller.

Incoagulable, adj. [in and coagulabil.)

Incapable of coagulation.

Incoherence, n. [in and coenesis.] The quality of not existing together: non-allocation of existence. An unnatural word.

Another more incertive part of ignorance, which fear no more ought to restrain from a certain knowledge of the coextensive or incoercibility of different ideas in the same subject, is, that there is no discoverable connexion between any secondary quality and those primary qualities which are considered.

Leibnitz.

Incoeger, adv. [corrupted by mutation from incoeger, Latin.] Unknown; in private.

But if you're rough, and ufe him like a dog.

Depend upon it, he'll remain incog. Addison.

IncoIGGERY, n. [incipiugintia, Latin.] Want of thought.

One man's facility is laws to succeeders, who afterwards misname all unobstructed to their incoegerity, presumption.

Boyle.

Next to the stupid and merely vegetable state of incoercibility, we may rank partial and occasional consideration.

Dryden.

Incohitivite, adj. [in and cogitativa.] Wanting the power of thought.

Want of thought,

Purify material beings, as clippings of our heads, and sensible, thinking, perceiving beings, such as thought to find ourselves, we call intuitive and incoegerative beings.

Incongruity, adv. [inconguity, Latin.] In a state of concealment.

Twas long ago.

Since gods came down incongruity.

Pilgrim.

Incongruity, n. [in and coherence.]

1. Want of cohesion; looseness of material parts.
Our disputations about vacuum of space, incom- 
measurable quantities, in the infinite divisibility 
ness, and eternal duration, will lead us to the 
weakness of our nature.

Incommensurable. adj. [in, ren, and 
menfura, Lat.]. Not admitting one com-
mon measure.

The diagonal line and side of a quadrat, which, 
unto the apprehension, are incommensurate, are 
commensurable to the infmite comprehenion of 
the divine power, and his infinite knowledge.

At all other measures of time are reducible 
to three; so we labour to reduce these three, 
withly divided of themselves incommensurate to 
the common measure.

If the year comprehend days, it is but as any 
greater space of time may be reduced to a 
side of the lea.

Heldr on Time.

To INCOMMODATE. n. v. [incommode, 
To INCOMMODE. [Latin; incom-
meder, Fr.]. To be inconvenient to; 
to hinder or embarrass without very great 
inhain.

A grant, planted upon the horn of a bull, 
bridg the bull's pond; but than incommoda y-
ays be, I'll remove.

L'Estrange. They sometimes mock and 
5rory the inhabitants, yet the agt, whereby both 
the one and the other is effected, is of that indispensable 
neceflity to the earth and to mankind, that they 
their own.
IN C

May not the outward expressions of love in many good Christians be greater to some other object than to God? Or is this incompatible with the lucidity of the soul of God?

We know these colours which have a friendship with each other, and those which are compatible, by mixing together those colours of which we would make them together.

Dryden.

Sentences have proved to be compatible with mere bodies, even those of the most complex and elaborately.

Bent.

2. It is sometimes with us.

The repugnancy of incompatibility is equally compatible to continued or successive motion, and depends upon the impossibility of things successive with infinitude.

Hammond.

INCOMPATIBILITY. adv. [for incompatibility, from incompatible.] Inconsistently.

INCOMPATIBILITY. n. [incompatibility, Fr. from incompeteant.] Inability; want of adequate ability or qualification.

Our not being able to discern the motion of a fly, when on a slow step, or that of the index upon a clock, ought to make us sensible of the incompatibility of our eyes to discern some motions of natural bodies incompatible slower than these.

Locke.

INCOMPATIBILITY. n. [in compatible.] Not possible; not adequate; not proportionate. In the civil law it denotes some defect of right to do any thing.

Richard III. It was not the reason of his action, to dissemble his virtues, upon false and incompatible pretences, the one of timidity, the other of impertinence.

Bacon.

Every spark does not blind, a man, nor does every instance make one unable to discern, or incompatible to reproduce, the greater fault of others.

Government of the Tongue.

I thank you for the commission you have given me; but it disturbs my soul to think of the opinion of the world, in spite of any pretence which I can enter against the present age, as incompatible or corrupt judges.

Dryden.

Laymen, with equal advantages of part, are not the most incompatible judges of farcical things.

Dryden.

INCOMPATIBILITY. adv. [from incompatibility.] Unsuitably; unduly.

INCOMPLETE. adj. [in and complete.] Not perfect; not finished.

It pleases him in mercy to account himself imperfect and without us. Locke.

In this sense, we shall apt to impose upon ourselves, and wrangle with others, especially where they have particular and familiar names.

Locke.

INCOMPLETENESS. n. [from incomplete.] Imperfection; unfinished state.

There is a decided difference between a healthy lover’s happiness, in his fruition, proceeds not from what they call happiness, but of an intense habit. Stiles.

INCOMPATIBILITY. n. (in and compliance.)

1. Unadaptable; impracticable; contradiictory temper.

Self-will undoes all compliance and incompatibility of human beings. There is a great and insuperable obstacle. Ticknor.

2. Refusal of compliance. Consider the vast disproportion between the world’s inconvenience - that can attend our compatibility with men, and the eternal difficulties of an afflicted people. Rogers.

INCOMPLETELY. adv. [incomplete.] Disturbed; discomposed; disordered. Not much used.

Hicks.

INCOMPATIBILITY. n. [from incompatible.] Quality of being not possible but Vol. I.

by the negation or destruction of something; inconsistency with something.

The manifold incompatibilities and unities of matter cannot have the same freeness in any modification.

Marr.

Though the repugnancy of infinitude be equally incompatible to continued or successive motion, and depends upon the impossibility of things successive with infinitude, yet that incompatibility is more conspicuous in different quantity, that arritheth from individuals already actual, distinguished. Hume's Origin of Mind.

INCOMPATIBLE. adj. [in, and compatible.] Not possible together; not possible but by the negation of something else.

INCOMPATIBILITY. n. [incompatible, Fr. from incompatible.] Unconceivableness; superiority to human understanding.

INCOMPATIBLE. adj. [incompatible, Fr. in and incompatible.] 1. Not to be conceived; not to be fully understood.

2. Not to be contained. Not now used.

Hence it is that we cannot but be satisfied that the God, of whom and from whom all things are incomprehensible infinite.

Locke.

Incomprehensible. adj. [incompatible, Fr. in, and comprehensible.] Not capable of being comprehended into finite space.

Harden is the reason why water is incomprehensible, when the air is in its state of congestion.

Chryseus.

INCOMPATIBILITY. n. [from incompatible.] Incomprehensible; incapacity to be squeezed into less room.

INCONCERNING. adj. [in and concern.] Not concuring.

They derive effects not only from incompatible causes, but without all efficiency. Brown.

INCONCEALABLE. adj. [in and concealed.] Not to be hid; not to be kept secret.

The incoherence of consequences will hourly prompt us our corporeality, and boldly tell us we are sons of earth. Brown.

INCONCEIVABLE. adj. [inconceivable, Fr. in, and conceivable.] Incomprehensible; not to be conceived by the mind.

INCOMPATIBILITY. n. [from incompatible.] Quality of being not possible but Vol. I.
INC

Incongruence. n. f. [in and congruence.]

Unsuitableness; want of adaptation.

Humility is but relative, and depends upon the congruity or incongruity of the component particles of the liquor to the pores of the bodies at torture.

INC CONGRUENCE. n. f. [incongruity, Fr. from incongruity;]

1. Unsuitableness of one thing to another.

2. Inconsistency; inconsequence; absurdity; impertinency.

To avoid absurdities and incongruities, is the same law established for both arts; the painter is not to paint a cloud at the bottom of a picture, nor the poet to place what is proper to the end of the beginning of a poem.

3. Disagreement of parts; want of symmetry.

She, whom after what form you see, I perceive to be a woman, is the dead; the dead is the dead.

INC CONGRUOUS. adj. [incongruous, Fr. incongru, and congruous,]

1. Unsuitable; not fitting.

When heathens consider the worship of God as incongruous to a divine nature and a divinity; Stillingfleet.

2. Inconsistent; absurd.

INC CONGRUOUSLY. adv. [from incongruous,]

Improperly; untruly.

INC CONGRUOUSLY. adv. [in and congruous,]

Without any connexion or dependence.

INC CONSEQUENT. adj. [in and consequent, Lat.]

Without just conclusion; without regular inference.

The ground he advances is unfounded, and his ilation from thence deduced inconsequent.

Sed denique in falsa specinles existimati, nec inconsequentia divinationis suae contentione solvuntur, nempe quae in ilia fide et audita nempe omni posse, vel tamen tranquillae, sed abstruse nempe non sequitur, quam ab illa perspicuitate negauisse, Bovvus.

INC CONSEQUENT. adj. [in and consequent, Lat.]

Unworthy of notice; unimportant; mean; of little value.

I am an inconsequent fellow, and know nothing.

Sed ne nec tantum in falsa specinles existimati, nec inconsequentia divinationis suae contentione solvuntur, nempe quae in ilia fide et audita nempe omni posse, vel tamen tranquillae, sed abstruse nempe non sequitur, quam ab illa perspicuitate negauisse, Bovvus.

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INC CONVENENTLY. adv. [in and consequent,]

Unworthy of notice; unimportant; mean; of little value.

I am an inconsequent fellow, and know nothing.
INC.

INCONSUMABLE. adj. [in and consummation]. Not to be waited.

By art were weaved apertures, flaps, and coats, incombustible by fire; and whereas they burnt the body, they incinerated not the soul.

INCONSUMABLE. [in and consummation, Lat.]. Not to be spent; not to be brought to an end; not to be disturbed by fire. This seems a more elegant word than incombustible.

Before I give any answer to this objection of prejudices, I would not see the effect of it in any prejudice.

To be, or to be not, that is the question.


digite in bodies.

INCONSUMABLE. adj. [incustable, Fr. in and consummation]. Not to be disputed; not admitting debate; incontestable.

But if we mix with us an evident and incontestable fact, he believes no body can avoid the censure of it, who will carefully attend to us.

INCONSUMABLE. adv. [inconsumatbly]. Indispensably; incontestably.

INCONSUMABLE. adj. in and consummation. Not touching each other; not joined together.

They seem part of small packets, consisting of very little insignificant seeds.

INCONSUMABLE. n. s. [inconsumatbly, Lat.]

INCONSUMABLE. adj. in and consummation. Inability to refrain the appetite; unchastity.

The converse of her inconsummation is Thurs; the first bought the name of whom thus began.

But beautiful, like the fair Highland tete,

Inhabitants, with unanchored eye,

Of dragon-watch with unanchored eye;

From the path of bald inconsummability.

This is my desire,

I pleaded mercy, I shunned incrimination,

And, understanding them, indulged my fancy.

The words are better Dianum agree better with this, who first are of the name of chastity, than with either of their judges, who were both noted for inconsummacy.

Dionysus.

Dionysus.

INCONSUMMABLE. adj. [inconsummable, Lat. in and consummation].

1. Unchaste; indulging unlawful pleasures.

2. Unchaste; indulging unlawful pleasures.

Others have made a part of the inconsummable marriage, which they will incombustible, or life be inconsummable before marriage.

2. Unchaste; indulging unlawful pleasures.

This is a meaning now obsolete.

They ran towards the far rebound'd moors,

Upon the place they stood incombustible.

Come, mount with me for what I do lament.

and person fail in incombustible. Shek. 2. H. 9.

He flie he will return incombustible and contumacious.

and person fail in incombustible. Shek. 2. H. 9.

INCONSUMMATIBLY. adv. from incombustible.

1. Unchastely; without restraint of the appetites.

2. Immediately; at once. An obsolete sense.

Speroni.

The cause of this war is no other than that we will inconsummately burn something to our advantage.

We might, inconsummably, as he had a more and easy way through several navies.

INCONSUMMATE. adj. in and consummable. Indispensable; not to be distinguished.

INCONSUMMATE. adv. [inconsummately]. To a degree beyond controversy to dispute.

The inconsummately is inconsummately the primitive

and sufficient text to rely upon; and to preserve the fame uncorrupted, there had been used the highest caution humanity could invent.

INCONSUMMATE. n. s. [inconsummable, Lat.]

1. Unchaste; indulging unlawful pleasures.

2. Unchaste; indulging unlawful pleasures.

INCONSUMMATE. adv. [inconsummately]. To a degree beyond controversy to dispute.

The inconsummately is inconsummately the primitive

And with the incorruptible air doth discontinue.

Shakespeare

Learned men have not resolved us whether light be corporeal or incorporeal: corporeal they say I cannot; because then it would neither make the air, nor solid diaphanous bodies, and yet every day we see the air lightfined: incorporeal it cannot be, because sometimes it addeth the light with offence.

Ralph.

Incorporeal. n. s. [inincorporeal, Fr. from incorporeal] Immaterialness; distinctness from body.

INCORPORALLY. adv. [from incorporeal]. Without matter; immaterially.

To INCORPORATE. n. s. [incorporator, Fr.]

1. To mingle different ingredients so as they shall make one mass.

A fifteenth part of silver, incorporate with gold, will not be recovered, except you put a greater quantity of it into the fire, and thus it will add.

Who the foundling chiefs in bladders tie,

To mollify the thumbed clods with rain,

And facetious dapple incorporate again.

Shakespeare

2. To conjoin inseparably, as one body.

Villainous thoughts, Rodrigo, when thy multitude is marred the way, hard at hand comes the master and main exercise, the incorporeal conclusion.

By your leaves, you shall not fail alone,

Till holy church incorporate two into one.

Shakespeare.

Upon my knees, I charm you, by that great yow

Which did incorporate and make us one.

Shakespeare.

Death and full;

Are found eternal, and incorporate both.

Milton

3. To form into a corporation, or body politic.

In this fens fhey fay in Scotland, the incorporate trades in any community.

The apostle affirmeth plainly of all men christians, that they are Jews of all the tribes, bond or free, are not all incorporated into one company, they are both but one body.

Miltion.

The fame is incorporate with a majority, and incorporate his Carolus.

4. To unite; to associate.

It is Cefa, one incorporate.

To our attempts.

Shakespeare, Julius Caesar.

Your most greefe be well deliberate,

Not rash, like his accusers, and thus answer'd,

True it is, my incorporate friends, quoth he,

That I receive the general food at first,

With you do I live incorporeal, Ciceroniens.

The Romans did not subdue a country to put the inhabitants to fire and sword, but to incorporate them in their own community.

Addison's Philo.

5. To work into another material.

All this learning is ignoble and mechanical among them, and the Conustinian only essential and incorporeal in their government.

To incorporate us.

6. To embody, or give a material form.

Courts, that seemed incorporated in his heart, would not be perjured by danger to offer any offence.

Shelley.

The ideators, who worshipp'd their images as gods, suppos'd some spirit to be incorporated therewith, and do to make together with it a person fit to be worshipp'd.

Shelley.

To incorporate us.

1. To unite with something else. It is commonly followed by with.

Painters colours and alhes do better incorporate with oil.

If not universally true, that acid salts and oil will not incorporate or mingle.

Shelley.

2. Sometimes it has into.

It finds the mind unprepossessed with any former notions, and to easily gain the alliance, grows up with it, and incorporates it into itself.

Milton.

6 M 2

INCORPORATION.
INCORPORATE, adj. [in and corporate.] Immaterial; unbodied. This is now diffused to avoid confusion, incorporating being rather used of things mingled. Moles forebore to speak of angels, and things incorrigible. 

Raleigh.

INCORPORATION, n.s. [incorporation, Fr. from incorporate.]

1. Union of divers ingredients in one mass. Make proof of the incorporation of iron with flint; for if it can be incorporated without very great difficulty, the cheapest of the flint dust does make the compound thuff profitable. Bacon.

Thus incorporated spirits to smallest forms
Reduce'd their shapes immense.
Milton.

2. Position of a body politic.

3. Adoption; union; association; with caste.

In him we actually see, by our actual incorporation into that society which has him for their head.

Hooke.

INCORPORABLE, adj. [incorporable, Lat. incorporated, Fr. in and corporate.] Immaterial; unbodied.

It is a virtue which may be called incorporated and immaterial, whereof there be in nature but few.

Bacon.

Thus incorporated spirits to smallest forms
Reduce'd their shapes immense.
Milton.

INCORRECTLY, adv. [from incorrigible.] Inaccurately; not exactly.

INCORRECTNESS, n.s. [in and correctness.] Inaccuracy; want of exactness.

INCORRIGIBLE, adj. [incorrigible, Fr. in and corrigeable.]

1. Bad beyond correction; deprived beyond amendment by any means; erroneous beyond hope of instruction: of perfons.

Proved by their incorrigible folly.

Bacon.

I left declaring in pedantic foolishness.

Dryden.

The most violent party-men are such as are died over to false sense of religion or morality; and when such are laid aside, as shall be found incorrigible, it will be difficult to reconcile the rest.

Steele.


What we call perfection becomes a full atrocity of our incorrigibilities.

Dryden.

Never have chiding used, much less blown, till obstinacy and incorrigibilities make it absolutely necessary.

Locke.

INCORRIGIBLY, adv. [from incorrigible.] Hopelessly depravity; badness beyond all means of amendment.

Some men appear incorrigibly mad.

They continue incorrigible.

Rem. 

INCORRUPT. adj. [in and corrupta.]

INCORRUPTED. Lat; incornmatus, French.

1. Free from faults or deprivation. 

Sim, that hurt.

Dispense all things, and, of incorruptible.

Milton’s Paradisa Lost.

2. Pure of manner; honest; good. It is particularly applied to a man above the power of bribes.

INCORRUPTIBILITY, n.s. [incorruptibility, Fr. from incorruption.] Insubceptibility of corruption; incapacity of decay. 

In the book of the world's incorruptibility, alhikes the verse of a Greek tragic poet.

Heraclitus.

INCORRUPTibly, adv. [incorruptible, Fr. in and corruptible.] Not capable of corruption; not admitting of decay.

In fact above characterizing our choice.

As leaves a great forest of fruit untouch'd,

Still hanging incorruptible.

Milton’s Par. Lost. 

Our bodies shall be changed into incorruptible and immortal substances; our souls be entertained with the most enviable objects, and both continue happy throughout eternit.

Wall.

INCORRUPTION, n.s. [incorruption, Fr. in and corruption.] Incapacity of corruption.

So also is the resurrection of the dead: it is sown in corruption, it is raised in incorruption. 1 Cor.

INCORRUPTNESS, n.s. [in and corrupt.]

1. Purity of manners; honesty; integrity.

Probity of mind, integrity, and incorruption of manners, is preferable to fine parts and fabulous speculations.

Woodward.

2. Freedom from decay or degeneration.

To increase, n.f. [from incorrigible.] 

1. The act of thickening.

2. The state of growing thick.

Nothing doth concomitant but water; for the determination of quickfire is fixation, that of milk coagulation, and that of all incrustation.

Brown.

INCRACTIVE, n.s. [from incorruptible.] Having the quality of thickening.

The two latter indicate reluctitions to thicken, and incorruptibility to thicken the blood.

Dryden.

To INCREASE, n.f. [in and creas, Lat.]

1. To grow more in number, or greater in bulk; to advance in quantity or value, or in any quality capable of being more or less.

Hear and obserbe to do it, that it may be well with the, that ye may increasable mighty.

Dent. vol. viii.

Profane and vain babbling will incrase unto godlessness.

2 Tim. ii. 16.

So that I therefore do not rest in fancy and judgment, the effect of observation, still increaseth.

Dryden.

I, Henry, in know, involve his Emman’s name.

Upon the breast, and make the tender mark.

Grew with the years, and widened with the back.

Venus had heard the virgin’s soft address,

That as the wound the passion might increase. Prior, 

INCREDULOUSNESS, n.f. [from incorrigible.] Hopelessly depravity; badness beyond all means of amendment.

What we call penitence becomes a full atrocity of our incorrigibilities.

Dryden.

Delay of Philip.

If you have chiding used, much less blown, till obstinacy and incorrigibilities make it absolutely necessary.

Locke.

INCREDIBLE, adj. [incredible, Fr.] The quality of supposing belief.

For objects of incredibility, none are more removed from the appearance of truth as that of Cornell’s Andromeda.

Dryden.

INCREDIBLE, adj. [incredible, Lat.] Supposing belief; not to be credited.

The ship Argo, that there might want no incredible thing in this fable, spake to them. 

Raleigh.

Prefenting things impossible to view,

They wunder through incredible to true. Graville.

INCREDIBILITIES, n.f. [from incredible.] 

1. Quality of being not credible.

2. Quality of being not believing; hardnaces of belief.

He was more large in the description of Paradise, to take away all people from the incredibility of future ages.

Raleigh.

INCREDULOUS, adj. [incrédule, French; incrédul, Lat.] Hard of belief; refusing credit.

I am not altogether incredulous but there may be such candles as are made of Samaritan’s wool, being a kind of mineral which whitens in the burning, and confutes the.
INCREDULOUSNESS, n. f. [from incredulitas.] Handnife of belief; incredulity. Insincere, adj. [in and crede, L.]
Not confomable by fire.
1. From the skin of the fishamander, these incomparable pieces are compofed. Brown's Vulgar Errors.
INCREDULITY, n. f. [from incredula.] 
1. Act of growing greater.
2. Incrude matter.
This Rémum is expanded at top, ferving as the seed which is the birth matter for the formation and increasing number of animal and vegetable bodies.

3. Produce.
The orchard loves to wave
With Winter winds; the loofed roots now droop
Large increments, earneft of happy years. Ptitipps.
To INCREASE, a. v. [increre, Latin.]
To chide; to reprehend.
INCRESATION, n. f. [incresation.]
Reparation; chiding. The amends, fraternal or paternal, of his fellow Christians, or of the governors of the church; then more publich reprehensions and incresations. Thus Kngd. and Pikes.
To INCREASE, a. v. [increase, Fr.]
To cover with an additional cost adhering to the internal matter. The finer part of the wood will be turned into air, and the gratter flack baked and incrusted upon the pieces of the velv. Some rivers bring forth stones, and other mineral matter, fo as to cover and incrue the ftones.
Save but our army; and let love incrue
Words, pikes, and guns, with ever-flogging Poes.
Any of the fun-like bodies in the centers of the several fertors, are fo incrusted and weazed at as to be carried about in the vortex of the true fun.

The fluid was purchased by Woodward, who incrusted it with a new phth. Abbot and Pikes.

INCRIPTION, n. f. [incriture, L.]
from incrupte, Latin] An adherent covering; something superincrued.
Having such a prodigious flack of marble, their charge of keeping open from incruetions as cannot be found in any other part. Adoin on Italy.

To INCUBATE, v. a. [intero, L.]
To fit upon eggs.
INCUBATION, n. f. [incubation, French: incubatio, Lat.] The act of fitting upon eggs to hatch them. Whether that vitality was by incubation, or how else, is only known to God. Raleigh.
Birds have eggs enough at first conceived to them to hafe them, allowing such a proportion for every year as will serve for o. or two meals. Roy.
When the whole tribe of birds by incubation produce the multitude of eggs, it is wonderful consideration, that so few families should do it in a more novel way. Darby.
As the white of an egg by incubation, to can the forum by the action of the fumes be adforned. Abkounds.

INCUBUS, n. f. [Latin; incubus, French.]
The nightmare. The incubus is an infusion of the membranes of the thums, which bends the motion of the d perfume, lungs, and palate, with a state of a weight opprefing the breath.
Flower.
To INCUBATE, a. v. [incubus, Latin; incubare, Fr.""] To imprufe by frequent admonitions; to enforce by conftant repetition.
Whofe truth may deferve fometimes to be incrusted, because we are too apt to forget it.

Quarter.
"Homer continually incurs the mortality and piety to the Gods. - Brown's Notes to Pope's Odyssey.
InCULATIVE, n. f. [from inculto.
The act of improving by frequent admonition; admonitory repetition.
INCULATIVE, adj. [in and culto, French; inculto, Latin.]
Un cultivato; until it.
Her felf's hinge.
Incult, robust and tall, by Nature's hand.
Planted of old.

The weather of Autumn.
INCULABLE, adj. [in and culto, Latin.]
Unblamable; not reprehensible. Ignorance, so far as it may be related into natural inability, is as men, of Infable, and consequently not the object of fear, but pity.
South.
INCULABLE, adv. [in and culto, Latin.]
Unblamable; without blame.
As to errors or infirmities, the frailty of man's condition has invisibly, and therefore insidiously, expofed him.
South.

INCUBMENT, n. f. [from incubant.]
1. The act of lying upon another.
2. The state of keeping a benefice.
These fines are only to be paid to the pope, during his incubation, or during his time of publick incubation.
Swift.

INCUMBENT, adj. [incumbent, Latin.]
Reposing; lying.
The infant with expanded wings he fres his flight
Alto, incubant on the diry air.
That frequent, upon the education of the infant's Paradise Left.
The ascending parcels of air, having now little more than the weight of the incubant water to formate, were able both to expand themselves as to fill up that part of the pipe which it pervaded, and by precluding every way against the sides of it, to lift upwards with them what废物 they found above them.
Boyel.
With wings expanded wide ourselves we'll rear,
And by incubant on the diry air. Dryden.
Here the rebel gaiety lose,
And when to move the incubant load they try,
Ascending vapours on the day prevail.
Addison.

Man is the devil's prey
Of pedileuce, and o'er his guilty dome.
She draws a hideous incubant cloud of death.
Thomson.

2. Imposed as a duty.
All men, only zealous, will perform those good works that are incumbent on all Christians. Spratt's Sermons.

There is a double duty incumbent upon us in the exercise of our powers. Thucydides.
Thus think, and act, we shall then shew ourselves duly mindful not only of the advantages we receive from thence, but of the obligations which are incumbent upon us.
Althory.

INCRIMINATION, n. f. [from incrimina, Latin.]
The whole places the whole ecclesiatical duties are, in tidy hands, and the incumbent lies at the mercy of his patron.
Swift.

To INCriminate, v. a. [incriminee, French.]
To embarrafe. See ENCUMBER.

My cafe is call'd, and that long look'd for day
Is still incubant' with some new delay. Dryden.

To INCUR, a. v. [incuro, Latin.]
1. To become liable to a punishment or reprehension.
We have incured divers infeftions from giving way to the faults of other. Heyward.
They, not obeying, incur'd, what could they feel the penalty? Anonymus.
So judge thou well, prefomous thief! guilt the whole, Which thou incure's, by flying, meet thy death.
Swift.

They had a full perseverance that not to do it were to defeat God, and consequently to incur damnation.
South.

INCURABLE, n. f. [from incurable, Latin.]
Crookedness.

INCURABLE, adv. [from incurable.]
Utter incurability of remedy. We'll instantly open a door to the manner of a proper and improper consumption, together with the shadows of the incurableness of the forms, and incurable other.
South.

INCURABLE, adj. [incurable, Fr. in and incurable.] Not admitting remedy; not to be removed by medicine; irremediable; hopeless.

The wound doth, for the present time's fo bad. That present medicine must be miflimed.
Swift.

The treatment Shock not, or for the present time's fo sick.

If idiots and lunatics cannot be found, incurables may be taken into the hospital.
Swift.

INCURABLE, n. f. [from incurable.]
State of not admitting any cure.
INCURABLE, adv. [from incurable.] Without remedy.
We cannot know it is or is not, being incurably ignorant.
Locke.

INCURIOUS, n. f. [in and curious.] Negligent; inattentive.
The Creator did not behove so much skill upon his creatures, to be looked upon with a cursatory eye.
Darby.

Yet, not incurious, was inclin'd
To know the converse of mankind.
Swift.

INCURSION, n. f. [from incurus, Latin.]
1. Attack; mischiefous occurrence.
The motions of the minute parts of bodies are invisible, and incur'd not to the eyes; but yet they are depredated by experience.
Bacon.

The mind of man, even in spirituals, acts with sanguinary dependence; and so he is helped or hindered in its operations according to the different quality of external objects that incur into the fent.
South.

INCURABILITy, n. f. [incurabiliy, Fr. from incurable.] Impossibility of cure; utter incurableness of remedy.

The motions of the minute parts of bodies are invisible, and incur'd not to the eyes; but yet they are depredated by experience.
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The mind of man, even in spirituals, acts with sanguinary dependence; and so he is helped or hindered in its operations according to the different quality of external objects that incur into the fent.
South.
CROOKEDNESS; THE STATE OF BENDING INWARD.

1. THE INCURVATURE OF A DOLPHIN MUST BE TAKEN NOT REAL, BUT IN APPEARANCE, WHEN THEY FLY ABOVE WATER, AND SUDDENLY HIDE THEMSELVES AGAINST THE SKY, IN A TOSSING AND JUMPING MANNER, DOWN TO THE BOTTOM, ETC.

INDAGINE, v. n. [inquisitor, Latin.]

TO INVESTIGATE a. (in and doubt.)

TO INVEST, a. [in and doubt.]

INDUCTION, n. f. [from inductive.

SEARCH; INQUIRY.

Examination.

To find the indications of colour to have an eye, generally upon flats.

BYLLE.

Part has been discovered by himself, and some by human induction.

BYLLE.

A teacher, an examiner, an examiner.

The number of the elements of order requires to be searched into by such difficult inductive nature.

BYLLE.

INDIVIDUAL adj. [in and distinct.]

Not varied by terminations.

Pondus is an inelastic word, and when it is joined in numbers it signifies lia. Archimedes.

INDUCEABLE adj. [indefinite, Latin.]

Deceit, unbecoming.

What can be induced against, or for a creature to violate the commands, and trample upon the authority of such a willing excellence to whom he owes his life?

Nobis.

INDUCEMENT, n. f. [Latin.]

Indecency; something unbecoming.

The so-called, the cantying grace, Art indefinitus in the modern world.

Young.

Indefinite, adj. [in and definite, Latin.]

Not liable to fix or define.

Indefinite, adj. [indefinite, French.]

Not to be fix or define, to be vacant, irrevocable.

So indefinite is our state, that, if we do not tell it in relation, we fail, when once named, be beyond the possibility of all further description.

Indefinite, adj. [in and definite, Latin.]

What cannot be defined or maintained.

As they extend the rule of confounding Scripture to all the doctrines of common sense, even so far as the taking up of a straw, so is it altogether else in indefinites.

Sunderland.

Indefinite, adj. [indefinite, Latin, indefinit, Fr.]

Not determined; not limited; not fetled.

Though a position should be wholly rejected, yet that negative is more pregnant of direction than an indefinite, as alleys are more pregnant than duties.

Her advancement was left indefinite; but there was

Indefinite, adj. [indefinite, Latin, indefinit, Fr.]

That it should be as great as ever any person quoted of England had.

Inns.

Fragrants and picture are more narrowly confin
duced by place and time than the epoke poems; the time of this last is left indefinite.

Dryden.

Large beyond the comprehension of man, though not absolutely without limits.

Though it is not infinite, it may be indefinite; though it is not boundless in itself, it may be so to human comprehension.

Speculator.

Indefiniteness, n. f. [from indefinite.

Without any settled or determinate limitation.

We observe that custom, wherein St. Paul abode, and whereas the fathers of the church in their writings make often mention, to these indefinites, because that was done without any other proceeding.

Wiltze.

4. It is used sometimes as a slight allusion or recapitulation in a concise, hardly perceptible or explicable, and though some degree of obscurity power is perceived, might, even where it is properly enough inferred, be omitted without mist.

I said, then, it was contamination, between the jugler and the two servants, tho' indeed I had no reason to think so.

Baron.

There is indeed no great pleasure in visiting the magazines of war, after one has seen two or three.

Addison.

5. It is used to note concession in comparisons.

Against these forces were prepared the number of near one hundred ships, not so great or bulk in
decent, but much more than Bacon.

Indefatigable adj. [indefatigable, and indefatigable, Latin.]

Unweaned; not tired; not exhausted by labour.

Whom shall spread his airy flight, Uphaste with indefatigable wings.

Oxford.

Indefatigably, adv. [from indefatigable.

Without weariness.

A man indefatigably active in the service of

INDISPENSABLE, adj. [in and able, Latin.

The church and state, and whose writings have highly defered of both.

Indehilable.

Indefatigable adj. [indefatigable, and indefatigable, Latin.]

Not being subjected to no defect.

Indefectibility, n. f. [from indefectible.

The quality of suffering no decay, of being subject to no defect.

Indefectible adj. [indefectible, French.

Not to be but off; not to be vacated, irrevocable.

So indefectible is our state in those states, that, if we do not tell it in relation, we fail, when once named, be beyond the possibility of all further description.

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INDISPENSABLE, adj. [in and able, Latin.

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Indehilable.
INDICATIVE. adj. [indicativus, Lat.]
1. Showing; informing; pointing out.
2. In grammar. A certain modification of a verb, expressing affirmation or indication.

INDICATI NELY. adv. [from indicativus.]
In such a manner as shows or betokens.

INDICION. n. [indicium, Fr. indice, Lat.]
1. Declaration; proclamation.
2. In chronology. The indication, instituted by Constanine the Great, is properly a cycle of tributes, orderly diphased, for fifteen years, and by accounts of that kind were kept. Afterwards, in memory of the great victory obtained by Constantine over Mezentius, 8 Cal. Oct. 312, by which an entire freedom was given to Christianity, the council of Nice, for the honour of Constantine, ordained that the accounts of years should be no longer kept by the Olympians, which till that time had been done; but that, instead thereof, the indication should be made life of which, by which to reckon and date their year, which hath its epoch. A.D. 313.

INDIFFERENCE. n. f. [indifference, Fr. indifferente, Latin.]
1. Neutral; not determined on either side. 
2. Unconcerned; indifferent. 
3. Not to have such difference as that the one is for its own fake preferable to the other. 

INDIGENOUS. adj. [indigens, Fr. indigene, Latin.]
Native to a country, originally produced or born in a region.
IND

Bringing indignity; disgraceful. This
is a word used in a proper
and all indignities and base
adversities
Make head against my extremity.

Shakes.

Indignant. adj. [indignant, lat.]
Angry; raging; inflamed at once
with anger and disdain.
He found out again the spouse's

What rage was in my soul, I shall,
Let chirgs imagine, and let lovers guess!
He flies indignant, and with haughty cries
To angle fight the prince de
t'.

Shakespeare. Julius Caesar.

Indignitious. adv. [from
indiginate.]

1. Not in a right line; obliquely.
2. Not in express terms.

Still the superscription the name, which continues his
doubts and hopes; and at last the indignity
mentions it.

Browne.

Indirect. n. s. [in and directive.

1. Obliquity.
2. Unfairness; dishonesty; fraudulent art.

Indiscernible. adj. [in and discernible.

Not perceptible; not discoverable.

Speculation, which, to my dark
Deprives of reason, is indiscernible.

As colours to my body, wanting
fight. Denham.

Indiscreetly. adv. [from indiscreet.

In a manner not to be perceived.

Indiscrtable. adj. [in and discretable.

Not to be separated; incapable
of being broken or destroyed by
dissipation of parts.

Indiscrptibility. n. s. [from indiscrptible.

Incapability of dissipation.

Indiscrvey. n. s. [in and discrvey.

The state of being hidden. An unusual
word.

The ground of this assertion was the magnifying
effect of the ancients, arising from the
discrvey of its head.

Brown.

Indiscrct. adj. [indiscreet, Fr. in
and discreet.

Imprudent; incautious; inscon siderate; injudicious.

Loosely.

Are mortal men to fond and indiscreet,
So evil gold to seek unto their aid ;
And having not complaining, and having it uplifted.

Sproat.

If thou be among the indiscreet observe the time:
but be continually among men of understanding.

Echec.

Indiscrctely. adv. [from indiscreet.

Without prudence; without considera tion;
without judgment.

Job on justice both afterfions sung,
And spoken indiscreetly with his tongue.

Sandy.

Let a great presage unwethe atitle passion nately,
but let him manage it indiscreetly, and be shall
have enough to flatter him.

Taylor.

Indiscretion. n. s. [indiscreet, Fr. in
and discretion.

Imprudence; rashness; inconsideration.

Indiscretion sometimes serves us well,
When our discretion fails.

Shakes. Harriot.

His offences did proceed rather from negligence,
rashness, or other indiscretion, than from any
dangerous thought.

Heywood.

What pleasures have been obtained from us by the
importunity and divulged by the indiscretion
of friends, although restrained by promises.

Swift.

6 n.

Indis
Indiscriminate. adj. [indiscriminatus, Lati.] Undistinguishing; not marked with any note of distinction.

Indiscriminately. adv. [from indiscriminate.] Without distinction.

Others use defamatory discourse purely for love of talk, whose speech, like a flowing current, bears away indiscriminately with it some lies in its way. 

Governor of the Tongue.

Liquors, strong of acid spirits, destroy the finer scents of our moods; and liquors, indiscriminately that abound with sulphurous faults, destroy it. Boyle.

Indispensable. adj. [French.] Not to be remitted; not to be spared; necessary.

Rocks, mountains, &c., against which these exceptions are made, are of indispensable use and necessity, as well as earth as to man. Woodward.

Indispensableness. n. s. [from indispensable.] State of not being to be spared; necessity.

Indispensably. adv. [from indispensable.] Without dispensation; without remission; noticeably.

Ever one must look upon himself as indispensably obliged to the practice of duty. Addison.

Indispose. v. a. [indisposer, Fr.]

1. To make unfit; with for.

Nothing can be reckoned good or bad to us in this life, any further than it prepares or indisposes us for the enjoyment of another. Atterbury.

2. To distress; to make averse; with to.

It has a strange efficacy to indispose the hearts to religion. South's Sermons.

3. To disorder; to disqualify for its proper functions.

The soul is not now hindered in its acting by the tempers of its organs. Carlyle.

4. To injure; to injure, with regard to health.

Though it weakened, yet it made him rather indisposed than sick, and did no ways disable him from studying. Walton.

5. To make unsavourably; with respect to.

The king was sufficiently indisposed towards the priest or the principles of Calvin's disciples. Clarendon.

Indisposedness. n. s. [from indisposed.] State of unfitness or disqualification; indisposition.

It is not any innate harshness in pity that renders the first essays of it unpleasant; that is owing only to the indisposedness of our own hearts.

Dissipation. n. s. [indispose, Fr.]

1. Disorder of health; tendency to sickness; flight disease.

The king did complain of a continual infirmity of body, yet rather as an indisposition in health, than as any sickness. Haywards.

If we have known a great fleet lose great occasions, by an indisposition of the admiral, while he was not well enough to exercise, nor ill enough to leave the command, Temple.

Wisdom is still looking forward, from the first indispositions into the progress of the disease. Locke.

2. Indisposition; dislike; with to or towards.

The indisposition of the church of Rome to reform herself, must be this unto us from performing our duty to God.

Addison's Preface.

The mind, by every degree of affected conduct, contract more and more of a general indisposition towards believing.

Atterbury.

Indisputable. adj. [in and disputable.] Uncontrovertible; incontestable; evident; certain.

There is no maxim in politics more indisputable, than that a nation should have many honours to referee for those who do national services. Addison.

The maxim was clear indisputable concerning which could admit of no question. Rogers.

Indisputableness. n. s. [from indisputable.] The state of being indisputable; certainty; evidence.

Indisputably. adv. [from indisputable.] Without controversy; certainly; evidently.

The thing itself is unquestionable, nor is it indisputable certain what death the died. Brown.

2. Without opposition.

They questioned a duty that had been indisputably granted to so many preceding kings. Brown.

Indissolubleness. adj. [in and dissoluble.] 1. Indissoluble; not separable as to its parts. Metals, corroded with a little acid, turn into rust, which is an earth taftable and indisoluble in water; and this earth, imbued with more acid, becomes metallic salt.

2. Obligatory; not to be broken; binding for ever.

Deposition and degradation are without hope of any remission, and therefore the law isles them an indisoluble bond; but a cenure, a dissoluble bond. Burnet.

Indissolubleness. n. s. [in and dissoluble.]

1. Resistance to a dissolving power; firmness; stability.

What bonds hold this mass of matter in so close a precipitation, from whence fleat has its firmness, and the parts of a diamond their hardness and indisolubleness? Locke.

2. Perpetuity of obligation.

Indissoluble. adj. [indissolubility, Fr. in and dissoluble.] 1. Replacing all separations of its parts; firm, stable.

When common gold and lead are mingled, the lead may be severed almost unalter’d, yet, if instead of the gold, a tartalum of the red elixir be mingled with the silver, their union will be so indestructible, that there is no possible way of separating the dissipated elixir from the fixed lead. Boyle.

2. Binding for ever; subsisting for ever; not to be loosened.

For more than an hundred years it was for us, to be joined with you in bands of indissoluble love and amity, to live as if our persons being many, our souls were but one. Hooker.

There is the supreme and indissoluble conjunction between men, of which the heathen poets foretold we are all this generation. Bacon's Lucky Wor.

They might justly wonder, that men so foolish, so oblig’d to be kind to all, should behave themselves so contrary to such heavenly intuitions, such indissoluble obligations. Staub.

Indissolubleness. n. s. [from indissoluble.] Indissolubility; resistance to separations of parts.

A mixture consisting of a composition insensibly dissoluble, might have been held, by the Divine Will, a state of immortality and indissolubleness of his composition. Pope.

Indissolubly. adj. [from indissoluble.]

1. In a manner reftifning all separation.

On they move Indissolubly firm; nor obvious hill, Nor straining vale, nor wood, nor flame divide.

Their perfect course, by nature, may be indivisible united into ghosts. Boyle.

They were indissolubly united, Indissolubly firm; from Druid south.

To northern Orleans. Philipse.

For ever obligatory.

Indissolent. adj. [indissoluble, Fr. in and dissoluble.]
Longevity shall crease our blue.
With an individual soul.
Under his great weapon he reigns noble,
Unto, the same individual soul.
For ever happy.

Separate or distinct existence.
He would tell his instructeur, that all men were
nothing, and that individuality could hardly be pro-
duced of any man; for it was commonly said, that
a man is not the same be, and that men are
beneath themselves.

1. With separate or distinct existence: num-
ercially.
How should that subsist solitarily by itself, which
had no substance, but individually the same be,
whereby others subsist with it?

2. Not separably; incomunicably.
I dare not pronounce him omniscient, that being
an attribute individually proper to the godhead,
and incomunicable to any created substance.

To individual, a. [from individual.]
To distinguish from others of the same species; to make single.
Life is individual into infinite numbers, that
have their distinct fince and pleasure.
In an individual, a. [from individual.]
If the state of being an individual; separate existence.
Indemnity, n. [in and indentity.]
Want of divine power. Not in use.
How openly did the oracle betray his indentity
unto Ceres, who being raised by his amphibology,
and expounding with him, received on higher an-
swer than the excuse of his impotency?

Individuation, n. [from individual.]
The state of being an individual; separate existence.
Indivisibility, n. s. [in and indivisibility.]
Stare in which no more division can be made.
A petel and mortar will as from bring any particle of
matter to indivisibility as the asuit thought it.
Indivisibility. adj. [indivisible, Fr. in and indivisibility.]
What cannot be broken into parts; so small as that it cannot be
smaller; having reached the last degree of divisibility.

By atom, no body will imagine we intend to ex-
press a perfect indivisible, but only the least foot
of material things.

Indivisibly. adv. [from indivisibility.]
So as it cannot be divided.
Indoctrina, v. a. [from indoctrinize.]
Teach; instruct; with any science, or opinion.
Under a matter that disdained excellently, and
took much delight in indoctrinating his young
enemies, doctrine, Bucking-ahomad unto
a quick conception of speaking very gracefully
and pertinently.

They never professe beyond the common belief,
in their early under standings, but were at first
indoctrinated, are strongly suffused of the truth of their
receptions.

Indoctrination. n. s. [from indoctrin.
Instruction; information.
Although convertible unto junior indoctrinations, yet are those attributes
not to be embraced beyond the minority of our inter-

cupuncture.

Indolence. n. s. [in and indolence.]
Indoctrination, French.
1. Freedom from pain.
As there must be indolence where there is happy-
ness, so there must not be indolence.

2. Laziness; inattention; littlefeasts.
Let Epicurus give indoctrination as an attribute to his
and place it in the heart of the blest: the
not only will our minds be professed as not a precept against it, but his own example to the con-
trary.

Dydon.

The Spanish nation, roused from the
indolence and ignorance, feels now to improve trade.

Indolent. adj. [French.]
1. Free from pain. So the chirurgeons
speak of an indolent tumour.
2. Carelessly; lazily; inattentively; littlefeast.

To wake long nights in indolences repose.
Pope's Iliad.

Indolently, adv. [from indolent.]
1. With freedom from pain.
2. Carelessly; lazily; inattentively; littlefeasts.
Indolently. adv. [from indolent.]
To portion; to enrich with gifts, whether
of fortune or nature. See Endow.

Indolous, n. s. [in and draughts.
1. An opening in the land into which the
sea flows.

2. Inlet; passage inwards.
Navigable rivers are indoluous to attain wealth.

To Indolous. v. a. [from drach.]
To seek; to drown.
My hopes lie drown'd, in many fathoms deep.
They lie indolous'd, Shaks. to India and Ceylon.
Indolous. adj. [in and doubtful.]
Not doubtfully; not suspecting; certain.

Hence appears the vulgar vanity of reposing an
indolous confidence in those antipathetical spirits.

Indolous. adj. [indolousible Lat. indolousible, Fr. in and dubius.
Indolousibility. adj. [in and dubious.
Indolousibility. adv. [indolousible.]
Indolousibility. Un-doubtful; unquestionable; evident;
certain in appearance; clear; plain.

When general observations are drawn from so many
particulars as to become certain and indolousible,
Indolousibility. Lat. indolousible, Fr. in and dubius.

Indolously, adv. [from indolous.]
Undoubtedly; unquestionably.

If we transport these proportions from audible to
visible objects, there will indolously return from
either a graceful and harmonious comement.

Indolously, adv. [indolousible.]
Watts's Architectur.
To INDULGE. v. a. [indulge. Latin.]

1. To encourage by compliance. The lazy gluton safe at home will keep;
   Indulge his sloth, and fatten with his sleep. Dryden.

2. To fondle; to favour; to gratify with condescension; to fetch.
   If the matter of indulgence be a single thing, it has with
   before it; if it be a habit, it has in a, as
   he indulged himself with a draught of wine; and,
   be indulged himself in shapeless drunk.

A master was wont to indulge his daughters with dogs, squirrels, or birds; but then they must keep
   wide, that is.

Loki.

To live like those that have their hope in another
   things, implies that we indulge ourselves in the gratifica-
   of this life very sparingly. Atterbury.

3. To grant not of right but favour.
   Ancient privileges, indulged by former kings to their
   must not without high reason, be revoked by their
   successors.

The virgin entering bright, indul'd the day.

1. To brown caves, and bristled the dreams away.

To INDULGENCE. n. f. [from indulge.] A par-
   suader; one that influences.

To INDUCE. v. a. [indulguus. Latin.]

1. To introduce; to bring in.
   The things in the following compilation were first
   indulged by the Venetians. Sandys's Travels.

2. To put into actual possession of a benefice.
   If a person thus instituted, though not indulged,
   takes a second benefice, it shall make the first void.

INDUCTION. n. f. [indulgence. Fr. indulguus. Latin.]

1. Introduction; entrance; anciently pre-
   face.
   These promises are fair, the parties sure,
   And our indulgences full of prosp'rous hope. Shaksp.

2. Induction is when, from several particular
   propositions, we infer one general: as, the
   doctrine of the Socinians cannot be proved from
   the gospels, it cannot be proved from the acts of the
   apostles, it cannot be proved from the epistles, nor
   the book of revelations; therefore it cannot be proved

The inquisition by indulgence is wonderful hard;
   for the things reported are full of fables, and
   new experiments can hardly be made but with extreme
care. Bacon.

Mathematical things are only capable of clear de-
   monstration: conclusions in natural philosophy are
   proved by induction of experiments, things moral
   by moral arguments, and matters of left by credible
   testimony.

Although the arguing from experiments and ob-
   servations by induction be no demonstration of gen-
   eral conclusions, yet it is the best way of arguing which
   the nature of things admits of, and may be
   looked upon as so much the stronger by how much
   the indulgence is more general: and if we
   come to phenomena, the conclusion may be gen-
   eral.

He brought in a new way of arguing from ind-
   ucion, and that grounded upon observation and ex-
   perience.

Baker.

3. The act of rolling taking possession of an
   ecclesiastical living.

INDUCTIVE. adj. [from inducet.]

1. Leading; persuasive; with re.
   A Smith vise.

Inductive mainly to the fin of Eve. Milton.

2. Capable to infer or produce.
   Abstentions may take away inconsiderable
   conclusions in these evidences of fact, yet they may be probable
   and inductive of credibility, though not of science.

Hale's Origin of Mankind.

3. Proceeding not by demonstration, but in-
   duction.

1. To invect; to clothe.
   One first matter all
   Induced with various forms. Milton.

2. It seems sometimes to be, even by good
   writers, confounded with endow or induce,
   to furnish or enrich with any quality or
   excellence.

The angel, by whom God induced the waters of
   Bethsaida with supernatural virtue, was not, yet
   the angel's presence was known by the waters.

Hooke.

His pow'rs, with dreadful strength end'd.

Chapman.

To INDULGENT. adj. [indulgent. Latin.]

1. Kind; gentle; liberal.
   God has done all for us that the most indulgent
   Governor could for the work of his hands. Dryden.

2. Mild; favourable.
   Hereafter such in thy behalf shall be
   the indulgent confence of pity. Miller.

3. Gravitating; favouring; giving way to:
   with of.
   The treble old indulgent of their cafe. Dryd.

INDULGENTLY, adv. [from indulgent.]

Without severity; without censure; without
   self reproach; with indulgence.

INDURE. v. a. [indure. Latin.]

He that not only commiss some a
don, but indure.

1. To encourage by compliance. The lazy gluton safe at home will keep;
   Indulge his sloth, and fatten with his sleep. Dryden.

2. To fondle; to favour; to gratify with condescension; to fetch.
   If the matter of indulgence be a single thing, it has with
   before it; if it be a habit, it has in a, as
   he indulged himself with a draught of wine; and,
   be indulged himself in shapeless drunk.

A master was wont to indulge his daughters with dogs, squirrels, or birds; but then they must keep
   wide, that is.

Loki.

To live like those that have their hope in another
   things, implies that we indulge ourselves in the gratifica-
   of this life very sparingly. Atterbury.

3. To grant not of right but favour.
   Ancient privileges, indulged by former kings, to their
   must not without high reason, be revoked by their
   successors.

The virgin entering bright, indul'd the day.

1. To brown caves, and bristled the dreams away.

INDURE. v. a. [indure. Latin.]

To grow hard; to harden.

1. Stones within the earth at first are rude earth
   or clay; and so minerals come at first of julices con-
   crete, which afterwards hardens. Bacon's New. Hi.

That plants and ligneous bodies may indure under
   water without approach of air, we have experi-

2. To harden the mind; to fear the confi-
    dence

INDUTOR. n. s. [ital. and French.]

To INDURATE. v. a. [indure. Latin.]

To grow hard; to harden.

To harden the mind; to fear the confidence.
To INEBRIATE, v. a. [inebriis, Latin.] To intoxicate; to make drunk. 
Wine fogged inebriates less than wine pure:
for the quantity for quantity, inebriates more
than wine of itself.
Bacchus.

To INEBRIATE, v. r. To grow drunk;
to be inebriated.
At Contaminople, fish, that come from the Euxine
sea to the bush water, do inebriate and turn up
their bellies, so as you may take them with your
hand.

INEBRIATION, n. f. from inebriate.] Drunkenness; intoxication.
That sound and bloody form may be of virtu;
excellence will make us great; but that
not an

ineffability, n. f. from ineffable.] Un-

speakingness.
INEFFABLE, adj. [ineffable, Fr. ineffectual. Lat.] Unspeaking; unutterable; not
to be expressed. It is used almost always
in a good sense.

The sun, with calm aspect, and clear,
Lightning divine, ineffable, serene.
Made answer.

Milton.

Reflect upon a clear, unclouded, acquired confi-
cence, and upon the ineffable comforts of the
memorial of a conquered temptations.

Swinburne.

INEFFABLY, adv. from ineffable.] In a
manner not to be expressed.
He all his father eel expressed,
Ineffably into his face received.
Milton.

INEFFETUOUS, adj. [ineffettuus, Fr. in
effecteu.] That which can produce no
effect; uneffectual; inefficient; useless.
At the body, without blood, is a dead and lifeless
trunk; so is the word of God, without the spirit,
effectual and inefficacious letter.
Taylor.

He that allureth himself he never err, will always
err, and his pernicious will render all attempts to
inform him inefficacious.

Glavaux.

INEFFICUALLY, adv. [inefficaciously.]
Unable to produce in effect; weak;
wanting power.
The deity, to the American, Apecebya they con-
demn as thing effectual unto evil: the bare reading
even of Scriptures themselves they delight, as a thing
ineffectual to do good.
Huxley.

The apostle Pntrouus, joined to the offer of
Agamemnon, which of itself had proved ineffectual.
Pope.

INEFFICUALLY, adv. [inefficaciously.]
Want of power to produce the
proper effect.

Su. James speaks of the inefficaciously of some
men's devotion: Ye ask, and receive not, because ye are
afflicted.
Wade.

INEFFICACY, n. f. [from inefficaciously.]
Want of power to perform the
proper effect.

INEFFACIOUS, adj. [ineflicious, Fr. in-
efficace, Latin.] Unable to reduce effects;
weak; feeble.
Efficacious rather denotes an actual failure; and inefficacious, an
habitual impotence to any effect.

I know that better than always to have the rod in
hand; and, by frequent use, malice and resistance
indefatigably to his useful remedy.

Inefficacy. n. f. [in and effectue, Lat.] Want of power; want of effect.

INELEGANCE. n. f. [inelegante, Lat.] Absence of beauty;
want of elegance.

INELEGANT, adj. [inelegant, Lat.] 1. Not becoming; not beautiful: opposite
to elegant.
Inexorable, adj. [inexpressible, Fr. inexorable. Lat. in and expressible.] Not to be expressed; not to be palliated by apology. Exceedingly, adv. [from inexorable.] To a degree of guilt or folly beyond excuse. It will inexorably condemn some men, who having received excellent endowments, yet have frustrated the intention. Brown.

Inexhaustible, adj. [in and exhaustion.] That which cannot evaporate. A new laid egg will not so easily be boiled hard, because it contains a great fume of humid parts, which must be evaporated before the heat can bring the inexhaustible parts into cœlidity. Arrer.

Inexhausted, adj. [in and exhausted.] Unemptied; not possible to be emptied. So weath born into a tuneful strain. Dryden.

Inexpressible, adj. [in and expressible.] Not to be drawn away; not to be spent. Reflect on the variety of combinations which may be made with number, whose stock is inexhaustible, and truly infinite. Locke. The fock that the mind has in its power, by varying the idea of space, is perfectly inexhaustible, and so it may multiply figures in infinitum. Locke.

Inexistent, adj. [in and existent.] 1. Not having being, not to be found in nature. To express complex significations, they took a liberty to compound and piece together creatures of allowable forms into mixtures inexpressible. Boyle.

2. Existing in something else. This use is rare. We doubt whether these heterogeneities be so much as inexpressible in the concrete, whence they are obtained. Boyle.

Inextricable, adj. [in and existent.] Want of being; want of existence. He calls up the heroes of former ages from a state of inexpressible to adorn and diversify his poem. Homer on the Odyssey.

Inexpressible, adj. [inexpressible, Fr. inexpressible, Latin.] Not to be treated not to be moved by intertrary.
of certain manours to judge any thief taken within their fee.

Infant. n.s. [infant, Fr. infant, Lat.]  

...
INFECTIOUSLY. adv. [from infectious.] Contagiously.

The last does, that is incalculable.

To what infinitely inferiors.

STAGE.

INFECTIOUSNESS. n. f. [from infectious.] The quality of being infectious, contagious.

INFECTION. adj. [from infect.] Having the quality of acting by contagion.

True love, well considered, hath an infectious power.

STAGE.

INFECTION. n. f. [from infectious, Latin.] Unfruitful; infectious.

1. How firmly, the more contagious, the earth is to vegetables, is requisited from their rooting, drying, or being rendered infectious in the waters, or the air: Slatin the earth their vigour is long preferred.

2. To infest.

a. [infer, Fr. inférer, Lat.] To bring on; to induce.

Vamnis infectum same small deposit to the lungs.

b. To infer is nothing but, by virtue of one proposition laid down as true, to draw in another as true, i. e. to use for supposing such a conclusion of the two ideas of the inferred proposition.

Locke.

Yet what thou canst attain, which best may move
To glorify the Maker, and infer
Though also happiness, shall not be with-held.

The heart, Milton.

Great.

Or bright, infer not excellence; the earth
Though in comparison of heav’n so small,

Nor glistening, may of fabled good contain
More plenty than the sun, that barren flowers.

Milton.

One would wonder how, from so differing principles, they should all infer the same conclusion.

Declay Neely

They have more opportunities, than other men have of purchaser public citizens, by deferring will of mankind; and such opportunities always infer ability.

Attarkey.

3. To offer; to produce. Not in use.

Full well hath Clifford played the oar,

Inferior arguments of mighty force.

Shakespeare.

INFERENCE. n. f. [inference, Fr. from inferer.] Consequence drawn from previous arguments.

Though it may chance to be right in the conclusion, it is yet unjust and mistaken in the method of inference.

Glævett.

These infinences or conclusions are the effects of reasoning, and the three propositions taken together, are called sylogism or argument.

Watt.

INFERRIBLE adj. [from inferer.] Deducible from premised grounds.

As simple mistakes commonly beget fallacies, so mistaken from fallacious foundations, and misapprehended mediums, erect conclusions no way inferible from their premises.

Brown.

INFERRIBILITY. n. f. [inferribility, French, from incomer.] Lower rate of dignity of value.

The change, though not of equal dignity, yet is as near approaching to it as our modern barbarism will allow; and therefore we are to set contented with that only inferribility which is not possibly to be amended.

Dryden.

INFERIORLY. adv. [inferior, Latin, from incomer.] Lower rate of dignity of value.

The love of liberty with life is given,
And life itself the inferior gift of heav’n.

Dryden.

I have added some original papers of my own, which, though not so much equal in this to other poëms, an author is the most improper judge of.

Milton.

SUBJECTIVE.

General and fundamental truths in philosophy, religion, and human life, conduct our thoughts into a thousands inferior and particular propositions.

Watt.

INFERIORLY. n. f. [from the adjective.] One in a lower rank or station than another.

A great performer gets more by obliging his inferiour than by disdainful him.

South.

INFERNAL. adj. [infernal, Fr. infernaire, Lat. Hellish; turraceous; detestable.

His giberous beholders
Infolds nine several infernal space.

Dryden’s Aen.

INFERNAL STATE. n. f. Infernal state, or the inner cavities, is prepared from an evaporated solution of fire, or from crystals of fire; in the mean while this cavality, eating away the flesh and even the bones to which it is applied.

Hilli, Mas. Medica.

INFESTILE. adj. [inferile, Fr. and inferer.] Unfruitfully; want of fertility; uncleanness;

Infest, want of fertility; barrenness.

INFESTIBILITY. n. f. [infribili, French, indiferabilis, Latin.] Unhappiness; miseries; calamity.

Whatever is the ignorance and infestibility of the present state, we were made wise and happy.

Chatelet.

Here is our great infestibility, that, when single words signify complex ideas, one word can never dishonestly manifest all the parts of a complex idea.

The Judge.

3. Treachery; deceit; breach of contract or trust.

The infestibilities on the one part between the two, and the cures on the other, the vanity and weaknesses of the men, make such delights that make up this business of life, render it filthy and uncomfortable.

Spectator.

INFINITE. adj. [infini, Fr. infinitus, Lat.] 1. Unbounded; boundless, unlimited; imme-

Infinite, having no boundaries or limits to its nature.

2. It is hyperbolically used for large; great.

INFINITELY. adv. [from infinite.] 1. Without limits; without bounds; im-

Nothing may be infinitely defined, but that good which indeed is infinite.

Hobbes.

2. In a great degree.

This is Antonio.

To whom I am infinitely bound.

Shakespeare.

The king law that contrariwise it would follow, that perhaps, though much left in territories, yet should have infinitely more settlements of their native forces than other nations have.

Boase.

Infinite the greater part of mankind have professed in ad under a full persuasion of this great article.

Regius.

INFINITENESS. n. f. [from infinite.] Im-

Infineness; boundlessness; infinity.

The cunning of his flatteri, the readiness of his tongue, though much left in territories, yet should have infinitely more settlements of their native forces than other nations have.

Boase.

Infinite the greater part of mankind have professed in ad under a full persuasion of this great article.

Regius.
of intimates the intention of affirming, which is one use of the indicative; but then it does not do it absolutely. Clarke.

**INF.** or infinity. Many infinities made it appear more requisite, that a wiser man should have the application of his interest.

How difficult is it to preserve a great name, when he has acquired it, is so obvious to such little weaknesses and infinities, as are no diminution
to the reputation of these men. Addison.

3. Diseafe; malady. General laws are like general rules of physics, according-whereunto, as now, no wise man will define himself to be cured, if there be joined with his disease some special accident, in regard that thereby others in the same infirmity, but without the like accident, may.

Sometimes the rates of man may be depredated by the infirmities of birth. Temple.

**INFIRMITY.** n. f. [infernus, Fr. infirmité, Lat.] Weakness; feebleness.

Some experiments may discover the infirmities and inefficiency of the preternatural doctrine.

To inflx, v. a. [inflix, Lat.] To drive in; to set; to fullen.

And at the point two things fixed are,
Both deadly sharp, that harpeth steel exceedeth far.
Spenzor.

I never lovd thyelf,
"Till now, indeed, I behold myself,
Drawn in the darting table of her eye.
Shaksper.

Immediate table, round. Addison.
That thing infidt within her haughty mind,
And her proud heart with secret force pinned.
Dryden.

The fast dart a readiness found
And deep within her heart inflx'd the wound.
Dryden.

To inflame, v. a. [infiamare, Lat.]
1. To kindle; to set on fire; to make to burn.
Love more clear, dedicated to a love more cold, with the cleanest lays a night of sorrow upon me, and with the coldness inflames a world of fire within me.

2. To kindle any passion.
Their lust inflamed towards her. Safian. 8111.

3. To kindle with passion.
More infidt with light than rage.
Satan.

4. To exag敬erate; to aggravate.
A friend exaggerates a man's virtues, an enemy inflames his defects.

5. To heat the body morbibly with obstructed
matter.
6. To provoke; to irritate.
A little vain curiosity weighs so much with us, or the chance was so little, that we sacrifice the one to the weightling and inflaming of the other.

Decay of Flity.

To inflame, v. n. To grow hot, angry, and painful by obstructed matter.

If we flake a body, those inflames we inflame. Wifersan.

Infiammation, n. f. [from inflamare, L.] The thing or person that inflames.
Interest it is a great inflamer, and sets a man on perfection under the colour of zeal.
Addison.

Infiammables, who act upon publick principles, proceed upon influence from particular leaders and inflamers.
Swift.

Infiammability, n. f. [from inflamable, L.] The quality of catching fire.
This is it [fire], at the uncertain air to be impregnated with sensible inflammables.

Choler is the most inflammable part of the body; whence, from its inflammability, it is called a fulmen.
Harvey.

Infiammable, adj. [French.] Eafy to be set on flame; having the quality of inflaming.

The juices of olives, almonds, nuts, and pineapples, are all inflamablers. Bacon's Natural History.

Lactesce the juices to extrait an inflamable oil from the same albus.
Wilkins.

Out of water grow all vegetable and animal sub-

flantes, which consist as well of inflammables, fat, and inflammable parts as of earthly and calcinable one.

Nerone's Opicars. 

Inflammable spirits are folid, volatile, inflammables which come over in distillation, miscible with water, and wholly combustible.
Ardonius on Aliments.

Infiammables, n. f. [from inflammable.] The quality of easily catching fire.

We may treat of the inflammables of bodics.

Inflammation, n. f. [inflammare, Lat.]

1. The act of setting on flame.
Inflammation of an inflammable, or meteors, may have a powerful effect upon men.

2. The state of being in flame.
The flame extendez not beyond the inflammable influence, but closely adheres unto the original of its inflammation.

Some arms have had inscriptions on them, representing that the lamps within them were burning when they were first buried; whereas the inflammation of fat and viscous vapours doth perfectly vanish.
Wilton's Dedukts.

3. [In chirurgia.] Inflammation is when the blood is obstructed fo as to crowd in a greater quantity into any particular part, and gives it a greater colour and heat than usual.
Quincy.

If that short fire set in his place, it is an inflammation of the burning.
Levi, 8. 3.

4. Fervour of mind.
Prayer kindles our desire to behold God by specu-
lation, and the mind, delighted with that contemplative light of God, taketh every where new inflam-
ations to pray the riches of the mysteries of heavenly wisdom, continually stirring up in us cor-
responding desires and workings.
Wm. 

Inflammatorv, adj. [from inflame, L.]
Having the power of inflaming.

The extremity of pain often creates a coldness in the extremities; such a sensation is very confinable with the inflammation of the lungs, and this inflammation let hurried him out of this life in three days.
Pope to Swift.

To inflame, v. a. [inflamare, Lat.]
1. To swell with wind.
To the music that followed in time of war app-
ears to the very eye in the faces of children. Rey.

Vapours are no other than inflamed veicles of wind.
Dorcrum.

2. To fill with the breath.
With may and wind they chal'd the murdes
cors.
With brass trumpets and inflamed box, To kindle Mars with military sounds, Not wornci horns t' inflame fopulous louds. Dryd.

Inflation, n. f. [inflato, Lat. from infla-
rire.] The state of being swelled with wind; fatulence.

Wind coming upwards, inflation and torsoms of the belly are signs of a phlegmatic constitution.
Barkebone on Diet.

To inflcct, v. a. [inflcctare, Lat.]
1. To bend; to turn.
What makes them this way their race directly.
While they a thought or stand.
Why do they never once their couplc inflcct?
Blackmore.

Do not the rays of light which fall upon bodies, begin to bend before the arrow at the bodies? And are they not reflected, reflected, and inflccted by one and the same principle, acting variously in various circumstances?
Newton's Opticks.

2. To vary a noun or verb in its termina-
inflcct. n. f. [inflccto, Lat.]

1. The act of bending or turning.
Neither the divine determinations, perfusions, or inflctions of the understanding orwill of rational creatures, doth accept the understanding, receiveth the will, or necessitate either to any moral evil.
Hila.-

2. Modulation.
2. Modulation of the voice.

This is done by the power of the diaphragm, which is a large muscle situated under the lungs, and which is capable of expansion and contraction, and thus influences the voice.

Influential, adj. [from influence]. Having the power of bending.

This influential quality of the air is a great influence and can influence the voice.

Influence, n. s. [from influence, L. influere]. Power of the celestial aspects operating upon terrestrial bodies and affairs. The faceful influence of light appears.

Influential, adj. [from influence]. Having power of directing and modifying.

It was anciently believed by some that the influence of the stars was great, and that the stars had the power of directing and modifying the course of events.

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INF

1. think it necessary, for the interest of virtue and morality, to make this subject known. It is not to be shewn to those in any part of your character. Swift.

3. To offer an accusation to a magistrate. Terrius informed the governor against Paul. 2 Tim. ...

To INFORM, v. To give intelligence. It is the bloody bulletins which informs Thus to mine eyes. Shakesp. Macbeth.

INFORMAL, adj. [from inform.] Irregular; not competent. A word not used. There was no informing of some more mighty member, that first them on. Shakesp. Measure for Measure.

INFORMANT, n. f. [French.] 1. One who gives information or instruction. He wrote the sentence, as it is made up of terms which his informant understands, though the words he uses are not comprehensible. Watts.

2. One who exhibits an accusation. INFORMATION, n. f. [informatio, Lat. from informare]

4. Intelligence given; instruction. But reason with the fellow. L. and S. Left you should chance to whip your information, and have the evidence without it. Of what is it to be dished. Shakesp. Coriolanus.

The active informations of the intellect filling the passive reception of the will, like form closing with substance, a new edifice and distinct perfection of practice. Sweet's Sermons.

They gave those complex ideas names, that the things, they were continually to give and receive information about, might be the easier and quicker understood. Locke.

He should regard the propriety of his words, and give some information in the object he intends to handle. These men have had longer opportunities of information, and are equally concerned with ourselves, Rogers.

2. Charge or accusation exhibited.

3. The act of informing or accusing. INFORMER, n. f. [from informare]

1. One who gives instruction or intelligence. This writer is either biased by an inclination to believe the word, or a want of judgment to judge his informers. Swift.

1. One who doth offenders to the magistrate. There were spies and informers let to work to the company. L. and S. Let no courtly sophist pervert my sense. Nor fly informer watch their words to draw Within the reach of treason. Pope.

Informers are a detestable race of people, although sometimes necessary. Swift.

INFORMABLE, adj. [in and formabilis; Latin.] Not to be feared; not to be dreaded. Of strength, of courage, haughty, and of limb. Hieron. basis, though of terrestrial mold; For not informable, except from wounds, Milton.

INFORMATION, n. f. [from informatio, Latin.] Shapeless.

From this narrow time of edification may arise a smallness in the-exclusive; but this instruction is not information. Brown's vulgar Errors.

INFORMOUS, adj. [informare, French; infor- matum, Latin.] Shapeless; of no regular figure.

That a bear brings forth her young informous and unshaven, which the fathomthick after by locking them over, is an opinion delivered by ancient writers. Brown's vulgar Errors.

INFORTUNATE, adj. [infortunatus, French; infinitutatunus, Latin.] Unhappy. Some are unhappy, fortunate, which is commonly used. Perkin, defitute of all hopes, having bowed all either fate, fate, of informans, did gladly accept of the condition, which might be informed in some parts of your character. Swift.

INFRACTION, n. s. [infraction, French; infraditus, Lat.] The act of breaking; breach; violation of treaty. By the same Gods, the justice of whose wrath Punish'd the infraction of my former faith. W. H. T.'s Summer.

INFRAIBLE, adj. [in and irregular]. Not to be broken. The primitive stones are supplex infrangible, extremely compacted and hard, which hardeneds and hardens is a demonstration that nothing could be produced by them, since they could never cohere.

INFREQUENT, n. f. [infrquentia, Lat.] Uncommonness; rarity. The absence of the gods, and the infrequency of objects, makes fortune the god of the poor. Cic.

INFREQUENT, adj. [infrequent, Lat.] Rare; uncommon.

To INFUNDITATE, v. a. [in frigidus, Latin.] To chill; to make cold. The drops reached a little further than the surface of the liquor, whose coldness did not infrigidate those upon its edge. Pope.

To INFURGNE, v. a. [infringes, Latin.] 1. To violate; to break laws or contracts. Those many had not dare'd to do that evil, which the firm man that did it think infringed. H. W. I. had answer'd for his deeds. Shaks. Mid. Night.

Having infrig'd the law, I wave my right. As king, and thus submit myself to fight. W. H. T.

2. To destroy; to hinder. Houses, being plain and popular inflammations, do not infringe the efficacy, although but read. Hooker.

Bright as the deathless gods and happy the From all that may infringe delight is free. W. H. T.

INFRINGEMENT, n. f. [from infringe.] Breach; violation. The passagery of this infringement is proper to that jurisdiction against which the contempt is. Clarendon.

INFRINGER, n. f. [from infringe.] A breaker; a violator. A clergyman's habit ought to be without any lace, under a severe penalty to be inflicted on the infringers of this institution. Addison.

INFUNDIBULAR, n. f. [infundibulum and forma, Latin.] Of the shape of a funnel or tunnish.

INFUENTE, adj. [in and fortius, Latin.] Enlarged; raging. At th' other bore, with touch of fire Dilated and inflamed are. Milton.

Fort'd by the torch of noon to tendal rage, Th' infuicere hill forth shoots the pillar's flame. Thomson.

INFUSCATION, n. f. [infuscatus, and forma, Latin.] The act of darkening or blenching.

To INFUSE, v. a. [infusio, French; infusi, Latin.] 1. To pour in; to infill. Thou almost make'st me forsake my faith. Tho' to hold opinion with Pythagoras, That few of animals are themselves Into the trunks of men. Shakesp. Merck, of Venice.

My early children, now my ancient self, That often stone itself cures itself. Shall, W. H. T. whereon thou didn't she of her heart. Cowden. Why should we desire 'twixt qualities infused into his son, which himself never suffered? Swift.

2. To pour into the mind; to infuse into.
Such of high quality, or rather of particular note, as shall fill our pews, shall not last past half a century, out their due character, being part of my professed ingenuity.

My constancy to the planets gives
My truth, as the stone does the court do live;
Mine ingenuity and openness.

To join is to baffle my principles.

I know not whether it be a voice or words, that men enquire into ingenuity, and the native greatness of their kind, as to defend to be fast, be
glorious a vice.

Government of the Tongue.

If a thing, when questioned for any thing, directly contests, you must commend his ingenuity, and pardon the fault, be it what it will.

Lord.

2. [From ingenious.] Wit; invention; genius; subtlety; acuteness.

There are the effects of wit, and become not the genius of matly ingenuity.

Brow.

The ancient astrological hypotheses might have slept for ever, had not the ingenuity of the present age re
covered this vast remembrance.

Such fits have neither parts nor wit, ingenuity of discourse, nor niceness of conversation, to entertain or delight any one.

A prudent instance how far virtue forgoes ingenuity, and how much an honest simplicity is preferable to face parts and favourable speculations.

Woodward.

INGENIOUS, adj. [ingenious, Latin.] 1. Open; fair; candid; generous; noble.

Many speeches there are of Job's, whereby his wisdom and other virtues may appear; but the glory of an ingenuous mind he bath portrayed in these words which now I lay mine hand upon my mouth; I have spoken once, yet will I not therefore maintain argument; yet twice, howbeit for that I will not pronounce.

Infuse into their young breasts such an ingenuous and noble ardour, as would not fail to make many of them renowned.

Milton.

It is a prudent instance of delicacy and exactness, that is true and genuine method to obviate dilemma.

Locke.

2. Freeborn; not of servile extraction.

Subjection, as it preserves property, peace, and safety, it will never diminish right nor ingenious liberties.

INGENUITY.  adj. [ingenious, French; ingenuus, Latin.] 1. Witty; inventive; possessed of genius.

'T is a proper talent, bold, quick, ingenious, forward, capable. Shaftsb.

In divers children their ingenuity and natural powers lie deep, and are of slow disclosure. Wotton.

Their noble habits are ingenuated in the soul, as religious, gravitude, obedience, and tranquillity.

Ingenious.

2. Unbegotten. Not commonly used.

Yet still we demonstrate the same, from persons presumed as far from us in condition as that; they are said to be ingenuated forefathers. Brown.

INGENIOUS, adj. [ingenious, French; ingenuus, Latin.] 1. Witty; inventive; possessed of genius.

Of his many favours I better like it. Shaftsb.

INGENUOUSLY. adv. [from ingenious.] Wit- tily; subtly.

I will not pretend to judge by common fear, or the schemes of men too ingeniously politic, Temple.

INGENUOUSLY. n. s. [from ingenius.]

Wittiness; subtlety; strength of mind. Love.

That there is in the practice I am disproving, the more dangerous it is. Boyle.

INGENIOUS. adj. [ingenious, Latin.] In-
nate; born; native; ingenious.

The idea of this expression hath there is in the practice I am disproving, the more danger-
ous it is. Boyle.

To INGEST. n. s. [ingestus, Latin.] To

throw into the stomach.

Nor was it at all, aptly ingested, received in the belly of the oliphant or intestine. Brow.

Some of the long funnels's curious mouth extend, Through which ingested meats with safe defend.

Ingestion. n. s. [from ingest.] The act of

throwing into the stomach.

It is gotten room enough to grow into its full di-

mension, which is performed by the daily ingestion of millet and other food, that's in a short time after digested into blood.

Harvey.

INGLORIOUS. adj. [inglorius, Latin.]

Void of honour; mean; without glory.

Let fear them back to Egypt, churing

Inglorious life with indignities.

It was never the beginning of glory or desagreous for a king to be guided by his great council, nor dishon-
surable for subjects to yield and bow to their king.

INGRESS. n. s. [ingressus, Latin.] Re-

Entry into.
INHABITABLE, adj. [inhabitable; French; inhabitable, Latin] Uninhabitable; uninhabitable; uninhabitable.

To INHABIT, v. a. [inhabita, Latin.] To dwell in; to hold as a dweller.

Not all the inhabitants of that grace whereby Christ inhabiteth whom he favoureth. Hooker.

They shall build houses and inhabit them. Isaiah.

Jesus shall be inhabited of devils. Matthew.

To INHABIT. To dwell; to live.

Learn what creatures there inhabitable. Milton.

They say, wild beasts inhabit here; but grief and wrong beare my fear. Wailer.

INHABITABLE, adj. [from inhabitable.]

1. Capable of being inhabited of a dwelling.

The fixed stars are all of them fain, with systems of inhabitable planets moving about them. Locke.

2. [Inhabitable, French.] Incapable of inhabitants: not habitable; uninhabitable.

Not in use.

The frozen ridges of the Athe.

Or any other ground inhabitable. Shakespeare.

INHABITANCE, n. f. [from inhabitable.] Residences of dwellers.

So the pains yet setting in the wild woods, tell us a former inhabitable. Cotton's Essay of Cornwall.

INHABITANT, n. f. [from inhabitable.] Dweller; one that lives or refides in a place.

In this place they report that they few inhabitanies, which were very fair and fat people. Abbot.

If the fever-dread of the sun were the sole cause of blackness in any land of negroes, it were also reasonable that inhabitanies of the same latitude, subjected unto the same vicinities of the sun, should also partake of the same heats.

Brown.

For his supposed love a third.

Lays greedy hold upon a bird, and

And is amazed to find his dear

A wild inhabitable. Wailer.

What happier natures shrink at with afflict.

The hard inhabitable contents is right. Pope.

INHABITATION, n. f. [from inhabitable.]

1. Habitation; place of dwelling.

Universal gain.

If the whole inhabitable perish'd. Milton.

2. The act of inhabiting or planting with dwellers; estate of being inhabited.

By knowing this place our better judge of the beginning of nations, and of the world's inhabitation. Raleigh.

3. Quantity of inhabitants.

We shall admire how the earth contained its inhabitants when young. Brown's Vigihe Err.

INHABITER, n. f. [from inhabitable.]

One that inhabits; a dweller.

The same name is given unto the inlanders, and midland inhabiteis, of this island. Brown.

Woe to the inhabiteis of the earth. Romans.

They ought to understand, that there is not only some inhabiter in this divine house, but also some Deter.

To INHABILATE, v. a. [inhabilis, Latin.] To draw in with air; to inspire; opposed to exhale or expire.

Martin was walking forth to inhale the fresh breez of the evening. Ambrose and Pope.

But from the breath deep the brittle inhale

The fragrant moisture. Pope.

There are the shepherd upon the grassy turf.

Teasing healthful the defending sun. Thomson.

INHARMONIOUS, adj. [in and harmonious.] Unnatural; not sweeter of found.

The more they were of him and his numbers, harmonious, I could recommend for the beauty and delicacy, but must decline for the looseness of his thoughts. Filton.

The identity of sound may appear a little harmonious, and thick the ear.

Brown's Wiike's Exp. Exmp.

To INHABIT, v. a. [inhabere, Latin.] To

Exil in something else, for to be inseparable from it.

I will not go to's.

Let I furciale to honour mine own truth.

And every body's action, teach my mind

A much inherant bails of meath. Shakespeare.

2. Naturally conjoined; innate; inborn.

I mean not the authority which is annexed to your office, I can speak of that only which in inher and inherent to your perfected being. Juvenal.

The power of drawing iron is one of the endoself, and a power to be so drawn is a part of the complex one of iron, which power puts it inherant qualities.

Animal oil is various according to principles inherent in it. Abkard on Aliments.

They will be fain to decide in favour of themselves, and talk much of their inherent right. Swift.

The ideas of such modes can no more be falsified than the idea of redness was just now found to be inherent in the blood, or that of whiteness in the brain.

The obligations we are under of distinguishing ourselves as much by an inherent and habitual, as we are already distinguished by an external and relative boulia.

Bentley.

To INHERIT, v. a. [hereditare, French.]

1. To receive or posseffs by inheritance.

Treason is not inheritable, my lord. Shakespeare.

Which with pain purchased doubt inherit pain. Shake.

Prince Henry is valiant, for the cold blood he had, naturally inherit of his father he hath, like lead, thrift laid, adorned with excellent good scarce of terrible.

Bleeked are the mean, for they shall inherit the earth.

Mark.

No man can receive from his father good things, without enterprise, that was vested in him for the good of others: and therefore the son cannot claim or inherit it by a title, which is founded wholly on his own right.

Locke.

We must know how the first ruler, from whom that one claim, came by his authority, before we can know whether a man has a right to succeed him in it, and inherit it from him.

Locke.

Unwilling to fell an efface he had some prospect of inheriting, he formed delays. Addison.

2. To poiffes; to obtain possession of: in Shakespeare.

Not used.

Her last had wit, and knew that I had none, To bury so much gold under a tree.

And never after to inhabit it. Shaksp. Tint And.

INHERITABLE, adj. [from inherit.]

Intransferrible by inheritance; obtainable by succession.

A kind of inheritable estate accrued unto them. Carew.

By the ancient laws of the realm, they were inheritable to him by descent.

Byward.

shqo the same fate, and from the same original in Mores sanctus in was in David? And was not inheritable in one and not in the other? Locke.

INHERITANCE, n. f. [from inherit.]

1. Patrimony; hereditary possession.

When the fon dies, let the inheritance

Defend unto the daughter. Shakespeare's Henry V.

Is there yet any portion or inheritance for our father's house? Gen. xxviii. 14.

From our own inheritance of old. Milton.

Legal or unhappiness began to be bequeathed thee only a fact inheritance of war.

Gods! eneul gods! can't all my paint stone.

They reach my lastent's guild's head. Smibth.

2. The reception of possession by hereditary right.

Men are not proprietors of what they have privately, for themselves, their children have a title to part of it, which comes to be wholly theirs when death has
INHOSPITABLE, adj. [from inhospitable.] Unkind to strangers.
Affording no kindness or entertainment to strangers.
All places else
Inhospitable appear, and declare,
Not knowing us, nor known.

INHIBITOR, n. f. [from inhiber.] An heir;
one who receives any thing by succession.

You shall give your several laws.
How you can grow, than spend a flame upon them,
For the inheritance of their love, and safeguard
Pope's not
Shakespeare.
Shakespeare.
Continuous.

INHERITRIX, n. f. [from inherer.] An heir;
A woman that inherits.

He hath given artificially some hopes to Mary
Anne, Inheritors to the duchy of Brittany. Bacon.

mation.

In-he'er-ter.
In-he'er-ter.
In-he'er-ter.

In-itia-tion.
In-itia-tion.
In-itia-tion.

In-i-mi-ty.
In-i-mi-ty.
In-i-mi-ty.

In-ju-i-c-tion.
In-i-nju-i-c-tion.
In-i-nju-i-c-tion.

In-ju-i-ta-tion.
In-ju-i-ta-tion.
In-ju-i-ta-tion.

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In-ju-i-ta-tion.
In-ju-i-ta-tion.

In-ju-i-ta-tion.
In-ju-i-ta-tion.

INHIBITION, n. f. [inhibition, French; in-
hibitation, Latin.]

1. Prohibition; embargo.
He might be judged to have imposed an obvious
inhibition on it, because himself has not think enough
to maintain the trade. Government of the Tongue.

2. [in law.]
Inhibition is a writ to inhibit or forbid a judge
from further proceeding in the cause depending before
him. Inhibition is most commonly a writ issuing
out of a higher court. Christiana from a lower court;
inferior, upon an appeal; and prohibition of the
king's court to a court; Christiana, or to an inferior
judicial court. Coke.

3. To inhibit, n. a. (in bold; and bold.) To have
inherent; to contain in itself.
It is disputed, whether this light first created
be the same which the sun inhabits and calls forth,
or whether it had consequence any longer than till
right, might have. Shakespeare.

INHOSPITABLE, adj. [in and hospitable.]
Affording no kindness or entertainment to strangers.
All places else
Inhospitable appear, and declare,
Not knowing us, nor known.

INHOSPITALITY, n. f. [in hospitable.]
Unkind to strangers.
Of himself he makes them flavers
Inhospitably and kills their infant male.

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Unkind to strangers.
Of himself he makes them flavers
Inhospitably and kills their infant male.

INHUMAN, adj. [inhuman, French; in-
humanus, Lat.] Barbarous; savage; cruel; uncompassionate.
a just war may be prosecuted after a very unjust
manner; by pernicious breaches of our word, by
Inhuman.

INHUMANITY, n. f. [inhumanity, Fr. from
inhumanus, Lat.] Cruelty; savagenease; barba-
rity.

Love which lover hurts is inshumanity, Sidney.
They are those of which we make up with the
want of justice with inshumanity and impudence.

Each social joy fell,
And joyful inshumanity pervades,
And petrifies the heart.

INHUMATION, n. f. [from humidus, Latin.]
Inherence; the state of existing in something
else.

To INHIBIT, n. a. [inhibit, Latin; inhibitor, French.]

1. To restrain; to hinder; to refer; to check.
Holding of the breath doth help somewhat to ease
the hiccup, and vinegar put to the nostrils, or
caraffed, doth it also, for that it is astringent, and
subdueth the motion of the spirit.

The faces and planets being whirled about with
great velocity, would suddenly, did nothing inhibit it,
be scattered in pieces.

Bay. On the Creation.
Their motions also are excited and inhibited, are
modified and managed, by the objects they
think.

Bentley.

2. To prohibit; to forbid.
All men were inhibited by proclamation, at the
dissolution, so much as to mention a particular
Clarendon.

Burial may not be inhibited or denied to any one.

AYLIFFE.

INHUMAN, adj. [inhuman, French; in-
humanus, Lat.]

1. The act of calling in.
This fair pondered word, by the repeated injection
of well-kindled charcoal, made to flash like melted
metal; in, to. Begin. Pope's Od.

2. Any medicine made to be injected by a
syringe, or any other instrument, into any part of the
body.

Quincy.

3. The act of filling the vesicles with wax,
or any other proper matter, to swell their
shapes and ramifications, often done by
anatomists.

Quincy.

INIMITABILITY, n. f. [from inimitable.]
Incapacity to beimitated.
Truths must have an eternal existence in some
understanding in, or rather they are the same with the
understanding itself, considered as variously
representative, according to the various modes of
inimitability or participation.

Noctis.

INIMITABLE, adj. [inimitable, Lat. im-
imitable, Fr.] Above imitation; not to
be copied.

The portal stones, inimitable on earth
by model, or by shading pencil drawn.
Million. What is most excellent is most inimitable. Diderot.

And imitate the inimitable force.
Diderot.
Virgil copied the ancient sculptors, in that inimitable
description of military fury in the temple of
Juno. Addison.

INIMITABLY, adv. [from inimitable.] In
a manner not to be imitated; to a de-
gree of excellence above imitation.
A man could not have been always blind who thus

Thus terribly and the heavier hours,
Inimitably wrought with light divine.
Pope.

Charm such as these, inimitable great. Brooke.

INJURIOUS, adj. [injure, Fr. from inju-
rious.] Unjust; wicked.

INJURY, n. f. [injure, Latin, iniquiti, Fr.]

1. Injury; unrighteousness.
There is greater or less probability of an happy
issue to a tumultuous, according to the righteousness
or inshumanity of the cause for which it was commenced.
Smallridge.

2. Wickedness; crime.
Want of the knowledge of God is the cause of all
injury amongst men. Hooker.

Till God at last,
Wrest in their iniquities, with
His presence from among them.
Millen.

INJURIOUS, adj. [initial, Fr. initials, from
initiate, Lat.] To place at the beginning.
In the editions, which had no more than the initial
letters of names, he was made by keys to hint the
initiator without.
Pope.

2. Inculpant; not complete.
Moderate labour of the body conduces to the pres-
servation of health, and cures many initial diseases;
but the toil of the mind destroys health, and gener-
ates ailments. Harvey.

The schools have used a moderate term to express
this affliction, and have called it the initial fear of
Rogers.

To INHIBIT, n. a. [iniler, Fr. initiait, Lat.] To enter; to instruct in the rudiments of an art; to place in a new flat; to put into a new society.
Providence would only initiate mankind into the useful knowledge of the sciences, leaving the rest to
employ our industry. More's Ant, against Athithem.

To initiate his pupil in any part of learning, an
ordinary skill in the governor is enough. Locke.

He could not be counted to half a dozen classes before
he was one and twenty.

Spectator.
No forner was a converted initiate, but, by an easy
figure, he became a new man.
Addison.

To INHIBIT, n. a. [initer, Fr. initiait, Lat.] To do the first part; to perform the first rite.
The king himself initiates to the powers.
Scatter with quivy'ng hand the gilded hour.
And the dream spinkles.
Pope's Oddy.

INJURIOUS, adj. [injuie, Fr. from initia-
ate.] The reception, admission, or entrance
Injure. adj. [from injure; injurious, Latin.]—Injurious. adj. [from injure, injurious, Latin.]

1. Command; order; precept. The institution of God's law is described as being established by solemn injunction. Hunter.

2. Law.] Injunction is an interlocutory degree out of the chancery, sometimes to give possession unto the plaintiff for want of appearance in the defendants, sometimes to the king's ordinary court, and sometimes to the court-christian, to stay proceeding. Coke.

To INJURE, v. n. [injure, injure, Latin.]—Injure, v. n. [from injure; injurious, Latin.]—Injury, n. s. [injure, injurious, Latin; injury, n.]

1. To hurt unjuuuly; to mischief underestimate; to wrong.

2. To annoy; to affect with any inconvenience.

3. Jusjurious. adj. [from injure; injurious, French.]

1. Unjust; invasive of another's rights. The influence of Roman did exist.

2. Injure, adj. [from injure; injurious, Latin; injury, Latin.]

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2. To annoy; to affect with any inconvenience.

3. Injurjous. adj. [from injure; injurious, French.]

1. Unjust; invasive of another's rights. The influence of Roman did exist.
INN

The same name is given unto the inhabitants of this island.

To INLADYATE, v. a. [brand lipada, Lat.]
To make stony, to turn to stone.

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INN. n. f. [Inn, Sax., a chamber.
8. A house of entertainment for travellers.

How all this but a fair inn,
Of fairer guests which dwell within.
Shakespeare.

The Weft yet glimmers with some tears of day,
Now parts the farther traveller's pace.
Shakespeare.

To INN. v. n. [from the noun.]
To inn.

To INN. v. a. to: to house; to put under cover.

He that earns my land, spares my train, and gives me leave to join the crop.
Shakespeare.

The laws made in that parlour did not
bear good fruit, yet the bloody bare afe that perch'd
on harth, and bitter, all was famed as lapp'd into the king's barn.
Housman's Henry VIII.

Now clover or yedge, and make it fit to inn.
Shakespeare.

INNKEEPER. n. f. [inn and keeper.]
One who keeps lodgings and provisions for the entertainment of travellers.

Clergymen must not keep a tavern, nor a judge be an innkeeper.
Shakespeare.

INNOCENCE. n. f. (innocent, Fr. innocente, Lati
1. Purity from injurious action, from untainted integrity.

SIMPLICITY and spots INNOCENCE.
Shakespeare.

INNOCENT. adj. (innocent, Fr. innocent, - Lat.)
1. Pure from mischief.

Something
You may deserve of him through me as well.
To offer up a week, poor, honest lady,
It standeth an angry woman that Echo.
Shakespeare.

Wreck on innocent frail man his life.
Milton.

2. Free from any particular guilt.

Good madam, keep yourself within yourself.
The man is innocent, Shakespeare. Act. III.
The man is innocent, Shakespeare. Act. III.

The sober, mean, and tell three lies.
With crooked plagues the fertile follows till
And the round year with daily labour fills.
Shakespeare.
The great

Sung innocent, and spent its force in air. Peps.

INNOCENT. n. F. [from innocent.]

1. One free from guilt or harm.

So pure an innocent as that same lamb. Foxy. 2.

Thou hast killed the sweetest innocent.

That e'er did lift up eye,

Shake. Osbals.

If with the man that he is executing,

Why, then thou art an executioner. Shake. H. VI.

2. A natural; an idiot.

Innocents are excluded by natural defects. Hooker.

INNOVATE. v. a. [innove, Fr. innovate, Lat.]

1. To bring in something not known before.

Men pursue some few principles which they have observed upon, and care not to innovate, which draws unknown inconveniences. Bacon.

2. To change by introducing novelties.

From his attempts upon the civil power, he proceeds to innovate God's worship. South.

INNOVATION. n. f. [innovation, Fr. from innovate.]

Change by the introduction of novelty.

The love of things ancient doth argue frugality; but levity and want of experience maketh us into innovators. Bacon.

It is good that men in innovations would follow the example of time itself, which indeed innovateth greatly, but quietly and by degrees. Bacon's Essays.

In any other case, you may make in a government the form continue; but large intervals of time must pass between every such innovation, enough to make it of a piece with the constitution. Swift.

INNOVATORS. n. s. f. [innovateur, Fr. from innovate.]

1. An introducer of novelties.

I attach thee as a trasfigurat innovator.


I will not apply new remedies, must expect new evils; for setting them up again is simply, and if time of course alters things to the worse, and willow and council shall not alter them to the better, what shall I do? Shaks. Measure for Measure.

2. One that makes changes by introducing novelties.

He counsels them to detect and persecute all innovators of divine worship. South.

INNOXIOUS. adj. [innocat, Lat.]

Vol. L

1. Free from mischievous effects.

Innoxious flames are often seen on the hair of men's heads and horses' manes.

We may easily, by suitable precautions, be forewarned, and of innoxious qualities. Brown's Vulgar Err. Sent by the better genius of the night, Innocious warning on the horse's mane, The meteor fits. Thomson's Autumn.

2. Pure from crimes.

Stranger to civil and religious page.

The good man walk'd innocuous through his age. Pope.

INNOXIOUSLY, adv. [from innocuous.]

1. Harmlessly; without harm done.

Without harm suffered.

Animals, that can innocuously digest their poisons, become antidote to the poison digested.

INNOXIOUSNESS. n. s. [from innocuous.]

Harmlessness.

INNOCU'NDO. n. s. [innundo, from innocuus, Latin.]

An oblique hint.

As if the commandments, that require obedience and forbid murder, were to be interpreted for a libels innocuous upon all the great men that come to be con
cerned. L. Jaffe.

Mercury, though employed on a quite contrary errand, owns it a matter of innocence. Dryden.

Purse your trade of scandal-picking. Your hints that Stella is no chicken; Your innocuous, when you tell us, That Stella loves is a talk with felows. Swift.

INNOMERABLE. adj. [innumerous, Fr. innumerable, Lat.]

Not to be counted for multitude.

You have fast innumerable substance

To furnish Romans, and to prepare the ways

You have for dignities. Shakespeare's Henry VIII.

Cover me, ye pests, Ye cedars! with innumerable boughs.

Hide me where I may never find them more. Milton.

In lines, which appear of an equal length, one may be longer than the other by innumerable parts. Locke.

INNUMERABLY, adv. [from innumerable.]

Without number.

INUMEROUS. adj. [innumerous, Lat.]

Too many to be counted.

'Twould be some solece yet, some little cheering,

In this close dungeon of innocuous boughs. Milton.

And thick shelter of innocuous boughs. Milton.

Enjoy the comfort gentle sleep allows. Pope's Odys.

INOCULATE. v. a. [inocule, in and acule, Lat.]

To propagate any plant by infecting its bud into another stock; to practice inoculation. See INOCULATION.

Not the ways are alike in all.

To ingraft, howsoe'er inoculate. May's Virgil.

Now is the season for the budding of the orangene.

Inoculate therefore at the commencement of this month.

But various are the ways to change the state.

To plants, to bud, to graft, to inoculate. Dryden.

To inocul. v. a. To yield a bud to another stock.

Viruses cannot so inoculate our oldstock, but we shall relish of it. Shakespeare's Hamlet.

Thy stock is much too much out of date, For tender plants' inoculation. Cleveland.

Where lilies, in a lovely brown,

Inoculation-carnation. Cleveland.

INOCULATION. n. s. [inoculat, Lat. from inocule.]

1. inoculation is practiced upon all sorts of stone fruit, and upon oranges and jatmines. Choose a smooth part of the stock; then with your knife make an horizontal cut across the rind of the stock, and from the middle of that cut make a slit downwards about two inches in length in the form of a T; but be careful not to cut too deep, lest you wound the stock; then having cut off the leaf from the bud, leaving the footstalk remaining, make a cross cut about half an inch below the eye, and with your knife slit off the bud, with part of the wood to it. This done, with your knife pull off that part of the wood which was taken with the bud, observing whether the eye of the bud be left to it or not; for all those buds which lose their eyes in stripping are good for nothing; then raising the bars of the flock, thrust the bud therein, placing it smooth between the rind and the wood of the stock; and so having exactly fitted the bud to the stock, tie them closely round, taking care not to bind round the eye of the bud. Miller.

In the stem of Elaians they all met, and came to be ingrafted all upon one stock, most of them by inoculation. Herod.

2. The practice of transplanting the small-pox, by infusion of the matter from ripened pustules into the veins of the uninfect, in hopes of procuring a milder sort than what frequently comes by infection. Quincy.

It is evident, by inoculation, that the inimical quantity of the matter, mixed with the blood, produces the disease. Arbuthnot.

INOCULATOR. n. f. [from inoculate.]

1. One that practices the inoculation of trees.

2. One who propagates the small-pox by inoculation.

Had John a Gaddesen been now living, he would have been at the head of the inoculators. Friend's Hist. of Physick.

INODORATE. adj. [in and odoratus, Lat.]

Having no scent.

Whites are more inodorate than flowers of the same kind coloured. Bacon's Natural History.

INODOROUS, adj. [odoratus, Lat.]

Wanting scent; not affecting the nose.

The white of an egg is a viscous, unactive, insipid, odorless liquor. Blackwood on Aliments.

INOFFENSIVE. adj. [in and offensiva.]

1. Giving no scandal; giving no provocation.

A stranger, inoffensive, unpertinent. Fleetwood.

However inoffensive we may be in other parts of our conduct, if we are found wanting in this trial of our love, we shall be disowned by God as traitors. Rogers.

2. Giving no uncles; causing no torment.

Should infants have taken offence at anything, mixing pleasant and agreeable appearances with it, must be used, 'till it be grown inoffensive to them. Locke.

3. Harmless; hurtless; innocent.

For drink, the glass.

She cheers, inoffensive Virtue. Milton.

With what 'e' gaii thou let'st thyself to write, The inoffensive fancies never bite. Dryden.

Hark, how the cannon, inoffensive now, Gives signs of gratulation. Philipps.

4. Unembarrassed; without flop or obstruc-
tion. A Latin mode of speech.

From hence a passage broad, Smooth, infallible, down to hell. Milton.

INOFFENSIVELY, adv. [from inoffensive.]

Without appearance of harm; without harm.

INOFFENSIVENESS. n. s. [from inoffensive.]

Harmlessness; freedom from appearance of harm.

INOFFICIous. adj. [in and officious.]

Not civil;
INQ.

1. Judicial inquiry or examination.

What confusion of face shall we be under, when that grand inquest begins; when an account of our opportunities of doing good, and a particular of our use or misuse of them; is given to.

INQUEST, n. s. [inquist, French; inquisito, Latin.] 1. Inquest. 2. Inquisition.

INQUISTION, n. s. [inquisitio, Latin.] 1. Inquisition. 2. Inquest.

INQUISTIVE, adj. [inquisitivus, Latin.] Curious; busy in search; apt to pry into any thing: with about, after, into, or of, and sometimes to.

The which he call'd Canitium, for his hire, New Canitium, which Kent we commonly inquire.

INQUIRY, n. s. [from inquire.] 1. Interrogation; search by question.

The men which were sent from Corinthians had made inquiry for Simon's house, and stood before the gate.

2. Examination; searched.

This is not absolutely necessary in inquiries after philosophical knowledge, and in controversies about truth.

3. Inquisition; protestation; search by examination.

What satisfaction may be obtained from those violent disputes and vast inquiries into what day of the month the world began? Brown's Leg. Err. II. 2. It is good enough for the inquisitors who have a mind to.

4. Inquisition; protestation; search by examination.

And ithalf to the accepting hand. Dabney.

5. Inquiry; protestation; search by examination.

Superficial inquirers may satisfy themselves that the parts of matter are united by fragments.

6. Inquiry; protestation; search by examination.

Glanville's Seesix.

This is a question only of inquirers, not disputers, who neither affirm nor deny, but examine.

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Eccles. Natural History.

[In law.] A manner of proceeding in matters criminal, by the office of the judge.

Counsel.

The court established in some countries subject to the pope for the detection of hereby.

One kilo of her's, and but eighteen words.

But down the Seesx with inquisition.

Counself.

INQUISTIVE, adj. [inquisitivus, Latin.] Curious; busy in search; apt to pry into any thing: with about, after, into, or of, and sometimes to.

My boy at eighteen years became inquisition.

After his brother.

This tended, together with fear of imminent mischief, have been the cause that the thirtieth were ever the most inquisitive people after news of any nation in the world.

INIE.

INQ.
he is not insatiable into the comfortables of indifferent and innocent commands. Taylor.
It can be no duty to write his heart upon his forehead and to give all the insatiable and malicious words of a corrupted mind, which it is the protection of God only to know. South.
His old smoking flax, insatiable of fight, still longs to vaio. Dryden.
when the Collick arms will do, Art anxiously insatiable to know. Dryden.
A Dutch ambassador attending the king of Spain with the particularities of Holland, which he was insatiable after, told him that the water would, in cold weather, be so hard, that men walked upon it.
The whole neighbourhood grew insatiable after my name and character. Addison's Spectator.
A wife man is not insatiable about things impermanent. Brow.
They cannot bear with the impertinent question of a young insatiable and spigot mind.
Wants to the Mind.
insatiably, adv. [from insatiate.]
With curiosity; with narrow scrutiny.
Inquisitiveness, n. s. [from inquisitive.]
Curiosity; diligence to pry into things hidden.
Though he thought insatiablest an uncomely beast, he could not talk with the war. Silsby.
Heights that are too high, and depths in which reason will never touch the bottom, yet fully the pleasure ariseth from those it is great and noble; for though we may, in such matter to the insatiabilities of human reason, and so are large enough for it to take its full scope and range in.
South's Sermon.
Provided, delivering great conclusions to inspire our curiosity and insatiabilities after the methods by which things were brought to pass.
Burnet.
Curiosity in children nature has provided, in order that ignorance they were born with; which, without this but insatiabilities, will make them the more, Locke.
Insatior. n. s. [inquisitor, Latin; inquisitive, French.]
1. One who examines judicially.
In these particulars I have played myself the insatior, and find nothing contrary to religion or manners, but rather medicinal. Bacon's Essay.
Minds, the first insatior, appears, and lives and crimes with his accusers bears.
Dryden.
An officer in the provincial courts of Inquisition.
To inquir. v. a. [in and rail.] To inquire with rails.
In things indifferent, what the whole church doth think convenient for the whole, the same if any part do willfully violate, it may be reformed and invaded again, by that general authority whereunto each particular is subject.
Hooker.
Where lust St. Giles's ancient limits spread, An insatior column rears its lofty head; Here to fav's streets for's dial count the day, And from each other catch the circling ray.
Gay.
instead, n. s. [in and road.]
Insurrection; sudden and自习ary invasion.
Would you many, and they make in Italy. Shakspeare, Act, and Cleopatra.
From Scotland we had in former times some alarms and dangers into the northern parts of this kingdom.
Bacon.
By proof we see.
Our poor sufficient to disturb his heav'n,s And perpetually into storms, to alarm, Though insatiable winds may, Milton.
The folk of Shrewsbury exposed all North Wales to the daily wards of the enemy. Clarendon.
The country open, fought without defense; For posts frequent wards there hath none. Dryden.
Insana. s. [insanus, Latin.]
1. Insane.
2. Making mad.
Were such not here as do speak about? Or have we eaten of the infame root?
That takes the reason profanet. Shakspeare, Macbeth.
Insatiable. adj. [insatiabilis, Latin; insatiable, French.] Greedy beyond measure; greedy so as not to be satisfied.
Insatiabilities, n. s. [from insatiable.]
Greediness not to be appraised.
Some men's hydropic insatiabilities had learned to thirst the more, by how much more they drank. King Charles.
Insatiably. adv. [from insatiable.]
With greedinesses not to be appraised.
They were extremely ambitious; and insatiably covetous; and therefore no imperiously, from argument or miracles, could reach them. South.
Insatiable. adj. [insatiabilitus, Lat.] Greedy so as not to be satisfied.
My mother went with child.
Of that insatiable Edward. Shakspeare, Rich. III.
Insatiate to pursue.
Wals with heavy.
Milton.
Too oft has pride, And heaven disdains, and insatiate thirst.
Of others rights, our quiet backward.
Philips.
Insatiable. n. s. [from and insatiable,
Any thing engraved.
Timon is dead.
Entomb'd upon the very hem o' th' seas;
And to the grave close this insatiable, which
With was I brought upon. Shakspeare, Timon.
It was usual to wear rings on either hand; but when precious gems and rich insculptures were added, the custom of wearing them was translated unto the left.
To ins Amen. v. a. [in and feem.] To impress or mark by a seam or cancells.
Deep o'er his knee insam'd remained the fear.
Fope.
Insect. n. s. [insecta, Lat.]
1. Insects may be considered together as one great tribe of animals: they are called insects from a separation in the middle of their bodies, whereby they are cut into two parts, which are joined together by a small ligature, as we see in wasps and common flies.
Locke.
Bear, bird, insect, or worm, swift enter none.
Milton.
2. Any thing small or contemptible.
In ancient times the-faced plough employ'd.
The kings, and awful fathers of mankind.
And some with whom the great insects tribes are but the beings of a summer's day.
Thought.
Insectator. n. s. [from insector, Latin.]
One that persecutes or harasses with pursuit.
D'Urf.
Insectile. adj. [from insect.] Having the nature of insects.
Insectile animals, for want of blood, run all into legs.
Bacon.
Insectologist. n. s. [insect and soy-] One who studies or describes insects. A word, I believe, unauthorized.
The insect is like, according to modern insects- of the ichneumon-fly kind.
Dorothy.
Insecure. adj. [in and secure.]
1. Not secure; not confident of safety.
He is liable to a great many inconveniences every moment of his life, and is continually insecure not only of the great things of this life, but even of this life.
Tullian.
2. Not safe.
Insecunry. n. s. [in and security.]
1. Uncertainty; want of confidence.
It may be easily perceived with what insecurity of truth we ascribe effects, depending upon the natural period of time, upon arbitrary calculations, and such as vary at pleasure.
Brown.
2. Want.
INS.

2. Want of safety; danger; hazard.
   The unreasonable and precipitate, the danger and
deferent inscurity of those that have not so
much as a thought, all their lives long, to advance so
far as caution and circumspection, and reduction of
ambition.

INSECURITatis. m. f. (insec upto, Fr. in-
fere, Latiu.) The art of scattering fee on
ground.

INSECURITatis. m. f. (insec unto, Fr. infec-
to, Latiu.) Pursuit. Not in use.
   Not the king's own horse got more before the
end.
   Of his rich chariot, that might fill the inscure
feel.
   With the extreme hairs of his tail. Chapman's Illiad.

INSENSIT. adj. [insens, French; insen-
sate, Italian.] Stupid; wanting thought;
wanting sensibility.

Ye be reprovable; obdurate insensible creatures.
Hammond.
   So fond are mortal men,
   As their own ruin on themselves t' invite,
   Insensible left, or to fensc reprobate,
   And with blindness internal struck. Milton's Agon.

INSENSIBILLITatis. m. f. [insensible, French;
from insensible.]

1. Insolvency to perceive.
   Insolvency of low motions may be thus accounted
for motion cannot be perceived without perception of
the parts of space it left, and those which
it next acquired.
   Gronovius.

2. Stupidity; dulness of mental perception.

3. Corpulence; dulness of corporeal senes.

INSENSIBILIS. adj. [insensible, French.]

1. Imperceptible; not discoverable by
the senses.
   What is that word honour? air; a trim reck-
ing.
   Who hath it? he that died a Wednesday.
   Dost he feel it no? Dost he hear it no. Is it
insensible than? yea, to the dead. But will it not
live with the living? no. Why? distraction will not
suffer it. Shakespeare.
   The small and almost insensible grains were found
upon Cleopatra's arm. Brown's Vulgar Errors.
   The darts and light bright of the circle will ob-
serve the rare and weak light of those dark colours
round about it, and render them almost insensible.
   Newton's Opticks.

2. Slowly gradual, so that no progress is
perceived.
   They fill away.
   And languish with insensible decay. Dryden.

3. Void of feeling; either mental or cor-
poral.
   Ithough
   I was falling to my former state
   Insensible and forthwith to dissolve. Milton
   Allowing an obligation without being a slave to the
   giver, or insensible of his kindred. Wotton.

2. Void of emotion or affection.
   You grow insensible to the convenience of riches,
the delights of honour and praise.
   Temple.
   In this manner mankind insensible to their
   bounders, and have destroyd the empire of love.
   Dryden.

INSENSIBILITY. m. f. [from insensible.]
   Absence of perception; inability to per-
ceive.
   The insensibility of the pain proceeds rather
from the relaxation of the nerves than their obliteration.

INSSENSIBILITatis. m. f. [from insensible.]

1. Imperceptibility; in such a manner as is
not discover ed by the senses.
   The planet earth, so football though the form,
   Insensible of three different motions moves.
   Milton.
   The hills rise insensible, and leave the eye a wait
interrupted progress.
   Addison on Italy.

2. By slow degrees.
   Equal they were form'd,

INS.

Save what sin hath impair'd, which yet hath
wrought
   Insensibly.
   Proposals agreeable to our passions will insensibly
prevail upon our reason. Rogers's Sermons.
   Cudius
   Insensibly came on her side.
   Swift.

3. Without mental or corporeal senes.

INSEPARABILITatis. m. f. [from insen-
sable.]

1. The quality of being such as cannot be severed or
divided.
   The parts of pure space are immovable, which
follows from their inseparable, motion being no-
thing but change of distance between any two things:
but this cannot be between parts that are insensible.
   Locke.

INSEPARABLE. adj. (inseparable, French;
inscapabiiis, Latin.) Not to be disjoined;
United as to not be parted.
Ancient times figure both the incorporation
and inseparable conjunction of soul and body, and
the public soul of counsel by kings. Bacon.

Thus, my flade
   Insensible, must with me along;
   For death from fin no power can separate.
   Milton.
   Care and toll came into the world with fin, and
remain ever since insensible from it. Locke.
   No body feels pain, that he within not to be called
of, with a define equal to that pain, and insensible
from Locke.
   The parts of pure space are inseparable one from
the other, so that the continuity cannot be separated,
neither really nor mentally.
   Locke.
   Together out they fly,
   Insensible now the truth and lie;
   And this or that unintack'd mortal e'er shall find.
   Pope.

INSEPARABLY. adv. [from insensible.]
   With indissoluble union.
   Brawsoning of metals in, when the better metal is
so incorporate with the more rich as it cannot be
separated; as if silver should be insensibly incorpo-
rated with gold. Bacon.
   Ilum thou shalt enjoy,
   Insensibly thine.
   Reflection of mind seems insensibly annexed to
human understanding. Temple.
   Altith muff confess, that before that affilged
period matter had existed eternally, inseparably en-
ded with the principle of attraction; and yet had
never attracted or not conveyed before, during that
infinite duration. Berkeley.

INSERT. v. a. [interior, Fr. inter,
insertum, Latin.] To place in or amongst
other things.

Those words were very weakly inserted, where they
are so liable to misconstruction. Stillingfleet.
   With the worthy gentleman's name I will insert it
at length in one of my paper.
   Addison.
   It is the editor's interest to insert what the author's
judgment had rejected. Swift.
   Poety and oratory omit things not essential, and
insert little enough; so that may be prescribed,
in order to place everything in the most alluring
light. Wordsworth.

INSERTION. m. f. [insertion, Fr. inter-
fusio, Latin.]

1. The act of placing any thing in or amongst
other matter.
   The great advantage our historians labour under
is too reduc'd in an interjection, by the incompleteness
of records in their narration. Milton on the Classics.
   An excerpt, commonly called the twining of the
guts, is either a circumstantial or insertion of one part
of the history into another. Arbuthnot.

2. The thing inserted.
   He softens the relation by such insertions, before
he describes the event. Browne.

To INSERT. v. a. [interior, Latin.] To
be of use to any.
   INSERTION. m. f. [interior, Latin.]
   Conductive; of use to an end.

INS.

The providence of God, which dispensed of so
part in vanity, where there is no discretion to be made,
makes not any parts indifferent to that intention.
Browne.

To INSIST. v. a. [in and insist.] To hide
in a shell. Not in use.
   Austria, hearing of our Marcus's banishment,
   Thrust forth his horns again into the world,
   Which were not two when Marcus, stood for Rome,
   But when once deep out of the sea. Cato.

To INSIST. v. a. [in and insist.] To shut in
a ship; to stop, to embargo. Not used.
   We say simly to shiop.
   See them safely brought to Dover; where, in

To INSIST. v. a. [in and insist.] To include
in a firme or precious cafe. It is written equo-
s Kore.
   Warlike and martial Talbot, Burghundy
   Inseription thine in his heart. Shaksp. Henry VI.
   Equall'd in all its glosses, to infirime
Belus. Milton.

INSIDE. m. f. [in and side.] Interior part;
part within. Opposed to the surface or out-
side.

Look to be o'the inside of the paper?
   He did understand. Shaksp. Henry VIII.
   Show the inside of your parts to the outside of
his hand, and no more also. Shaksp. Winter's Tale.
   It is not the outside of the one, the inside of
the other, and there's the moiety I promised ye.
L'Estrange.
   As for the inside of their cell, none that them-
selfs were concerned in it. Addison's Guardian.

INSIGNIFICANCE. m. f. [Latin.]

One who lives in wait.

INSIGNIOUS. adj. [infideus, French; in-
sidestus, Latin.] Sly; circumventive;
diligent to entrap; treacherous.
   Since men mark all their steps, and watch our halts,
et each of their ingenuous vigilance excite us so to
behave ourselves, that they may find a conviction
of the mighty power of Christliness towards regu-
larizing the passions. Athanasius.
   They wing their course,
   And dart on distant coasts, if some sharp rock,
   Or these insinious, breaks not their career. Thomson.

INSIDIOUS. adv. [from insidious.] In a
fly, and in a treacherous manner; with malic-
ious artifice.
   The caille of Cadmus was taken by Phichas the
   Lacedemonian insinuous, and in violation of league.
   Senecc.

   Simeon and Levi spoke not only falsely but insidiously,
   nay hypocritically, abusing their profecyes and
   their religion, for the effecting their cruel def-
   igns. Government of the Tongue.

INSIGHT. m. f. [insideus, Dutch.] This word
had formerly the accent on the lafit syll.
   Introspection; deep view; knowledge
of the interior parts; thorough skill in any thing.

   Hardly shepherl, such as thy merit, such may be
   her insight fullly to grant her reward. Sidney.

   Strange beat with careful diligence
   To fetch a leech, the which had great insight
   In that disease of grievous conclusion.
   And well could cure the same; his name was
   Patience. Spenser.

   Now will be the right season of forming them to
be able writers, when they shall be thus taught with
an universal insight into things.
   Milton.

   They are seen in those parts of knowledge,
which are not a man's proper business, is to
acquaint our minds to all sorts of ideas.
   Locke.

   A garden gives us great insight into the contri-
   buitions and addition of providence, and finds immu-
   nable subjects of meditation. Spontinse.

   Due consideration, and a deeper insight into things,
would soon have made them sensible of their error.
   Woodward.
Insignificant. n.f. [significance; Fr. Insignifiance.]

1. Want of meaning; unmeaning terms. To give an account of all the insignificances and verbal nothingness of this philosophy, would be to transcribe the Garden of Paradise.

2. Unimportance. As I was ruminating on that I had seen, I could not forbear reflecting on the insignificance of human art, when I in comparison with the design of Providence, and the Grand Architect. My amends in modesty wou'd make.

With such insignificance of thought. Croce.

Insignificant. adj. [in and significant.]

1. Wanting meaning; void of significations. "When you can weigh and gravity explain, Those words are insignificant and vain. Blackmore.

2. Unimportant; wanting weight; ineffectual. This sense, though supported by authority, is not very proper. That I might not be vexed down by insignificance of testimonies, I proceeded to give the great name of your company to annihilate all such arguments. Glanv.

Calumny robs the publick of all that benefit it may derive, claim from the worth and virtue of particular persons, by rendering their virtue utterly insignificant. South.

3. Arguments to a good life will be very insignificant to a man that has a mind to be wicked, when remission of sin may be had under cheap terms. Tillson.

Nothing can be more contemptible and insignificant than the countenance of a people, ingenuously ingenuous. Addison.

Insignificantly, adv. [from insignificant.]

1. Without meaning. Birds are taught to the articulate words, yet they understand not their import, but use them significantly, as the organ or pipe renders the tune which it understands not. Hume.

2. Without importance or effect.

Insigne. adj. [in-seen, Lat. in and signiferus.]

1. Not what he appears; not hearty; dissembling; unhandsome; of persons.

2. Not found; corrupted; of things.

Ah why, Pericles, this caufeth fear. To render th'exp't's fine sensations insignificant? All the devotions of men's later extreme, the day refection and the midnight dream. Pope.

Insignificancy. n.f. [from insignificant.] Diffimilation; want of truth or fidelity.

If men should always act under a mask, and in disguises, that indeed betrays design and ingenuity. Bacon.

To insinuate, v. a. [in and sinue.] To strengthen; to confirm. A word not used.

All members of our cause.

That thing insignificant was the action. Shaks.

Insineuate. adj. [French.] Having the power to gain favour.

Men not to quick perhaps of conceits as slow to passions, and commonly less inventive than judicious, however prove very plausible, insignificant, and fortunate men.

To insinuate, v. a. [insinuare, Fr. insinuer, Fr. insinuer, Latin.]

1. To introduce anything gently. The water easily insinuates itself and placidly diffuses itself much without the appearance of goodselves, whereby to insinuate itself. Locke.

2. To push gently into favour or regard; commonly with the reciprocal pronoun.

There is no particular evil which hath not the appearance of goodselves, whereby to insinuate itself. Locke.

Insignificantly. adv. [from insignificant.]

1. Want of taste.

2. Want of life or spirit.

Dryden's lines shine strongly through the insigni-

The Insinuators. n.f. [from insinuare.]

1. Want of taste.

2. Want of life or spirit.

Dryden's lines shine strongly through the insigni-

Insipid. adj. [insipide, French; insipidus, Latin.]

1. Wanting taste, wanting power of affecting the organs of guilt.

Some earths yield, by distillation, a liquor very far from being medicinal or insipid. Boyle.

Our father devotes them to his own use, to the education of his children. The day reflection and the midnight dream. Pope.

2. Dulness, dullness, dulness; dull; dully; heavy.

The goods of this world to the use of the world. Insipidity. n.f. [insipide, Fr. from insignis; insipidus, Latin.]

1. Want of taste.

2. Want of life or spirit.

Dryden's lines shine strongly through the insigni-

Insipidity. adj. [from insipid.] Without taste.

2. Dully; without spirit.

One great reason why many children abandon themselves wholly to folly, and lose all their time insipidly, because they have found their curiosity satisfied. Locke.

Insipidness. n.f. [insipiditas, Latin.] Folly; want of understanding.

To insipid. v.n. [insipere, French; insipere, Latin.]

1. To stand or reft upon.

The combos being described, the cells in each side the port-part are so ordered, that the angles on one side insipid upon the centers of the bottom of the cells on the other side. Ray.

2. Not to recede from terms or affections; to pertifin.

Upon such large terms, and so absolute. At our conditions shall insipid upon.

Our peace shall stand firm as rocky mountains. Shaks.

3. To dwell upon in discourse.

They were there no other act of hostility but that which we have hitherto insipid upon, the intercepting of her supplies were irreparably injurious to her.

Decay of Pity. Insipience. n.f. [insipere, Latin.] Retaining upon any thing.

The breach of the subtruction must be at least double to the insipid well. Warner.

Insipience, n.f. [in sipere, in sipere, Latin.] Exception from that.

What is more admirable than the ftreets of every creature for the use we make of him? The delicacy of the voluptuous and the infignificancy of a camel for travelling in deserts. Bucch.

Insipid. n.f. [insipere, Latin.] The infeftion or ingraining of one branch into another.

Without the uses of thefe we could have nothing of culture or civility: no tilage, grafting on infipid.

Insipidity. n.f. [from insipid.] This word means in Shakespeare to signify confancy or regularity, but is now not used.

The heavens themselves, the planets, and the obvius.

Observe degrees, priority, and place.

Insipers, courts, proportion, lesson form, office and collum, in all line of order. Shaks.

Insipid. v. a. [in and siper.] To eat or drink.

To eat or drink to catch in a trap, garn, or snare; to inveigle.

Why Bresh'd thou sugar on that botted spider. Whole deadly web insipid thee about. Shaks.

She insipid.

Mankind with their fast looks. Milton.

By long experience Durery may no doubt insipid a generous, or perhaps a ruff; though Dryden once exclaimed in partial spite; he fib! — because the man attempts to write.

Fenton.

2. To intangle in difficulties or perplexities.

That which in a great part, in the weighty causes belonging to this present controversy, hath insipid the judgment both of fundry good and of some well learned men, is the manifest truth of certain general principles, wherupon the ordinances that ferer for usual practice in the church of God are grounded.

That the hypocrite reign not, let the people be insipid.

Job, xxx. 30.

3. Insipid is more frequent.

Insipid. n.f. [from insipere.] He that insipid.

Insubordinate. adj. [inseparable, French; inseparabilis, Latin.]

1. Averse from conversation.

If this sunder inseparable life Change not your offer made in heat of blood. Shaks.

2. Incapable of connexion or union.

The lowest ledge or row must be merely of those closely laid, without mortar, which is a general caution for all parts in building that are contiguous to board or timber, because lime and wood are inseparable. Wotton's Architectura.
INSCRIPTION. n. f. [inscription, from insolate.] Exposition to the sun.

To INScribe, v. a. [inscribe, Latin.] To engrave or write, as with a pen or pencil, on a stone or other substance; to compose or arrange, as a poem or other work; to place in a book or register.

INSOLENT. adj. [insolence, Latin.] 1. Not amenable to the laws, or to the authority of a court of justice; guilty of armed resistance, or of other crimes.

INSOLVENT. adj. [in solvo, Latin.] Unable to pay.

IN SOLEMNI. adv. [in solvo, Latin.] In a solemn manner.

INSOLVENCY. n. f. [insolvent,可以看出 Latin.] Inability to pay debts. An act of insolvent is a law by which imprisoned debtors are released without payment.

INSOLENT. adj. [insolence, Latin.] Pride excelled in contemptuous and overbearing treatment of others; petulant contempt.

INSOLENTLY, adv. [insolence, Latin.] With contempt of others; haughtily; overbearing.

IN SOLEMN. adj. [in solvo, Latin.] Solemnly, with gravity and dignity.

INSOLUBLE. adj. [in solvo, Latin.] Difficult to be solved; incapable of being resolved into its elements.

INSOLVABLE. adj. [in solvo, Latin.] Difficult to be solved; incapable of being resolved into its elements.

INSOLVENT. adj. [in solvo, Latin.] Unable to pay.

INSPIRATION. n. f. [from inspire.] 1. The act of drawing in the breath.

INSPIRING. adj. [inspire, Latin.] Inspiring, full of inspiration.

INSPIRIT. v. a. [inspire, Latin; inspi're, French.] To draw in the breath; opposed to expire.

INSPIRED. adj. [inspire, Latin; inspi're, French.] Proceeding from the influence of a higher power; inspired; moved by a divine influence.

INSPIRATION. n. f. [from inspire.] 1. The act of drawing in the breath.

In any inspiration of the diaphragm, the symptoms are a violence to the mind, and an equal exercise carried on to a high degree, which the greater pain is in ex-

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The ease or difficulty of an action, though it be not of itself an argument for or against it, may be very proper to be considered in the determination of it, for the determination of a cause is by the arguments presented to the judge, who takes them into consideration with those of the parties, and the arguments of the counsel, and his opinion is determined by the weight of the evidence and the force of the argument. Shakspeare.

Injustice. *n.* [from injustice.] The act of doing any unjust thing.

The act of willing the injustice of the air.

A beast of burden is a beast used for carrying burdens.

Inflation. *n.* [inflatable, from inflation.] The act of giving weight to a body.

The act of giving weight to a body, by placing it on or off a proper scale.

Upon the eleventh the bishop gives a mandate for his inflation.

*Instalment.* *n.* [from instal.] The act of giving payment for a service.

1. The act of instalment.

It is not easy.

To make a book William Hasting's of our mind, for the instalment of mild duke.

1. The feast in which one is instilled.

To feast with the best of the body, and to be instilled with the best of the body.

To feast with the best of the body, and to be instilled with the best of the body.

2. Immediate; without any time intervening; present.

Our good friend, below.

Your needful care to your beholders.

Which came in the best of the body.

This past stroke of death, done, and the body in the best of the body.

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The caliga was a military shoe with a very thick sole, tied above the instep with leather thongs. 

To INSTITUTE, &c. To urge to ill; to provoke or incite to a crime.

INSTIGAT. o. a. [infligat, Lat. instillare, Fr.]. To urge to ill; to provoke or incite to a crime.

INSTIGAT'ION. o. s. [infligat, French, from infligat.] Incitation to a crime; encouragement to the impulse to ill.

Why, what need we

COMMUNE with you of this? But rather follow


Either the eagerness of acquiring, or the revenge of mistaking dignitaries, has been the great infligators of ecclesiastical feuds.

Bacon.

Shall any man, that wilfully procures the cutting of a single arm or leg, set up for an innocent? As if the lives that were taken away by his infligation were not to be charged upon his account.

We have an abridgment of all the barnefins and valiant that both the corruption of nature and the infligation of the devil could bring the fons of men to.

INSTIGATOR. o. s. [infligat, Fr. from infligat.] Inciter to ill.

That sea of blood is enough to drown in eternal miliery the malicious author or infligator of its effusion.

Shakespeare.

Either the eagerness of acquiring, or the revenge of mistaking dignitaries, have been the great infligators of ecclesiastical feuds.

Bacon.

Neither musical nor proper, was perhaps introduced by Bentley.

What native unconnected beauty must be infligated and inflamed through the whole, the whole dejection of so many parts by a bed printer and a work editor could not hinder from shining forth!

Here let us breathe, and truly Profuse to Milton.

INSTINCTIVE, adj. [from infligat.] Acting without the application of choice or reason; rising in the mind without apparent cause.

Rain'd

By quick instigat'ion motion, up springs,

A thought that shews our nature to; Milton.

It will be natural that Ulysses's mind should forebode; and it appears that the infligat'ion preface was a favourite opinion of Homer's.

Browne.

INSTINCTIVELY, adv. [from instinc'}.

By infligated; by the call of nature.

The very rats

Inflectingly had quitted it. Shakespeare, Temper.

To INSTITUTE. o. s. [infligat, institutum, Lat. institutus, Fr.]

1. To fix; to establish; to appoint; to enact; to settle; to prescribe.

God therefore has a law natural to be observed by creatures; and therefore, according to the manner of laws, the institution thereof is described as being established by solemn institution.

Holker.

A course of learning, and ingenious studies.

Shakespeare.

To the production of the effect they are determined by the laws of nature, institutus and impressed on them by inimitable wisdom.

Hall.

The corya of the Jews was instituted by God himself.

Shakespeare.

To institute a court and country party without materials, would be a very new system in politics.

Swift.

To educate; to instruct; to form by instruction.

If children were early instructed, knowledge would instinctively infuse itself.

Decay of Piety.

INSTITUTE, o. s. [institutus, Fr. institutum, Lat.]

1. Established law; settled order.

This law, though custom now directs the course, as nature's institutus, is yet in force, uncanseled, though diffused.

Dryden.

2. Precept; maxim; principle.

Thou art safe in mighty studies grown,

To make the Socrates instruct you the whole.

Dryden.

INSTITUTION. o. s. [infligat, institutum, French; institutus, Lat.]

1. Act of establishing.

2. Establishment; settlement.

The institution of God's Law is described as being established by solemn institution.

Holker.

It becomes, however, to be the way of salvation to all, that the institution and reformation of the world might be both wrought with one hand.

Holker.

This unlimited power placed fundamentally in the body of a people, is what legislators have endeavoured, in their several schemes or institutions of government, to depot in such hands as would prevent the people.

Swift.

3. Positive law.

They quarrel sometimes with the execution of laws, and sometimes with the institution.

Temple.

The holiness of the first fruits and the lamp is a holiness merely of institution, outward and nominal; whereas the holiness of the root is a holiness of nature, inherent and real.

Atterbury.

The law and institution founded by Moses was to establish religion, and to make mercy and peace known to the whole earth.

Forbes.

4. Education.

After baptism, when it is in infancy received, proceeds instruction and institution in the nature and several branches of the word, which was made at the font, and in a short intelligible manner.

Hammond.

It is a necessary piece of providence in the institution of our children, to train them up to something in the youth, that may honestly entertain them in their age.

L'Estrange.

Hustiering was not the effect of precept or institution.

Bentley.

INSTITUTIONARY. adj. [from institution.

Elemental; containing the first doctrines, or principles of doctrine.

That it was not out of fashion Aristotle declared in his politics, among the institutionary rules of Nature.

Hiller.

INSTITUTER. o. s. [instructus, French; institutionar.

1. An effectual; one who settles.

It might have succeeded a little better, if it had pleased the institutions of the civil months of the face to have ordered them alternately odd and even.

Holden in Times.

2. Instructor; educator.

The two great ails which every institution of youth should mainly and intentionally strive after.

Hiller.

INSTITUTER. o. s. [instructus, French; institutionar.

2. To teach, to form by precept; to inform authoritatively; to educate; to institute; to direct.

Out of heaven he made thee to hear his voice; that he might instruct thee.

Deut. xvi. 5.

His God and God him to diligence, and doth teach them the way.

Ex. xxiii. 26.

Chenanch, chief of the Levites, instructed about the songs, because he was skilled.

1 Chron. xiv. 22.

Thus approach the things that are more excellent, being instructed out of the law.

Rom. xi. 18.

Instruct me, for thou knowest.

Milton.

He ever by consulting at thy shrine

Return'd the wise, or the more instruct.

To give or follow what concerns him most.

Milton.

It has commonly in before the thing taught.

They that were instructed in the songs of the Lord were carried on the作l. fourcorn and eight.

1 Chron.

There are the things wherein Solomon was instructed for building of the house of God.

2 Chron.

3. To model; to form. Little in use.

They speak to the merits of a cause, after the postor has prepared and instructed the same for a hearing before the judge.

Agell.

INSTRUCTER. o. s. [from instruct.] A teacher; an instructor; one who delivers precepts or imparts knowledge.

It is often written INSTRUCTOR.

Though you have ten thousand instructors in Christ.

1 Cor. iv. 15.

After the Flood arts to Chalderfell.

The father of the faithful there did dwell,

Who both his parent and instructor was.

Ancient.

O thou
There is one thing to be considered concerning reason, which is, that it may be the proper instrument of its, and the useful way of exercising this faculty.

1. One who acts only to serve the purposes of 3.

He fearfully knew what was done in his own chamber, but as it pleased him to framestruments to themselves.

All the instruments which added to excape the child, were every one else when it was found. Stick.

In benefits as well as injuries, it is the principal that we are to consider, not the instrument; that which a man does by another, is to truth his own act.

The bold are but the instruments of the wife. They undertake the danger they advise. Dryden.

INSTRUMENTAL. adj. [Instrumen-, Latin.] 4.

Conducive as means to some end; organical.

All second and instrumental causes, without that operative faculty which God gave them, would become altogether silent, vain, and dead. Raleigh.

Prayer, which is instrumental to all things, hath particular promiss in this thing. Taylor.

It is not an essential part of religion, but rather an appendage to instrumental duty. Small. Small.

I discern some excellent final causes of the conjunction of body and soul; but the instrument / A know not, what invisible bands and fettles unite human and soul. Bentley.

2. Acting to some end; contributing to some purpose; helpful: used of persons and things.

The preteritory merit is of little weight, when they allege themselves instrumental towards the revelation. Swift.

3. Confiting not of voices but instruments; produced by instruments, not vocal.

They which, under presence of the law ceremonial abrogated, require the abolition of instrumen- metal, approve nevertheless the use of vocal melody to remain, must have some reason, wherefore the one should be thought a legal ceremony and not the other. Hooper.

Ot in bands, While they keep watch, or nightly rounding walk, With heavily touch of instrumental sounds In full harmonious manner joint'd, their songs Divide the night, and let our thoughts to heaven. Milton.

Sweet voices, mist with instrumental sounds, Acrost the vaulted roof, the vaulted root rebooms. 

Dyden.

INSTRUMENTALITY. n. f. [Instrumen-tal, Fr.]

Subordinate agency; agency of any thing as means to an end.

Those natural and voluntary actions are done not by deliberation and formal command, yet they are done by the virtue, energy, and influx of the soul, and the instrumentality of the spirits. Hall.

INSTRUMENTALLY. adv. [Instrumen-
at, Fr.]

In the nature of an instrument; as means to an end.

Men's activity being here in this life is but instrumentally good, as being the means for him to be well in the next life. Dryg.

Historical preparation for the factament confuits in a flowing, peremptory habit, or principle of holiness, wrought chiefly by God's spirit, and instrumentally by his word, in the heart or soul of man. South.

INSTRUMENTALNESS. n. f. [Instrumen-
at.]

Usefulness as means to an end.

The instrumentality of riches to work of charity, has rendered it very political, in every Christian government, by laws to settle and secure property. South.

INSTRUIMENT, n. f. [Instrumen-
at, Fr.]

A tool used for any work or purpose.

If he confine with an instrument of iron, so that he die, he is a murderer. Num. xxxv. 16.

What artificial frame, what instrument, Did once a prayer or grace invent? Addison.

Which to the natures is prefer'd? Blackmore.

Box useful for turners and instrument makers. Merriam.

2. A frame constructed so as to yield harmonious sounds.

He that striketh an instrument without skill, may cause notwithstanding a very pleasant sound, if the player se that he striketh to chance to be capable of harmony. Hooper.

She took it most delight
In music, instrumen and poetry. Shakespeare.

In music, you have both a voice, a hand, and a heart. Nor, mist in music, in your pleasant pleasures flare, But when songs and instrument he heart.

Dyden.

3. A writing containing any contract or order.

He called Edna his wife, and took paper, and did write an instrument of covenants, and sealed it. Tituba.

4. The agent. It is used of persons as well as things, but of persons very often in an ill sense.

If haply, you my father do instruct, An instrument of this your calling back, Lay your blame on me. Shaksp. Othello.

5. That by means whereof something is done.

The gods would not have delivered a soul into the body which hath arms and legs, only instruments of war, that it were intended the mind should employ them. All voluntary self-denials and authorities which Christianity commands become necessary, not simply for themselves, but as instruments towards a higher end. Reputation is the smallest sacrifice those can make us, who have been the instruments of our mind. Swift.

The one is oppried with constant heat, the other with unbearable cold. Brown's Burial Brevirs.

Eyes that confide that horn for kindly fire, So fierce they flash their inflammable day.

Though great light be inflammable to our eyes, yet the highest degree of darkness does not at all dif- tate them; because the human imagination, leaves that curious organ unharmed. Locke.

2. Detestable; contemptible; disfiguring beyond endrance.

The method of submitting those who daily besh the world with those infirmities, must be so de- cured from writing any more. Dryden.

INSTRUMENTALITY, adv. [Instrumen-
at, Fr.]

To a degree beyond endrance.

They make them at their hands, the while their infirmities, but who was not also infirmities proud. South.

INSTRUMENTALITY, n. f. [Instrumen-
at, Fr.]

Inadequateness to any end or purpose want of requisite size or power; unfit of things and person.

The mind's speech or infirmities, which to that nature, indeed to the rest, must needs in this place as a dangerous weapon to be of every common prayer hath nothing to do. Dryden.

The infirmities of the light of nature are lighted and supported, that sinks, rather than that this added, these do not offend that end. Hume.

We will give you keep drinks, that your fender, unintelligent of our infirmities, may, though they cannot praise us, as with accusing us. Hume.

Though experience has discovered their defect and infirmities, I did certainly conclude them to be infaluable. Atharby.

Confider the less made use of to this purpose, and flew the infirmities and weaknesses of them. South.

INSTRUMENT, adj. [Instrumen-
at, Latin; in and inuic-] Inadequate to any need, use, or purpose; wanting abilities; incapable; unfit.

The bishop to whom they shall be prefented, may justly reject them as incapable and infirm.

We are weak, dependant creatures, infirm of heart to our own happiness, full of wants which of ourselves cannot relieve, exposed to a numerous train of evils which we know not how to defend. Regen.

Fedding falls by the bad flate, not by the inferior quality of ful. Abelard on Aliments.

INSTRUMENT, adv. [Instrumen-
at, Fr.]

With want of proper ability; not skillfully.

INSTRUMENTATION. n. f. [In and ingu-]

The act of breathing upon.

Imposition of hands is a current of parents in blessing their children, but taken up by the apostles instead of that divine infirmity which Christ used. Hume.

INSCRIPTION, n. [Inscript, French; inscrut-

Latin; belonging to an island.

The islands, being surrounded with the sea, is hardly to be invaded, having many other infirmities advan-

Tions. South.
INT

Take the fortune seriously, because trifles are an insult on the unfortunate. Broom on the Olympos.

Insult. n. [infanter, French; in- from Latin. Latin.]

1. To treat with infirmity or contempt. It is used sometimes with ever, sometimes without a preposition.

The poet makes his hero, after he was gluttoned by the death of Hector, and the honour he did his friends by Tiberius. to be moved by the tears of king Priam. Pope.

2. To trample upon; triumph over.

It pleased the king of his matter very lately.

Overly, at my misfortune.

Trited me behind; being down, insulted, railed, and

And put upon him such a deal of man.

That wothed him.

So kap the insulting fire his narrow jail,

And makes small outlets into open air.

Dyden.

Even when they sing at ease in full content.

Insulting to the fire they underwent,

Yet tell they find a future talk remain,

To turn the foil.

Dyden's Virgil.

Insulter. n. [from insult.] One who treats another with insolent triumph.

The monk, the merceds insolbear man.

Man, who rejoises in our feet's weakness.

Shall pity thee.

Rove's Jane Shore.

Insultingly. adv. [from insulting.] With contemptuous triumph.

Insultingly, he made your love his boast.

Gave me my life, and told me what it cost.

Dyden.

Insuperable, adj. [from insuperable.] The quality of being invincible.

Insuperable, adj. [insuperabili, Lat.]

1. Inivincible; insuperable; not to be conquered; not to be overcome.

This appears to be an insuperable objection, because of the evidence that send them in tor. Digneon Bades.

Much might be done, would we but endeavour; nothing is insuperable to pains and patience. Roy.

And middle nature; how they long to join,

Yet ever past the insulting line.

Pope.

Insuperableness. n. s. [from insuperable.]

Invincible; implausibility to be surmounted.

Insuperably. adv. [from insuperable.] Insusceptible; not to be endured.

A difference put upon a man in company is insuperable; it is heightened according to the greatness,

And multiplied according to the number, of the persons that hear. Stho.

The safer the enemy are, the more insuperable is the influence.

The thought of being nothing after death is a burden insuperable to a virtuous man; we naturally aim at happiness, and cannot bear to have it confined to our present being. Dyden.

To think that dwell under or near the equator

this earth is a most pettiff and insuperable Snawer; and as for those countries that are nearer the Poles, a perpetual Spring will not do their business.

Insuperableness. n. s. [from insuperable.]

Insuperable; beyond endurance.

Then fell the to-puff a declaration of the insuperableness of her defect, that Dorus's ears pro- cured his eyes with tears to give testimony how much nicer for her other eye.

Insuperably. adv. [from insuperable.]

Beyond endurance.

But fail he, who stood aloof,

When vengeance, in his foot advanced;

In form of their proud arms, and warlike tools,

Spurn'd them to death by troops. Milton's Agitatet.

The first day's audience fully confirmed it, nor

That this poem was insuperably too long. Dyden.

Insurmountable. adj. [insuperable, Fr. in- and surmountable.] Insuperable; unconquerable.

This difficulty is insuperable, till I can make simple allowance for the sense.

Hope thinks nothing difficult, defies tell us, that difficulty is insuperable.

Watts.

Insurmountably. adv. [from insuperable.]

Insurmountably. Insuperably; unconquerable.

Insurrection. n. s. [insurgere Latin.] A feitical rising; a rebellious commotion.

Between the acting of a dreadful thing.

And the first motion, all the intial is

Like a pantomima, or a hideous dream:

The genius and the mode of instruments.

Are then in concert, and the state of man,

Like to a little kingdom, suffer then


This yoga, and time, made insurrection against kings, and that rebellion and fedition have been made therein. Estar.

There shall be an insurrection upon thee that

fear the gods.

Infusions of base people are commonly more furious in their beginnings. Bacon's Essay VIL.

The trade of Rome had like to have produced another great broke by an insurrection in Egypt. Arbeatur.

Insurrection. n. s. [insurgere, Latin.]

The act of whispering into something.

Quite.

Insurrectionally, adj. [in and insurrection.] Not perceptible to the touch.

Dicks.

Intaglio. n. s. [Italian.] Anything that has figures cut in it.

We meet with the figures which Juvenal desoribes on antique intaglios and medals. Addison on Italy.

Intastable. adj. [in and tostes.]

Not raising any fennations in the organs of taste.

A word not elegant, nor used.

Something which is indivisible, insuperable, and insensible, as existing only in the fancy, may produce a pleasure superior to that of sense. Grew.

Integer. n. s. [Latin.]

The whole of any thing.

As, only signified a piece of money, but any integer from whence is derived the word are, of unit.

Grew's Museum.

It is a thing considered as comprising all its constituent parts.

A local motion kept in bodies integral, and their parts together.

Bacon's Natural History.

Uninjured; complete; not defective.

No wonder if one remain speechless, though of integral principles, who, from an infant, should be bred up among mutes, and have no teaching.

Held.

Not fractional; not broken into fractions.

Integral. n. s. The whole made up of parts.

Physicians, by the help of anatomical dissections,

have searched into those various members of the body, arteries, nerves, and integuments of the human body.

Smelt.

Consider the infinite complications and combinations of several concurrences to the constitution and operation of almost every integral in nature.

Hale.

A mathematical whole is better called integral, when the several parts, which make up the whole are distinct, and each may subsist apart.

Watts.

Integrity. n. s. [integrat, Fr. integritate; from integer, Lat.]

1. Honestly; uncorrupt mind; purity of manners; uncorruptenedess.

Watts.

Mangest true judgments, and becomes the stake

Of that integrity which should become us.

Murray.

Nec tibi, this noble passion.

Child of integrity, path from my soul.

Wip'd the black scapules, reconcil'd my thoughts

To thy true good and honour.

Shaks. Macbeth.

Whoever has examined both parties cannot fail to see

towards the extremes of either, without violence to his integrity or understanding.

Swift.

The libertine, instead of attempting to corrupt our integrity, will conceal and disguise his own vices.

Rogers.

2. Purity; genuine unadulterate state.

Language continued long in its purity and integrity.

Ethics.

3. Inintegrity; unbroken; whole.

Take away this transformation, and there is no
calm, nor can it affect the integrity of the action.

Bacon.

Integument. n. s. [integrumentum, integre, Lat.] Anything that covers or envelops another.

He could no more live without his frise coat than

without his skin; it is not indeed to proper his coat, as what the anatomists call one of the integments of Addisio.

Intellec't. n. s. intelle. Fr. intelle.s. Lat.] The intelligent mind; the power of understanding.

All heart they live, all head, all eye, all ear.

All intelligent man, for Milton.

All those arts, rational, and invensive, which vul-

gar minds gaze at, and the ingenious puruse, are but

the reliques of an intellect delaced with sin and

time.

French.

Intellcctive. n. s [intelleCtis, Fr. from intellect.] Having power to understand.

If a man as intelligeble be created, then either he

means the whole man, or only by that which he is

intelligeble.

Glow.

Intellectual. adj. [intelleCtual, French; intelleCtu'al, low Latin.]

1. Relating to the understanding; belonging to

the mind; transacted by the understanding.

Religion teaches us to present God our bodies as

well as our souls: if the body serves the soul in actions natural and civil, and intellectual, it must not be eaded in the only offices of religion.

Taylor.

2. Mental; comprising the faculty of understanding; belonging to the mind.

Logick is to teach us the right use of our reason, or intellectual powers.

Watts.

3. Ideal; perceived by the intellect, not the

senses.

In a dark widow's intellectual gaze,

Beneath a bow'r for sorrow made.

The melancholy Cowley lay,

Cowley.

A train of phantoms in wild order rove.

And, join'd, this scene was innocent.

A train of phantoms in wild order rove.
They are the boll fung of intelligencers; for they have a way into the inmost closets of princes. However, they have no gatherings and intelligencers, who make them acquainted with the conversation of the whole kingdom.

**Intelligent. adj. [Intelligent, Fr. intelligent, Lat.]**

1. Knowing; instructed; skilful.

It is not only in order of nature for him to govern that is more intelligent, as Aristotle would have it; but there is no lack of ability for government, courage to protect, and above all, honesty.

Hamlet.

2. By times.

Intelligent; the earth is hony more the Sun for our equal Winters; when our stars

Leave the chill'f fold, be back wards his way, Phillips.

3. Time out the numerous footsteps of the presence, and interposition of a wise and intelligent archi-

tect throughout all this tremendous fabric. Wordsworth.

4. It has of before the thing.

Intelligent of beasts, they set forth

Their airy caravans. Milton.

5. Giving information.

Servants, whom seem no fools, Which are to Enforce the spiles and speculations


**Intelligence. n. f. [intelligence, Fr. intelligence, Lat.]**

1. Commerce of information; notice; mutual communication; account of things distant or secret.

It was perceived there had not been in the catalogues so much foresight as to provide that true intelligence might pass between them of what was done.

Hooker.

2. A mankind which! hence with, out of door.

A most intelligence bound! Shakespeare.

He furnished his employed men liberally with money and encourage- ment; giving them also in charge to advertise continually what they found.

Bacon's Henry VII.

The advertisements of neighbour princes are always so secret, that they receive intelligence from better authors than persons of inferior rank.

Hayward.

3. Let all the passions

Be well factor'd, that no intelligence

May pass between the prince and them. Dryden.

These tales had been sung to full children asleep, before ever Benfins set up his intelligence office at Coon.

Boswell.

2. Commerce of acquaintance; terms on which men live one with another.

Fellow squires are worse to be liked, which follow not upon affection to him with whom they range; these, or rather, upon common enthusiasm that 'tis intelligence that we see between great personages.

Bacon.

He lived rather in a fair intelligence, than any friendship with the favourites. Clarendon.

3. Spirit; unbodied mind.

How fully hath that satisfied me, pure

Intelligencer of heart, in angel! Milton.

The divinity, and great wisdom, being interme-

diate between the glorious God and man, as the glorious angels and created intelligences.

Hild.

4. The divinity of the heavens, and by the favour of the heavens they had hoped for that of the

Intelligences, and by their favour, for that of the Supreme God. Stillingfleet.

The variety of motion, visible in the great variety and curiosity of bodies, is a demonstration that the whole mass of matter is under the conduct of a mighty intelligencer.

Coleridge.

Satan appearing as a cherub unto Uriel, the intelligencer of the sun, circumvented him even in his own province. Dryden.

4. Understanding; skill.

Hearts of long words, up boarded, hideously.

They think to be the chief prince of intelligences; and thereby wanting due intelligence.

Have mar'd the face of goody poet. Spranger.

**Intelligencer. n. f. [from intelligence.**

One who sends or conveys news; one who gives notice of private or distant transa-

ctions; one who carries messages between parties.

His eyes, being his diligent intelligencers, could carry unto him no other news but discemible.

Stony.

How deep you were within the books of heaven? To us, the imagin'd voice of heaven itself.

The very opener and intelligence

Between the grace and sensations of heavy.

And what they said, 1. Henry IV.

If they had instructions to that purpose, they might be the boll intelligencers to the king of the true state of his whole kingdom.

Bacon.

**Intemperate. adj. [intemperant, Fr. intemperance, Lat.]**

1. Immoderate in appetite; excessive in meat or drink; drunken; glutinous.

More women should die than men, if the number of burials answered in proportion to that of sickliness; but men be more intemperate than women, die as much by reason of their rices, as women do by the infirmity of their sex.

Grants.

Notwithstanding all their talk of reason and philo-

sophy, and those unanswerable doubts, which over their cups or their coders, they pretend to have against Christiandie: persuade but the common man not to drink money, the intemperate man to abandon his revol, and I dare express that all their grace objections shall vanish.

South.

2. Pallofimo; ungooverable; without rule.

They are more intemperate in your blood

Than their pampers'd sons.

That rage in savagishfenss.

Shakespeare.

Ute not thy mouth to intemperate uttering; for therein is the word of God. Eccles. xin. 13.

3. Excessive; exceeding the use or convenient mean: as, an intemperate climate;

We have intemperate weather.

**Intemperately. adv. [from intemperate.**

1. With breach of the laws of temperance.

How godly do many of us contradict the plain

precepts of the Gospel, by living intemperately or unjutly.

Tillotson.

2. Immoderately; excessively.

Do not too many believe no religion be pure, but what is intemperately right? Whereas no religion is true, that is not peaceable as well as good.

Sprat.

**Intemperateness. n. f. [from intemperate.**

1. Want of moderation.


**Intemperature. n. f. [from intemperate.**

Excess of some quantity.

**Intemperable. adj. [in and tenable.**

Indefensible; as, an intemperate opinion; an intemperate forfets.

To Intend. v. n. [intende, Latin.]

1. To stretch out. Obsolete.

The same adv ining high above his head,

With sharp intended sting to rude him smote,

The earth him with such weight did strike, that Ne living wight would have him lie behi. Fairy Q.

2. To enforce; to make intense; to strain.

What seems to be the ground of the affersion, is the inferior quality of a man's moral, conceived to cause or intend the heat of this opinion; we find that wider antiquity was not of this opinion.

Brewer.

By this the lungs are intended or remitted. Halie.

This attribute is in a certain sense, not only neither can be intended or remitted in the same body, but is always proportional to the quantity of matter.

Chymer.

Magnetism may be intended and remitted, and is found only in the magnet and in iron. Newton.

3. To regard; to attend; to take care of.

This they should carefully intend, and not when the sacrament is administered, imagine themselves called only to walk up and down in a white and shining garment.

Aubrey.

6Q2. Having
Having no children, the, did with singular care and tenderness educate the education of Philip. Bacon.

The king prayed them to have patience 'till a little snares, that was raised in his country, was over: flying, as his manner was, that openly, 
Bacon.

1. To pay regard or attention to. This sense is now little used. They could not intend to the recovery of that country of the north. Neithers was there any who might there in the government, while the king intended his pleasure. Bencet Henry VII.

2. To intend; to design. The opinion the bad of his wisdom was soch, as made her esteem greatly of his words: but the words themselves founded the, as she could not imagine what they intended it. Sidney.

3. To intend; to plan. I know not why he intended his pleasure. Watson.

4. To go, therefore, might pow 'l intend at home; while here shall be our home, what shall we eat. The present number. Spenser's Paradise Lost. Watson.

5. To intend; to design. As deeply to affect what we intend, As closely to conceal what we import. Shakespeare.

6. To intend; to design. I must write this and seep, for his sires and epitaffes, being intended wholly for instruction required another style. Dryden.

7. To intend; to design. [French.] An officer of the higher class, who over sees any particular allotment of the public business. France.

8. To intend; to design. Those who commanded Alexander's fleet, and Orestes, his invendant general of marine, have both left relations of the Indies. Aristotle.

9. To intend; to design. [Fr. jurament, F. jurat.] Attention; patient hearing; accurate examination. This word is only to be found in Spenser.

10. To intend; to design. Be taught hereat designed. 'Till well ye wot, by grave intention.

11. To intend; to design. What woman, and whereas doth we uphold. Sidney.

12. To intend; to design. Out of my love to you, I came hither to acquaint you withal; that either you might stay him from his intention, or brook his dastardly will. now run by. Shakespeare.

13. To intend; to design. All that is for your profit, fear, profit, or some other end, but more or less within the intention of this emblem. E. Frye.

14. To intend; to design. To make tender; to soften. Autumn vulgar gives.

15. To intend; to design. Equal, intermixing, milky grain. Philip's.

16. To intend; to design. The act of intending or making tender. E. Frye.

17. To intend; to design. The nurse currest the cumber use of nourishment is for the prolongation of life, restoration of some degree of youth, and invigoration of the parts. Bacon.

18. To intend; to design. [in and tender.] That cannot hold. Not in use.

19. To intend; to design. I know I love in vain, strive against hope: Yet in this capacious and interminable, I still pour in the water of my love. Sidney.

20. To intend; to design. [intermin., Lat.] Raved to a high degree; strained; for want of height: not lax. To observe the effects of a distillation, procured with so intermin and unusual degree of heat, we ventured to come near.

21. To intend; to design. To observe the effects of a distillation, procured with so intermin and unusual degree of heat, we ventured to come near. Boyle.

22. To intend; to design. The found is still the comment to the sense. Ryswyl.


25. Intempest. [intempest, fr. intermin.] To great degree; not flight: not remisfull. If an Englishman concedes our words, how interminably is it heated, he cannot suppose that it will cool again.

26. Intempest. [intempest, fr. intermin.] The rate of the season enforced in a high degree; force; contrariety to laxity or remission. The water of springs and rivers, that sustains a diminution from the heat above, being evaporated more or less, in proportion to the greater or lesser intensity of heat. Woodward.

27. Intempest. [intempest, fr. intermin.] The act of forcing or straining any thing; contrariety to remission or relaxation. Sounds will be carried further with the wind than against the wind; and likewise to rise and fall with the imagination or remission of the wind. Bacon.


29. Intempest. [intempest, fr. intermin.] Stretches or increased with respect to itself; that which may admit encrease of degree. As his perfection is infinitely greater than the perfection of a man, it is infinitely greater than the perfection of an angel; and were it not infinitely greater than the perfection of an angel, it could not be infinitely greater than the perfection of a man, because the interminable distance between the perfection of an angel and the perfection of a man is finite. Hume.

30. Intempest. [intempest, fr. intermin.] Tired with that affidious attendance and interminable circumvolution, which a long fortune did require, he was not unwilling to dwell upon some part of these pains. Watson.

31. Intempest. By encrease of degree. God and the good angels are more free than we are, that is, interminably in the degree of rebellion; but not in the interminable power of the object, according to a liberty of execrise, but not of specification. Bramhall against Huber.

32. Intempest. [intempest, Lat.] 1. Anxiously diligent; fixed with close application: formerly with a well intention. Distractions in England made most men intent to their own safety. King Charles.

33. Intempest. [intempest, Lat.] 2. Commonly with on. When we use but those means which God hath laid before us, it is a good sign that we are rather intent upon God's glory than our own conversion. Taylor.

34. Intempest. [intempest, Lat.,] The on their mirth and dance. Milton.


36. Intempest. Men as intent upon this as on things of lower concernment, there are none so enslaved to the necessities of life, who might not find many vacancies that might be busiabed to this advantage of their knowledge. Locke.

37. Intempest. They are intent on one particular part of their theme, they bend all their thoughts to prove or disprove that which relates to that part without attention to the caufepheneses that may affect another. Watts.

38. Intempest. He intent and solicitous to take up the meaning of the speaker. Watts.

39. Intempest. [intempest, fr. intermin.] 1. A design; a purpose; a drift; a view formed; meaning.

Although the Scripture of God be filled with infinite variety of matter in all kinds, although it abound with all sorts of laws, yet the principal feple of Scripture is to deliver the laws of every infernal. Hooke.

Hitherto... Whereas commandments was given to destroy all places where the Canaanites had set the gods, the general had reference to a special intent and purpose, which, was that there shold be but one place whereto the people might bring offerings.

Thee... That accost him in his intent towards our wars, are a yoke of his discontented men. Shakes.

I'll urge his hatred more to Clarence. And, if I fail not, my deep intent, Clarence hath not another day to live. Shakespearu. This fury, fit for her intent the chaste. One who delights in war. Dryden's Abs.

The Athenians have a peculiar pretence only to afflit the Leontines; but with an intent to make themselves masters of that island. Grew.

Of darkness visible so much he lent. As half to thief, half veil the deep intent. Ducdali.

To all intents. In all senses, whatever be meant or designed.

There is no incurable blindness caused by a redulation not to see; and to all intents and purposes, he that will not open his eyes is prevented by blind as that he cannot. Smib.

He was miserable in all intents and purposes. L'Eplonge.

1. Eagerness of desire; clakensness of attention; deep thought; vehemence or ardour of mind.

Intempest is when the mind with great earnestness, and of choice, fixes its view on any idea, considers it on every side, and will not be called off by the ordinary solicitation of other ideas.

2. Mental prayer, brought with a vehement intention of the inferior powers of the soul, which cannot therein long continue without pain; it has been therefore thought good, by turns, to interpoal fill somewhat for the higher part of the mind and the understanding to work upon. Hooke.

She did Courfe o'er any exteriar with such a greedy intention, that the appetite of her eye did seem to search us up like a burning-glass. Shakes.

In persons puffed with other notions of religiion, the understanding cannot quit threat but by great examination, and it is not the hour and intention of the mind, and the thoughts dwelling a considerable time upon the surfey and dissection of each particular. Smib.

3. Design; purpose.

He with others the same intention and greater force.

Mett part of coronal delimiters proceed from laxity of the fibres; in which case the principal intention is to reduce the tonus of the solid parts. Arbuthnot on Aliments.

4. The state of being intense or strained. This for distinction is more generally and more conveniently written intention. According to a more precise and exact intention and remission; but sciences are not capable of such variation. Locke.

5. Intempest. [intempest, fr. intermin.] Deligcet; done by design. The glory of God is the end which every intelligent being is bound to consult, by a direct and intentional service. Rogers.

6. Intempest. [intempest, Lat.] By design; with fixed choice.

I find in myself that the principle doth extend many of its actions intempestively and purposefully. Locke.

7. Inwill, if not in action. Whenever I am willing to oblige you, I shall conclude you are intempestively doing so to me. Atterbury to Pope.

8. Intempest. [intempest, Lat.] Diligently applied; fully attentive.
INT

The naked relation, at least the Intercourse con-
ference of that, is able, and at this disadvan-
tage of time, to rend the hearts of pious contem-
plators.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.

INTENTELY, adv. [from intent.] With application; closely.

INTENTLY. adv. [from intent.] With close attention; with eager desire.

INTENDED, p. t. [from intend.] To be planned or to intend the truth of our beliefs, as not to proceed to a vigorous pur-
puit of all jujt, sober, and gaily living. Hammond. The old paintings of a foolish face may please a little, but when you fix your eyes intensly upon
them, they appear disproportioned that they give a judicious eye pain.
Atterbury.
The China medal bears him with a volume open,
and reading intensely.
Page.

INTENTNESS, n. f. [from int.} The state of being intent; anxious application.
He is more engrossed from his intentions on a
Swift.

INTRODUCTION. n. a. [from introduc.] To introduce under; to bury.
Within their chiefest temple I'll erect
A tomb, wherein his corps shall be inter'd. Shak.
He made mention of the dead after them;
The god is oft. inter'd with their bones. Shak.
His body shall be royally inter'd.
And the last funeral pomp adorn his bier. Dryden.
The ashes in an old record of the covenant, we
said to have been inter'd between the very wall and
the altar where they were taken up.
Addison.

2. To cover with earth.
The last way is to inter them as you scarce prize.
Milton.

INTERCALAR. adj. [intercalate, Fr. intercalation, Lat.] Inserted out of the common order to pre-
serve the equation of time, as the twenty-
ninths of February in a leap year is an
intercalary day.

INTERCALATION, n. f. [intercalation, Fr. intercalation, Lat.] Insertion of days out of the ordinary reckoning.
In thirty-three years there may be left almost eigh-
teen days, omitting the intercalation of one day every
four years, so allowed for this quittance of fix

INTERCIDE, w. n. [intercid, Fr. intercide, Lat.] To inter a extraordinary
day.

INTERCESSION. n. f. [intercession, Fr. intercession, Lat.] Meditation; intercession; agency between two parties; agency in the cause of another, generally in his fa-
vour, sometimes against him.
Loving, and therefore constant, he used still the
intercession of diligence and faith, ever hoping be-
cause he would not put himself into that hell to be
hoped.
Sidney.
Consider, when you would send your gages the very
defender of them, think to front his revenge
with the interceded of such a duty d'ard
as you seem to be?
Shakespeare.
He makes intercession to God against
Rom. xi. 2.
I see the sin of many, and made intercession for
the transgressors.
Pray only for this people, neither make
intercession to me; for I will not hear thee. Jer. vii. 16.
To pray to the saints to obtain things by their
mercy, is allowed and conformed to by the Roman church.
Stillingfleet.
Your intercession now is needless grown;
Retire, and let me speak with her alone.
Dryden.

INTERCESSOUR, n. f. [intercessor, Fr. intercessor, Lat.] Mediator; agent between two parties to procure reconciliation.

INTERRUPT. v. a. [interrupt, Fr. interrupter, Lat.] To stop; to make a pause.
The better course should be by placing of gar-
isons which, whenever he shall look
forth, he shall be and ready to
interrupt his going or coming.
Spenser.

Who interrupts me in my expedition?
O, that might have interrupted thee,
By thronging thee.
Shakespeare's Richard III.
This in London, keeper of the king.
Mufler'd my soldiers, gather'd heads of friends,
March'd towards St. Albans. interrupt the queen.
Shakespeare.

Your intercepted packets
You write to the Pope. Shakel. Henry VIII.

If we hope for things which are at too great a dis-
tance from us, it is possible that we may be inter-
cepted by death in our pursuits towards them.
Addison's Splicer.

1. To obstruct; to cut off; to stop from being communicated; to stop in the pro-
cess.

2. To obstruct; to cut off; to stop from being communicated; to stop in the pro-
cess.

It is used of the thing or person
pausing.

Though they cannot answer my desires,
Yet in some sort they're better than the
tribune.
For that they will not interrupt me. Shak.

Behind the hole I fastened to the postboard, with
pitch, the head of a sharp knife, to interrupt some
part of the light which passed through the teole.
Newton's Opticks.

3. It is used of the act of pausing.
Since death's near and runs with so much force,
We must meet first and interrupt his course. Dryd.

4. It is used of that to which the pausage is
directed.
On barred streets they rode in proud array,
Thick as the oaks that tower in May.
When swarming o'er the dusky fields they fly,
Now to the flower, and interrupt the sky.
Dryden.

The dilly veils,
Which voyaging from Troy the vixons bore,
While实现 vindictive interrupt the three. Pope.

INTERCHANGE. n. f. [from the verb.]

They have an interchange or trade with Elam.
Hosea.

1. Alternate succession.
With what delight could I have walked 'd thee round?
If I could joy in ought! sweet interchange
Of hills and valleys, woods, and plains.
Milton.
The original purpose of the lights in the firmament are interceptible to us by the
interchanges of light and darknes, and fucception of fields.
Holding.

Removes and interchanges would often basing in the
fift ages after the flood.
Burnet's Theoy.

2. Mutual donation and reception.
Let Diomede bear him,
And bring us Creidal hither. Good Diomede,
Furnish you fairly for this interchange.
Shak.

Farewell; the pleasure and the fearful time,
Cuts off the ceremonious views of love.
And simple interchange of sweet discourse.
Shak.

Since their more mature dignities made separation of their society, their encounters, though not per-
fet, have been royally attainted with interchanges of gifts.
Shakespeare.
After so vast an obligation, owned by so free an acknowledgment, could any thing be expected but a
considerable interchange of kindness.
Shak.

INTERCHANGEABLE. adj. [from interchange.]

1. Given and taken mutually.
So many testimonies, interchangeable warrants, and counterseals, running through the hands and
relying in the power of so many several persons, is
to sufficient to argue and convince all manner of false-
hood.
Bacon's Of, of Alienation.

2. Following each other in alternate suc-
cession.
Just under the line they may form to have two
Winters and two Summers; but there also they have
four interchangeable feasons, which is enough where-
by to make a garden.
Holden.

All along the history of the Old Testament we
find the interchangeables providences of God, towards
the people of Israel, always suited to their manners.
Tilley.

INTERCHANGEABLY. adv. [from interchangeable.]

Alternately; in a manner whereby each gives and receives.

In these two things the East and West churches,
old interchangeably both confront the Jews and
converse with them.
Haber.

This in myself I bodily will defend,
And interchangeably hurl down my page.
In this overweening Hapax's foot.
Shakespeare.

These articles were signed by our principle
tories, and thee of Holland; but not by the French,
although
although it ought to have been done interchangeably; and the minis ters here prevailed on the queen to execute a ratification of articles, which only one part had been good. Swift.

INTERCHANGEMENT. n. [inter and change.] Exchange; mutual transference. A contract and eternal bond of love, Confirm'd by mutual joiner of your hands, And having in the holy clois of lips, Strengthen'd by intercambio of your rings. Shakespeare.

INTERCIPIENT. adj. [intercipiens, Lat.] Obstructing; catching by the way.

INTERCIPIENT. n. [intercipiens, Lat.] An intercepting power; something that causes a stop. They command repulsen, but not with much astringency, unleas an intercipiens upon the parts above, left the matter should thereby be impelled in the pore. Braman.

INTERCISSION. n. [intercessus, Lat.] Interruption.

By cessation of oracles we may understand their intercession, not abolition, or consummate destruction. Deism.

To INTERCUE, v. n. [interclude, Lat.] To shut from a place or course by some thing intervening; to intercept. The voice is sometimes intercepted by a hoarse sort, or vilious plugging cleaving to the aorta art.

INTERCOLUMNIA. n. [intercolumnia, Lat.] The space between the pillars. The distance or intercolumniation may be near four of his own diameter, because the materials commonly laid over this pillar were rather of wood than stone. Wotton.

To INTERCOMMUN. v. n. [inter and common.] To feed at the same table.

Wine is to be forbore in consumptions, for that the spirits of the wine do pres upon the yielded juice of the body, and intercommun with the spirits of the body, and do rob them of their nourishment. Bassat's Natural History.

INTERCOMMUNITY. n. [inter and community.] 1. A mutual communication or community. 2. A mutual freedom or exercise of religion.

INTERCOSTAL. adj. [intercostal, Fr. inter et costa, Lat.] Placed between the ribs. The diaphragm terms the principal instrument of ordinary respiration, although to retained respiration the intercostal muscles may occur. Boyle.

By the assistance of the intercostal muscles, in deep suppressions, we take large gulls of air. More.

INTERCOURSE. n. s. [intercursus, Fr.] 1. Commerce; exchange. This sweet intercourse Of looks, and smiles, that smiles from reason flow, To smile away care, and see of love the food. Milton. 2. Communication: followed by with.

The choice of the place requisite many circumstances, as the situation near the sea, for the commodiousness of an intercourse with England. Wotton. What an honour is it that God should admit us into such a participation of himself? That he should give us minds capable of such an intercourse with the Deity.

INTERCURTENCE. n. s. [intercursus, Lat.] Puffage between.

Consider what fluidity palpable is capable of, without the intercurrens of a liquor. Boyle.

INTERCOURSE. n. s. [intercursus, Lat.] Running between.

If into a fire, filled with good spirit of nitre, you call a piece of iron, the liquor, whole parts moved briskly before, meeting with particles in the iron, altering the motion of its parts, and perhaps that of some very subtle intercurrence matter, those subtile parts begin to penetrate, and scatter abroad particles of the iron. Boyle.

INTERDICTION. n. s. [interdict, Fr. interdiction.] Truf- tick; intercourse. Obfolute.

The Gaultif speech is the very British, which is yet retained at this day in the nations of France, though the alteration of the trading and interdict with other nations has greatly altered the dialect. Spenser.

To INTERDICT, v. a. [interdict, Fr. interdiction.] 1. To forbid; to prohibit.

Abuse I paid's, through ways That brought me on a sudden to the leaf. Of interdicted kindred. Milton's Par. Lost. By magic, blest'sd, by spells concoct'd round, Nominal touch'd this interdicted ground. Tickell.

2. To prohibit from the enjoyment of communication with the church. An Archbishop may not only excommunicate and interdict his suffragains, but his vicar-general may do the same. Abiliff.

INTERDICTION. n. s. [from the verb.] 1. Prohibition; prohibiting decree.

Amongst others his fundamental laws, he did ordain the interdict and prohibitions touching en trance of strangers. Those are not fruits forbidden, no interdicts, Defend the touching of these viands pure; their taste no knowledge works at least of evil. Milton.

Had he liv'd to fee her happy change, He would have cared that husband interdicted, And join'd our hands himself. Dryd. Don. Sei. 2. A papal prohibition to the clergy to celebrate the holy offices. Nisi carried him self mentorially against the pope, in the intent, which he held the credit among the patriots. Wotton.

INTERDICTION. n. s. [interdiction, Fr. interdiiction, Lat. from interdict.] 1. Prohibition; forbidding decree.

Sternly be pronounce'd The right interdiction, which refunds Yet dreads in mine ear. Milton's Paradise Lost.

2. Curfe: from the papal interdict. An improper use of the word. The treuell life of thy throne, By his own interdicts bands secure. Shakes.

INTERDICTORY. adj. [from interdiction.] Belonging to an interdiction. Anywhere.

To INTEREST. v. a. [interfer, Fr.] To interest concern; to affect; to give share in.

The mystical communion of all faithful men is such as unites every one to be interested in those precious blessings, which any one of them receiveth at God's hands. Husker. Our joy, Although our left hand is to whole young love, The vines of France and milk of Burgundy, Strive to interfere. Shakespeare. King Lear.

To love our native country, and to study its benefit and value. Interests in its credit and esteem are natural to all men. Dryden. Spain, retaining the Spanish bride, gained a great nation to interfere themselves for Rome against Carthage. Dryden.

This was a goddes who used to interfere herself in marriages. Addison in M. Mill. 10 brothers did not discourage that ambitious and interfere people. Arbuthon in Cato.

To INTEREST, v. n. To affect; to move; to touch with passion; to gain the affections: us: this, is an interfere fory. INTEREST. n. s. [interfet, Lat. interest, Fr.] 1. Concern; advantage; good.

Give us a very competent comprehension of that one great interfere of others, as well as ourselves. Hammond.

INTERFERENCE. N. s. [interfere, Fr. interfere, Lat.] Divisions hinder the common interfere and publick good.

There is no man but God hath put many things into his possession, to be used for the common good and interfere. Calamy.

2. Influence over others. They, who had hitherto preferred them, had now left their interfere. Clarendon.

Gain each kind pow'r, each guardian desty. Then, coquett'd by the publick vow, They bear the dismal mischief far away. Prior.

3. Share; part in any thing; participation: as, this is a matter in which we have interfere. Swift.

Endeavour to adjust the degrees of influence, that each cause might have in producing the effect, and the proper agency and interfere of each therein. Watts.

4. Regard to private profit. Wherever interfere or power thinks fit to interfere, it little imports what principles; the opposite parties think fit to charge upon each other, Swift. When interfere call off all her feckoning train. Pope.

5. Money paid for use; utury.

Exert, great God, thy interfere in this. Swift.

6. Any surplus of advantage. With all speed You shall have your desire with interfere. Shak.

To INTERFERE, v. a. [inter and ferre, Lat.] 1. To interfere; to intermediate.

So cautious were their ancoucils in conversation, as never to interfere with party disputes in the state. Swift.

2. To claff; to oppose each other. If each act by an independent power, their commands may interfere. Smollett's Sermon.

3. A horfe is said to interfere, when the fide of one of his shoes strikes against and hurts one of his forelocks; or the hitting one leg against another, and striking off the skin. Parrier's Dil.

INTERFLENT. adj. [interfluens, Lat.] Flowing between.

It may consist of any terreous or aqueous corpuscles, kept swimming in the interfuentia matter. Boyle.

INTERFUGENT. adj. [inter and fugent, Lat.] Shining between.

INTERJUDICADO, adj. [inter and judicato, Lat.] Foud- ed or flatttered between.

Its ambient air indefinite, embracing round this florid earth. Milton.

INTERJACENCY. n. s. [from interjacens, Lat.] 1. The act or state of lying between. England and Scotland is divided only by the interjacency of the Tweed and some defect ground. Hales.

2. The thing lying between. Its fuscinations are but motions, which wind, storms, flames, and every interfugent intercurse. Brown.

INTERJACENT. adj. [in eructans, Latin.] Intercerning; lying between. The sea itself must be very broad, and void of little islands interfacent, else it will yield plentiful argument of passage to the kingdoms which are between. Raleigh.

Through this hole, objects that were beyond might be seen distinctly, which would not as all be seen through other parts of the glasses, where the air was interfacent. Newton's Opticks.

INTERJECTION. n. s. [interfeccion, Fr. inter- Fection, Lat.] 1. A part of speech that discovers the mind
to be seized or affected with some passion: such as are in English, Of alas! oh! Clarke's Lat. Gram.

Their wild natural ones, when they express their passions, are the best but like natural interludes, to discover their passions or conjectures. Hale's Origin of Mankind.

1. Intervention; interpolation; act of something coming between; act of putting something between.

Laughing causes a continual expulsion of the breath, with the loud noise which makes the interjection of laughing.

INTERM. n. f. [interim., Latin.] Mean time; intervening time.

To INTERJOIN, v. a. [inter and join.] To join mutually; to intermarry.

Whose passions and whose plots have broke their sleep.

To take the one the other, by some chance.

Some trick nor in the sag thing that chance of dear friends, and interjoin their intents. Shakespeare's Orbello.

INTERIOR, adj. [interior, Lat. interior, Fr.] Interior; inner; outward; not superficial.

The foot-servants, that close by the snow, Not out of fear, but with the fond eye do teach, Which pray not to 'thi' interrior. Shakespeare.

The greater parts, thus sunk down, would harden, and continue the interior parts of the earth.

INTERKNOWLEDGE. n. f. [inter and knowledge.] Mutual knowledge. All nations have interknowledge one of another, either by voyage into foreign parts, or by strangers that come to them.

To INTERLACE, v. a. [interlace, Fr.] To intermix; to put one thing within another.

Some are to be interlaced between the divine rulings of the law and prophets. Hooper.

The ambassadors interlaced, in their conference, the purpose of their master to match with the daughter of Maximilian. Bacon. By the other acknowledged what services he had done for the commonwealth, yet interlacing some error, whereof they seemed to reproach him. Hayward.

Your argument is as strong against the use of these books as in plays; for the epick way is every where interlaced with dialogue. Dryden.

INTERLACE. n. f. [inter and laces.] The flow of time between any two events. Those dogs are calcined into such farts, which, after a short interlapse of time, produce coughs. Harvey.

To INTERLARD, v. a. [interlarder, Fr.] 1. To mix meat with bacon, or fat; to diversify lean with fat.

2. To interpose; to interpret between.

Should be interlarded, after the Persian custom, by ages young and old. Cato.

3. To diversify by mixture.

The laws of Normandy are the defteration of those English laws, and a transcript of them, though mingled and interlaced with many particular laws of their own, which altered the features of the original.


4. Heilps has used this word very harrrily, and probably did not understand it.

They interlaid their native drinks with choice of strongest brandy. Heilps.

To INTERLEAVE, v. a. [inter and leaves.] To chequer a book by the interposition of blank leaves.

INTERLINE. n. f. [inter and line.] 1. To write in alternate lines. When, by interlining Latin and English one with another, he has got a moderate knowledge of the Latin tongue, he may then be advanced farther. Locke.

2. To correct by something written between the lines.

He cancell'd an old will, and forg'd a new:
Made witty by the small expense of ligniting.
With a wet stroke, and a fresh interlining.
Dryden.

Three things render a writing susceptible: the person producing a talk instrument, the person that frames the two lines and the framing and lining up out of words contained in such instruments. Swift. Paré.

The more invok'd, fit down to write,
Blot out, correct, and interline.
Swift.

INTERLINEATION. n. f. [inter and invagination.] Correction made by writing between the lines.

Many clerksmen write in introductory manner, with such frequent blots and interlineations, that they are hardly able to go on without perpetual hesitation.

Dryden.

INTERLINK. v. a. [inter and link.] To connect chains one to another; to join in one another.

The fair image in pictures causeth us to enter into the subject which it imitates, and impresses it more on our mind, and our memory: there are two chains which are interlinked, which contain, and are at the same time contained.

Dryden.

INTERLOCATION. n. f. [interlocate, Fr. interlocutori, Lat.] Dialogue; interchange of speech.

The plainest and the most intelligible rehearsal of the plainers they favour not, because it is done by interlocution, and with a mutual return of sentences from side to side. Hooper.

2. Preparatory proceeding in law; an intermediate act before final decision.

These things are called accidental, because some new incident in judicature may appear upon them, to which the judge ought to proceed by intercommunication.

Ayliffe's Paviour.

INTERLOCUTOR. n. f. [inter and locum, Lat.] Dialogist; one that talks with another.

Some morose readers shall find fault with my having made the interlocutor compliment with one another.

INTERLOCUTORY. adj. [interlocutory, Fr. inter and locum, Lat.] Pertaining to, or connected with, one another.

1. Consulating of dialogue.

When the minister by exhortation raiseth them up, and the people by proportion of their readiness declare he speaketh not in vain unto them; their interlocutory forms of speech, what they are else but most effectual, partly connivings, and partly intimations of all purport.

There are several interlocutory discourses in the holy Scriptures, though the persons speaking are not otherwise mentioned or referred to.

2. Preparatory to decision of dialogue.

To INTERLOPE, v. a. [inter and lepor, Lat.] Dutch, to run. To run between parties and intercept the advantage that one, should gain from the other; to traffic without a proper licence; to forfend; to anticipate irregularly.

The pottion is defined to leave off this interloping trade, or admit the knights of the industry to their trade.

INTERLOPER. n. f. [inter and lepor.] One who runs into business to which he has no right.

The swallow was a fly-catcher, and was no more an interloper upon the spider's side, than the spider was upon the swallow's. L'Estrange.

INTERLUDE. n. f. [inter and ludere, Lat.] Somewhat played at the intervals of festivity; a farce.

When there is a queen, and ladies of honour attending her, there must sometimes be masques, and revels, and interludes. Bacon.

The enemies of Socrates hired Aristophanes to personate him on the stage, and, by the invinations of those interludes, conveyed a hatred of him into the people.

Dreams are but interludes, which fancy makes.

When monarch read sleepy, this mimick wakes. Dryden.

INTERLUDE. n. f. [inter and ludere, Lat.] Wafer interpolated; interpositions of a flood.

Those parts of Asia and America, which are now divided by the interlocution of the seas, might have been formerly contiguous. Hale.

INTERLUNAR. adj. [inter and luminare, Latin.] Belonging to the time when the moon, about to change, is invisible.

We add the two Egyptian days in every month, the intercalary and plenitary exemptions. Eratosthenes.

The sun to make a rest,
And slant as the moon.

When the defects the night,
Had in her vacant interlunar eye, Milton.

INTERMARRIAGE. n. f. [inter and marriage.] Marriage betwixt two families, where each takes one and gives one. Because the alliances and intermarriages, among so small a people, might unobstruct justices, they have been foregone for the sake of St. Marino.

Addison.

To INTERMARRY, v. n. [inter and marry.] To marry some of each family with the other.

About the middle of the fourth century, from the building of Rome, it was declared lawful for Romans and plebeians to intermarry. Swift.

To INTERMARRY, v. n. [inter and meddle.] To interpose officiously.

The practice of Spain hath been by war, and by condition of treaty, to intermarry with foreign states, and declare themselves protectors general of Catholics.

Seeing the king was a sovereign prince, the emperor should not intermarry with ordering his subject; or directing the affairs of his realm.

Hayward.

There were no ladies, who disposed themselves to intermarry in buffoons. Claudian.

INTERMEDDLER. n. f. [from intermedium, Fr.] One that interposes officiously; one that thrusts himself into business to which he has no right.

There's hardly a greater pett to government and families, than officious tale-bearers, and busy intermeddlers. Swift.

Our allies, and our shock-jobbers, direct her majesty not to change her secretary or treasurer, who, for the reasons that these officious intermeddlers demand their continuance, might never have been admitted into the least trust. Swift.

Shall strangers, fancy intermeddlers say,
Thus far, and that, are you allowed to punish.

INTERMEDDIARY, n. f. [from intermedium, Fr.] Interposition; intervention. An unauthorised word.

In birds the auditory nerve is affected by only the intermedium of the columella. Derham.

INTERMEDIATE. adj. [inter and medius, at.]
The analytical preparations of gold or mercury leave pads such unadulterated, whether the fabrics which produce be truly the hypothetical principles, or only forms interimititious of the divided bodies with those employed.

1. Something additional mingled in a mass.

In this height of impurity there wanted not an internalizing of levity and folly. Bacon's essay VI.

INTERMIS'DANE. adj. [inter and mundus, Lat.] Subsisting between worlds, or between orb and orb. The vast differences between those great bodies are called intermediusae, in which there may be some fluid, yet it is so thin and minute, that it is as much as nothing. Locke.

INTERMUTUAL. adj. [inter and mutual] Mutual; interchanged. Inter before mutual is improper. A solemn oath religiously they take, By internal vows professing there, This news to reveal, nor to forget in this.

INTEGRAL adj. [inter and Lat.] 1. Inward; not external. That ye shall be as gods, since I am man, Divine, My self, my confidence, and internal peace. Milton. Bad comes of setting our hearts upon the shape, colour, and external beauty of things, without regard to the internal excellence and virtue of them. Locke.

INTERNAL adj. [inter and Lat.] 2. Intrinsick; not depending on external accidents; real. We are to provide things honest; to consider not only the internal rectitude of our actions in the sight of God, but whether they will be free from all mark or suspicion of evil. Rogers.

INTERNALLY adv. [from internal]. 1. Inwardly. 2. Intellectually. We are symbolically in the sacrament, and by faith in the spirit of God internally united to Christ. Taylor.

INTERNE'CINE adj. [interne'ciosus, Latin] Endavouring mutual destruction. The Egyptians worship'd dogs, and for their faith made intercissio war. Hadsam. INTERNE'CIO. n. f. [interne'ciosus, Lat.] Mutual destruction; malice; slaughter.


INTERNUCIO. n. f. [interne'ciosus, Lat.] Meffenger between two parties. INTERPELLATION. n. f. [interpellation, Fr. interpellation, Lat.] A summons; a call upon.

In all courts judicial one citation, mention, or external interpellation is sufficient. Ayres.

1. To foist anything into a place to which it does not belong. The Athenians were put in possession of Salamis by a sea-line; and Alexander was greedily voted, or as some think, interpellated by him for that purpose. Pope.

2. To renew; to begin again; to carry on with interpellations. In this sense it is not in use.
INTERPRETER. n. s. [interpolare, Fr. inter prepare, L. int. prepare] Something added or put into the original matter.

I have changed the situation of some of the Latin verses, and made some interpolations.

Cromwell to Pope.

INTERPRETER. n. s. [Latin; interpreter, Fr.] One that foils in counterfeit passages.

You are your interpreter ought to have considered.

INTERPRETER. n. s. [from interpret.] 1. Interpretation; agency between two persons.

The interpolae of my lord of Canterbury's command for the publication of this mean discourse, may seem to take away my choice.

Sonde...

2. Interpretation; One that adds foul elements may be embodied by counterfeit globes, whose influential emissions are intercepted by the interpolae of the brilliant element.

Glandew's sylphs.

To INTERPOSE, o. a. Interpretare, Lati, interpretare, Fr.]

1. To place between; to make intervene.

Some weeks the king did honourably interpolate, both to give space to his brother's interpretation; and to show that he had a dislike with himself what he should do.

2. To thrust in as an obstruction, interpretation, or inconvenience.

What watchful care does interpret themselves

Bestow your eyes and nights.

Shakespeare.

Death ready hands to interpret his dart.

Human frailty will too often interpret usself among persons of the harmless kind.

Swift.

3. To offer as a fuccour or relief.

The common father of mankind fearfully interpolated his hand, and restored miserable man out of the great stupidity and futility whereinto he was plunged.

Woodward.

To INTERPOSE, o. a. Interpretare, Lati, interpretare, Fr.]

1. To mediate; to act between two parties.

2. To put in by way of interpretation.

But, interpreters Eleutherus, this objection may be made indeed almost against any hypothesis.

Bosky.

INTERPRETER. n. s. [from interpret.]

1. One that comes between others.

I will make hall; but, till I come again.

No bed shall e'ere be guilty of my stay.

No rest be interpret 'twixt us twain.

Shakespeare.

2. An interpreting agent; a mediator.

INTERPRETATION. n. s. [interepura, Fr. interpeta, Lati from interpret.]

1. Interpretation agency.

There never was a time when the interpretation of the magistrates was more necessary to secure the honour of religion.

Aburth.

Though warlike forces carry in them often the evidences of a divine interpretation, yet are they no sure marks of the divine favour.

Aburth.

2. Mediator; agency between parties.

The town and also they would have come to an open rupture, had it not been timely prevented by the interpretation of their common protectors.

Addison.

3. Interpretation; state of being placed between two.

These are the cold, fresh, and equal, by reason of the intense interpretation of the earth, as I know of no other part of the world of better or equal temper.

Rudolph.

She fits on a globe that floats in water, to denote that she is mistress of a new world, figurative from that which the Romans had before commet with the interpretation of the sea.

Addison.

4. Any thing interpolated.

A shelter, and a kind of shading cool interpretation, as a Summer's cloud.

Milton.

INTERPRET. v. a. [interpreter, French; interpreter, Lati.] To explain; to translate; to decipher; to give a solution to; to clear by exposition; to expound.

One, but painted thus,

Would be interpreted a thing peripht'd. Beyond fell-exploitation.

Shakespeare.

You should be women.

And yet your beards forbid me to interpret

That you are so,

Shakespeare, Macbeth.

Phileas told them his dreams; but there was none that could interpret them unto him.

Gen. xvi. 8.

An excellent spirit, knowledge, and understanding, interpreting of dreams, and dreaming of inventions, and disolving of doubts, were found in the fame Daniel.

Dan. v. 12.

Uniayful with what words to pray, let me interpret for him.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

INTERPRETABLE. adj. [from interpret.]

Capable of being expounded or deciphered.

No man's face is admissible: these singularities are interpretable from more intricate causes.

Collar.

INTERPRETATION. n. s. [interpretation, Fr. interprétation, Lati from interpret.]

1. The act of interpreting; explanation.

This is a poor epitome of your's.

Which, by the time of full translation, may now put all yourself.

Shakespeare.

Curiosity.

Look how we can, or sad or merely,

Interpretation will misquote our looks.

Shakespeare.

2. The fence given by an interpreter; exposition.

If it be obscure or uncertain what we mean, charity, I hope, being threescore and ten, which stand doubled of these minds, to lean so the hardest and want interpretation that their words can carry.

Hooker.

The primitive Christians knew how the Jews, who preceded our Savours, interpreted these predictions, and the marks by which the Messiah would be discovered; and how the Jewish doctors, who succeeded him, deviated from the interpretations of their forefathers.

Addison.

3. The power of explaining.

We beseech thee to prosper this great sign, and to give us the interpretation and use of it in mercy.

Baron.

INTERPRETATIVE. adj. [from interpret.]

Collected by interpretation.

Though the creed apostolic were sufficient, yet when the church hath erected that additional bulwark against heresies, and rejecting their additions may justly be deemed an interpretative filling with heresies.

Hammond.

INTERPRETATIVELY, adv. [from interpretative.] As may be collected by interpretation.

By this provision the Almighty interpretatively speaks to him in this manner: I have now thee placed in a well-furnished world.

Ray on the Creation.

INTERPRETER. n. s. [interprete, Fr. interpreters, Lat from interpret.]

1. An expounder; an expositor; an expounder.

What we oft do best,

By tick interpreters, or weak ones, is

Not ours, or not allowed: what work, as oft,

Hitting a great quality, is our best.

For our best sort.

Shakespeare. Henry VIII.

In the beginning the earth was without form and void; and darkness, confounded mist, and so it is understood by interpreters, both Hebrew and Christian.

Burnet.

We think most men's actions to be the interpreters of their thoughts.

Lace.

2. A translator.

No word for word be careful to transfer,

With the same faith as an interpreter.

Shakespeare.

How shall any man, who hath a genius for history, undertake such a work with spirit, when he considers that in an age or two he shall hardly be understood without an interpreter.

Swift.

INTERFUNCTION. n. s. [interprete, Fr. inter pungo, Lati.] Pointing between words or sentences.

INTERREGNUM. n. s. [Lat.] The time in which a throne is vacated between the death of a prince and accession of another.

Next enuf'a vacancy.

Thousand worth patience then poffeit's.

The interregnum of my great Earl.

Blefs me from such an anarchy!

Cowley.

He would brew the queen my memorial with the first opportunity, in order to that he may do it in this interregnum as full of power.

Swift.

INTERREIGN, n. s. [interregnum, Fr. interregno, Lati.] Vacancy of the throne.

The king knew there could be not any interregno or reign of title.

Burton's Henry VII.

His proof will be restored by interregno.

Shall the adulerer and the drunkard inherit the kingdom of heaven?

Hammond.

INTERROGATION. n. s. [interrogation, Fr. interrogaion, Lati.] 1. The act of questioning.

2. A question put; an enquiry.

How desirably forever such men may pretend to fanciety, that interrogation of God presses hard upon them.

Shall I count mere with the wicked balances, and with the bag of deceitful weights?

Government of the Tongue.

This variety is obtained by interrogation to things inanimate; by beautiful digressions, but those short.

Pope.

3. A note that marks a question; thus?

as, Does Job serve God for nought?

INTERROGATIVE. adj. [interrogatifs, Fr. interrogation, Lati.] Denoting a question; expressed in a questionary form of words.

INTERROGATIVELY, adv. [from interrogative.] A pronoun used in asking questions: as, who? what? which? whether?

INTERROGATOR. n. s. [from interrogate.] An asker of questions.

INTERROGATORY. n. s. [interrogatifs, Fr. interrogation, Lati.] A question; an enquiry.

He with no more civility began in capacious manner to put interrogatories unto him.

Sidney.

Nor time, nor place,

Will serve long interrogatories.

Shakespeare.

What earthly name can call the free face of a king?

Shakespeare.

The examination was summed up with one question.

Whether he was prepared for death?

The boy was frightsed out of his win by the last dreadful interrogatory.

Addison.

INTERROGATORY. adj. Containing a question; expressing a question; as, an interrogatory sentence.

 INTERRUPT. v. a. [interrupt, Fr. interruption, Lati.] To hinder the proceeds of any thing by breaking in.

Rage doth rend

Like interrupted waters, and o'beare.

What they are said to bear.

Shakespeare.
He might surely enough have engaged his body to horse against their whole incalculable army, there being neither tree nor bush to bar his course. See Clarendon.

This motion of the heavenly bodies seems partly uninterrupted, as that of the first, movable, interpo
ted and interposed. Hist.

2. To hinder one from proceeding by interposi
tion. Answer not before thou hast heard the cause; neither inspect men in the midst of their talk. Eras. vi. 8.

3. To divide; to separate; to restrict from continuity.


INTERUPT'DY. adv. [from interrupt.] Not in continuity; not without stoppages. The incident light that meets with a groiner li
gar, will have its beam either refracted or uni
duced, or else reflected more or less interuptedly than they would be, if the body had been unmolested. Bayes in Colour.

INTERUPT'. n. f. [from interupt.] He who interrupts.

INTERUPTION. n. f. [interruption, Fr. interrrup'tio, Latin.] 1. Interposition; breach of continuity. Places spared from the continent by the interru
tion of the sea. Hole's Origin of Mankind.

2. Interference, interposition. You are to touch the one as soon as you have given a stroke of the pencil to the other, left the interru
tion of time cause you to lose the idea of one part. Dryden's Troj. Fargy.


4. Interruption. This way of thinking on what we read, will be a rub only in the beginning when custom has made it familiar, it will be dispersed without selling or interruption in the course of our reading. Locke.

Amidst the interruptions of his sorrow, seeing his patient overwhelmed with grief, he was only able to say, you must go on, without making them fresh. Inters. Fargy.

INTERLACEFUL. adj. [inter and scapula, Lat.] Placed between the shoulders. To INTERSCIND. w. a. [inter and sindo, Latin.] To cut off by interruption.

DIFF'. To INTERSCRIBE. w. a. [inter and scribo, Lat.] To write between. Diff'.

INTERSECTANT. adj. [interceptans, Latin.] Dividing any thing into parts. To INTERSECT. w. a. [inter, Lat.] To cross; to divide each after mutually.

PERFECT and viviparous quadrapeds so stand in their position of promiscuity, that the opposite joints of neighbour legs confit in the same plane; and a line drawn from their navels intersects at right angles the axis of the earth. Brown.

Excited by a vigorous loadstone, the needle will sometimes develop in its animated extreme, and inter
ter the horizontal circumference. Brown.

INTERSECT'. w. n. To meet and cross each other. The fugal future usually begins at that point where these lines intersect. Winifarn's Surgery.

INTERSECTION. n. f. [intersec'tio, from intersec'se, Lat.] Point where lines cross each other. They did spout over interchangeably from side to side in forms of arches, without any intersec'sion or meeting aliofs, because the pipes were not opposite. Weston's Architecture.

The full star of Ariës, in the time of Melon the Athenian, was placed in the very intersec'sion which is now elongated, and moved towards twenty-eight degrees, Brown.

Ships would move in one and the same surface; and consequently must needs encounter, when they either pass one another in direct lines, or meet in the intersec'sion of crost ones. Bentley.

To INTERSECT'. w. a. [intersec'se, Lat.] To put in between other things. If I may intersec's a short speculation, the depth of the sea is determined in Pliny to be fifteen furlong's.

Brew. Intersec'tion. n. f. [from intersec'se.] An infention, or thing infected between any thing.

These infrections were clear explications of the apostle's old form, God the father, ruler of all, which contained an acknowledgement of the unity. Hammond.

To INTERSECT'. w. a. [intersec'se, Lat.] To scatter here and there among other things.

The possibility of a body's moving into a void space beyond the utmost bounds of body, as well as into a void space intersec'sed amongst bodies, will always be such. Lombroso.

It is the editor's intent to insert what the author's judgment had rejected; and care is taken to intersec'se these additions, so that scarce any book can be bought without purchasing something unworthy of the author. Swift.

INTERSECT'. w. f. [from intersec'se.] The act of scattering here and there.

For want of the intersec'sion of now and then an elegieck or a lyric ode. Watts on the Mind.

INTERSEXULAR. adj. [inter and sexula, Lat.] Intervening between the flails. The intersec'tio that shal so much affinity with the first, that there is a rotation of that as well as of the fist. Bacon.

INTERSTICE. n. f. [interstitium, Lat. inter
tice, Fr.] 1. Space between one thing and another. The fun thing through a large prifon upon a comb placed immediately behind the prifon, his light, which palled through the intersec'ses of the teeth, fell upon a white paper: the breadth of the teeth were equal to these intersec'ses, and seven teeth together with their intersec'ses took up an inch. Newton.

The force of the fluid will separate the smallsift particles which compose the fibres, so as to leave vacants in these places where they cohered before. Arbuthnot.

2. Time between one act and another. I will point out the intersec'ses of that which ought to be between one citation and another. Agiffen's Paragon.

INTERSTIAL. adj. [from intersec'se.]

Containing intersec'ses. In oiled papers, the intersec'sional division being adjusted by the accidence of oil, becomes more transparent. Brown.

INTERTEX'. n. f. [intersex', Latin.] Diversification of things mingled or won

one among another. To INTERWEAVE'. w. n. [inter and joine, inter'twist', of渥] To unite by twilling one in another. Under this concourse of flusses, Whole branching arms thick intersec'se'd might shied

From dews and damps of night his shelter'd head. Milton.

INTERVAL. n. f. [intervals, Fr. intervalum, Lat.] 1. Space between places; intersec'sion; va

cancy; space unoccupied; void place; vacancy; vacant space.

With any obstacle let all the light be now stripped which pales through any one intersec'sion of the teeth.

so that the range of colours which comes from these may be taken away, and you will see the face of the rest of the ranges to be expanded into the place of the range taken away, and there to be coloured.

Newton's Opticks.

2. Time palling between two affirmative points. The century and half following was a very busy period, the intersec'sions between every war being to short. Swift.

3. Remission of a delirium or delirer. Though he had a long ill, confessing the greatest heat with which it was govern'd, yet his intersec'sions of feve being few and short, lent but little room for the offices of devotion. Atterbury.

To INTERWEAVE'. w. n. [intervenoe, Lat. interweave, Fr.]

1. To come between things or perions.

2. To make intervals.

While we car each other thus all day Our task we chuse, what wonder, if so near, Looks interweave, andumble! Milton.

3. To croos unexpectedly.

Etreme the danger of an action, and the posi-
nibilities of miscarriage, and every crost accident that can interweave, to be either a mercy on God's part, or a fault on ours. Taylor.

INTERWOVEN. n. f. [from the verb.] Opposicion, or perhaps interview. A word out of the French.

They had some sharper and some milder differen
tes, which might easily happen in such an interweave of grandees, both vehement on the parts which they favoured. Burton.

INTERWOVEN. adj. [interweove, Latin; interwoven, French.] Intercedent; inter-
pose; passing between. There be interweaves in the rife of eight, in tones, two blemis or half notes. Bacon.

Many arts were used to diffuse new affections, as all which overthrowing, for 4 omit things interweaves, there is conveyed to Mr. Villiers an intimacion of the king's pleasure to be from his servant. Burton.

INTERWOVEN. n. f. [from the verb.] Interweave, Fr. hundred.


Let us declare our quarrels at home, without the interweaving of any foreign power. Temple.

God will judge the world in righteousness by the interweaving of the man Christ Jesus, who is the Saviour as well as the judge of the world. Acts.

2. Agency between antecedents and consequents.

In the dispensation of God's mercies to the world, some things he does by himself, others by the interweaving of natural means, and by the medi
ation of such instruments as he has appointed. LeStange.

3. Interposition; the state of being interweaved. Sound is fluid out by the interweave of that wax membrane, and not suffered to pass into the ear by the body of the wax. Holder.

To INTERWINE'. w. a. [interweite, Lat.] 1. To turn to another course.

The duke encountered the bargain, and gave the poor widow of Ergensius for the book, five wens. Watson.

2. To turn to another use.

INTERWINE'. w. f. [interweite, French.] Mutual flight; flight of each other. It is commonly used for a formal, appointed, or important meeting or conference.

The day will come, when the passions of former enmity being allayed, what we shall not come reconciled, such ourselves each towards other the same, which Joseph and the breth-
ren of Joseph were, at the time of their interweaving in Egypt. Hooker.
INT

His fears were, that the interview between England and France might, through their animity, breed him some prejudice. Shakspe. Henry VIII.

Such happy interviews, and site events
Of love, and youth not lost, fongs, garlands, flow'rs, and charming sympathies, weakened the heart.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

To Intervolve. v. a. [interweave, Lat.]

To involve one within another.

MYSTICAL dance! which wonder flarrys sphere,
Of planets, and of all in her wheels
Rables nudity, makes intensate.

Eccentric, interwove'd, yet regular.

Then molt, when most irregularly form. Milton.

To Interswive, v. a. pteeter. Intervolve, you pass, or interwove, or interwoven, [inter and imbue] To mix one with another in a regular texture; to intermingle.

Then laid him down
Under the hospitable covert night
Of trees thick interswive, Milton.

At last words interswive with fight found out their way.

Milton.

I set me down to watch upon a bank
With ivy caped, and interswive
With wafting honeyfuckle. Swifl.

Can fly here natura ends, and act begins,
But what's like' the elements, and born like twigs,
So interswove'd, so lie, to marc the fame.

Nay, this mere nature, that mere art, can name.

Davenham.

The proud theatres dislofe the scene,
Which interswveen Britons seem to raise,
And show the triumph which their fame displase.

Dyden.

He fo interswve with truth with probable edition,
That he puts a pleasing fallacy upon us. Dyden.

It appeared a vellum planed with intersweven
That were covered with fruits and flowers, and interswiveed with a thousand little thinning feats that decorated them. Addison.

Orchard and flower-garden lie so mixt and interswiveen with one another, as to look like a natural wilderneffe.

Spedoner.

The Supreme Infinite could not make intelligent creatures, without implanting in their natures a most ardent deifie, interswiveen in the substance of their spiritual natures, of being reunited with himself, to himself. Leibniz. Schol.

I do not altogether disprove the intersweveray teets of scripture through the style of your sermon.

To Intervisuish, v. a. [inter and insw.] To with mutually to each other.

The seeming of all the patience, gamester's gill,
What tyrants and their subjects interswive.
All fall upon that man.

Downe.

Intesetable. adj. [inestablisht, Latin.]

Disqualified to make a will.

A peron excommunicated is rendered infamous and interswiveable both actively and passively.

Dyden.

J. Browne's Porson.

Intestate. adj. [inestatf, Fr. intestat.] Wanting a will; dying without a will.

Why should calamity be full of words?
—Witty attorneys to their client woes.

Airy successors to interswive joyes.

Poor bastanding orators of miseries. Shakspe.

Preset punishment purifies his maw.

When furtively and well'd, the peacock raw,
He bears into the bath: when planted in a feast of youth,
Repletion, appies, interswive death. Dyden.

Intestinal. adj. [inotent, Fr. intestine.]

Belonging to the guts.

The mouths of the ladles are open by the intestine tube, affording a straight instead of a spiral cylinder.

Intestine. adj. [inotent, Fr. intestine, Lat.] Internal; inward, not external.

1. Of these inward and intestine enemies to prayer, there are our past sins to wound us, our present cares to disturb us, our disordered passions to disorder us, and a whole swarm of loose and floating imaginations to molest us.

Of intestine war no more our passions wage,
E'n giddy, and the rage.

Pope.

2. Contained in the body.

Intestine stone, and ulcer, cholic, pangs. Milton's Par. Lost.

And moon-fruck madness.

A wooden join, that had not met,
Lost, by diffuse, the art to raise,
A sudden alteration feels,
Increased by now interswive wheels.

Swift.

3. Difermented. To design, I know not whether the word be properly used in the following example of Shakespear: perhaps for mortal and intestine should be read mortal intestine.

Since the mortal and intestine jar
Twist thy fiddulous countrysmen and us,
It hath is solemn foams been decered,
To' admit no traffic to our adverse towns. Shak.

But God, or Nature, while they contend,
To these interswve, disports put an end.
Dyden.

She saw her fow with purple death expire,
And dreadful serises of intestine wars.

Ingronious triumphs and dishonored feats.

Pope.

The intestines or guts may be inflamed by an acid substance taken inwardly. Arthburn on Diet.

INTHESTALL. v. a. [in and thrall.

To enslave, to shackle; to reduce to servitude.

A word now seldom used, at least in prose.

What though I be interswve'd, he seem's a knight,
And will not any way disfavour me. Shak.

The Turk, has fought to extinguish the ancient memory of those people which he has subjedted and interswve'd. Radigh.

Authors to themselves in all,
Both what they judge, and what they chuse; for to interswve'd them free, and free they must remain,
Till they interswve themselves. Milton's Par. Lost.

Sheoothe, but never can interswve my mind:
Why may not peace and love for once be join'd?

Petr.

Intemlament. n. f. [from internals.

Servitude, slavery.

Mofes and Aaron, sent from God to claim
His people from interswvealment, they return
With glory and spoil back to their promis'd land.

Milton.

To Interthone, v. a. [in and thron.

To raise to royalty, to seat on a throne: commonly embrance.

One, chief, in gracious dignity interswve'd,
Shines over the rest. Thomson's Summer.

INTIMACY. n. f. [from intimate.

Close familiarity.

It is in our power to confine our friendships and intimate to what we please.

Rogers.

INTIMATE. n. f. [intimado, Spanish; intim., Latin.]

1. Intimato; inward; inteine.

They knew not
That what I mention'd was of God, I knew
From interswve the ladles of Milton's Apographis.
Fear being to interswve to our natures, it is the strongest bond of laws.

Tillotson.

2. Near; not kept at distance.

Moses was sent by the command of the Mount, received there his private instructions; and when the multitude were thundered away from any approach, he was honoured with an intimate and immediate audience of the South.

INTIMATE friendships.

3. Familiar; closely acquainted.

United by this sympathetic bond,
You grow familiar, intimate, and fond.

Reformed.

INTIMATE n. f. [intimado, Spanish; intim., French; intim., Latin.]

A familiar friend; one who is trusted with our thoughts.

The design was to entertain his reason with a more eloquent converse, affin him an intimate whole intellect, which correspond'd with his as did the outward form.

Conf. of the Tongue.

To INTIMATE n. f. [intimacy, French; intimacy, low Latin.] To hint; to point out indirectly, or not very plainly.

Alexander Van Suchten tells us, that by a way he intimates, may be made a memory of copper, not of the silver colour of other mercuries, but green.

Boyle.

The names of simple ideas and substances, with the abstract ideas in the mind, intermix the real existence, from which was derived their original pattern.

Locke.

To the divinity that flies within us; 'Tis Heavn's inlent that points out an hereafter, And intimates eternity to man. Addison's Cato.

INTIMATELY. adv. [from intimate.]

1. Cloflyly; with intermixture of parts.

The same economy is observed in the circulation of the chyle with the blood, by mixing it intimately with the parts of the fluid to which it is united.

Arthburn.

2. Nearly; ineparably.

Quality, as it regards the mind, has its rise from knowledge and virtue, and that which is more essential to us, and more intimately united with us.

Spedoner.

3. Familiarly; with close friendship.

INTIMATION. n. f. [from intimate, Fr. from intimate.] Hint; obscure or indirect declaration or direction.

Let him frisly observe the first, firings and intimations; the first hints and whispers of good and evil that pass in his heart.

Of those that are only probable we have some reasonabile intimations; but not a demonstrative certainty.

Woodward.

Besides the more solid parts of learning, there are several little intimations to be met with on medita.

Addison.

INTIMAG. adj. Inward; being within the mast; not being external, or on the surface; internal.

Not used.

As to the composition or dilution of mixed bodies, which is the chief work of elements, and requires an intimate application of the agents, water hath the principality and cereus over earth.

Digby on Bodies.

INTIMIDATE. v. a. [intimdcier, French; in and imidus, Lat.] To make fearful; to daffardize; to make cowardly.

At that tribunal stands the writing tribe,
Which nothing can intimate or bridle.

Time is the judge.

Young.

Now guilt once harboured in the conscious brain, intimulates the brave, desgates the great.

Irene.

INTIRE. n. f. [integer, Lat. enter, Fr. better written entire, which see, and all its derivatives. Whole; undiminished; broken.

The lawful power of making laws, to command whole politic societies of men, belongeth properly unto the whole societies, that for any prince to counterfeit the fame of himself, and not either by open corrupts immediatly and personally received from God, or else by power derived at the first from their confent upon whose posessions he imposes laws, it is in any case tyranny. Locke.

INTIRENSES. n. f. [from intim; better entireness.] Wholeness; integrity.

So shall all times find me the same.
You this intimenesse better may fulfill,
When the pattern of the same you will.

Downe.

INTO. prep. [in and to]

1. Noting entrance with regard to place; opposed to out of.

Water introduceth vegetables the matter it bears along with it.

Woodward's Nat. Hist.

6 & 2

Acid.
INT

Acrifubiances, which pass into the capillary tubes, must irritate them into greater constriction. Arbuthnot on Alliments.

Note. Noting of one thing into another.

If you will acquire by mere continuance an habitual inclination to the fine it holds, how much more may education, being a constant sight and frequentance, induce by custom good habits of the same in your conversation? Wotton.

To give life to that which has yet no being, is to frame a living creature, fashion the parts, and having fitted them together, to put them into motion. Locke.

3. Noting penetration beyond the outside, or some action which reaches beyond the superficialities or open part.

To look into letters already opened or dropped is held an ungenerous act. Fipps.

4. Noting inclusion real or figurative.

They have denominated some herbs solar and some lunar, and such like toys put into great words. Bacon.

5. Noting a new state to which any thing is brought by the agency of a cause.

Compounded bodies may be resolved into other substances than such as they are divided into by the fire. Boyle.

A man must fin himself into a love of other men's fires, for a bare notion of this black art will not carry him so far.

Sure thou art born to some peculiar fate; when the mad people rise against the State, to look them in the face and command an awful silence with thy lifted hand. Dryden.

It concerns every man that would not trifle away his time, and feel himself into irrecoverable misery, with the greatest fearlessness to enquire into these matters. Tilloin.

He is not a frail being, that he should be lived into compliance by the force of arbitrary application. Smalridge.

In hollow bottoms, if any fountain chance to rise, they naturally spread themselves into lakes, before they find any office. Addison on Italy.

It would have been all irretrievably lost, it was not by these means collected and brought into one masts.

Why are these petitions charged upon me as their sole author; and the reader led into a belief, that they were never before maintained by any person of virtue? Addison.

It is no ways congruous, that God should be always frightening men into an acknowledgment of the truth, who were made to be wrought upon each other by their own evidence. A man may whore and drink himself into Atheism; but it is impossible he should think himself into it.

INTOLERABLE, adj. [intolerabilis, Latin; intolerable, French.]

1. Inadmissible; not to be endured; not to be borne; having any quality in a degree too powerful to be endured.

If we bring into one day's thoughts the evil of many, certain and uncertain, what will be and what will never be, our load will be as intolerable as it was unbearable in Taylor.

His awful presence did the crowd surpize, Nor durst the rash spectator meet his eyes; with fear, and with horror, with horror's awe, For so fierce, they flinn'd intolerable day. Dryden.

Some men are quickly weary of one thing; the same study long continued is as intolerable to them, as the appearing long in the same clothes to a court lady.

From Parmam's top th' Almighty ride, Insolent day proclaim'd the God. Browne.

2. Bad beyond sufferance.

INTOLERABLENESS n. s. [from intolerable.]

Quality of a thing not to be endured.

INTOLERABLY, adv. [from intolerable.]

To a degree beyond endurance.

INTOLERATE. adj. [intolerans, Fr.]

Not enduring; not able to endure.

Too great moisture affects human bodies with one class of diseases, and too great dryness with another; the same human bodies being limited and intolerant of excesses. Arbuthnot.

To INTEMPER. v. a. [in and temp.] To incline in a funeral monument; to bury. What commandment had the Jews for the conscience of the members of the bodies of the dead, after which custom notwithstanding our Lord was contended that his own most precious blood should be intemper'd in his; John. Holker.

This night's predominance or the day's shame, That darkness does the face of earth intemper Shakespeare.

Mighty heroes, more majestic than gods. And youths intemper'd before their father's eyes. Dryden.

To INTOXICATE. v. a. [intoxicare, Latin.] To thunder.

INTOXICATION n. f. [intoxication, Fr. from intoxicate.]

The act of thundering. Dryden.

To INTOX. v. n. [from intoxicate, Fr.]

To make a flow protracted noise. So swells each windpipe; as intemper to all Harmick twang. Pope's Dunciad.

To INTOXICATE. v. a. [intoxicare, Latin.]

To twit; to wear; to wring. The beast of all creatures of glads, that separate the finer parts of the blood, called animal spirits; and a gland is nothing but a canal variously intemper'd and wound up together. With revolting hand the king presents the gold, Which round th' intemper'd horns the gilder roll'd. Pope.

To INTOXICATE. v. a. [in and intoxicate, Adv.]

To inebriate; to make drunk. The more a man dwells upon the world, the more he intemperately; and age doth profit rather in the powers of understanding, than in the virtues of the will and affections. Bacon.

As with new wine intemperately both, They swim in mirth, and fancy that they feel Divinity within them breeding wings, Whence to form the earth. Milton.

Early mirth's, now my ancient mirth, That round Circcean liquor cease't influe, Wherewith thou didst intemper mine youth. Dryden.

What part of wild fury was there to the bacchantes which we have not seen equal'd, if not exceed by some intemper'd sailors? Dryden.

D Tacitus.

To INTOXICATE. v. n. [from intemper.]

Inebriation; ebriety; the act of making drunk; the state of being drunk. That king, being in unity with him, did so burn in hatred to him, as to drink of the lees and dregs of Perkin's intoxication, who was everywhere so elicit detected. Bacon.

Where can this proceed, but from that beclouding intoxication which verbal magic brings upon the mind. South.

INTOXICABLE. adj. [intoxicabili, Latin; intoxicable, French.]

1. Ungovernable; violent; ribbion; obdurate.

To those whom love is so natural a passion, that even the most intoxicable temples obey its force. Roger.

2. Unmanageable; furious.

By what means ferrets, and other noxious and more intoxicable kinds, as well as the more innocent and useful, got together. Woodward.
INTRODUCTION.

I. Any one who brings anything into practice or notice.

1. The beginning of the Earl of Essex. I must attribute to my Lord, of Leicester; but yet as an introducer or supporter, not as a power. Warton.

2. A memoir of the army, that the whole body of drinking to excess hath been lately, from their example, reduced among us; but whenever the introducers were, they have succeeded to a man. Swift.

INTRODUCTORY.

I. The act of conducting or offering to any place or person; the state of being offered or conducted.

2. The act of bringing any new thing into notice or practice.

The archbishop of Canterbury had purged the introduction of the liturgy and the canons into Scotland with great reprobation. Clarendon.

3. The preface or part of a book containing previous matter.

INTRODUCTIVE.

I. Introducing, Fr. from introduco. Serving as the means to something else.

The truth of Christ crucified, is the Christian's philosophy, and a good life is the Christian's Logic: that great instrumental introduction, art, that must guide the mind into the forming. Locke.

INTRODUCTION.

I. [From introitus, Lat.] Previous; serving as a means to something further.

This introduction discourse itself is to be but an essay, not a book. Swift.

INTROJEC'TION.

I. [From introgere, Lat.] The beginning of the Mass; the beginning of publick devotions.

1. The act of sending in.

If light be cast by introduction, or receiving in the form of that which is seen, contrary species or forms should be received confusedly together, which Aristotle threat to be absurd. Proclus.

All the reason that I could ever hear alleged by the chimerical for a general introduction of all facts and passions into our communion, is, that those who separate from us are still and obstinate, and will not suffer the rules of our church, and that therefore they should be taken away.

2. In the Scottish law. The act of intermediating with another's effects; as, be shall be brought to an account for his introductions with such an estate.

TO INTRODUCE.

I. To conduct or offer into a place, or to a person.

Mathematicians of advanced speculations may have other ways to introduce into their minds ideas of infinity. Locke.

2. To bring something into notice or practice.

This vulgar error whatsoever is able to reclaim, he shall introduce a new way of cure, concerning itself to the practice. Brown's Valuer Errors. An author who should introduce a物种 of words upon the stage, would meet with small applause. Browne.

3. To produce; to give occasion to.

Whatsoever introduces habits in children, preserves the care and attention of their governors. Locke.

4. To bring into writing or discourse by preparative.

If he will introduce himself by prefaces, we cannot help it. Layer's Trial.

INTRODUCTIVE.

I. [From introductus, Fr. from introduce.] One who conducts another to a place or person.

INTRODUCTORY.

I. From introductus, Lat. intraducere, Fr. This word is now generally written introducet, contrary to etymology.
1. To come in unwelcome by a kind of violence; to enter without invitation or permission.

Thy years want wit, thy wit want edge
And manners, to intrude where I am great.

2. It is fhowed by an before persons, or personal polleffions.

The Jewish religion was yet in polleffion; and therefore that this might so enter, as not to intrude, it was no fault being its warrant from the Exaimation of omnipotence.

3. To enroach: to force in uncailed or unreplimented; sometimes with into.

Let no man beguile you of your reward, in a voluntary humility, and worshiping of angels, intruding into their things which they hide not, by his fleshly mind.

4. To intrude, a. a. To force without right or welcome; commonly with the reciprocal pronoune.

Not to intrude one's elf to the mysteries of government, which the princes keep secret, is represented by the winds that are in a bull hide, which the companions of Ulisses we found to need not to be rend to them.

5. Intruder, n. f. [from intrude.] One who forces himself into company or affairs without right or welcome.

Unmanfully intruder as thou art! Shakespeare.

6. To intrude on; to overwhelm have.

Below the awning limits and equal mates. Shak.

7. intruder upon the polleffion, during the minority of the heir; they knew these lands were the rightful inheritance of the young lady.

DINNAR on Ireland.

Will you, a bold intruder, never learn
To know your basket, and your bread differ.

8. intruder, a. f. [from intrude.] One who forces himself into company or affairs without right or welcome.

She had been a great variety of faces: they were all strangers, and intruders, as such, had no acquaintance with.

9. The whole fraternity of writers rise up in arms against every new intruder into the world of fame.

Addison's Preface.

10. The act of thrusting or forcing any thing or person into any place or state.

Many excellent strains have been jollified by the intrusions of poetical ficions.

The separation of the parts of one body, upon the intrusions of another, and the change from rest to motion upon impulsive, and the like, seem to have some connection.

11. Encroachment upon any person or place; unwelome entrance; entrance without notice or permission.

I think myself in better plight for a lender than you are, the which hath something emboldened me to this unseasoned intrusio: I for they say, if moxey go before, all ways do lie open.

12. To intrust, a. a. [in and trust].

To treat with confidence; to charg even with any secret commiion, or thing of value:

INT

as, we intrust another with something; or we intrust something to another.

1. To twift, or wreath together.

This opinion, though falf, yet intrusio; with a troth, that the fouls of men do never perish, shaft the fear of death in men.

2. To be infurbed by being wreathed or twifted.

The wait and wheel divinie,
Which wandering foliage and rich flowis intrusts.

3. To INVADE, a. a. [invaude, Latin.]

To attack a country; to make an holfic entrance.

He will invade them with troops.

1. To attack; to affail; to assail.

There shall be feditious among men, and invade another: they shall not regard their kings a fleft.

2. To attack; to affail; to assail.

But where the greater malady is fix'd,
The letter is fcarce felt. Shakespeare's King Lear.

3. To violate by the first act of hostility; to attack, not defend.

Your foes are such, as they, not you, have made;
And virtue may repel, though not invade.

4. Invader, n. f. [from invade, Latin.]

One who enters with hostility into the polleffions of another.

The breath of Scotland the Spaniards could not endure; neither durn them, as invaders, in Ireland.

Their piety
Was a proud contrefall of baffe found no aid
Against invaders. Milton: Paradise Lost.

That knowledge, like the coal from the altar,
Ferces only to embroil and confufe the fierlous invaders.

Were we left, the nacked empire
Would be a prey expos'd to all invaders.

Did we have the country about Attica was the most hospitable of any in Greece, through which it happened that the mutines were not expelled by the fury of invaders.

2. An affaliant.

The contrivance was not only imprifed in that uncompounded style, but afterwards prudently enlarged for the repelling and preventing heretical invaders.

3. Encroacher, intruder.

The furniture was not only imprifed in that uncompounded style, but afterwards prudently enlarged for the repelling and preventing heretical invaders.

1. Intussusception, n. f. [intussuscepe, Latin.]

Strength; health; force.

2. Invalid, adj. [invalid, French; invalidus, Latin.]

Weak; of no weight or cogenacy.
inv

1. To discover; to find out; to exegitate; to produce something not made before.

The substance of the service of God, is far farther than it is any thing to be received from the hand of man, but rather to be received from God himself.

The sphere of Cupid forty years contains.

Milton.

Woe to them that invent to themselves instruments of murder.

2. To forge; to contrive falsely; to fabricate.

I never did such things as those men have maliciously invented against me.

Milton.

Ye rebellious matters of Maccabae's race, to which Nature's many instruc tions trace, With many, false and false inventions, Blackness.

Ye rebellious matters of Maccabae's race, to which Nature's many instruc tions trace, With many, false and false inventions, Blackness.

3. To feign; to make by the imagination.

I would invent as bitter learning terms, With full as many figures, as Tenet's.

Dryden.

As lean-fac'd envy in her loathsome case. Shak.

For he wonders what them made to glad: Or Bacchus' merry fault they did invent, Or Cepheus' francisch riles have made them mad. Shak.

INVENTOR. n. f. [from inventum, French.]

1. One who produces something new; a devourer of something not known before.

As a transitor, he was at first; as an inventor, he was afterwards. Dryden.

2. A forger.

INVENTION. n. f. [invention, French; inventio, Latin.]

1. Exagination; the art or power of producing something new.

O for a muse of fire, that would ascend The heights of heaven, and bring me to my right.

Shakespeare.

By improving what was writ before, Invention labour'd less, but judgement more.

Shakspere.

Invention is a kind of muse, which, by the col- lation of the other advantages common to histrionics, and being warmed by the fire of Apollo, is raised higher than the rest.

Shakspere.

Milton.

Shakspere.

3. Forgery; fiction.

We hear our bloody couriers, not confessing Their traitor piety, filling their hearers With strange inventions. Shakspere.
**INV**

If you can't accuse,
Do it without invention boldly.

Shaks.

4. The thing invented.

To be the systems, art and false in natural orments
than artificial inventions.

Sidney.

**INVENTIVE.** adj. [inventive, Fr. from inventer.]

1. Quick at contrivance; ready at expedients.

Thoe have the inventiveness heads for all purposes, and
roundest tongues in all matters.

Achab.

That inventive head
Her seal image from the temple drew,
The deepening garments of the cruel deale.

Dryden.

The inventive god, who never fails his part,
Inspires the wit, when once he warms the heart.

Dryden.

2. Having the power of excogitation or fiction.

As he had an inventive brain, so there never
lived any man that believed better thereof, and
himself.

Reason, remembrance, wit, inventive art,
No nature, but immortal, can impart.

Donbam.

**INVENTOR.** n.s. [inventor, Latin.]

1. A contriver; a framaker. In an ill sense.

In this upshot, purpoise mutch, Follin on the inventors' heads.

Shakespeare.

**INVENTORIALLY.** adv. [from inventory, whence perhaps inventorial.]

In manner of an inventory.

To divide inventorially, would daisy thearith-
metic of this story.

Shaks.

**INVENTORIUM.** n.s. [inventaire, French; inventarium, Lat.]

An account or cata-
logue of movables.

I found,
Forsooth, an inventory, thus importing,
The several parcels of his estate.

Shakespeare.

He readeth that affilis us, the object of our
misery, is as an Inventorie to particularise our
abundance, our sufferers is a gain to them.

Shakespeare.

What ever looks,
For themselves dare not go o'er Cheshkad books,
Shall find their wardrobe's inventory.

Dryden.

Why were there much correspondence to have such an
inventory of nature, wherein as, on the one hand,
nothing should be wanting, so nothing repeated on
the other.

In the daughters of Eve are reckoned in the
inventory of their goods and chattels; and it is
usual, when a man fills a bale of silk, to toss half a
decan women into the bargain.

Addison

**INVENTORY.** n.s. [inventories, Fr. from inventer.]

A contriver; to place in a catalogue.

I will give out divers schedules of my beauty;
It shall be inventeried, and every particle and utensil labell'd.

Shakespeare.

A man looks on the love of his friend as one of
the chiefest passions; the philosopher thought
friends were to be inventeried as well as goods.

Goa, of the Tongue.

**INVENTRESS.** n.s. [inventories, Fr. from inventer.]

A female that invents.

**INV.**

At the time with all their utmost of letter trade;
history and tradition tell us when they had their
beginning; and how many of their inventors and
inventresses were defiled.

Burnet.

Inventories at the vocal frame;
The forest enthralled, from her sacred store,
Ealing'd the former narrow bounds.

Dryden.

**INVERSE.** adj. [inverse, Fr. invers, Lat.]

Inverted was my nature, opposite to directed.
It is so called in proportion, when the fourth
term is so much greater than the third,
as the second is less than the first;
or so much less than the third as the
second is greater than the first.

Every part of matter tends to every part of matter
with a terror, which is always in a direct proportion
of the quantity of matter, and an inverse duplicate
proportion of the distance.

Carth.

**INVERSION.** n.s. [inverstion, Fr. inversions, Latin.

1. Change of order or time, so as that the
last is first, and first last.

If he forms a plot to make a foolish invention
of the precept of God, to do good that evil may come
of it.

Brow.

'Tis just the invention of an art of parliament;
their loading fist figked it, and then it was past
among the lords and commons.

Dryden.

2. Change of place, so that each takes the
room of the other.

To INVERT. v. a. [inversion, Latin.]

1. To turn upside down; to place in con-
trary method or order to that which was
before.

With fate inverted, shall I humbly woo?
And some proud prince in wild Numidia born.

Dryden.

2. To place the last first.

Yet, every poet is a fool;
By demonstration Ned can shew it;

Hipp.

As such is Ned's inverted rule.

Prove every fool to be a poet.

Prior.

3. To divert; to turn into another
channel; to imbezilze. Instead of this counsors or
intercessors is now commonly used.

Shakespeare.

He is charged with inventing his
resources to his own private use, and
having secret intelligence with his
enemies.

Knollee's History of the Turks.

**INVESTEDLY.** adv. [from invested.]

In contrary or reversed order.

Placing the frontpart of the eye to the hole
of the window of a darkened room, we have a pretty
landscap of the objects already, invertedly painted
on the paper, on the glass of the eye.

Dibdin.

**TO INVEST.** v. a. [infriger, Fr. inviser, Latin.]

1. To dress; to clothe; to array. It has
inv or with before the thing superinduced
or conferred.

Their gulfure sad;
Inevitable, born and wornen, cost;

Shakespeare.

1. To invest with the golden moon;
So many haurical glories.

Shakespeare.

2. To invest them with the golden moon;
So many haurical glories.

Shakespeare.

To invest them with the golden moon;
So many haurical glories.

Shakespeare.

3. To invest them with the golden moon;
So many haurical glories.

Shakespeare.

Thet dyes the eyes thine forth in their full luster;

Duniam's Smyth.

2. To invest in possession of a rank or office.

When we solicit or hire divines, that which
we do is only to desire that we make them places
of publicRegressor, that we invest God himself with
them, and that we sever them from common uses.

Hooke.

Hence, some gospel ministers,
In the name of God and the former prophese,
That they may not lose the office of God;

Shakespeare.

3. To adorn; to grace; as clothes or ornam-
ments.

Hence, some gospel ministers,
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Hence, some gospel ministers,
In the name of God and the former prophese,
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Shakespeare.
INVICTA,

1. Old; long established.

2. Obstinate by long continuance.

The vulgar conceived, that now there was an end
of that confession. A confirmation to superstitious
precepts, and to an ancient tacit expectation, which
had by tradition been infulted and inveeterated
into men's minds.

Let not Atheists lay the fault of their sins upon
human nature, which have their prevalence from
long custom and inveeterated habit.

INVICTA,

1. Envious; malignant.

2. Likely to incur or to bring hatred. This
is the most usual fenfe.

Agassiz found it an Invicta affair to give
the preference to any one of the Grecian heroes.

Not to be further redolent, or rather inveeterated,
there are no causes which have contributed to
the change of our morals.

INVICTA,

1. Malignantly; enviously.

2. In a manner likely to provoke hatred.

The clergy murmured against the privileges of the
livery, they invictly insinuate the immunities of
the clergy.

I. The
down, and every blessed spirit of peace;

"Wherefore do you ill translate yourselves?
Out of the speech of peace, that bears such grace,
Into the harsh and boister tongue of war?

Shakespeare.

INVICTA,

1. Long continuance of any thing bad;
obstinacy confirmed by time.

The inveeteracy of the people's prejudices com-
pel them to make use of all means for pro-
ducing them.

Addison.

2. [in physick.] Long continuance of a
disease.

INVICTA,

1. Old; long established.

2. Obstinate by long continuance.

It is not every finfull violation of condition
that can quench the spirit; but it must be a long inveeterated
continuation of sinning, that at length produces
and ends in such a cursed effect.

South.

He who writes faire honestly is no more an ensem-
ne the offender, than the physician to the patient;
which are precipitious harsh remedies to an insupportable
disease.

Boer.

In a well-instituted state the executive power will
never let abuses grow inveeterated, or multiply so fast
that it will be hard to find remedies.

Swift.

7. INVEETERATION, n. a. [inveeterate, Fr. inveeterer, Lat.] To fix and fettle by long
continuance.

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of that confession. A confirmation to superstitious
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Shakespeare.
IN V

When much company is invited, then be as hearing as possible of your coat.

2. To allure; to persuade; to induce by hope or pleasure.

A war upon the Turks is more worthy than upon other Greeks, though feckery and hope of success might invite some other choice. 

3. Nor art thou such

To visit them.

4. Milton's Paradise Lost

The liberal contributions such teachers met with, served all to invite more labours into that work.

Decay of Piety.

Shady groves, that easy steep invite,

And after wholesome days a sweet repose at night.

5. Invit. v. n. [invite, Lat.] To ask or call to any thing pleasing.

All things invite

To peaceful counsels.

6. Milton

Inviter. m. f. [from invite.] He who invites.

They forcibly cut out abortive votes, such as their invaders and encouragers most fancied. 

King Charles.

Honour was the aim of the gurth, and interest was the hope of the invaders. Snowdrop's Siemens.

And grav's the tables grace.

But might the kind inviter's cheerful face.

Pope's Odyssey.

Invitingly. adv. [from inviting.] In such a manner as invites or allure.

7. But dure up a translation, the inviting's but done.

Decay of Piety.

To insinuate. v. a. [insinuare, Latin.] To flade; to cover with shades.

Dift.

Insinuation. n. f. [infusionis, Latin.] The act of sneaking or appointing.

The wife Author of Nature hath placed on the pure, unclouded seat of the human breast, a bird caustic; hold upon with her bile, and squeezes out an oily linement, fit for the Inulation of the feathers, and causing their filaments to cohere.

Rap.

Inulation. n. f. [inulation, French; inundation, Latin.]

1. The overflow of waters; flood; deluge. 

 inundation, says Cowley, implies left than deluge.

Her father counts it dangerous,

That should give her bow down so much wary;

And in his wisdom halts our marriage. 

To the inulation of her tears.

Shakespeare.

The same inundation was not full forty foot in most places; so that some few wild inhabitants of the country passed it.

Bacon.

All of the fountains of the earth are broken up.

Broke up, shall leave the ocean to usurp

Beyond all bounds, till inundation ride.

Above the highest hills.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

This inundation upon the Egyptians happened when it is Winter unto the Ethiopians.

Your care about your banks infracts a star.

Of threatening floods, and inundations near.

Dyder.

No intolerable inundation hides the grounds.

But current events glide within their bounds.

Gay.

2. A confluence of any kind.

Many good towns, through that inundation of the Irish, were utterly walled.

Spranger.

To invocate. v. a. [invocare, Latin.] To invoke; to implore; to call upon; to pray to.

Here the cold figure of a holy king

Is not lawful, that I invocate thy ghost. 

To hear the lamentations of poor Anne.

If Dagon be thy god.

Go to his temple, invocate his aid

With solemn devotion.

Milton's Agrippa.

Here rather let me drudge, and earn my bread,

As current events glide within their bounds. 

Consume me, and oft invocated death

Untill the welcome end of all my pains.

Milton's Agrippa.

INVOCATION. n. f. [invocatio, French; invocazione, Latin.]

1. The act of calling upon in prayer.

Is not the name of prayer usual to signify even all the service that ever we do unto God? And that for no other cause, as I suppose, but to shew there is in religion no acceptable duty, which devout invocation of the name of God doth not either preclude or inter. 

Hooker.

2. The form of calling for the assent or presence of any being.

My invocation is

Honest and fair, and in his mistress' name. 

Shek.

The proposition of Gnatius is contained in a line.

Way. 

Will I myself to breathe out this one invocation.

Havelock. 

The whole poem is a prayer to fortune, and the invocation is divided between the two deities.

Addison on Dryden.

INVOCATE. v. a. [invocare, Latin.]

This word is perhaps corrupted from the French word evocare,

Send. 

A catalogue of the freights of a ship, or of the articles of goods sent by a factor.

To invocate. v. a. [invocare, Latin; invocare, French.] To call upon; to implore; to pray to; to invoke.

The power I will invoke dwells in her eyes.

Sidney.

One peculiar rule to follow.

From all the relics of whom to be invoc'd.

Milton.

Striking the T_hraic nap, invoces Apollo.

To make his hero and himself immortal.

Hor. 

To invovle. v. a. [invovlo, Latin; involver, French.] To enwrap to cover with any thing circumfluent. 

Leave a fingered bottom all invovled.

With drench and smoke.

No man could misc his way to heaven for want of light and yet to vain are they as to think they oppose the world by invoving it in darkets.

Decay of Piety. 

In a cloud invovled, he takes his flight,

Where Grecia and Turgis mix'd in mortal fight.

Dryden.

2. To imply; to comprize.

We cannot demonstrate these things so as to shew that the contrary necessarily involves a contradiction.

Tillotson.

3. To entret; to join,

He knows his end with mine invovled.

Milton.

4. To take in; to catch; to conjure.

The gaitful number, as it moves along.

Invovles a vast involuntary throng.

Pope.

Sin we should hate altogether; but our hatred of it may involve the person, which we should not hate at all.

One death involves

Tyrants and slaves.

Thompson's Summer.

5. To entangle.

This presence of the name to a thing whereof we have no idea, is so far from helping at all, that it only serves the more to involve us in difficulties.

As obscure and imperfect ideas often involve our reason, so do devious words puzzle men's reason.

Tighe.

6. To complique; to make intricate.

Some wove'v'd their frisk'foly fonds.

Milton.

Syllogism is of necessity, even to the lovers of truth, to shew them the fallacies that are often concealed in flars, witty, or invovled discourses.

Lack.

7. To blend; to mingle together confederally.

Earth with hell mingle and invove.

INVOLUNTARIY. adj. [in voluntarius, Latin; involuentaire, French.]

1. Not having the power of choice.

The gathering number, as it moves along.

Invovles a vast involuntary throng,

Wherein is that ponderous and marble jaws

To call then us up again. Shakespeare's Hamlet.

Amidst the heat, and thro' the Turgis flames involved.

And by his loyal daughters truly moul'd. Dryden.

INVOLVEMENT. n. f. [involventia, Latin.] The act of burning.

INVOLVILE. adj. [invovlile, Fr. inutilis, Lat.] Ufelefs; unprofitable.

To refer to heat and cold is a comprehendent and involvile speculation. Bacon's Natural History.

INVULNERABLE. adj. [invulnere, Fr. invulnérable, Lat.] Not to be wounded; secure from wound.

Our
INW

- Our canons' malice vastly shall be pent
  Against th' invulnerable clouds of heav'n.
  Shake.

- That mortal dint none can retort.
  Vanilla, though by her beauty bought,
  Search'd in books for wisdom's aid,
  White in the very search betray'd.
  Swift.

To INWARD. n. & p. [and quizz.]
To incline or fortify with a wall.

3. Towards the internal parts, within.
   The parts of living creatures that are more inward, not much more than the outward parts.
   Queen's Natural History.

- The medicines which go to their magic occults are so strong, that if they were used inwardly they would kill; and therefore they work potently, though then uncertainly, inwardly.

2. With infection or incovency; concavely, he frettles out his arm in sign of peace, with his heart bending inward, Dyers' Dyes.

5. Into the mind or thoughts.

- Covering inward we were thickly dumb, looking toward us we speak and prevail.
  Hooker.

Celestial light.
Shine inward, and the soul through all her power's translate.
Milton.

INWARD. adj.
1. Internal; placed not on the outside but within.
He could not rest, but did his heart beat fast, and wide her inward tell with deep sighs.
Fair Queen.

To each inward part.

4. Inwardly, irritable.
On their own account, contributing not less than old age to the making down this festiviity of the body, may discover the inward trouble more plainly.
Pope.

2. Reflecting; deeply thinking.
With inward failure his fancy I need'd
But bent and inward to myself again
Perplex'd, thee matters I resolve'd in vain.
Prior.

5. Intimate; domestic; familiar.
That the least of the liberty of him himself all he may to yield equal justice unto all, yet can there not but great abuses lurk in so inward and absolute a privilege.
Spenser.

All my inward friends abhor me.
Job, xvi, 19.

4. Seated in the mind.
Princes have but their titles for their glory;
An inward heart for an outward tell;
And for unfeigned expectations.

They often feel a world of reticels ears.
Shak.

INWARD. n. & s.
1. Any thing within, generally the bowels.
Seldom has this sense a singular.

When I discovered to myself the inward
And for unfeigned expectations.

They often feel a world of reticels ears.
Shak.

INWARDLY. Adv. from inward.
1. In the heart; privately.

That which inwardly each man should be, the church inwardly ought to tell: he knows, I bless inwardly for my lord.
Shakespeare.

Mean was the king, though inwardly he mou'ded,
In pomp triumphant to the town return'd.
Dr. Johnson's Tale.

2. In the parts within; internally.
Let Benedick, like covered fire,
Concerning any inwardly inviting.
Shak.

2. Clandestines he prefers both outwardly and inwardly.
Abraham.

1. With infection or incovency.

INWARDNESS. n. & s. [from inward.]

- Incommodity; familiarity.

You know, my inwardly and love
Is very much unto the prince and Claudio.
Shak.

To INWARDLY, p. & a. [in and conv.]
1. To mix any thing in weaving, that it forms part of the texture.
A faire boke of the fairest fantasies,
 intends with an ivory winding-tale.
Down they call their crowns, intwove with amaranth and gold.
Milton.

And her fell falls of purple grape unfold
Rich top'y, studded with intwove gold.

2. To intertwine; to complicate.

The rod
Of thickset cover was, intwove made.
Milton.

To INWOVD. n. & a. [in and conv.]

1. To hide in woods. Not used.

He got out of the river, intwoved himself to the ladies left the marking his huge, Duyser.

To INWARDLY, p. & a. [in and conv.]
1. To cover by involv: to involve.

And over them Araline high did lade
Her cunning web, and spread her fatal net,
Intwove with blus' red eye.

This, as an amber drop intwove a bee,
Covering discovers your quick soul; that we may visit through-thine finerie of heart thought to thee.

2. To perplex; to puzzle; with difficulty or obscurity.

The case is no foner made than revel'd if it be not intwove, but plainly and perpécifully.

3. It is doubtful whether the following example should be in graves or living, from in and rap, rapio, Latin, to ravish or transport.

This pearl the gave me I do feel and tect;
And through its wonder it curvies me that.
Yet 'tis not madness.

For if such holy long
Enter up your fancy long;
Time will run back, and fetch the end of.

INWOVD'T. adj. [from inwovd.]
Alioned with work.
Counus, reverend fire, went looking soul,
His manor of the lady, intwove with figures dim, and on the edge.
Like to that fantastic flower infibled with west.

To INWOWED. n. & a. [in and conv.]
To Gird as with a wreath.
Bind their resplendent locks intwowed's with beams.
Not left the palm of peace intwoved's the bow.

Thoroum.

JOB. n. & s. [A low word now much in use, of which I cannot tell the etymology.]
1. Petty, piddling work; a piece of chance work.

2. A low mean lucrative buxty affair.

He was mean with his old friends, like an old favourite of a cunning minister after the job.
Abraham.

No check is known to bluff, no heart to throe,
Save when they lose a quarter, or a job.

Such perverts as these were never granted with a view of being a job, for the interest of a particular person to the damage of the publick.
Swift.

A little bed with a sharp instrument.

To JOB. n. & a.

1. To strike suddenly with a sharp instrument.

Nor an as with a galled back was feeding in a meadow, a raven pitched upon him, and hat jobbing of the fort.
L'Estrange.

2. To drive in a sharp instrument.

Let peacock and turkey leave jobbing their beak.
Swift.

The work would, where a small irregularity of stuff should happen, draw or job the edge into the flat.

JOBBERNOW. n. & s. [most probably from jobbe, Flemish, dull, and novell, Paul. Saxon, a head.]
Loggerhead; blockhead.

And like the world, men's jobbernows
Turn'd the round of the pole.
Haberdash.

JOCOKEY. n. & s. [from Jock, the diminutive of John, comes Jocky, or as the Scotch, jockey, used for any boy, and particularly for a boy that rides race-horses.

1. A fellow that rides horses in the race.

There were the wife ancestors, who heaped up greater honours on [the] jack's than on the pit himself.
Addison.

2. A man that deals in horses.

3. A cheat; a trickish fellow.

To Jocokey, n. & a. [from the noun.]

1. To juttle by riding against one.

2. To cheat; to trick.

JOCOSE. adj. [jocose, Lat.] Merry; wagghish; given to jest.

If the subject be facetious, all ludicrous terms and jocose or comical aim, should be excluded, lest young minds learn to trifle with the awful solemnities of serious.
Cottom.

JOCO'LESS. adv. [from jocose.] Wagghishly; in jest; in game.

Spondaneus imagines that Ulysses may possibly speak jocose, but in truth Ulysses never behaves with licentious.

JOCO'NESS. n. & s. [from jocose.] Wagghiness.

JOCO'ITY. gery; merriment.
A laugh there is of contempt or insensation, as well as of mirth or jest.

Brown's Fugger Errors.

JOCULAR. adj. [jocularis, Lat.] Used in jest; merry; jocose; wagghish; not serious; used both of men and things.

These jocular flanders are often as mischance as those of deepet design.
Government of the Tongue.
The fate is a damnable poem; the title is partly serious, and partly jocular.
Duyser.

Good Yelling, doth the jocularity.
Addison.

JOCULARITY. n. & s. [from jocular.] Merriment; disposition to jest.

1. The wit of the German were most of those of ours; when men could maintain infinite facet and perfert unliterably at the expenses of probability.

Brown's Fugger Errors.

JOCUND. adj. [jocundus, Lat.] Merry; gay; lovely; lively.

There's comfort yet, then be thou jocund.
Shakespeare.

No jocund heart, that Denmark drinks today.

But the great cannon to the clouds shall tell.
Shakespeare.

They on their mirth and dance.

Intent, with jocund musick charm his ear.
Milton.

& 3

Achilles.
JOI

Alcaeus found his fellow-wine-drinkers, rye, and jovial train. 

Jo-curiously. adv. [from jucund.]

To JOI, v. a. [fiebo, Dutch.] To push; to shake by sudden impulse. To be seized by a sudden push.

Now leaps he upright, jogs me and cries, Do you see

Yonder well-fav’d youth ?

Jocundly; gaily, joyfully.

He ran his power of himself to leave it; but he is raised jovially and pleasantly, and daintied according to his heart’s desire. 

To JOJ. v. a. [jocher, Dutch.] To push; to shake by sudden impulse, to be seized by a sudden push.

Now leaps he upright, jogs me and cries, Do you see

Yonder well-fav’d youth ?

Dryden, J. En.

3. To doth together; to collude; to encounter: this fene is to be found in the phrase to join battle, in which, battle be it not to signify fight, but troops in array, committantes exercitios, though it may likewise mean fight, as, committere prae-

4. To doth together; to collude; to encounter: this fene is to be found in the phrase to join battle, in which, battle be it not to signify fight, but troops in array, committantes exercitios, though it may likewise mean fight, as, committere prae-

When they joined battle, 13.3.3. was frustrated.

They should with resolute minds endure, until they might join battle with their enemies.

5. To allocate.

Go near, and join thyself to his chariot. Ait. That thou mightst be joined with him in battle. 

6. To unite in one act. 

Our beast letters are treason to his fame, Join’d with the loud applaus of publick voice. 

Dryden.

Thy tuneful voice with numbers join’d, Thy words will more prevail than mine. Dryden.

7. To unite in concord.

Be perfectly joined together in the same mind.

1 Cor.

8. To act in concert with.

Know your own justice, sir, where’t ye lead, We jointly vow to join no other head.

9. To join with the rest; you are named against me. 

Dryden.

Any other may join with him that is injured, and affect him in recovering satisfaction. 

Lukes.

Joner. n. f. [from jom.] Conjunction; joining; not used. 

A conjunction of letters of the same sound.

John. n. f. [from jom.] Conjunction; joining; not used. 

A conjunction of letters of the same sound.

Joner. n. f. [from jom.]

One whose trade is to make utensils of wood compound.

The people wherewith thou plant ought to be smiths, carpenters, and joiners. Bacon’s Essay.

It is counted good workmanship in a joiner to bear his hand curiously even.


Joner. n. f. [from jom.]

Joinery is art whereby several pieces of wood are fitted and joined together by strait lines, squares, miters, or any bevel, that they shall form one entire piece. 

Maxim.

Joner. n. f. [from jom.]

Joinery is art whereby several pieces of wood are fitted and joined together by strait lines, squares, miters, or any bevel, that they shall form one entire piece. 

Maxim. 

1. Antecedent of limbus; juncture of movable bones in animal bodies.

Droplets and scab, and join raking thens.

Milton.

1. One felt the same pain in the same joint. 

Tempel.

Hinge; junctures which admit motion of the parts.

4. A knot or committee in a plant.

5. One of the limbs of an animal cut up by the butcher.

6. Out of joint. Luxurated; flapped from the socket, or correspondent part where it naturally moves.

7. Out of joint. Thrown into confusion and disorder; confounded; full of disturbance.

The time is out of joint, oh cursed sight !

That ever I was born to fit it right. 

Shakespeare.

Join. adj.

1. Shared among many.

Entertain no more of it. 

Shakespeare.

2. A joint brother had some us all. Shakespeare.

Though it be common in respect of some men, it is not so to all mankind; but is the joint property of this country, or this parish. 

Lact.

3. Joint in the same nomination: as we say, jointheirs or cobs, jointheir's or cob theirs.

The fun and man did drive. 

Pope.

4. Pride then was not; nor arts, that pride to sed. 

Man walk'd with bead joint tenant of the flade. 

Pep.

5. Combined; acting together in concert.

On your joint right now.

My hold of this new kingdom all depends. 

Milton.

In a war carried on by the joint force of so many nations, France could found troops. 

Add.

6. To join together in confederacy. 

Not used. 

The times 

Male friends of them, joining their force against Cesar. 

Shakespeare.

4. To divide a joint; to cut or quarter into joints.

He joints the neck; and with a frocke to strong.

The helm files off, and bears the head along. 

Dryna.

Jointed. adj. [from joint.] Full of joints, or committees.

Three cubits high.

The jointed herbage shoots. 

Joint. n. f. [from joint.] A fort of plane.

The jointer is somewhat longer than the surf-plane, and hath its sole perfectly straight; its office is to follow the fore plane, and shoot an edge perfectly straight, when a joint is to be fit. 

Jointly. adv. [from joint.] Together; not separately.

I began a combat first with him particularly, and after his death with the others jointly. 

Sidney.

Because all that are of the church cannot jointly equally work, the first thing in policy required is a difference of persons in the church. 

Hooker.

The prince told him he could lay no claim to his gratitude, but desired they might go to the altar together,
To joll the heart, jollhood, thou canst not recall it.

Shakespeare

Bad man been a dwarf, he had scarce been a
reasonable creature; for he must then have either had a
head only to his shoulders, and not have body and
blood enough to supply his brain with spirits; or he
must have had a small head, and so there would not
have been brain enough for his business. 

Gower

JOY, n.f. (from jovial.) A species of

A flower, whose flowers of this kind are
greatly esteemed for their strong sweet
smell.

Miller

Nor gradual bloom is wanting,
Nor hyacinths of purest virgin white,
Nor lilies and blushing inward;
Nor jupiller

Of potent fragrance.

Tanym's Spring

JORDAN, n.f. (from Jor, Jrons, and, recepta-

A pot.

They will allow us sner a jordan, and then we

will laugh in your expediency, and your chamberd breeches

bead like a bunch.

Shakespeare

This China jordan let the chief enforce

Replenish, not ingloriously at home. Popes DANCE.

Let no man thy jay from dinner; go, get it ready.

Shakespeare

This nor hurts him nor profits you a jot;

Forbear it therefore; give your guide to Heaven's.

Shakespeare

This bond doth give them here no jot of blood.
The words express a pound of flesh. Shakespere

I argued

Against Heav'n's hand, or will; nor bate one jot

Of heart or hope; but still bear up and bear

On. I. B. Dryden

You might, with every jot as much justice, hang me
up because I'm old, as best me because I'm

imperfect. Shakespere

A man may read the discourses of a very rational
author, and yet acquire not one jot of knowledge.

Locke

The final event will not be one jot less the

consequence of our own choice and actions, for God's

having from all eternity foreseen and determined what

that event shall be. Roger

JOYFUL, adj. (from jovial, fr. jovialis, Lat.)

1. Under the influence of Jupiter.

The fixed stars are astrologically differentiated by

the planets, and are esteemed martial or jovial,

according to the colours whereby they answer the

planets.

Brown's Familiar Astrolog.

Gay; merry; airy; cheerful; lively; jovial.

Shakespeare

Like a jolly troop of huntsmen, come

Our English lady. Shakespeare's King John.

O sightinagle!

Thou with lusty hope the lover's heart doth fill,

While the jolly hours bound on propitious May.

Milton

All men grieve to this is jolly,

Nought so far at melancholy,

Ev'n griefs had learn'd to groan;

But free from punishment, as free from fear,

The jaks liv'd jolly, and without a king.

Shakespeare

This gentle knight, inspir'd by jolly May;

Forsook his easy couch at early day.

Dryden

A stephej to the easy flow of the rows,

And with his jolly pipe delights the groves.

Prior

2. Plump; like one in high health.

He catches at an apple of Sodom, which though it

may entertain his eye with a douce, jolly white and

red, yet, upon the touch, it shall fill his hand only

with tough and sourness.

Swift

To JOLT, v.n. (I know not whence derived.)

To shake as a carriage on rough ground.

Every little uneveness of the ground will cause

such a jolting of the chariot as to hinder the motion of

its shafts.

Hilliard

Violent motion, as jolting in a coach, may be

use'd in this sense, and give

Arderius ad Jov.

A coach and foxes his utmost exercise

you can bear, and know how glad you would

be, if it could

wait you in the air to avoid jolting.

Swift

To JOLT, v.a. To flink one as a carriage
doCS.

JOLLY, m. (from the verb) Shock; violent agitation.

The symptoms are; bloody water upon a sudden

jolt of the coach or diligence.

Swift

The first jolt had like to have shaken me out; but

afterwards the motion was easy.

Swift

JOLLY, n. (I know not whence derived.)

A great head; a doct; a blockhead.

Colin
Colla, my dear, when shall it please thee fing,
As thou wert wont, songs of some justice:
Thy verse was not too long from the lyre:
To fight and live, and to do in thy praise,
Being a true friend of the author's muse.

Passion, love, and friendship, blend in thee:
Then may the world enjoy thy sweet profession
And live to rouse the echoes of thy name.

Here's joy, the gift of the gods, and beauty,
And friendship's smiles, and all that's dear to man,
And every pleasure that can give contentment
To those who love thee, and to all mankind.

JOY, n. s. [from the noun.] To tra
tact. 1. Gentlemen of good e
tune to musick and to the opera.

JOYFUL. adj. [from joy.] Gladly,
joyfully, with joy. Gladly,
joyfully, with joy. Gladly,
joyfully, with joy. Gladly,
joyfully, with joy. Gladly,
joyfully, with joy. Gladly,
joyfully, with joy. Gladly,
joyfully, with joy. Gladly,
joyfully, with joy. Gladly,
joyfully, with joy. Gladly,
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joyfully, with joy. Gladly,
joyfully, with joy. Gladly,
joyfully, with joy. Gladly,
joyfully, with joy. Gladly,
joyfully, with joy. Gladly,
joyfully, with joy. Gladly,
IRE.

With two fair eyes his midstis burns his breast;
He looks and languishes, and leaves his site.
Forgets his food, and pining for the loss,
Is grief of the grave, and gurts the growing grubs.
Dryden.

3. Giving no pleasure.
A joy's delight, black, and sorrowful issue.
He sits alone, as lost in as a rated.
Shakesp. Henry VI.

Here love his golden chains employ's;
Here lights his constant lamp, and waves his purple wings.
Reigns here, and revels not in the bought faults
Of horses, lovers, lustred, unreflect's.
Caxton fruition.

The poet's heart (thou God!) and if any others,
could evade this their inscrutes, as to take by violence, it surely would be a very jolly possession.
Decay of fancy.

He forgets his sleep, and loses the rain.
That youth, and health, and war are jolly to him.
Addison.

Jovous, adj. [jovous, Fr.]
1. Glad; gay; merry.
Most jovous minds, on whom the shining sun
Did throw his face, my soul I did elecere,
And that my satter friend did not joveous deem.
Fairies Queen.

Jovous the birds; fresh pales and gentle airs
Whisper'd it.
Milton.

Then jovous birds frequent the loaly grove,
And I, by thy command, know their jovous lays.
Fly by her fairest bank the sons of Areus,
Favorits of heav'n, with happy care protect.
Their feecy charge, and jovous drink her way.
Prior.

2. Giving joy.
They all as glad as birds of jovous prime,
Then led her forth, about her dancing round,
Fairies Queen.

3. It has of sometimes before the cause of jovous.
Round our death-bed-every friend should run,
And jovous of our conquest early win.
And while the malicious world with cautious tears
Should grode our happy end, and with it theirs.
Dryden.

SPECACUAMIAS, n. s. [An Indian plant.]
Spectacuanythus, a small irregularly contorted root, rough, dense, and firm. One foot is of a dusky greyish colour on the furrows, and of a paler grey when broken, brought from Peru; the other foot is a smaller root, resembling the former; but it is of a deep dusky brown on the furrows, and white when broken, brought from the Brasil. The grey ought to be preferred, because the brown is apt to operate more strongly.

IRASCIBLE, adj. [iraeeibles, low Lat. iratible, Fr.]
Partaking of the nature of anger.

These irascible passions follow the temper of the heart, and the conscious phratrations on the crisis of the brow.

I know more than one instance of irascible passions subdued by a vegetable diet.

Ink in a distillate.

IRE. n. s. [Fr. ira., Lat.] Anger; rage; passionate hatred.
She like'd not his deffer; she
Tain would be free, but dreaded parents ira. Sidney.
If I digg'd up thy forefather's graves,
And hong their rotten coffins up in chains,
It could not flace mine ire, nor ease my heart. Shak.
Or Neptune's ire, or Juno's, that so long
Pursued the Greek and Cytheria's son.
Milton.
The sentience, from the head remou'd, may light
On me, solve cause of this all this woe;
Meth not only just object of his ire.
Milton.
For this the avenging power employs his darts,
And empties all his quiver in our hearts; Thus will peril, ridicule in his ire,
Then seconded by an angel, sent to fire.
Dryden.

IREFUL, adj. [ire and full.] Angry; raging; furious.

The irreful bafled Orleans, that drew blood
From tis, my joy, I soon encountered.
Shakesp.
IR

Socrates was pronounced by the oracles of Delphi to be the wisest man of Greece, which he would turn to be himself. In the last, dying. There could be nothing in him to verify the oracle, except that he was not a wife, and knew it; and others were much wife, and knew it not.

'The dean, intrinsically grave, Still shou'dn't the fool, and la'dn the knife. Swift.

IRONMONGER, n. f. [Iron and Menger.] A dealer in iron.

IRONWOOD, n. f. A kind of wood extremely hard, and so powerful as to sink in water. It grows in America.

IRONWORT, n. f. [Sideritis, Lat.] A plant. Miller.

IRONY, adj. [from iron.] Made of iron; partaking of iron.

The force they are under less, and that of their fate but imaginary; it is not strong if the irony chains have more solidity than the contemplative. Hammond's Fundamentals.

Some springs of Hungary, highly impregnated with vitriolic fumes, disfigure the body of one metal, and form a sort of iron particles, putting into the springs, and deposit, in lieu of the iron particles carried off, coppery particles. Woodward on Iron.

IRONY, n. [Ironie, Fr.] A mode of speech in which the meaning is contrary to the words: as, Balangrook a good man.

So grave a body, upon so solemn an occasion, should not deal in irony, or explain their meanings by contrasts. Swift.

IRRADIANCE, n. f. [irradiance, French; irradiation, Latin.]

1. Emission of rays or beams of light upon any object.

The principal affection is its translucency: the irradience and sparkings, found in the persons of Brog, the Devil.

2. Beams of light emitted. Love not the heavy-spirits! Or do they mix Irradiance virtual, or immediate touch. Swift.

1. To adorn with light emitted upon it; to brighten.

When he thus perceives that those operous bodies do not hinder the eye from judging light to have an equal plenary diffusion through the whole planet that it is of difficulty to allow air, that is diaphanous, to be everywhere mingled with light.

It is not allowing a conversing grace; such as are ex irradiate and put a circle of glory about the head of him upon whom it descends, South.

2. To enlighten; to illumine; to illuminate; celestial light.

September and the mind through all her powers irradiate; there plant eyes; all mill from thence Purg and Dispence, Milton's Paradise Lost.

3. To animate by heat or light.

Etherial or fiery mild lights, inflamed, irradiate, and put much more simple parts of matter into motion.

4. To decorate with shining ornaments.

No weapon, nor faw his father's bow. Our thorns irradiate, or imbrace the floor. Pope.

IRRADITION, n. s. [irradiation, Fr. from irradie.

1. The act of emitting beams of light.

If light were a body, it should drive away the air, which is likewise a body wherever it is assembled; for with the whole sphere of the irradiation of it, there is no point but light is found.

The generation of bodies is not effected by radiations, actions, or insensibly unto the propagation of light; but herein a transmutation is made materially from some parts, and ideally from every one.

Dibdin on Bodies.

2. Illumination; intellectual light.

The means of immediate union of these intelligible objects to the understanding, are sometimes distinct, and supernatural, as by immediate irradiation or relation.

IRRATIONAL, adj. [Irrationality, Lat.]

1. Void of reason; void of understanding; wanting the discurse faculty.

Outrage from lifeless things: but didst first Daughter of sin, among the irrational Death introduc'd. His hand eat't and lives. And knows, and speaks, and reason and discerns Irrational till then. Milton's Paradise Lost.

2. Absurd; contrary to reason.

Since the brain is then untroubled, and that humour of air are precipitated to the lungs before they arrive to the brain, no kind of benefit can be effected from so irrational an operation.

Hurry on consumption.

I shall quietly submit, not wishing so irrational a thing as that every body should be deceived. Pope.

IRRATIONALITY. n. f. [from irrational.]

Want of reason.

IRRATIONALITY, adv. [from irrational.]

Without reason; aburdly.

IRRECLAIMABLE, adj. [in and reclaimable.

Not to be reclaimed; not to be changed to the better.

As for obstinate, irremovable, professed enemies, we may expect their calumny will continue.

Addison's Freeholder.

IRRECONCILABLE, adj. [irreconcilable, Fr. in and reconcilable.]

1. Not to be recalled to kindreds; not to be appeased.

Wage eternal war, and irreconcile our grand foe. Milton.

A weak unequal faction may animate a government; but when it grows equal in strength, and irreconcilable by animosity, it cannot end without some crime.

There are no factions, though irreconcilable to one another, that are not united in their affection to you.

Not to be made consistent: it has wifh'd or so.

As the was fridly virtuous berself, so the always put the bell construction upon the words and actions of them her accounts, when they were irreconcilable to the rules of honesty and decency.

Ambachts' HIJ, of John Bull.

Since the fence I oppose is attended with such great irreconcilable, I must need offer anything farther in support of the one, or in disproof of the other. Rogers.

This eternal power of gravitation or attraction is irreconcilable with the Atheist's own doctrine of a chaos.

Bentley.

All that can be transmitted from the stars is wholly unaccountable, and irreconcilable to any system of science.

Bentley.

IRRECONCILABLENESS. n. s. [from irreconcilable.]

Impoffibility to be reconcilable.

Irreconcilably. adv. [from irreconcilable.]

In a manner not admitting reconciliation.

In a conversation, adv. [in and reconcilable.]

Not stoned.

A servant dies in many irreconcilable inequities. Shakespeare.

IRRECOVERABLE. adj. [from irrecoverable.]

Beyond recovery, not repair.

O dark, dark, dark amidst the blaze of noon; Milton's American.

Irrcove'rably, dark, total eclipse. Without all hope of day.

The credit of the backwash is irrecoverably lost by the fast breach with the bankers. Temple.

Irreducible. adv. [in and reducible.]

Not to be brought or reduced.

These observations form to argue the complicity of and be irreconcilable to the evidence.

Irrefrangible. n. f. [from irrefragable.]

Strength of argument not to be refuted.

Irrefragably. adj. [irrefragabilis, school Latin; irrefragable, Fr.]

Not to be confuted; superior to argumental opposition.

Strong and irrefragable the evidence of Christianity must be, they who refuted them would ruin every thing. Attermay's Sermons.

The danger of introducing unexperienced men was so as an irreconcilable stink for wounding by slow degrees. Swift.

Irrefragably. adv. [from irrefragable.]

With force above refutation.

That they denied a future state is evident from the impenetrability, which are of no force but only on that supposition, as Origen largery and irrefragably proves. Attermay.

Irrefutable. adj. [irrefutabilis, Latin.]

Not to be overthrown by argument.

Irregular. adj. [Irregular, Fr. irregularis, Latin.]

1. Deviating from rule, custom, or nature.

The amorous youth Obtain'd of Venus his desire, How 'er irreconcilable, Sib. Prior.

2. Neglect of method and order.

This irregularity of its unruly and tumultuous motions might afford a beginning unto the common opinion. Brown.

As the vast heaves of mountains are thrown together with so much irregularity and confusion, they form not being according to the laws of virtue. A poetical word for malicious. Rogers.

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The story of Decalut and Pyrrha teaches, that piety and innocence cannot mislead the divine protection, and that the only way inexpressible is that of our probation.

Irreparably. adv. [from inexpressible.] Without recovery; without amends.

Such adventures befal ariths irreparably. Boyle.

The cutting off that time industry and gifts, whereby the world would have been, were irreparably injurious to her. Decy of Phyli.

Irrepleviable. adj. [in and repelable.] Not to be remedied. A law term.

Irreprehensible. adj. [irreproachable; fr. irreprochethibilibis, Latin.] Exempt from blame.

Irreprehensibly. adv. [from irreproachable.] Without blame; free from reproach.

Irreplicable. adj. [in and reproachable.] Free from blame; free from reproach.

He was a serious Christian, of an innocent, irreproachable, nay, exemplary life. Afterw. Their prayer may be, that they may raise up and breed as irreproachable a young family as their parents have done, Pape.

Irreproachably. adv. [from irreproachable.] Without blame; without reproach.

Irrepovable. adj. [in and reprovable.] Not to be blamed; irreproachable.

Irresistible. n. f. [from irreversible.] Power or force above opposition.

The doctrine of irreversibility of grace, if it be acknowledged, there is nothing to be afraid to prudence, Hammond.

Irresistible. adj. [irreversible, Fr. in and irresistable.] Superiour to opposition. Fear death grow from an apprehension of the Deity, indued with irrefrangible power to hurt; and it is of all affections, anger excepted, the unquieft to admit conference with reason, Hooker.

Irresistibly. adv. [from irreversible.] In a manner not to be opposed.

God irrefringly lays all manner of events on earth. Dryden. Food of pleasing and endearing ourselves to those we esteem, we are irrefringly led into the fame indecision, and averitions with them, Rogers.

Irrestitless. adj. [A barbarous ungrammatical conjunction of two negatives.] Irrefrangible; refflcient.

Three old eyes, whose irrefrangible flame Strikes every dung, and makes Selligst tame. They can to gazing multitudes give law, Convert the factious, and the rebel aw. Glanvill.

Irresolute. adj. [in and irresolute, Lat.] Not to be broken; not to be dissolved.

In factional war amicable the common and vulgar arts are so well mingled, that both in the open fire and in inflaming vellies they settle to each other, peaks which in facts vellies by fire alone.

Boyle.

Irresolutely. adv. [in and irresolute.] Without fettle determination.

Divines of my friends have thought it strange to hear me speak so irreverently concerning those things, which some take to be the elements, and others the principles of all mixed bodies. Boyle.

Irreverent. adj. [irreverent, Fr. in and resolute.] Not confant in purpose; not determined.

Where he evil us'd, he would outgo His father, by as much as a performance Does in irreverent purpotes. Shakesp. Henry VIII.


To make reflections upon what was, the part of ingenow but fraud men. Temple.

So Myrrha's mind, impel'd on either side, Takes evry heaet, but cannot long abide. Irreflatable on which the should rely.

At last herb'd in all, is only fit'd to die. Dryden.

Irresolutely. adv. [from irreversible.] Without firmness of mind; without determined purpose.

Irreolution. n. f. [irrefutation, Fr. in and resolution.] Want of firmness of mind.

It hath most force upon things that have the fightest motion, and therefore upon the spirits of men, and in them upon such affections as more instantly; as upon men in their decrees. Bacon's Natural History.

Irrefutation on the schemes of life, which offer themselves to our choice, and necessarily in pursuing the greatest good of all our unhappinesses. Addis.}

Irrespective. adj. [in and respective.] Having no regard to any circumstances.

Thus did the jew, by parroting himself of his particular resolution, think, it safe to run into all fins! Ham. According to this doctrine, it must be refolved wholly into the absolute irrefolution will be of God.

Irrespectively. adv. [from irreversible.] Without regard to circumstances.

He is convinced, that all the promisse belong to him absolutely and irrespectively. Hammond.

Irretrievable. adj. [in and retrieved.] Not to be repaired; irrecoverable; irreparable.

Irretrievably. adj. [from irretrievable.] Irreparably; irrecoverably.

It would not defray the charge of the extraction, and therefore must have been irretrievable lost, and difficult to mankind, was it not by this means collected. Woodward.

Irreverence. n. f. [irreverentia, Latin; irreverence, French; in and reverence.] 1. Want of reverence; want of veneration; want of respect.

Having seen one scandalous irreverence towards God's worship in general, 'tis easy to make application to the several parts of it. Decy of Phyli.

They were a sort of attributes, with which it was a matter of religion to confide them on all occasions, and which it was an irreverence to omit. Bp. Kept.

2. State of being disregeard.

The concurrence of the house of peers in that fury can be imputed to no one thing more than to the irreverence, and from the judges were judiely in, who had been always looked upon there as the oracles of the law. Clarendon.

Irreverent. adj. [irreverent, Fr. in and reverence.] Not paying due homage or reverence; not expressing or conceiving due veneration or respect.

As our fear excludeth not that holds which becomes faint, so, if our familiarity with God do not favour of fear, it draweth too near that irreverent confidence wherewith true humanity can irreverent. Hooker.

Knowledge men fought for, and covered it from the vulgar jaws as jewels of infallible price, fearing the
IRRITATION. n.f. [irritus, Latin; irritive, Fr.] The act of laughing at another.

Ham, by his inconsiderate and unnatural irritus, and expelling of his father, incurs his curse.

Wywood.

To IRRITATE. v. t. [irrite, Latin; irrit; irrit.] 1. To provoke; to tease; to exasperate.

The ear, speaking to the flesh-holders in impertinent languages, did not irritate the people.

Bacon.

Land's power at court could not qualify him to go through with that difficult reformation, whilst he had a fuperior in the church, who, having the reins in his hand, could drive him out of his house.

be the more remits to irritate his choleric disposition.

Claridon.

2. To fret; to put into motion or disorder by any irregular or unaccustomed contact; to stimulate; to incense.

Cold maketh the spirits vigorous, and irritabat them.

Bacon's Natural History.

Irrasive. adv. From irritative.

Without change.

The title of fundamentals, being ordinarly confined to the doctrines of faith, hath occasioned that great variety, in which so many myriads of Saffidians have fallen, and stilled ireverently, by conceiving heaven a reward of true opinions.

Hammond on Fundamentals.

IREVOCABLE. adj. [irrevocably, adv.; irrepressibly, Latin; irreversibly, French.] Not to be recalled; not to be brought back; not to be re-versed.

Give thy hand to Warwick, and, with thy hand, thy faith irreiirocable, that only Warwick's daughter shall be thine.

Shakespeare.

Firm and irreiirocable is my doom, which I have put upon her, Shagpl, as you like it.

That which is past gone and irreiirocable, that his regal throne forever shall endure.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

By her irreiirocable fate... War shall the country waste, and change the state.

Dryden.

The other victory flame a moment flood, then, as a thing which is extinguish'd wood: for ever lost, the irreiirocable light.

Foskot the black'ning coals, and funk to night.

Dryden.

Each facetted heart receiveth eternal weight, and each irreiirocable word is fate.

Pope.

IREVOCABLY. adv. From irrevocable.

Without recall.

Hair were kept out four or five minutes, the fire would be irreiirocably extinguished.

Dryoge.

To IRRIGATE, v. a. [irrigus, Latin.] To wet; to moisten; to water.

The heart, which is one of the principal parts of the body, doth continually irrigate, nourish, keep hot, and provide all the members.

Ray on the Creation.

They keep a bully charge near their lips, with which, in often interrupted sleep.

Their frying blood compels to irrigate.

Their dry and'dry tongue.

A. Phillips.

IRRIGEION. n.a. [from irrigate.]

The act of watering or moistening.

Help of ground is by watering and irrigation.

Bacon.

IRRIGIOUS. adj. [from irrigate.]

1. Watery; watered.

The top of a map.

Of some irriguous valley spreads her store.

Milton.

2. Dowy; moist.

Phillips seems to have miffaken the Latin phrase irrigus fofor.

Rath Elepens.

Dryd'n and irriguous bowl, and thought

To exhale his furious by irriguous sleep.

Improb't: him death's steep oppress.

Phillips.

ISCHIA. [is, Greek.]

1. A termination added to an adjective to express diminution, a small degree, or incipient rate of any quality: as, blaje, tending to blue; bright'fe, somewhat bright.

2. In music, it is likewise sometimes the termination of a gentle or poffeitive adjective; as, Swedifh, Danifh, the Danifh territories, or territories of the Danes.

3. It likewise notes participation of the qualities of the substantive to which it is added; as, fool, foolish; man, manifio; rogue, rogue.

TISCLE. n. f. [More properly ticle, from ice; but ice should rather be written icy; 177, Saxon.] A pendent flout of ice, that doth not know this lady.

—the moon of Rome; chaffe at the iScles.

The frosts and snows tender body spare.

Thos: are not limbs for icles to tear.

Dryden.

SINGLASS'S. n. f. [from ice, or icy, and glas; ichtyapollia, Latin.] A tough, firm, and light substance; of a white colour, and in some degree transparent, much resembling glue. The fish from which iganflys is prepared, is one of the caratilaginous kind: it granulates in twenty feet in length, and greatly resembles theurgeon.

It is frequent in the Danube, the Borofhenes, the Volga, and the larger rivers of Europe. From the intellines of this fish the iganflys is prepared by boiling.

The cure of putrefaction requires an intercropping diet, as alliv brod hos, hardthorn, ivory, and iganflys.

Fisher.

tho: make it clear by reiterated fermentations, and others by additions, as iganflys.

Marguin.

SIGNGLASS Stone. n. f. A foil which is one of the pureft and simplit of the natural bodies.

The mafles are of a brownfifh or reddifh colour; but when the plates are separated, they are perfectly colourles, and more bright and pellicid than the finest glasses.

It is found in Muscovy, Perfa, the ifland of Cyprus, in the Alps and Apennines, and the mountains of Germany.

Hill's Mat. Med.

ISLAND. n. f. [Infala, Latin; sola, Italian; celand, Erfe. It is pronounced iand.] A tract of land surround'd by water.

He will carry this island home in his pocket, and give it his fon for an apple.—And sow the kernels in the fca, bring forth more iands.

Shakespeare's Tempeft.

Within a long receipt there lies a bay.

An ifland shaded; from the rolling sea,

And forms a port.

Dryden.

Island of blifi amid the suffer'd feas. Thomson.

ISANDER. n. f. [from island. Pronounced islander.] An inhabitant of a country sur- round'd by water.

We, as all islanders, are lunates, or the moon's men.

Cuvan.de.

Your dinner, and the generous islanders

By you invited do attend your presence.

Shakespeare.

There are many bitter sayings against islanders in general, representing them as fierce, treacherous, and unchristian: those who live on the continent have frequent intercourse with men of different religions and languages, that they become more kind than those who are the inhabitants of an island.

Addison's Vitulaker.

A race of rugged mariners are they,

Unpolish'd men, and boil'tous as their seas.

The native islanders alone their care,

And they be the habihtants of a foreign air.

Pope.

ISLE. n. f. [Ile, French; Infala, Latin. Pronounced ile.]
1. An island; a country surrounded by water.

The defile of this noble duke
In the misty morn of famous life. Shaksp.  

The dreadful fight
Between a nation and two whales I write; Thou hast the same, or, if thou hast not, Wall.  

2. 'Written, I think, corruptly for aile, from aile, Fr. from -aile, Latin, the hill, being probably at first only a wing or fide walk. It may come likewise from -aile, French, a walk.' A long walk in a church or pubhc building.

Over the twilight groves and dukly caves,
Loosed sounding and intermingled graves,

Black melancholy falls. Pope.  

I. OPEREMETRICAL. n. s. [θερ., πρ., and μερ.]. In geometry, are such figures as have equal perimeters or circumstances, of which the circle is the greatest. Harr.  

II. S.C.E. n. s. [σκελες, Fr. or equin-gular triangle]. That which hath only two fides equal. Harr.  

3. Exit; cregifi; or passage out.

Unto the Lord belong the issues from death. Ps.  

Let us examine what bodies touch a moveable wall in close quarters, as the only means to find an issue out of this difficulty. Digby on Bodies.  

We might have easily preventetl those great returns of money to France, and if it be true, the French are so impoverished, in what condition must they have been, if that issue of wealth had been stopped? Swift.  

3. Event; confidue.

Spirits are not finely numbered;


If I were ever fearful

To do a thing, where I the issue doubted,

Whereof the execution did cry out

Against the non-performance, 'twas a fear


But let the issue correspond grove

To good beginnings of each enterprise. Fastox.  

If things were cast upon this issue, that God should never prevent sin till men determined it, the better for sin, and for Satan.  

The wisest sayings and reflections will be found the issues of chance, and nothing else so happily lifts a man's mind over so many hindrances. Porter.  

Our present condition is better for us in the issues than that uninterupted health and security that the Assemblies then had. Bentley.  

4. Termination; conclusion.

He had preferred Augustus alive, under pretense of having him publicly executed after their war, of which they hope for a soon and prosperous issue. Sideny.  

What issue of my love remains for me!

How wild a passion works within my breast!

With what prodigious flames am I possest? Dryden.  

Him at a loss to bring difficult matters to an issue, says his alter ego, and this solves the difficulty. Brome.  

5. Sequel deduced from premises.

I am to pray you not to misunderstand my speech

To groftet issues, nor to larger reach,

Than to fulpicion. Shaksp. Othello.  

6. A fontanel; a vent made in a muscle for the discharge of humours.

It is easy to see that the sanguine humour is in his left arm was caused by trepidation,

Of his issue. Win. Harvey.  

7. Evacuation.

A woman was diseased with an issue of blood.

Mar. Is. 20.  

3. Progny; offspring.

O nation miserable

Since that the issue of thy throne,

By his own interruption stands secure. Shaksp. Maccbeth.  

Not where Aballin kings their issue guard,

Mount Amara, though this by some supposed

True Paradise, under the the Arkish line

By short and sudden means: Milton's Paradise Lost.

This old peaceful prince, as Heaven's decrees:

Was blest with no issue to succeed.

Dryden's Ann.  

The frequent productions of madness, in all the

Species of animals, and strange issues of human birth,

Carry with them difficulties, not possible to confide with this hypothesis. Locke.  

[In law.] Issue hath divers applications in the common law: sometimes used for the children begotten between any man and his wife; sometimes for profits growing

From an amercement, fine, or experience of suites; sometimes for profits of lands or tenements; sometimes for that

Point of matter depending in suit, whereupon the parties join and put their cause to the trial of the jury. Issue is either
general or special: general issue seamen
to be that whereby it is referred to the jury to decide in their verdict, whether the defendant.

The courts of equity try such things as the plaintiff layeth to the charge of his.

Special issue then must be that, where special

Matter being alleged by the defendant for his defence, both the parties join thereupon, and so grow to a
definitive, if it be ascertained, or to try by

The jury, if it be quaeest falsi. Cowell.  

To Issue, u. u. [from the noun: issue, French: issues, Italian:].  

1. To come out, to pass out of any place.

Waters issued out under the threshold of the house.

From the utmost end of the head branches thereof issued out a juicy juice. Raphe's History.

Waters issued from a cave.

Ere Pallus issued from the thunderer's head, Dolaus all his people had ancient right. Pope.  

2. To make an eruption; to break out.

Three of matter Ford's brothers watch the door with puddles, that none should issue out, otherwise you might slip away. Shaksp.  

See that none henceforth issue not a sly. Milton.  

Mait, arm your Ardians, issue to the plain.

With faith to friend, sliall the Trojan train.

Dyedan.  

At length there issued from the grove behind,

A False assembly of the female kind.

Dyedan.  

A bearing part shall these kind of alarms,

Straight issue through the fides assembling swarms.

Dyedan.  

Full for the part the Ctenarchus stand,

And fur the tail's, and issue on the land.

The Pope's Dyssey.  

3. To proceed as an offspring.

Of thy sons that shal1 issue from thee, which thou shalt beget, shall they take away.

2 Kings xx. 18.  

4. To be produced by any fund.

These alluvages issued out of the offerings made to the altar, and were payable to the priesthood.

Ayllif's Parergon.  

5. To run out in lines.

Pipe made with a belly towards the lower end,

And issuing into a straight concave again. Bacon.  

To issue, u. s.  

1. To send out; to send forth.

A weak degree of heat is not able either to digest

The parts or to issue the spirits.

Dryden's Ann.  

The commissitor should not money out to its

otherwise. Tomp.  

2. To send out judicially or authoritatively.

This is the more frequent sense. It is commonly followed by a particle, out or forth. Shaks. Corn.  

5.1 If the council should send out any order against them, or if the king sent a proclamation for their repair to their houses, so some noblemen published a pro-

5.2. It is used absolutely for the state of a person or affair.

How is it with our general?

—Even so

As a man by his own alms imployed,

And with his charity plain. Shaksp. Coriol.  

5.3. It is used
2. To long; to have continual desire.

This sense appears in the following examples, though some of them are equivocal.

Matter Shallow, you have yourself been a great fighter, though now a man of peace. Mr. Page, though now I am of peace, if I see a sword out, my finger itcheth to make one. Shaksp.

Caffin, you yourself.

Are much accustomed to have an itching palm, to fell and mart your offices for gold. Shaksp.

The idling ear being an epidemic disease, gave fair opportunity to every mountebank. Dryden. All flesh hath an itching palm, and fair shall be upon the laughing side. Pope.

ITCH. adj. [from itch.] Infected with the itch.

ITEM. adv. [Latin.] Also. A word used when any article is added to the former.

ITEM, n. f. 1. A new article.

I could have looked on him without the help of admonition, though the catalogue of his endowments had been tabulated by his side and I to peruse him by items.

2. A hint; an incitement.

If this discourse have not concluded our weakness, I have one item more of mine: if knowledge can be found, I must relate that which I thought I had. Glauce.

To iterate. v. a. [itero, Lat.]

1. To repeat; to utter again; to inculcate by frequent mention.

We covet to make the psalms especially familiar unto all: this is the very cause why we iterate the Psalms oftener than any other part of Scripture besides the Gospels: wherefore we intrewe the people together with their ministers, and not the miniser alone, to read, as other parts of scripture he doth.

In the first ages God gave laws unto our fathers, and their memories forested instead of books; whereas the imperfections being known to God, he relieved the same by often putting them in mind: in which respect we see how many times one thing hath been iterated into the bell and wilete.

The king, to keep a decency towards the French king, sent new letters ambassadors to intreate unto him the decree of his citie, and to iterate his motion that the French would desist from hostility.

There are two kinds of reflections of sounds; one the at distance, which is the echo, wherein the original is heard diffusely, and the reflection also diffusely; the other, when it is sent, is reflected singly, and when it returneth immediately upon the original, and so iterate it not, but amplifies it.

2. To do over again.

After his birth, and well reverenced by fune, after the faith thereof hath been drawn out by iterated devotions.

Shaksp.

Deut xxviii. 37.

ITCH. n. f. [itch, Saxon.]

1. A cutaneous disease extremely contagious, which overspreads the body with small pustules filled with a thin serum, and raised, as microscopes have discovered, by a small animal, it is cured by sulphur.

2. The sensation of uneasiness in the skin, which is cased by rubbing.

3. A confant teasing desire.

A certain itch of middling with other people's matters, put upon writing. L'Esprec. He had still pedeges in his head, and an itch of being thought a divine king. Dryden. For a company a child is to be kept, not by prohibitions, for that will but give him an itch after it, but by other ways.

At half mankind when genrous Master manes, All know his ways, and feel that knaves. Thack.

Shaksp. The Lord will smite them with the fescb and with the itch, whereas thou canst not be healed. Deut xxviii. 37.

As if divinity had catch'd the itch on purpose to be scratch'd. Hudibras.

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JUD  One court there is in which he who knows the secrets of every heart will fix the judge himself. Sherlock. Also, when every justice shall have each piece of wit. With the same spirit the author wrote: Pope. To JUDGE. n. a. [juge, Fe judica, Lat.]
1. To pass sentence. My wrong be upon thee; the Lord judge between thee and me. Genesis. Ye do not judge for man, but for the Lord, who is with you in the judgment. 2. To form or give an opinion. I think of Lomond. Locke. 2. To form or give an opinion. Both what they judge and what they judge. Milton. I did not know the original, I should never be able to judge, by the copies, which was left by the Virgilian method. Ouida. Whether it be a divine revelation or no, reason must judge, which can never permit the mind to reject a greater evidence, to embrace what is less evident. Locke. He proceeds in his inquiry into sciences, resolved to judge of them freely. Locke.
3. To discern; to distinguish; to consider accurately. Doth God know? Can he judge through the dark cloud? Job, xxii. 13. I have seen in thy face, is it comely to women unto God uncovered? 1 Corinthians. How properly the tories may be called the whole body of the British nation, I leave to any one's own judgment. Addison.
To JUDGE. v. a.
1. To pass sentence upon; to examine authoritatively; to determine finally. Chaos shall judge the strife. Milton. Then thou, whom form of laws, Council'd to thine, when traitors judge'd their cause. Dryden.
2. To pass severe censure; to doom severely. This is a feene feld found only in the Scriptures. He shall judge among the heathen, he shall fill the places with the dead bodies. Psalms. Judge not, that ye be not judged. Matthew. Let no man judge you in meat or drink. Colossians. Ju'GGER. n. s. [from Juge.] One who finds out errors, or palates sentences. The vulgar threatened to be their oppressors, and judges of their judges. King Charles. They who guide themselves merely by what appears, are ill judges of what they have not well examined. Dryden.
JUDGMENT. n. f. [judgment, Fr.]
The power of discerning the relations between one term or one proposition and another. O judgment! thou art fled to brutish beasts, and men have left their reason. What, Julius Caesar! The faculty, which God has given man to supply the want of certain knowledge, is judgment, whereby the mind takes any proposition to be true or false, with receiving a demonstrative evidence in its proofs. Locke. Judgment is that whereby we join ideas together by affirmation or negation: so, this tree is that. Watts.
2. Doom; the right or power of passing judgment. If my fulfil'd be falle, forgive me, God; For judgment only doth belong to thee. Shaksp. 3. The act of exercising judgment; judicatory. They gave judgment upon him. 2 Kings. When thou, O Lord, hast stood dilectis in majesty fore, er; or in judgment on my soul, O how shall I appear? Addison's Spectator. 4. Determination; decision. Where distinctions or identities are purely material, the judgment is made by the imagination. otherwise by the understanding. Glanville's Specif.
JUL

I saw a juggler that had a pair of cards, and would tell a man what card he had thought, Bacon.

Ariffius was a famous poet, that flourished in the days of Croesus, and a notable juggler, Sandys. Fortune-tellers, jugglers, and impostors, do daily delude mankind. Brown's Vulgar Errors.

The juggler which another's sight can know, but teaches how the world his own may know.

One who is managed by a juggler fancies he has money in hand; but let him grasp it never so carefully, upon a word or two it increases or dwindles.

What magic makes our money rise,
When dropped to the southern main?
Or do the'jugglers cheat our eyes?
Swift.

2. A chaste; a trickish fellow. One who juggles thee or me, that he may blossom, you thief of love; what, have you come by night, and fold my love's heart from him. Shakespeare.

Teofficer, juggler, or juicer of peace. Donne.

Jugglingly adv. [from juggler.] In a deceptive manner.

JUGULAR adj. [jugular, Latin.] Belonging to the throat.

A gentleman was wounded into the internal jugular vein, that he might die without. Wither's Surgery.

JUICE n. s. [ju, Fr. jus, Dutch.]
1. The liquor, sap, or water of plants and fruits.
2. Juice in language is less than blood; for if the words be not becoming and signifying, and the sense gentle, there is juice: but where that wanteth, the language is thin, scarce conveying the bone. Ben Jonson's Discoveries.

An animal whose juices are unbound can never be mollified: unbound juices can never repair the fluids.

JUICLESS adj. [from juice.] Dry; without moisture; without juice.

Divine Providence has spread her table every where; not with a jewel set green caraper, but with stuffing herbs and nourishing gruits. More.

When Boers' spirits blusters bore, Beware th' inclement heavens; now let thy hearth Crackle with juiceless boughs. Phillips.

JUICELESS. n. s. [from juice.] Plenty of juice; succulence.

JUICY adj. [from juice.] Moist; full of juice; succulent.

Earth being taken out of watery woods, will put forth herbs of a fat and juicy habitus. Bacon.

Each plant and juiceless ground will stick, Milton.

The mufk's furnishing worth that, in its youth, its tender nostrum, loads the spreading boughs. With large and juicy offering. Phillips.

To JUCE v. n. [jucer, French.]
1. To perch upon any thing as birds.
2. Juking, in Scotland, denotes fill any complaisance by bending of the head.

Two siffs travelled; the one laden with oats, the other with money: the money-merchant was to proud of his truth, that he went juking and rolling of his head. L'Estrange.

JUJE  n. s. [siziphus, Latin.] A JUJEUS adj. plant whose flower consists of several leaves, which are placed circularly, and expand in form of a rose. The fruit is like a small plum, but it has little flesh upon the stone. Miller.

JULAP n. s. [A word of Arabick origin, now Lat. jupar. Fr. julp.] is an extemporaneous form of medicine, made of simple and compound water sweetened, and serves for a vehicle to other drugs not so convenient to be taken alone. Quincy.

JULUS n. s.
1. July flower.
2. Julius. ind. Among botanists, denotes those long worm-like tufts or palms, as they are called in willows, which at the beginning of the year grow out, and hang pendulous down from hazels, walnut-trees, &c. Millar.

JULY n. s. [Julius, Lat. juliet, Fr.] The month annually called quintilis, or the Shali, as Drain, formed a part of Julius Caesar; the seventh month from January.

July I would have drawn in a jacket of light yellow, eating cherries, with his face and bosom decorated. Peacham.

JUMART n. s. [French.]
Mules and jumentes, the one from the mixture of an ass and a mare, the other from the mixture of a bull and a mare, are frequent.

To JUMBLE v. n. [in Chaucer, jumble, von, shooter, French, Skinner.] To mix violently and confusedly together.

Perform and humours may be jumbled and disordered; but nature, like quicksilver, will never be killed. L'Estrange.

A verbal concordance leads not always to texts of the same meaning; and one may observe, how apt that is to jumble together passages of Scripture, and thereby disturb the true sense of holy Scripture. Locke.

Writing is but just like dice,
And lucky means make people live;
And jumbled words if fortune throw, 'tis well.

Peri-o.

Is it not a firmer foundation for tranquillity, to believe that all things were created, and are ordered for the best, than that the universe be mere bungling and blundering: all ill-favouredly cobbled and jumbled together by the unguided agitation and rude struggles of matter? Bentley.

How jealous and cowardly embraces,
How fierce and quick' eye get a jumbled face. Pope.

That the universe was formed by a fortuitous concourse of atoms, I will no more believe, than that the beholder of the alphabet would fall into a most ingenuous treatise of philosophy. Swift.

To JUMBLE v. n. To be agitated together.

They will all meet and jumble together, into a perfect harmony. Swift.

JUMBLE n. s. [from the verb.] Confused mixture; violent and confused agitation.

Had the world been composed from that supposes jumbled, this hypothesis has been tolerable. Glanville.

What jumble here is made of ecclesiastical revenues, as if they were all alienated with equal justice. Locke.

JUMENT n. s. [jument, Fr. jumentum, Latin.] Bealt of burthen.

Jumentous, as horses, oxen, and stiles, have no ratification, or beelathing. Brown's Vulgar Errors.

To JUMP v. n. [jumper, Dutch.]
1. To leap to skip; to move without step or slip.

Not the worst of the three but jumps twelve feet and an half by the square. Shakespeare, Winter's Tale.

The herd come jumping by me,
And fearer, quench their thirst, while I look on.

And take me for their fellow-citizen. Dryden.

So have I seen from Sever's brink,
A flock of geese jump down together,

JUN

Swim where the bird of Jone would fluke,
And swimming never wet a feather.

Swift.

Candidates petition the emperor to enter into the court with a dance on the rope, and whoever jumps the highest shall have the office. Guillet's Travels.

2. To leap suddenly.

One Peregrinus jumped into a fiery furnace at the Olympic games, only to fwo the company how far he could carry him. Callier.

We see a little man prepare a great deal, and to jump to the conclusion. Spectator.

3. To jolt.

The noise of the prancing horses, and of the jumping chariots. Nhal. ii. 3.

To agree; to tally; to join.

Do not embrace me till each circumstance Of place, time, fortune, do cohere and jump.
That I am Viola. Shakespeare, Twelfth Night.

In some sort it jumps with my Luminous. Shakespeare.

But though they jump not on a just account, Yet do they all confirm a Turkish fleet. Shakespeare. Because I will not jump with common spirits.

And rank me with the barbarous nations. Shakespeare. Herein perchance he jumps not but Lipus. Hakewill.

Never did truly quire with knighth,
Or knight with quire, 'tis jump more right;
Their arms and equipage doit hit,
As well as virtue, para, and wit.
Their chance how perfectly the jump.
And commonwealth, in nature jump.
As for a fly that goes to bed,
Rich, with his tail made his head;
So in this mangle fate of ours,
The rabble are the supine powers. Hakewill.

Good with jump, and mire the nimble of the two.

More.

Good now, how your devotions jump with mine.
I am happier for finding our judgments jump in the noticing.
Pope to Swift.

To JUMP v. n. To pass by a leap; to pass eagerly or carelessly over.

Here, upon this bank and thistle of time.
We'd jump the life to come. Shakespeare, Measure for Measure.

JUMP and Electron, so nicely. Olofete.

Otherwise one man could not excel another, but all should be either absolutely good, as hitting jump that indivisible point or center wherein goodness consists, or else milling, it they should be excluded out of the number of well-doers. Hooker.

But since to jump upon this bloody question.
You from the Poleack war, and you from England, Were arrant men of war.
Myself the while to draw the Moor apart,
And bring him jump, where he may Calio find.
Solstitiating his will, but to Shakes. Othello.

JUMP. n. [from the verb.]
1. The act of jumping; a leap; a skip.

The surest way for a learner is, not to advance by jumps, and large strides: let that, which he fetc himself to learn next, be as nearly conjoined with what he was last, as is possible. Locke.

2. A lucky chance.

Do not exceed

The prefcript of this scour, our fortune lies
Upon this jump of vagabond, and Cleopatra.

[3. Jump. French.] A wastcoat; a kind of loose or timber flies worn by sickly ladies.

The weeping calk's fear'd into a jump.
A fig the prelbyt er's worn to the dump. Chaucer.

JUNCATE, D. / [juncate, Fr. juncature ital.] 1. Cheefcakes; a kind of sweetmeat of curds and sugar.

2. Any delicacy.

A goodly table of pure ivory.
All spred with juncates, fit to entertain
The Hazardous guests.
With flowers told of many a feast,
How fairy Nab the juncates eat. Milton.

A turtive or private entertainment. It is now improperly written juncake in this sense, which alone remains much in use.

See JUNCKET.

JUNCOWS
JUNCUS. adj. [Juncus, Lat.] Full of bulrushes.

Junction. n. s. [junctio, Fr.] Union; coalition.

Upon the juncioin of the two corps, our fate discovered a great cloud of dust. Addition.

Junctura. m. s. [junctura, Latin.]

1. The line at which two things are joined together.

2. Joint articulation.

She has made the back-bone of several vertebras, as being less in danger of breaking than if they were all one entire bone without these juxta-junctions.

All other animals have transferrable bodies; and though some do raise themselves upon their hinder legs to an upright posture, yet they cannot endure it long, neither are the figures or juncures, or order of their bones, fitted to such a posture. Rule.

3. Union; amity.

The juncion of them so apt for that de
central completion and juncure of hearts, which I define to bear in those holy offices to be performed with me.

4. A critical point or article of time.

To this juncion in time, they bid farewell to all the pleasures of this life. Addition.

When any law does not conduct to the publick safety, but in some extraordinary juncures, the very solemnity of it would endanger the community of that law ought to be laid asleep. Addition.

JUNE n. s. [June, Fr. Junius, Lat.] The sixth month from January.

June is drawn in a mantle of dark green. Younger.

JUVENIL. adj. [junior, Lat.] One younger.

The fruits, my juncion, by a year, are varied with fulness and fear, who wisely thought me age a acre, when death approach'd to stand between. Swaff. According to the nature of men of years, I was resigning at the rate of my juniors, and unequal di
fraction of it.

Juli. Toler. Juliperus. m. s. [juncus, Latin.] A tree.

A clyther may be made of the common deodons, or of mallows, bay, and juniper berries, with oil of Myrrh. Witman.

Junct. n. s. [probably an Indian word.]

1. A small ship of China.

America, which have now but junks and canoes, whereas in China, you see the newer Bark's. New's Australia.

2. Pieces of old cable.

Junkt. n. s. [properly juncture.] See Juncate.

1. A sweetmeat.

You know, there wants no juncures at the feast. Shakespeare.

2. A stolen entertainment.

To Junkt. n. s. [from the noun.]

1. To feast secretly; to make entertainments by stealth.

Whatever good bits you can pilfer in the day, save them to juncure with your fellow-servants at night. Swaff.

2. To feast.

Job's children juncured and feasted together often, but the reckoning cut them near at last. South.

The spouse would have no revelling or juncuring. South.

JUNTO. n. s. [Italian.] A cabal; a kind of men combined in any secret design.

Would men have spent toilsome days and watching, seeing, and in the knowledge of the par

juncure to this work, at length come and dance attendance for approbation upon a junct of petty

JUR.

JURIES. n. s. [juribus, Fr. juras, Lat.]

A civil lawyer; a man who professes the science of the law; a civilian.

This is not to be misunderstood by the principles of jurif.

JURIST. n. s. [juris, Fr. juras, Lat.]

1. The science of law.

2. Distinct to which any authority extends.

JURISPRUDENCE. n. s. [jurifprudencia, Fr. jurisprudence, Latin.] The science of law.

JURMAN. n. s. [jury and man.] One who is impannelled on a jury.

JURY, m. n. s. [jury and man.]

The hungry judges frown on the dissenting sign, An host of angry-looking fellows are kept up.

Note: No judge was known, upon or off the bench, to use the least indulgence, that might affect the

JURY evidence will be as deceitful as the verdict.

Species on Hendred.

You shall find your lordship judge and jury, You are so miserable, I see your end.

'Tis my upholding. Shaks. Henry VIII.

I am in good faith! to any witness, and Juror, or judge.

About mon the juries went together, and because they could not agree, they were blin.

Hayward.

JUROR. n. s. [jury and man.] One who has been a juror and never cleared, or twelve, sworn to deliver a truth upon such evidence as shall be delivered them touching the matter in question.

There be three manners of trials in English court, one by a petit jury, by battle, and the third by a trial. Juror.

The trial by a trial, or a trial by battle, or a trial by a jury. Juror.

To be the action civil or criminal, publick or private, personal or real, decent or un

speakable, as they find it, so passeth the judgment. Juror.

This jury is used not only in circuits of justices errant, but also in other courts, and matters of all offices, as, if the charged person make inquisition in any thing touching his office, he doth it by a jury of inquest: if the coroner inquire how a subject found dead came to his end, he doth it by a jury of the justices of peace in the quarter-feelion, if the inquest in his office, and turn, the bill of a hundred, the steward of a court-feet or court-baron, if they inquire of any officer or the decide any man's estate, or by party, they do it by the same manner: so that where it is said, that all things be triable by parliament, battle, or assize, in this place, is taken for a jury or inquest to be, and the same kind of jury where this kind of trial is used. Juror.

This jury, though it appertain to most courts of the common law, yet it is most notorious in the half-year courts of the justices errants, commonly called the great assize, and in the quarter-feelions, and in them it is most ordinarily called a jury, and that in civil cases; whereas in other cases it is, in the general assize, there are usually many juries, because there be more of cases, both civil and criminal, commonly to be tried, whereas one is called the great assize, and the common petit jury. Juror.

The grand jury in Try one, and closer than any other, as to consider of all juries of Indemnity preferred to the court; which they do either appropriate writing upon them their words, billa vera, or disallow by writing ignominies. In such a case, they do approve, if they touch life and death, are farther referred to another jury to be consider'd of, because the cause is of such importance; but others of lighter moment are left to the allowance, without more being signified by the bench, except the party travels the indictment, or challenge it for insufficiency, or remove the cause to a higher court by certiorari, in which two things are here referred for another jury, and in the latter transmitted to the higher court, that there to pass upon civil cases real, are all, or so many as can conveniently be held, of the same hundred where the land or tenement in question doth lie, and four at the heat; and they, upon due examination, bring in their verdict either for the defendant or tenant; according unto which, judgment passeth afterward in the court where the cause first began; and the reall hereof is, because those juries of assize are, in this case, the chief of the counties only to take the verdict of the life by the virtue of the writ called nisi prius, and to return it to the court, where the cause is depending.

The jury falling on the prisoner's life, May in the sworn twelve a thief or two.

Gulliver than him they try.


I think, my noble juror and holy cause can witness.

Shakespeare.

Claudius was acquainted by a corrupt juror, who had paltry taken shares of money before they gave up their verdict.

Bacon.

JURMAN. n. s. [jury and man.] One who is impannelled on a jury.

The hungry judges frown on the dissenting sign, An host of angry-looking fellows are kept up.
J U S

Interests of any one single juryman, much less of a whole jury, for Honeft either alfo nor London Temple. Sidney.

The god Pan guided my hand jufi to the heart of the beauti Leu. Sic.

To take it, while yet 'tis prafie, before my age. Dryden.

Men are commonly fo jufi to virtue and goodness, as to praise it in others, even when they do not pra- tife it themselves. Tllifion.

2. Honest; without crime in dealing with others. Smiff.

Jufj balances, jufi weights, and a jufi ephah. Lev. xiii.

3. I know not whether jufi of has any other authority. Pope.

Jufi of thy word, in ev'ry thought sincere. Who knew no wish but what the world might hear. Pope.

4. Exact; proper; accurate. Boulieu's numbers are excellent, his expressions noble, his thoughts jufi, his language pure, and his flile complis. Dryden.

Thofe fenes were wrought, Embelliff'd with good morals and jufi thought. Giffart.

Jufi precepts thus from great examples giv'n, She drew from them what they deriv'd from Hear'n. Pope.

5. Jufi to the tale, as prefent at the fray, Or taught the labours of the dreadful way, Pope. Once on a time La Mancha's knight; they fay, A certain hard banding on the way, Difguif'd in terms as jufi, with looks as fage, As 'e could Dennis of the laws o' th' fage. Pope. Though the fyllogifm be irregular, yet the infe- rences are jufi and true. Woff's Largin.


A jufi man fadeth seven times and rifieth. Prov. xxvii. He fhall be recompenced at the refurrection of the jufi, Millet.

The jufi th' unjult to serve. Fairfeil.

7. True; not forged. Crime were laid to his charge too many, the lead whenfe of being jufi had beare him of effima- tion and credit. Homer.

8. Grounded on principles of juflice; rightful. He thought jufi right

Did fhall create your leader. Milton.


Whole damnation is jufi. He befid fings, spread water o'er thy th' lands, And a molt jufi and glad increafe it yields. Demifus.

5. Complete without superfluity or defect. He was a comely perfonage, a little above jufi nature, well and strait limbed, but fheener. Bacon's Henry VII.

10. Regular; orderly. When all

The war fhall hand ranged in its jufi array, And dreadful pomp, then will I think on thee. Addison.

11. Exactly proportioned. The prince here is at hand: pleafure your lordship To meet his grace, jufi dilance 'twixt our armies! Shakespeare.

12. Full; of full dimensions. His foldiers had Khimithes with the Numidians,

is that once the Khimithes was like is now come to a jufi battle. Knolles's History.

There is not any one particular above mentioned, but would take up the billifhe of a jufi volume. Halliwell's Origin of Manufcribed.

There feldom appeared a jufi army in the civil wars. Dunciaces of Newcastle.

J u s. a d v i.

1. Exactly; nicely; accurately. The god Pan guided my hand jufi to the heart of the beauti Leu. Sic.

They go about to make us believe that they are jufi of the fame opinion, and that they only think fuch ceremonies are not to be fubmitted to, or which are un- profitable, or when-at good or better may be eflab- lished. Homer.

There, ev'ry jufi there, he flood: and as the fpeke, Where left the fpeke, is the call her loke. Dryden.

A few understand him right: jufi as when our Saviour faid, in an allegorical fense, except ye eat the fhep of the fohn of man, and drink his blood, ye have no life in you. Bentley.

'Tis with our judgments at two watches none, Then turn'd their beholds heads, and man his own. Pope.

2. Merely; barely. It is the humour of weak and trifling men to value themselves upon jufi nothing at all. L'Efrange.

3. Nearly; almost; tantam non. To smooth the feas; a fofe Efnatuan But jufiin'tud and gently dwell'd the fall. Dryden. Give me, ye gods, the product of one field, That fo I neither may be rich nor poor; And having jufi enough, not covet more. Dryden.

9. J u s t i c e of the Forrest. [juficiarius Forfic.] Is a lord by his office, and hath the hearing and determining of all offences within the king's forreft, committed againft venison or vert; of thee there be two, whereof the one hath jurifdi- tion over all the forrests on this fide Trent, and the other of all beyond. Cowell.

8. J u s t i c e of the Common Pleas. [jufiiciarius Communium Placitum.] Is a lord by his office, and is called dominus juficiarius communium placitum. He with his affifants originally did hear and determine all caufes at the common law; that is, all civil caufes between common perfons, as well perfonal as real; for which caufe it was called the court of common pleaf, in opposition to the pleaf of the crown, or the king's pleaf, which are special, and appertaining to him only. Cowell.

7. J u s t i c e of the Common Pleas. [juficiarius Communium Placitum.] Is a lord by his office, and is called dominus juficiarius communium placitum. He with his affifants originally did hear and determine all caufes at the common law; that is, all civil caufes between common perfons, as well perfonal as real; for which caufe it was called the court of common pleaf, in opposition to the pleaf of the crown, or the king's pleaf, which are special, and appertaining to him only. Cowell.

6. J u s t i c e of the King's Bench. [juficiarius de Basia Regin.] Is a lord by his office, and the chief of the reft; where- fore he is also called capitans juficiariorum Angliae. His office especially is to hear and determine all pleaf of the crown; that is, what action or defence committed agamst the crown, dignity, and peace of the king; as matters, actions, and causes, and fuch like: but it is come to pass, that he with his affifants hearth all per- fonal actions, and real also, if they be incident to any perfonal action depending before them. Cowell.

Give that whiffper his erand, He'll take my bed chiet jufiice warrant. Prior.

J u s t i c e of the Common Pleas. [juficiarius Communium Placitum.] Is a lord by his office, and is called dominus juficiarius communium placitum. He with his affifants originally did hear and determine all caufes at the common law; that is, all civil caufes between common perfons, as well perfonal as real; for which caufe it was called the court of common pleaf, in opposition to the pleaf of the crown, or the king's pleaf, which are special, and appertaining to him only. Cowell.

5. J u s t i c e of the Court. [juficiarius Curiae.] One deputed by the king to do right by way of judgment. Cowell.

And you, Elders, order judges and juficiaries, that they may judge in all Syria. L'Efrange.

4. Right; affention of right. Draw th' fword, That if my fpeces offer a noble heart, Thy arms may do thee jufiice, Shakespe. King Lear.
11. Justices of Great Delivery. [Judiciarii, de Glad in delibe ratione.] Are such as are sent with commission to hear and determine all causes appertaining to such as for any offence are cast into gaol, part of whose authority is to punish such as let to mainprize those prisoners that by law be not bailable. The like by likelihood, in ancient time, were sent to countries upon several occasions; but afterward justices of assize were likewise authorized in that.

12. Justices of Nijs Prius are all one now-twopen with justices of assize; for it is a common adjournment of a cause, in the common pleas, to put it off to such a day: nisi prius judicarii venent ad causas partes ad causandam affijfari; and upon this clause of adjournment they are called justices of nisi prius, as well as justices of assize, by reason of the wit or action that they have to deal in.

13. Justices of Peace. [Judiciarii ad Pacem.] Are they that are appointed by the king's commission, with others, to attend the peace of the country where they dwell; of whom some, upon especial respect, are made of the quorum, because some bufineses of importance may not be dealt in without the presence of them, or one of them.

The justice, 1. In fair round belly with good capon lin'd, 2. With eyes severe, and beard of formal cut, 3. Full of wife laws and modern instances, 4. And he'll play his part, Shakspe. As you like it. 5. Thou haft appointed justices of the peace to call poor men before them, about matters they were not able to unfer. Shakspe. 6. The justice of peace are of great use: anciently they were confessors of the peace; there are the same, living that several acts of parliament have enfranchised their jurisdiction.

To justice. a. [from the noun.] To administer justice to any. A word not in use.

As for the title of procurator, wherein the emperors have been judge, and party, and judg'd him well, God forbid but that it should endure an appeal to war.

Whereas one Styward, a Scot, was apprehended for having king's goods and committed to the king delivered him to the French king, to be judg'd by him at his pleasure. Hayd. 1. To Justicement. m. f. [from justice.] Procedur in courts.

Justice. n. [from To justice.] Administrator of justice. 2. An old word. It was a singular good justice; and if he had not died in the second year of his government, was the like prince to have reformed the English by his wisdom and practice in Ireland.

Justiciable. m. f. [from justice.] Rank or office of justice. Swift.

Justicable. adj. [from justice.] Prooper to be examined in courts of justice.

Justifiable. adj. [from justice.] Defensible by law or reason.

Justice is the ways of God, and justice to men. Mil ton's Agrippa.

Although some animals in the water to carry a justifiable resemblance to some land, yet are the upper part which bear the like names unlike. Brown's Vulgar Errors.

Justifiableness. m. f. [from justifiable.] Reuitude; possibility of being fairly defended.

Vol. I.
1. Sharpness; edge.  
No, not the hangman's beards half the keenness  
Of thy sharp edge,  
Skepsis. Merchant of Venice.  
2. Rigour of weather; piercing cold.  
3. Afpyrity; bitterness of mind.  
That they might keep up the keenness against the court,  
its lordship furnished them with informations,  
the king's disadvantage.  
Cleaveron.  
4. Eagles; vehemence.  

Keep, v. a. [cepan, Saxon; kepen, old Dutch.]  
1. To retain; not to lose.  
I kept the field with the death of some, and flight of others. — Sidney.  
We have examples in the primitive church of such as by fear being compelled to sacrifice to frantic gods  
and kept still the office of preaching the gospel. — Whitgift.  
2. To have in custody,  
the crows of Stephen's, first king of Hungary,  
was always kept in the castle of Vizgere. — Knoller.  
She kept the fatal key. — Addison.  
3. To preserve; not to let go.  
The Lord God merciful and gracious, keeping mercy for thousands, forgiving iniquity. — Exod. xxviii.  
I spared it greatly, and bade keep me a grape of the culler, and a plant of a great people. —  
Exod. ix. 21.  
4. To preserve in a state of safety.  
We were safe by the duke keeps his galley. — Dryden.  
5. To protect; to guard.  
Behold I am with thee to keep thee. — Gen. xxxiii. 1.  
6. To refrain from flight.  
Foul dwelt with a souldier that kept him. — Acts, xxi. 9.  
7. To detain, or hold as motive.  
But what's the cause that keeps you here with me?  
— That I may know what keeps me here with you. — Dryden.  
8. To hold for another.  
A man delivers money orstuff to keep. — Exod. xiv. 15.  
Refer'd from night, and keep for thee in store. —  
9. To tend; to have care of.  
God put him in the garden of Eden to keep it. — Gen. ii. 15.  
While in her goddess the keep sheep on the  
moor, it chanced that a merchant saw and liked her. — Currer.  
Count it thine  
to till and keep, and of the fruit to eat. — Milton.  
10. To preserve in the same tenor or state.  
To keep the true flame, I will keep this order. — Bona.  
Take this at least, this last advice my fare,  
Keep a little rein, and move but gently on:  
The couriers of themselves will run too fast,  
Your all too much to moderate their haste. — Addison.  
11. To regard; to attend.  
While the star and course of heav'n I keep,  
My weary'd eyes were feild' with fatal sleep. — Dryden.  
12. To not suffer to fail.  
My mercy will I keep for him for ever. — Psal. lxix.  
13. To hold in any state.  
Ingenious flame, and the apprehensions of dis-pleasure, are the only true refrainers: those same ought to hold the reins, and keep the mind in order. — Locke on Education.  
14. To retain by some degree of force in any place or state.  
It is often followed in this sense by particles; as, down, under, in, off. — This wickedness is found by thee; no good deed of mine have been able to keep it down in thee. — Sidney.  
Venus took the guard of noble Hector's corpse,  
and kept the dogs off: night and day applying  
reose force.  
16. To keep off the dogs.  
Of rosy balms, that to the dogs were horrible in  
taste. — Chapman's Ham.  
The Chiches fall where they will; which sheweth  
that their law of keeping out strangers is a law of  
pululation and fear. — Bacon.  
And those that cannot live from him; unfed.  
Ungratefully the crows of Stephen's, first king of Hungary,  
was always kept in the castle of Vizgere. — Knoller.  
She kept the fatal key. — Addison.  
To prevent; not to let go. — The Lord God merciful and gracious, keeping mercy for thousands, forgiving iniquity. — Exod. xxviii. 7.  
17. To hold for another.  
A man delivers money or stuff to keep. — Exod. xxi. 15.  
Refer'd from night, and keep for thee in store. —  
18. To keep; to have care of.  
God put him in the garden of Eden to keep it. — Gen. ii. 15.  
While in her goddess the keep sheep on the  
moor, it chanced that a merchant saw and liked her. — Currer.  
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13. To hold in any state.  
Ingenious flame, and the apprehensions of dis-
K E E

20. To observe; not to violate. It cannot be, the king should keep his word in loving us; he will suspect us still, and find a time to revenge this offence in other faults. Shakesp.

21. To have in the house. Battle takes, call’t thou me bond. I confess the term: Nor shall my Nell keep lodgers. Shak., Henry V.

22. To maintain; to hold. They were honourably brought to London, where every one of them kept house by himself. Hayward.

23. To refrain; to with-hold. If any rebel or vain spirit of mine Did, with the least affections of a welcome, Give entertainment to the mode of it; Let have for ever keep it from my head. Shakesp.

24. To keep back. To refer; to with-hold. Whatever the Lord shall answer, I will declare; I will keep nothing back from you. Jer. viii. 8. Some are so close and reserved, as they will not shew their wars but by a dark light, and form al- ways to keep back fonrehow he may secure. Addin.

30. To keep back. To with-hold; to re- strain. Keep back thy servant from presumptuous fans. Psal. xix.

31. To keep company. To frequent any one; to accompany. He’s not doth know, so shall the world perceive, That I have turn’d away my former self, So will I choose to keep company. Shakesp.

32. To keep company with. To have familiar intercourse. A virtuous woman is not only avoid immo- decity, but the appearance of it; and the could not approve of a young woman keeping company with men, without the permission of father or mother. Dryden.

33. To keep in. To conceal; not to tell. I perceive in you so excellent a touch of mo- deity, that you will not extrait from me what I am willing to keep in. Shakesp.

34. To keep in. To restrain; to curb. If thy daughter be flamelet, keep her in straitly, lest the abuse herself through over-much liberty. Eccles. xii. 11. It will teach them to keep in, and to mather their inclinations. Locke on Education.

35. To keep off. To bear to diliance; not to admit. It is the people, not the officers; for they The touch to slander. Locke.

36. To keep off. To hinder. A superficial reading, accompanied with the common opinion of his invincible obdurate, has kept off some from seeking in him the coherence of his discourse. Locke.

37. To keep up. To maintain without abatement. Land kept up its price, and sold for many years purchase than correspondent to the interest of money. Locke.

38. To keep up. To maintain, to continue. You have enough to keep you alive, and to keep up and improve your hopes of heaven. Taylor.

39. To keep under. To opprese; to subdue. O happy mixture! where thythings contrary do quality and correct the one the danger of the other's excess, that neither boldness can make us presume, as long as we are under with the sense of our own weaknesses; nor, while we truth in the mercy of God through Christ Jesus, fear be able to tyrani- zation over us. Locke.

40. To keep under. To abate. In gray, that smothered a longer time, and kept under by violence, but it will break out at last. Stillingfleet.

To live like wise that have their hope in another life, impose, that we keep under our appetites, and do not let them loose into the enjoyments of flesh. Atterbury.

K E E

1. To remain by some labour or effect in a certain state. With all our force we keep aloof to sea, and gain the island where our velvets lay. Pope’s Odyssey.

2. To continue in any place or state; to stay. She would give her a leon for walking so late, that she should make her keep within doors for one fortnight or other. Shakesp., Othello.

What! keep a week away? seven days and nights! Eightcoret eight hours? and lovers absent hours! Oh weary reckoning! Shakesp., Othello.

If we will keep in favour with the king, To be her men, and wear her livery. Shakesp., Twelfth Night. But that keep tall by my young men, we have already. Ruth ii. 11.

The necessity of keeping well and the maritime powers, will persuade them to follow our mares, Trench.

On my better hand Aeneas hung And with unequal races tripped along. Creaulaphon. Dryden’s Ennius.

The gods is born in secret piau; Nor visited the camp, nor in the council join’d; But keeping close, his glowing heart he led. Whopes of vengeance open to his eye. Hom. And while it keeps there, it keeps within our au- thor’s limitation. Locke.

A man that cannot fence will keep out of battles and gamblers company. Locke on Education.

There are cages in which a man must guard, if he intends to keep fair with the world, and turn the people. Cato.

The endeavours Achilles used to meet with Hector, the contrary endeavours of the Trojans to get out of reach, are the intrigue. Pope’s View of Epic Poetry.

3. To remain unhurt; to lift; to be durable. Didst me not, although I be not false. Dost beauty keep which never sun can burn. Nor storms do turn? Sidley. God will keep in a vessel half full of wine, so that the grapes taste not the wine. Bacon.

If the malt be not thoroughly dried, the ale it makes will not keep. Maritimer’s Hymenius.

4. To dwell; to live continually. A breath thou art, Service to all the skye influences, That do this habitation, where thou keep’st. Hay all. Shakesp., Measure for Measure.

Knock at the fludty, where they lave, he keeps, To ruminate strange plots of due revenge. Shakesp., Measure for Measure.

5. To adhere sturdily; with: to. Did they keep to one constant dreed they would sometimes be in fashion, which they never were. Addin.

Addin’s Spectator.

It is whilist we keep to our rule; but when we forsoak that we go astray. Baker on Learning.

6. To keep up. To go forward. So cheerfully he took the doors; No shrunk, nor slept from death. But, with unalter’d pace, kept on. Dryden.

7. To keep up. To continue unfoshed. He gave back of a composition; yet be still keep- up, that he might free his country. Life of Seneca.

8. The general idea of this word is care, continuance, or duration, sometimes with an intimation of coercion or coercion. Keep, n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Custody; guard. Plan, thou god of Shepherds all, Of which of our lands keep. Spranger.

The prison frong. Within whole keep the captive knights were laid. Was one partition of the palace-wail. Dryden.

2. Guardianship; restraint. Youth is last looked into when they fland in most need of good keep and regard. Aescham.

K E E P, n. f. [from keep.]

1. One who holds any thing for the use of another. The good old man having neither reason to dis-
KEPHER, fox, To'M, his "Drefled; think but cerneau, Moxon't Addfon. Carru). The Bacon, in to a but Hidney. adj. fee To[...]

KE'KEEPFR Kelp. Kell. Kell. To Walk Through A With §iiit, caftle. With fea-weed More by as and like wood inwraps made entangle We in the watch any fwallowed this thing. king's to the king's house. hen, Sometimes a keeper here in Winter tooth. Dvh the whole Winter-time, at still of midnight, Walk round about an oak with wagged horns. Shakespeare. The first fat bucket of all the season's first, and keeper takes no fee in compliment. Dryden. 4. One that has the superintendence or care of any thing. Hifikah went unto Hildah, keeper of the wardrobe, 2 Kings.

KEEPER OF THE GREAT SEAL. [Coff. magni jgilli. Lat.] is a lord by his office, and called lord keeper of the great seal of England, and is of the king's privy council, under whom hands pass all charters, commissions, and grants of the king. This lord keeper, by the statute of 5 Eliz. c. 18 hath the like jurifediction, and all other advantages as hath the lord chancellor of England. Cowell.

KEEPERSHIP, n.f. [from keeper.] Office of a keeper. The god of the fire is kept at Lancaster: this keepership is annexed to the signification of the calf. Carew.

KED. n.f. [cauge, Fr.] A small barrel, commonly used for a fish barrel. KELL. n.f. [A sort of potage. Ausf.] It is so called in Scotland, being a foup made with thrashed greens.

KELL. n.f. The omentum; that hath inserting the guts. The very weight of bowels and kell, in fat people, is the occasion of a rupture. Wifeman's Surgery. KELL w.f. A falt produced from calcined sea- weed. In this and other, the workmen use the silver of a faw-worked called kell, and urine. Boyle on Colours.

KELIION. n.f. [more properly keefair.] The wood next the keel. We have added close pillars in the royal ships, which being fasten'd from the keelson to the beams of the second deck, keep them from settling, or giving way. Raleigh.

KEITTER. n.f. [He is not in kelter, that is, he is not ready; from kelter, to grid, Danith. Skinner.]

KEIN. v.o. a. [sennan, Saxox; dominan, German; now written, perhaps less properly, to come.] To separate or dif- entangle by a denticulated instrument.

Yet are men more booke than they, More kem'd and bath'd, and rubb'd and trimm'd, More sleek; Ben Jonson. The head and hair are sleek; and then thou kem'dst the tassets on thy cheek. Dryden.

KEIN. v.o. a. [sennan, Saxox; dominan, Dutch, to know.] 1. To fee at a distance; to defery. At once as far as angels, he views The definl situation, waste and wild. Milton. The next day about evening we saw, within a...
KEY

KERSHEW, n. [fertilearia]. An herb.

KETSEY, n. f. [karsy, Dutch; carise, Fr.]. Coarse flax.

KETTLE. n. f. [celt, Saxon; kettle, Dutch]. A vessel in which liquor is boiled. In the kitchen the name of pot is given to the boiler that grows narrower towards the top, and of kettle to that which grows wider. In authors they are Confounded. The fire thus forc'd, the few the kettle out, the流传 the kettle, and kettle forth. From the bottom 

KETTLEDRUM. n. f. [kettle and drum]. A drum of which the head is spread over a body of brass. As he draws his draughts of Rhenish down, the kettle drum and trumpet thus bray out: The triumph of his pledge. Shakespeare, Hamlet.

KEY, n. f. [cox, Saxon].

1. An instrument formed with cavities correspondent to the wards of a lock, by which the bolt of a lock is pulled forward or backward.

2. An instrument by which something is secured or opened.

3. An explanation of any thing difficult.

4. The parts of a musical instrument which are struck with the fingers.

KID, n. f. [from kidney, a child].

5. [In music.] Is a certain tone whereeto every composition, whether long or short, ought to be fitted; and this key is said to be either flat or sharp, not in respect of its own nature, but with relation to the flat or sharp third, which is joined with it.

Hurric.

6. [Key; Dutch; gaud, French.] A bank raised perpendicular for the ease of landing and width of the ship. A key of fire ran along the shore, and lighten'd all the river with a blaze. Dryden.

7. Key cold was a proverbial expression, now out of use. Poor and figure of a holy king! Pale ashes of the house of Lancaster. Shakespeare.

KEY'AGE. n. f. [from key.] Money paid for lying at the key, or quay. Shakespeare.

KEY'HOLE. n. f. [key and hole]. The perforation in the door or lock through which the key is put. Makes doors fast upon a woman's wit, and will it out to all the cadeney that that, and 'twill out at the key-hole. Shakespeare.

I looked in at the key-hole, and saw a well-made man. Johnson.

I keep her in one room; I lock it; The key, look here, is in this pockets: The key-hole is that left? Milt. Cajm.

KEY'STONE. n. f. [key and stone]. The middle stone of an arch.

If you will add a keystone and chapters to the arch, the height of the upper part of the keystone be the height of the arch. Milton.

KIB. n. f. [from kib, a cut, German, Skinner; from kitch, Welsh, Miniver]. An ulcerated chilblain; a chap in the heel caused by the cold. Shakespeare.

If you're a kib, 'twould put me to my finger. Shakespeare.

The toe of the peafan comes so near the heel of our country, that it galls his fite. Johnson.

One booted of the cures, calling them a few shkices. Johnson.

KIBED. adj. [from kib.] Troubled with kites: as, kibed heels.

To KICK, v. a. [tauchen, German; calce, Lat.]. To strike with the foot. He must endure and digg all affronts, adore the foot that kicks him, and his hands that strikes him. South. Johnson.

I rang'd Turene once upon a day, To see a footman kick'd that took his pay. Pope. Another, whose foot had employments at court, valued not, now and then, a kicking or a caging. Swift.

To KICK, v. n. To best the foot in anger or contempt.

Wherefore kick ye at my sacrifices, which I have commanded? Samuel ii. 59.

Johnson vexed fat and kicked. Dunciad, III. 11.

The doctrines of the holy Scriptures are terrible engines to wicked men, and this is that which makes them kick against religion, and frustrate the dealings of the Lord in their hearts. Gifford.

KICK, m. f. [from the verb]. A blow with the foot.

KID, n. [from kidney].

1. What are you dumb? Quick, with your answer, quick.

Before my foot salutes you with a kick. Dryd. Tur.

KICKEER, n. f. [from kick]. One who strikes with his foot.

KICKSHAW. n. f. [This word is fupposed, I think with truth, to be only a corruption of quelques chose, something; yet Kickshaw men have underflood it otherwise; for he was wont to kickshaw, if he thought it used in contempt of dancing.]

1. Something uncommon; fantastical; fome thing ridiculous.

Shall we the menofe of Paris to take our youth into their flight and nudity, and lend them over back and transformed into mimicks, apes, and kickshaws? Milton.

2. A diff that changed by the cooksery that it can scarcely be known.

Some pigeons, a joint of mutton, and any pretty little trifle.

Shakespeare, Henry IV.

In wit, as well as war, they give us vigour; Creely was left by kickshaw and foup-magre.

Fenton, a.

KICK-SY-WICK-SY, n. f. [from kick and advice]. A made word in ridicule and disdain of a wife.

Hamlet.

He wears his honour in a box, unseen, That huge his kick-sy-wick-sy here at home, Spending his money narrowly in his arms. Shakespeare.

KID, n. f. [kid, Danish].

1. The young of a goat.

Leaping wanton kids in pleasant spring. Fair Quee.

There was a herd of goats with their young ones, upon which Sir Richard Graham set he; would have ran one of the kids, and carry him close to their lodging.

By the lion ramp'd, and in his paw Dandled the kid. Milton.

So kids and whelpes their fires and dams express. And to the great I meard't by the left. Dryden.

From cudewad, Welsh, a faggot. A bundle of heat or fury.

To Kid, v. a. [from the noun]. To bring forth kids.

K'IDER, n. f. An engrosser of corn to enhance its price. Aironwurb.

To KIDNAP. v. a. [from kind, Dutch, a child, and rap.] To steal children; to steal human beings.

KIDNAPPER, n. f. [from kidnap]. One who steals human beings; a manfeater.

They were compounded with the merchant, upon condition that he might have his child again; but he had cost it out, that the merchant himself was the kidnapper.

Le Égarre.

These people lie in wait for our children, and may be considered as a kind of kidnappers within the law. Spenser.

KIDNEY, n. f. [Etymology unknown.]

1. There are two in number, one on each side: they have the same figure as kidney-beans; their length is four or five fingers, their breadth three, and their thickness two; the skin is under the liver, and the left under the spleen. The use of the kidneys is to separe the urine from the blood, by which the motion of the heart and arteries, is thrust into the emulent branches, which carry it to the little glands, by which the ferosity, being separated, is received by the orifice of the little tubes; which go from the glands to the pelvis, and from thence it runs by the ureters into the bladder.

Quinty.

A youth labour'd under a complication of fevers, from his melancholy and kidney. Wifham's Swissy.
KIN

His grief some pity, otherwise blame.

The fatal cause all kindly seek.

With, who with left designing ends,

Kinder entertain their friends;

With good words, and countenance freely,

Strive to treat all politely.

KINDLY. adj. [from kind; probably from kindle, subtintive.

1. Homogeneous; homogeneous; kindred of the same nature.

This competency I bezech God I may be able to digests into kindly juice, that I may grow thereby.

Hammond.

2. These fine feels not

Notonly enlighten, but with kindly heat,

Of various influence, heavy and warm.

From D'yJen.

The Suid, Prior, and A Milton's may

But tongue,

From

And temper

Of beginning,

If ye keep

Her husband

Her husband

Of,

To

Plur.

To

Kindred.

Ifabella, kings of Spain, recovered the great and rich kingdom of, Granada from the Moors.

Haric.

3. A card with the picture of a king.

The king unclean

Lurk'd in her hand, and mount'd his captive queen.

Bacon.

4. King at arms, a principal officer at arms, that has the pre-emminence of the society; of whom there are three in number, viz. Carter, Norroy, and Clarencieux.

Philipps.

A letter under his own hand was lately showed me by sir william Dugdale, king at arms, Walton.

Haren.

5. To King, n. a. [from the noun.]

1. To supply with a kind.

A word rather ludicrous.

England is so lily kind'd, her sceptre so fantastically borne,

That fear attends her not.

Sometimes am I a kind.

Then treason free me with myself a beggar,

And I am, then coughing penury

Perfidious, I was better when a king:

Then am I kind'd again. Shakespeare's Richard II.

KINGAPPLE. n. f. A kind of apple.

The kindapple is preferred before the jenettng.

Shak.

KINGCRAFT. n. f. [king and craft.]

The art of governing. A word commonly used by kings James.

KINGCUP. n. f. [king and cup.]

The name is properly, according to Gerard, king cup.

The flower, crowfoot.

Jane is drawn in a mantle of dark green, and upon his head a garland of, kingcups, and maidenhair.

Peach.

Fair is the kingcup that in meadow blooms,

Fairs the daily that befeath her growth.

Gay.

KINGDOM. n. f. [from king.]

1. The dominion of a king; the territories subject to a monarch.

You'll receive, you shall receive,

Molt learned, revered sir, into our kingdom.

Shak.

Modes gave unto them the kingdom of Sinai, king of the Amorites, and the kingdom of Og, king of Bashan.

Num. xxii.

2. A different class or order of beings.

A word chiefly used among naturalists.

The animal and vegetable kingdoms are so nearly joined, that if you take the lowest of one, and the highest of the other, there will scarce be perceived any difference.

Linneus.

3. A region; a tract.

The mighty king's is no bar

To stop the foreign guest, but they come.

As o'er a brook, to see fair Paris.

Shak.

KINGFISHER. n. f. [halcyon.] A species of bird.

When dew refreshing on the pasture fields

The moon beautes, Kingfishers play on shore.

Bitterns, herons, sea-gulls, kingfishers, and water-rats, are great enemies to fish.

Mortimer's Hist.

KINGLIKE. { ad. [from king.]

1. Royal; sovereign; monarchical.

There ruling in large and ample empire.

O' France, and all her almost kings dukedoms.

Shak.

Yet this place

Had been thy kingly seat, and here thy race,

From all the ends of people earth, had come

To reverence thee.

Dryden's State of Innocence.

In Spain, a king is highly, indeed, thought the people

were perfectly free, the administration was in the two kings and the episcopi.

Swift.

The cities of Greece, when they drove out their tyrannical kings, either chose others from a new family, or abolished the kingly governments, and became free states.

Swift.

2. Belonging to a king; suitable to a king.

Why list thou with the vile

In loathsome beds, and leav't the kingly couch.

A watch-cate to a common 'barum bell?'

Shak.

Then shalt thou give me with thy kindness,

What husband in thy power I will command.

Shak.

3. Noble; august; magnificent.

He was not born to live a subject life, each action of his bearing in it, that, a kind entertainment,

Such a kingliness, such a kingly heart for enterprises.

Sidney.

I am far better born than is the king;

More like a king, more kindling in my thoughts.

Shak.

KINGLY. adv. With an air of royalty; with superfluous dignity.

Adam bow'd low; let, king, from his face

Rout'd nor.

Milton's Paradise Lost.

His hat, which never valued to human pride,

Walker with res'treco took, and laid aside

Low bow'd the reef, it, kindl'd, did without

Dunciad.

KINGSEOIL. n. f. [king and oil.] A scrofulous distemper, in which the glands are ulcerated, commonly believed to be cured by the touch of a king.

Four eyes are frequently a species of the kindgseeil.

Doubtless from their beginning, from various hominy inflaming the tonics adepts.

Witman's Surgery.

KINGSHIP. n. f. [from king.] Royalty; monarchy.

They designed and proposed to me the new-modeling of sovereignty and kindgships, without any reality of power, or without any necessity of subjection and obedience.

King Charles.

We know how successful the late usurpation was,

while his army believed him real in his seal against kindgship, but when they found out the imposture, upon his aspiring to the same highness, he was presently dejected and oppressed by them, and never able to crown his usurped greatness with the addition of that title which he passionately thirsted after. South.

KING'SPEAR. n. f. [acropolis.] A plant.

KINGSTONE. n. f. [saguinum.] A species of grass.

Dinsworth.

KINGFOLK. n. f. [kin and folk.] Relations; those who are of the same family.

Those lords, since their first grants of those lands, have believed them amongst their kindgfolk.

Spenser.

My kindfolk have failed; and my familiar friends forgotten me.

Jebb. xii. 14.

KINGMAN. n. f. [kin and man.] A man of the same race or family.

The jury had made be chosen out of their nearest kind'man, and their judges he made of their own father's.

Spenser.

Both fair, and both of royal blood they seem'd.

When kingfishers to the crown the heralds descend.

Dryden.

Let
Thick being culpable of this crime, or favours of their friends, which are such by whom their kitchen and sometimes amended, will not fudder any such statute to pass.

Can we judge it a thing freemly for any man to go about the building of an house to the God of heaven, with no other face but if his end were to rear up a kitchen or a parlour for his own use.

He was taken into service in his court to a safe office in his kitchen; so that he turned a broth that had worn a crown.

We see no new built palaces since, No kitchen seen of velvet fire.

Garden in which corulent plants are produced. Gardens, if planted with such things as are fit for food, are called kitchen gardens.

A kitchen is a more pleasant fight than the finest orangery.

A maid under the cookmaid, whose business is to clean the utensils of the kitchen.

The fat of meat scummed off the pot, or gathered into a spoon.

As a thisty wench forages kitchenjaff, And barring the droppings and the nest Of waiting candlers, which in thirty year, Reluctly keeps, perchance buys wedding cheer.

Instead of kitchenjaff some cry
Object-groaning minstrelsy.

This cap was moulded on a porginget,
A velvet dill, for fe, for 'tis lewd and hilly.
Why 'tis a cockle or a walnut fheel,
A cow, a teit, a teit, a baby's cap.
But is not pretention to write verfe to her.
Who make the better poems of the two?
For all their little knack, that you can chase.
Alas! what are they but poems in prose?}

K.NA

At the same season, if your mother's cat
Had bitten't, though your fish'd ne'er been born.

The eagle timbered upon the top of high oak,
And the cat kittered in the hollow trunk of it.

1. To make a small tharp noise.

Next in Scotland it denotes to piller, or deal away suddenly with a fratch.

To K.NA. v. n. [knappen, Dutch; knoap, Erfe.] To bite. Perhaps properly to bite something brittle, that makes a noise when it is broken; so that knap and knob may be the same.

I had much rather lie knocking crafts, without fear, in my own holes, than be mounties of the world with ears.

An ass was willing, in a hard Winter, for a little warm weather, and a mouthful of fresh grass to be known upon.

To Knobble. v. n. [From knobs] To bite idly, or wantonly; or nibble. This word is found perhaps no where else.

Horses will knobble at walls and rai glass into.

KNACK. n. s. (ensnare, skill, Sax.] 1. A little machine; a pretty contrivance; a toy.

When I was young, I was wont
To load my file with -knacks: I would have ranked it.

The pedlar's staken treasury, and have pour'd it
To her acceptance.

For thee, fond boy,
If I may ever know thou didst but fight
That thou no more shalt fee this knack, as never
I mean thou shalt, we'll bar thee from trecution.

This cap was moulded on a porginget,
A velvet dill, for fe, for 'tis lewd and hilly.
Why 'tis a cockle or a walnut fheel,
A cow, a teit, a teit, a baby's cap.
But is not pretention to write verfe to her.
Who make the better poems of the two?
For all their little knack, that you can chase.
Alas! what are they but poems in prose?

In the church, when the fourth high, so at sometimel
She is seen to pass over a cloud, with ethereal
Both, flying slots, leen tar and dry waters.
A leopard and a cat sien to differ just as a kite
Both, a common evacuation.

2. A name of reproach denoting rapacity.

Debreit kite: thou lief. Shak., King Lear.

3. A fictitious bird made of paper.

A man may have a great elan conveyed to him,
But if he will madly burn, or childishly make paper
Kites, of his deeds, he forfeits his title with his evidence.

Government of the Tongue.

K.N.B. n. s. [from kites]. One that kites.

K.B.aINGC.RUST. n. f. (killing and craft.).

Crab formed where one loaf in the oven touches another.

These be'd with kibjngcrust, and thefe
Brought him small beer.

K.NIT. v. s. [from knit.].

A large bottle.

Skinner.

A long fishy active fiddle.

The kept in a cafe' fitted to it, almost like a dancing-master's kite.

Grosi's Museum.

3. A small wooden vesse] in which Newcastle salmon is sent up to town.

KITCHEN. n. f. [kitchen, Welth; këg, Flemith; ceyene, Saxon; cufine, French; cainna, Italian; hyfen, Erfe.]

The room in a house where the provisions are cooked.

Vol. 1.
KNA

Knag, n. f. [knag, a wart, Danish.] It is retained in Scotland. A hard knot in wood.

Knagy, adj. [from knag.] Knotty; set with hard rough knots.

Knaph, n. f. [knaph, Welsh, a protruberance, or a broken piece; cneb, Saxon, a protruberance.] A protruberance, a swelling or prominence.

You shall see many fine seats set upon a knot of ground, enriched with higher hills round about it, whereby the heat of the sun is gone in, and the wind found, as you shall see them in many wild woods. Bacon.

To Knap, v. a. [knappen, Dutch.] To bite; to break short. He knappt the spear in funder. Common Prayer.

His will knappe a-pieces with his teeth. More.

2. [Knaph, Erse.] To strike fio as to make a sharp noise like that of breaking. Knap a pair of tomes some depth in a vessel of water, and you shall hear the sound of the knots. Bacon's Natural History.

To Knap, v. n. To make a short sharp noise.

I reduced the shoulders to size, that the stansers by heard them knot in before they knew they were gone. Wilmans.

Knabottle, n. f. [papaw, phaumam.] A plant.

To Knapp, n. v. n. [from knap.] To break off with a sharp quick noise.

Knappack, n. f. [from knappen, to eat.] The bag which a heifer carries on his back; a bag of provisions.

The tradition of this church shall not be repealed, till I see more religious motives than soldiers carry in their knappacks. King Charles.

If you are for a merry jaynt, I'll try for once whether you can be fast in faith: there are hinges in Winter, and bars in Winter: I wish my knappack, and you with your bottle at your back: we'll leave honour to madmen, and riches to knaves, and travel till we come to the ridge of the world. Dryden.

Knaweed, n. f. [jucca, Latin.] A plant.

Miller.

Knae, n. f. [knor, German.] A hard knot.

A cake of flour lye baking on the ground, and prickly thistles instead of trees are found; or woods with knots and knaves deserted of old, Headles the mott, and hideous to behold. Dryden.

Kna'Ve, n. f. [cneb, Saxon.] 1. A boy; a male child. 2. A servant. Both these are obloque. For as the moon the eye doth please; While gentle beams not hurting light, Yet hath in it the greater praise, Because from him doth come her light; So if my master play with her, What then must I that keep the knave, Sidney.

He eats and drinks with his domestic fiddocks.

A servile hind of any of his knaves. Dryden.

3. Petty rascal; a scoundrel; a dishonest fellow.

Most men rather break their being repeated knaves, than for their honesty be accounted fools; knave, in the mean time, calling for a name of credit, Saxon. Ch. 14.

If we're brought in play upon', Or but by casting knave get, What poor'rn'nd videos win us! Haddara.

Kna'vish, adj. [from knave.] 1. Dishonestly; tricks; petty villainy.

Kna've, n. f. [cneb, Saxon; knot, Dutch.] 1. The joint of the leg where the leg is joined to the thigh.

Thy royal father
Was a most tainted kng: the queen that bore thee, Often upon her knave then on her feet.

Did every day the liv'd. Shakespeare's Macbeth.

Scottish kin is a kind of strong nourishment, made of the knave and fines of beef so long boiled. Bacon.

I beg and claspy thy knave. Milton.

Weared with length of years, worn out with toil, Lay down and bearest thy knave, Down'd the cause of all her miseries; And cast her languishing regards above. For help from heav'n, and her ungrateful Jove. Dryden.

2. A knee is a piece of timber growing crooked, and so cut that the trunk and branch make up an angle.

Maxen's Meab, Exon.

Kne

Such diapasons are the sifter timber to make great politics of: like to knife timber, that is good for fronds that are to be toffed; but not for building, that shall Rand long time.

To Kneel, v. a. [from the noun.] To supplicate by kneeling. Go you that banish'd him, a mile before his tent fall down, and kneel the way into his marches. Shakespeare. Cymbeline.

Return with her! Why, the hot blooded France, that downwets took Your youngest born; I could as well be brought To kneel his throne, and quarter-like pension beg. Shakespeare.


Kne'e'def, adj. [knee and deep.] Raising to the knees.

Kne'knot, v. n. [knot, to close, + kneel.] To sink to the knees.

The country poxent meditates no harm, When evil does to beaks of keep him warming; In winter weather uncool'd be gone, Almost knecked through, like elm in tomy-foolly. Dryden.

Kned'grass, n. f. [gramen, gentilis.] An herb.

Kne'holm, n. f. [aquifolium.] An herb.

Kne'fand, n. f. [kne and pan.] A little round bone about two inches, pretty thick, a little converse on both sides, and covered with a smooth cartilage on its foreside. It is soft in children, but very hard in those of riper years: it is called patella or mola. Over it passes the tendon of the muscles which extend the leg, to which it serves as a pulley. Quincy.

The kneepan must be flown, with the kneeling thereof, by a fine shadow under the joint. Proehom in Drangon.

To Kneel, v. n. [from knee.] To perform the act of genuflection; to bend the knee.

When thou do'st ask me blessing, I'll kneel down, And ask of thee forgiveness. Shakespeare's King Lear.

Ere I was raised from the place that she'd'd my duty kneeling, came a retaking, Stow'd in his halles, half breathing, passing forth From Contempl, his mistress, falution. Dryden.

A certain man kneeling down to him that fell, Lord, have mercy upon my son: for he is lunatick. Matt. xxii. 14.

As soon as you are dreelled, kneel and say the Lord's prayer. Taylor's Guide on Devotions.

Kne'tribute, n. f. [knee and tribute.] Genuflection; worship or obeisance shown by kneeling.

Receive from us Kne'tribute yet unpaid, profiration vile. Milton.

Knel, n. f. [kneel, Welsh; cnyllen, to ring, Sax.] The found of a bell rung at a funeral.

I would not with them to a fairer death, And so his knell is knoll'd. Shakespeare.

Sea memes hauty ring his knell. Shakespeare.

Hark, now I hearn them ringer. Shakespeare. Tempest.

When he was brought again to the bar, so bear His kntl rang out, his judgement, he was fain'd With such an agony, he sweate extremely. Shakespeare.

All these motions, which we saw, Are but as ice, which crackles at a thaw: Or as a late, which in moist weather rings. Dryden.

Unhappy faw, and pupil to bell, Which his horas work, as hours do tell. Unhappy 'till the last, the kind relasing knell. Cowley.
KNI

At dawn, poor Stella danced and sang;
The morning sun sparkled on her brow;
At night her fate was wondrous:
Saw, and felt, and had her triumph.

KNIT. The precursor of known.

KNIFE. n.s. plur. knives. [comp. Saxon: kif; Dano. kif.] An implement edged and pointed, wherein meat is cut, and animals killed.

Come, thick night,
And pall thee in the dimness of sleep.
That my keen knife cut not the wondrous make.

Shakespeare.

NIGHT. A sleepless power, by thy tender life
Should bleed upon a barbarous knife, 

The far-cried pikes with ready knives break

The back of life, and in fall bows receive

The streaming blood.

Dryden's An. Ev'n to his steep he flatters, and fears the knife,
And, trembling, in his arms takes his accomplish'd wife.

Shakespeare.

NIGHTINGALE. Pain is not in the knife that cuts us: but we call it cutting in the knife, and pain only in ourselves.

Warton.

KNIGHT. n.s. [surn. Sax. knects; Ger. a servant or pupil.]

1. A man advanced to a certain degree of military rank. It was anciently the custom to knight every man of rank or fortune, that he might be qualified to give challenges, to fight in the lists, and to perform feats of arms. In England knighthood consults the title of for: as, Sir Thomas, Sir Richard. When the name was not known, it was usual to say Sir knight.

That same knight's own sword this is yore,
Which Merlin made.

Spenser.

Abandon this forested place,
When every eagle in law is right,
No spurre in debt, and no poor knight.

Shakespeare, King Lear.

This knight; but yet why should I call him knight,
To give leaping to this raving fire? Daniel.

No spurre with knight did better fit
In parts, in manner, and in wit.

Hudibras.

2. Shakespeare uses it of a female, and it must therefore be understood in its original meaning, pupil or follower.

Upon a field of the night,
Those that fly thy virgin knight,
For whose which, with songs of woe,
Round about her tomb they go.

Shakespeare.

3. A champion.

He suddenly unites the poke,
Which out of it sent such a smoke,
As ready was them all to choke.

Sagacious was the pother,
So that the knights each other loth,
And flood as still as any pot.

Dryden.

To help their knight against their king,
And save the first footman?

Denham.

KNIGHT ERRANT. [chevalier errant.] A wandering knight; one who went about in quest of adventures.

Like a bold knight errant did proclaim
Combat to all, and bore away the dame.

Denham.

The ancient errant knight
Won all their mistressies in fights;
They took the ladies to their fraterns,
To put them into amorous cabinets.

Hudibras.

KNIGHT ERRANTY. [from knight errant.] The character or manners of wandering knights.

That which with the vulgar pages for courage is
A bottom foot of knight errantry, seeking out needful
Errantry.

NOT.

A hinting evidence;

a knight dabbed at the whipping post, or
pillory.

There are knights of the soft, and holy cheats
Enough, to swear of the broadest counti
dictions, where pious frauds shall give them an
extraordinary call.

South.

KNIGHTS OF THE SHIRE. One of the repre
sentatives of a county in parliament: he formerly was a military knight, but now any man having an estate in land of fix
hundred pounds a year is qualified.

To KNIGHT. v. a. [from the noun.] To
create one a knight, which is done by the king, who gives the person kneeling a blow with a sword, and bids him rise up from

Favour亲戚 came thick upon him: the next St. George's day he was knighted.

Warton.

The lord protector knighted the king and immediately the king风 up, took the sword from the lord protector, and dubbed the lord mayor of London knight.

Hayward.

The hero William, and the martyr Charles
One knighted Blackmore, and one penfod Quaires.

Pope.

KNIGHTLY. adj. [from knight.] Beauti
filing a knight, bestowing a knight.

Let us take care of your wound, upon condition that a more knightly combat shall be performed between us.

Sidney.

How dare your pride profane against my laws:
As in a lifted field to fight your cause:

Unwield the royal grant, nor marry by

A knight of the street to try.

Dryden.

KNIGHTHOOD. n.s. [from knight.] The character or dignity of a knight.

The sword which Merlin made,
For that his mourning, when he knighted swore,
Wherewith to dew his foes eternal Shame.

Foley Queen.

Speak truth on this knighthood, and thine oath,
And to defend thee Heaven and thy valor.

Shakespeare.

Is this the sir, who some waste wife to win,
A knighthood bought, to go a-wowing in? Ben Jonson.

If you need must write, write Caesar's style,
You'll gain at least a knighthood or the byes. Pope.

KNIGHTLESS. adj. [from knight.] Unbecoming a knighthood.

Aloof, thou cursed miscreant.

That hail with knighthood guilt, and treacherous
Fair knighthood fully shamed. Foley Queen.

To KNIT. v. a. pret. knit or knotted.

[crnct, Saxon.]

1. To make or unite by texture, without aloom.

George that knits up the ravelled sleeve of ease,
The birth of each day's life, foul labour's bath,
Balm of last mists.

Shakespeare, Macbeth.

A thousand Cupids in those clubs do sit;
Those curious sets thy slender fingers knit, Waller.

2. To tye.

Send for the country; get tell him of this;
I'II have this knot knit up tomorrow morning.

Shakespeare.

3. To join; to unite. This was formerly a word of extensive use; it is now less frequent.

His gait did grate for grief and high disdain,
And knotting all his force, got one hand free.

Spenser.

Thence, mine enemies, are all knit up
In their distractions: they are in my powers.

Shakespeare.

Let the wile world end,
And the promised flame of the last day
Knit earth and heaven together!

Shakespeare's Henry VI.

Lay your highness;
Command upon me, which my duties are
With a rock indissoluble tie
For ever knit.

Shakespeare, Macbeth.

KNOW.

This royal hand and mine are newly knit,
And the conjunction of our inward souls
Married in league.

Shakespeare, King John.

By the severity of Venus' doğe, and
By that which knitted souls, and professes loves.

Shakespeare.

I'ye be come peaceably, mine heart shall be knit unto you.

That their hearts might be consoled, being knit together in love.

Col. v. 2.

He doth fundamentally and mathematically demonstrat the finest knottings of the upper timbers, which make the roof.

Warton's Architecture.

Pride and impudence, in faction knots, Unler the chair of wit! John Tayler's New Inn.

Ye knit my heart to you by asking this question.

Beacon.

These two prisons were agreeable to be joined in marriage, and thereby knit both realms into one.

Hayward.

Come, knit hands, and beat the ground.

In a light fantastic round.

Milton.

God gave several abilities to several persons, that each might help to supply the public needs, and, by joining to fill up all wants, they be knit together by justice, as the parts of the world are by nature.

Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.

Nature cannot knit the bones where the parts are under a discharge.

Wfoman's Surgery.

4. To contrast.

What are the thoughts that knit thy brow in
frowns,
And turn thy eyes coldly on thy prince?

Adlai.

5. To tie up.

He saw heaven opened, and a certain veil de
descending upon him, as it had been a great sheet, knit a/the four corners, and let down to the earth.

Acts. x. 11.

KNIT. v. n. 1. To weave without a loom.

A young shepherd, if knitting and singing: her voice comforted her hands at work, and her hands kept time to her voice's music.

Sidney.

Make the world distinguish Julia's son.

From the vile offspring of a knoll, that sin
By the town-wall, and for her living knits. Dryden.

2. To join; to close; to unite. Not used.

Our fever'd navy too
Have knit again; and bow, threatening most seas-like.

Shakespeare.

KNIT. n.s. [from the verb.] Texture.

Let their heads be flexibly com'd, their blue caps bro'd, and their garters of an indifferent kind, tuck'd.

Pamela.

KNITTER. n.s. [from knit.] One who weaves or knits.

The spinners and the knitters in the fun,
And the three maids that weave their thread with bones.

Do use to chant it.

Shakespeare, Twelfth Night.

KNITTING NEEDLE. n.s. [knit and needle.] A wire which women use in knitting.

He gave her a cuff on the ear, she would prickle him with her knitting-needle.

Archibald's John Bull.

KNITTEL. n. s. [from knit.] A string that gathers a purpel round.

Anfivort.

KNOB. n.s. [cump; Saxen; knepp; Dutch.] A protuberance; any part bluntly rising above the rest.

Just before the entrance of the right side of the heart is a remarkable knob or bunch, raised up from the subjacent fat.

Ray.

KNOT. v. n. [from knob.] Set with

Knobs; having protuberances.

The horns of a red deer of Greenland are pointed at the top, and knobbed or tubercled at the bottom.

Owte.

KNOLDER. n.s. [from knobby.] The.

Nobility of having knobs.

Knobly. adj. [from knob.] 1. Full of knobs.

2. Hard; stubborn.

6 X 2.

The
The informer continued in a knobby kind of ob-
fluence, producing full to conceal the names of the
authors.

To Knock. v. a. [enruean, Saxon; ence, a, blow, Welfh.]
1. To claff; to be driven suddenly to-
gether.
Any hard body thrust forwards by another body
contiguous, without knocking, gives no noise.
Bacon's Natural History.

They may say, the atoms of the chaos being va-

duously moved according to this clacky law, must
needs knock and interfere. Bentley.

2. To beat, as at a door for admittance;
commonly with at.

Villain, I say, knock me at this gate,
And rap me well, or I'll knock your knave's gate
Shakespeare.

Whether to knock against the gates of Rome,
Or rudely thrust in parts remote,
I bid the rascal knock upon your gate,
And could not get him for my heart to do it.
Shakespeare.

For harbours at a thousand doors they knock'd,
Not one of all the thousand but was lock'd.
Dryden.
Knock at your own doors, and all your gates shall be
lock'd.
Dryden.

3. To Knock under.
A common expression, which denotes that a man yields or sub-
mit's. Submifion is expressed among good
fellows by knocking under the table.
Following commonly by a particle: as, to
knock up, to roufe by knocking; to knock
down, to fell by a blow.

To Knock. v. a. [from the verb.]
1. To affect or change in any respect by
knock.

How do you mean removing him?
Why, by making him incapable of Obelio's place;
knocking out his brains.
Shakespeare. Othello.

He that has his hands knocked off, and the prison
doors set open to him, is perfectly at liberty.
Locke.

Time was, a fober Englishman would knock
his servants up, and rife by five o'clocK.
Indue his family in every rule,
And fend his wife to church, his son to school.
Pop.

2. To daff together; to strike; to collide
with a sharp noise.

So when the cook sew my jaws thus knob'd
She would have made a pancake of my pocket.
Cleveland.

At him he lan'd his spear, and pierce'd his
head.
Shakespeare. Midil.
On the hard earth the Ly Rican knob'd his head,
And lay supine; and forth the spirits fled.
Dryden.

'Tis the sport of the times.
When heroes knob their knotty heads together,
And fall by one another.
Reyn.

3. To Knock down.
To fell by a blow.

He began to knock down his fellow-citizens with
a great deal of zeal, and to fill all Arabia with blooded.
Addison.
A man who is grog in a woman's company, ought
to be knocked down with a club.
Dryden.

4. To Knock on the head.
To kill by a blow to destroy.

He betook himself to his orchard, and walking
there was knob'd on the head by a tree.
Shakespeare. Richard Il.

Excels, either with an appoint or a man on
the head; or with a fever, like fire in a strong-
water-shop, burns him down to the ground.
Grew's Cofmology.

Knock. n. f. [from the verb.]
1. A sudden stroke; a blow.

Some men are apt to perceive how the motion of the ear
should wave them from a knob perpendicu-
larly directed from a body in the air above.
Browne's Variorum Errors.

And thinks that Agamemnon feels the knocks.
Dryden.

2. A loud stroke at a door for admission.

Such knobs and croffords of grain is objected here,
as will hardly suffer that form, which they cry up
here as the only just reformation, to go on so freely
here as it might do in Scotland.
King Charles.

5. Difficulty; intricacy.
A man shall be perplexed with knots and
problems of business, and contrary affairs, where
the documentum and its dubium and both parts of the
contrariety from equally weighty; so that, which
way farer the choice determines, a man is fated to
venture a great concern.
Scripture's Sermons.

6. Any intrigue, or difficult perplexity of affairs.

When the discovery was made that the king was
living, which was the knot of the play united,
the reft is flut up in the compass of some few lines.
Dryden. Duftry's.

7. A confederacy; an association; a small
band.

Oh you pandefcal rascals! there's a knot, a gang,
a conspiracy against me.

What is there here in Rome that can delight thee?
Where not a fool, without thine own foot knot,
But fears and hates thee.
Livy's Caxialf.

A knot of good-fellow bores a tum. of money
of a gentleman upon the king's highway.
L'Estrange.

1 am now with a knot of his admirers, who
make request that you would give notice of the
window where the knight intends to appear.
Addison's Spectator.

8. A clatter; a collection.

The way of fortune is like the milky way in the
sky, which is a meeting or knot of a number of
small stars, not set alined, but giving light togeth-
er.
Bacon's Essays.

In a picture, besides the principal figures which
compose it, and are placed in the midst of it, there
are less groups or knots of figures disposed at proper
distances, which are the parts of the piece, and seem
to carry on the fame design in a more inferior manner.
Dryden.

To Knot. v. a. [from the noun.]
1. To complicate in knots.

Happy we who from such queens are freed,
That were always telling beads;
But here's a queen when the rides abroad
Is always knotting threads.
Selley.

2. To intangle; to perplex.

3. To unite.
The party of the papists in England becomes
more and more, both by the dependence towards Spain, and
amongst themselves.
Bacon.

To Knot. v. t.
1. To form buds, knots, or joints in vege-
tation.
Cut hay when it begins to knot.
Dormer's Husbandry.

2. To knot for fringes.

Knot'ERBERRYBUSH. n. f. [chamemorum.]
A plant.

Knot'GRASS. n. f. [knot and grass; polygon-
um.] A plant.

Your minimum of hindring knots made.

Knotted. adj. [from knot.] Full of knots.
The knotted oak shall flow's of honey weep.
Dryden.

Knot'tness. n. f. [from knot.] Nulesses of
knots; uneaveness; intricacy; difficul-
ty.

Virtue was represented by Hercules naked, with
his lion's skin and knobbed club; by his oaken
club is signified reason ruling the appetite; the knottings
thereof, the difficulty they have to feel after virtue.
Pearson on Drawing.

Knotty. adj. [from knot.]
1. Full of knots.

I have seen tempests, when the folding winds
have rived the knotty oaks.
Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.
KNO

The timber in some trees more cleanly, in some more knotty: try it by speaking at one end, and laying the ear to the other; for if it be knotty, the voice will not pass well. Bacon.
The knotty oak has its lifting branches bow. Rafflesum.
One with a brand yet burning from the flame, Amd'mt with a knotty club another came. Dryden's Enni.

Where the vales with violet sown and knotty burrs and thorns disgrace the ground. Dryden.

2. Hard; rugged.

Bacchus.

We were made by nature for the wife with which; They are their tools; and 'tis the sport of statesmen, When heroes knock their knotty heels together, And fall by one another. Rowe's Ambitious Stepmother.

3. Intricate; perplexed; difficult; embarrassment.

King Henry, in the very entrance, of his reign, met with a point of great difficulty, and knotty to solve, able to trouble and confound the wittiest kings. Bacon.

Prince exercised skill in getting intricate quest. "Come, if the head was best at the cutting of knotty difficulties, carried the prize. L'Estrange. Some on the bench the knotty laws unite. Dryden.
ThyEpheus.

Eight were the farms, reform the state: A thousand knotty points they clear, Till stopper and my wife appear. Prior.

To KNOW, v. a. preter, I knew, I have known. [not in Saxon.]

1. To perceive with certainty, whether intuitive or diffuse.

O, that a man might know The end of this day's business is it come! Skir.
The memorial of virtue is immortal, because it is known with God and with men. Locke, iv. 1.
The gods all things know, Milton.

Not from experience, for the world was new.
He only from their cause their natures knew. Dryden.

We doubt not, neither can we properly say we think and admire you above all other men: there is a certainty in the proposition, which we know it. Dryden.

When a man makes use of the name of any simple idea, which he perceives is not understood, he is obliged by the laws of Insignificance, and the end all speech, to make known what idea he makes it stand for. Locke.

2. To be informed of; to be taught.

You shall call him it shall be known to you why his hand is not removed from you. 1 Sam. vi. 3.

Led on with a desire to know what nature might concern him. Milton.

One would have thought you had known better things than to expect a kindness from a common enemy. L'Estrange.

3. To distinguish.

Numeration is but the adding of one unit more, and giving to the whole a new name, whereby to know it from those before and after, and distinguish it from every familiar or greater multitude of unit. Locke.

4. To recognize.

What are known, thus to roll on me, that is neither known to me, nor known to me? Shakes.

They told what things were done in the way, and how he was known of them in breaking of bread, Acts, xvi. 35.

At nearer view he thought he knew the dead, and call'd the weathered man to mind. Flatman.

Tell me how I may know it. Milton.

5. To be no stranger to; to be familiar with.

What are you? - A most poor man, made tame to fortune's blow. Who, by the art of known and feeling, found That his stock was without a name, Shakes. King Lear.

6. To converse with another sex.

And Adam knew Eve his wife. Genesis.

To KNOW, v. n. or.

1. To have clear and certain perception; not to be doubtful.

I know of a fact that the Lord hath sent his angel, and delivered me out of the hand of Herod. Acts.

2. To not be ignorant.

When they knew within themselves they speak of that they do not well know, they would nevertheless seem to others to know of that which they may not well speak. Bacon.

Not to know things remote, but know That which before us lies in daily life. Is the prime wildrom. Milton.

In either world there is no confederacy that will fling our confessions more cruelly than this, that we did wickedly, when we knew to have done better; and close to make ourselve miserable, when we understand the way to have been happy. Tillotson.

They might understand these excellencies which they blindly valued, so as not to be further imposed upon by bad opinion, and to know when nature was well limited by the most able masters. Dryden.

3. To be informed.

The prince and Mr. Poins will put on our jerkins and aprons, and Sir John must not know of it. Shakes.

There is but one mineral body, that we know of, heavier than common quicksilver. Boyle.

4. To know for. To have knowledge of.

A colloquial expression.

He fak'd a good knotty brew; but for the party that own'd it, he might have more dislike of it he knew for. Shakes. Henry IV.

5. To know of. In Shakespeare, is to take cognizance of; to examine.

Fair Hermes, in this carriage your delight.
Know of your youth, examine well your blood, Whether, if you yield not to your father's choice, You can endure the livery of a man.

For ay to a flashy bonnet we'll. Shakes.

KNOWABLE, adj. [from known.] Cognoscible; possible to be discovered or understood.

There are referred into a confided ignorance, and I shall not pursue them to their old asylum; but yet it may be, there is more knownable in these, than in left acknowledged mysteries. Glaville.

'Tis plain, that under the laws of war is compounded also the law of nature, knowable by reason, as well as the law given by Moses. Locke.

These two arguments are the voices of nature, the universal judgments of all real beings and future facts created, that are naturally knowable without revelation. Bentely.

KNOWER, n. f. [from one who] Who has skill or knowledge.

If we look on a vegetable, and can only say 'tis cold and dry, we are pitiful knowers. Glaville.

I know the respect and reverence which in this address I ought to appear in before you, who are a general knowledge of mankind. Southem.

KNOWING, n. f. [from known.] Knowledge.

1. Skillful; well instructed; remote from ignorance.

That you have heard, and a knowing ear, That he, which hath our noble father born, Pur'd my life. Shakes. Hamlet.

The knowing of these have of late reformed their hypotheses. Boyle.

What we call the elegance glorious is to be knowing in that profession, unfotted in their lives, active and laborious in their charges. South.

The necessity of preparing for the offices of religion was so pressed upon their years long, and didcles of common sense, without the help of revelation, taught all the knowing and intelligent part of the world. Southem's kenmore.

Belling, one of the first who of any consideration at Venice, painted very dearly, according to the manner of his times: he was very knowing both in architecture and perspective. Dryden.

KNU

All animals of the same kind, which form a species, are more knowing than others. Aristotle.

2. Conscious; clear; intelligible.

Could any but a knowing and prudent eagle Begin such motions and align such laws? If the Great Mind had form'd a different frame, Might not your writing wit the system blend? Blackmore.

KNOWINGLY, adv. [from knowing.] With skill; with knowledge.

He knowing'ly and wittingly brought evil into the world. More.

They who were rather fond of it than knowingly admired it, might defend their inclination by their reason. Dryden.

To the private duties of the closet he repaired, as often as he entered upon any buffets of conidence: I speak knowingly. Atherbury.

KNOWLEDGE, n. f. [from known.]

1. Certain perception; indubitable apprehension.

For knowledge, which is the highest degree of the speculative faculties, consists in the perception of the truth of affirmative or negative propositions. Locke.

Do but say to me what I should do, That in your knowledge may by me be done, And I am prudent unto it. Shakes. Much of Venice.

2. Learning; illumination of the mind.

Ignorance is the curse of God, Knowledge the wing wherewith we fly to heaven. Shakes.

3. Skill in any thing.

Shipmen that have knowledge of the sea. Kings.

Acquaintance with any fact or fact. Sidney.

4. Cognizance; notice.

Why have I found grace in thine eyes, that thou shouldst take knowledge of me, seeing I am a stranger? Ruth.

A state's anger should not take knowledge either of fools or women. Ben Jonson.

5. Information; power of knowing.

I pulled off my headpiece, and humbly entrenced her pardon, or knowledge why she was cruel. Sidney.

To KNOWLEDGE, v. a; [got in use.] To acknowledge; to know.

The prophet Hosea tells us that God faith the Jews, they have revenged, but not by me: which prove us plainly, that there are governments which God doth not know; for though they be ordained by his secret providence, yet they are not acknowledged by his revealed will. To Knobble, v. a. [whisper, Danish.] To beat.

KNUCKLE, n. f. [cynacle, Saxon; knobble, Dutch.]

1. The joints of the fingers protuberant when the fingers close.

Thus often at the Temple-stairs we sat Two trickons, of a rough athletic mien, Smallly dipute forming kernel of the blood, With knuckles bruised'd, and false bearded in blood. Garib.

2. The knee joint of a calf.

Jelly, which they used for a reherasive, is chiefly made of knuckles of veal. Bacon's New Food Hift.

3. The articulation or joint of a plant.

Divers herbs have joints or knuckles, as it were drops in their germination: as gillyflowers, pinks, and violets. To Knuckle, v. n. [from the noun.] To submit: I suppose from an old custom of striking the under side of the table with the knuckles, in confession of an argumental defeat. Knukledled
KNUCKLED. adj. [from knuckle.] Jointed.

The reed or cane is a watery plant, and growth not but in the water; it hath these properties, that it is hollow, and it is knuckled both stalk and root; that, being dry, it is more hard and fragile than other wood; that it putteth forth no boughs, though many stalks out of one root. Bacon’s Nat. Hist.

KNUFF. n.f. [perhaps corrupted from know, or the same with clout.] A lout.

An old word preserved in a rhyme of prediction.

The county knuff, Hob, Dick, and Hick,
With clubs and clouted shoon,
Shall fill up Duffendale
With slaughter’d bodies soon. Hayward.

KNUR. n. f. [knur, German.] A knot; a hard substance.

The flinty nodules found lodged in the strata, are called by the workmen knur and knots. Wood.

END OF THE FIRST VOLUME.